

# THE European Magazine,

For JUNE 1804.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of JOHN HOME, ESQ. And, 2. A VIEW of the FLOTILLA at the HOPE, near GRAVESEND.]

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Abolition of Piracy" came too late for this month. It shall be inserted in our next.

E. G. from Aylesham also came too late.

T. S. requires some consideration. We do not wish to create unnecessary alarm,

G. H. shall be gratified. We deem ourselves much obliged by his hint.

## AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from June 9 to June 16.

COUNTIES upon the COAST.									
Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00
Essex	49	10	27	0	23	10	27	0	32
Kent	52	9	00	0	24	0	26	0	32
Suffex	56	9	00	0	26	0	27	3	00
Suffolk	48	c	26	0	22	6	25	7	28
Cambrid.	43	7	00	0	21	8	17	2	29
Norfolk	45	4	27	0	22	1	21	0	29
Lincoln	45	6	30	0	21	10	21	0	31
York	49	8	35	11	23	5	20	3	33
Durham	54	10	00	0	00	0	21	10	00
Northum.	50	2	36	0	23	6	22	2	31
Cumberl.	58	10	41	4	27	1	22	11	00
Westmor.	59	10	39	4	27	10	24	3	00
Lancash.	58	9	00	0	00	0	23	0	39
Cheshire	50	6	00	0	00	0	27	1	41
Gloucest.	46	10	00	0	25	6	24	6	35
Somerfet.	52	2	00	0	29	1	25	4	42
Monmou.	49	9	00	0	00	0	00	0	00
Devon	56	5	00	0	26	2	25	2	00
Cornwall	56	10	00	0	33	5	21	10	00
Dorset	51	9	00	0	26	6	24	10	00
Hants	50	4	00	0	27	3	25	8	36
WALES.									
N. Wales	60	8	00	0	26	6	18	0	00
S. Wales	58	3	00	0	33	8	17	0	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.
May 29	29.85	59	W	Fair	June 12	30.45	61	E	Fair
30	30.15	61	SW	Ditto	13	30.40	65	SW	Ditto
31	30.05	62	W	Ditto	14	30.35	66	NW	Ditto
June 1	30.24	63	SW	Ditto	15	30.05	65	N	Ditto
2	30.15	63	SW	Ditto	16	29.85	64	WSW	Ditto
3	30.10	65	SE	Ditto	17	30.02	65	SW	Rain
4	30.04	69	E	Ditto	18	30.21	64	NW	Fair
5	30.10	70	W	Ditto	19	30.46	66	W	Ditto
6	30.03	71	S	Ditto	20	30.41	67	W	Ditto
7	30.00	68	S	Rain	21	30.42	68	W	Ditto
8	29.74	66	S	Ditto	22	30.40	71	N	Ditto
9	30.06				23	30.40	67	E	Ditto
10	30.31	62	W	Ditto	24	30.37	68	E	Ditto
11	30.42	57	N	Fair	25	30.35	70	E	Ditto



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THE  
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,  
AND  
LONDON REVIEW,

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FOR JUNE 1804.

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JOHN HOME, ESQ.\*

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

THIS Author, from whose pen the Public has derived the best tragedy exhibited for a century past, is now, with the exception of the veteran Murphy, the father of the English Stage. He is a native of Scotland; and being intended for the Church, received a suitable education, and was in due time ordained and inducted to the living of Athelstaneford, being the successor of the Rev. Mr. Blair, Author of the celebrated poem of *THE GRAVE*.

In the rebellion of 1745, the success of the insurgents under the Pretender induced Mr. Home to suspend his clerical character and pursuits, and take up arms in defence of the existing government. He was present at the battle of Falkirk, where he was taken prisoner, and, with five or six other Gentlemen, escaped from the Castle of Down. The rebellion being soon quelled, he resumed the duties of his profession. In 1749 he visited England, and was introduced to Collins the poet, who addressed to him his "Ode on the popular Superstitions of the Highlands of Scotland, considered as the Subject of Poetry." See *European Magazine*, Vol. XIII, p. 241.

He had at his leisure hours cultivated polite letters, and in a particular manner directed his attention to the Drama. This produced the Tragedy of *Douglas*; which being shewn to friends, met, as it merited, universal applause. A play by a Clergyman of the Kirk of Scotland was, however, at that time, viewed as an object by no means of approbation. The Public were scarce

satisfied of the propriety of such an employment by a Divine; and the graver and more ancient of his brethren universally reprobated it. The fanaticism of the latter meditated, and soon after obtained, a censure of it. The opposition it met with was amply compensated by the applause of those who gave a direction to the public taste; and David Hume being about to publish his "Four Dissertations," prefixed a dedication of them to our Author, in which he says, "I own, too, that I have the ambition to be the first who shall in public express his admiration of your noble Tragedy of *DOUGLAS*; one of the most interesting and pathetic pieces ever exhibited on any theatre. Should I give it the preference to the *Merope* of *Maffei*, and to that of *Voltaire*, which it resembles in its subject; should I affirm that it contains more fire and spirit than the former, more tenderness and simplicity than the latter; I might be accused of partiality: and how could I entirely acquit myself, after the professions of friendship which I have made to you? But the unfeigned tears which flowed from every eye, in the numerous representations which were made of it on this theatre; the unparalleled command which you appeared to have over the affection of the human breast; these are incontestible proofs, that you possess the true theatrical genius of *Shakespeare* and *Otway*, refined from the unhappy barbarism of the one and the licentiousness of the other."

\* So he should be described. By a mistake of our Engraver, the addition of Reverend is improperly annexed.



This eulogium was couched in terms of too much extravagance to be generally assented to. It gave occasion to national reflections by no means favourable to the performance praised, and was in a short time cancelled\*.

The success of Douglas at the Edinburgh Theatre induced our Author to offer it to the London Managers; when, notwithstanding all the influence exerted in its favour, it was refused by Mr. Garrick. It was accepted by Mr. Rich, and acted the first time at Covent Garden, the 14th March 1757, with moderate applause, such as by no means indicated the celebrity it has since obtained. The merits of it were not lost on the intelligent Few. Mr. Gray, in a letter to a friend, dated in August this year, says, "I am greatly struck with the tragedy of Douglas, though it has infinite faults: the Author seems to me to have retrieved the true language of the stage, which had been lost for these hundred years; and there is one scene (between Matilda and the old Peasant) so masterly, that it strikes me blind to all the defects in the world." The worth of the play was gradually acknowledged by the Public, and is now out of the reach of critical censure.

During the negociation for the performance of Douglas in London, the austerity of the Scotch Divines did not abate. Anathemas against the theatres and the frequenters of them daily issued from the press, and censures on those Clergymen who abetted the Author were clamoured for without ceasing. There appearing little hopes of conciliation, our Author was induced to withdraw himself from the jurisdiction of the Presbytery; he gave up his living, assumed the lay habit, and from that period relinquished both the honours and emoluments annexed to the clerical character.

He had obtained some powerful patronage, and had particularly attracted the notice of his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales, and now pursued his theatrical plans without interruption.

On the 21st of February 1758, he produced, at Drury-lane Theatre, the

Tragedy of "Agis;" which coming after Douglas, met with less applause from the best judges. Mr. Gray speaks of it in the following sarcastic terms: "I cry to think that it should be by the Author of Douglas: Why, it is all modern Greek! the story is an antique statue painted white and red! frizzed and dressed in a negligee made by a Yorkshire mantua-maker!" It, however, answered the Author's purpose in a pecuniary point of view, and during the run of it, was honoured with the presence of his present Majesty not less than three times.

His next performance was "The Siege of Aquileia," a Tragedy, originally intended to be called "The Siege of Berwick." It was produced the 21st of February 1760; and, notwithstanding the support of the excellent acting of Mr. Garrick and Mrs. Cibber, met with but a cold reception.

Some years elapsed before any new performance from Mr. Home solicited the public attention. At length, the 23d of February 1769, "The Fatal Discovery" was brought forwards anonymously at Drury-lane with moderate success; and this was followed, the 27th of February 1773, by the Tragedy of "Alonzo," at the same Theatre, with about the same degree of applause.

One more dramatic piece only remains to be mentioned, and that entirely failed. It was called "Alfred," a Tragedy, and was acted the 21st of January 1778, at Covent Garden; but with so little success, that, after three representations, it was withdrawn, and consigned to oblivion. With it ended Mr. Home's connexion with the stage.

Since this period, Mr. Home has published his History of the Rebellion in 1745; for which great expectations were excited, from the means he possessed of being well informed. These expectations, however, were not answered, the work being meagre and unsatisfactory, defective in many important points, and by no means calculated to gratify curiosity, to afford information, or support the character of the Author as an historian.

\* During the representation of Douglas at Edinburgh, a young and sanguine Scotchman stood up in the pit, it is said, and exclaimed, "Well, lads, what think you of your Willy Shakspeare now?"



## LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 419.

Δοιοὶ δὲ, ρεῖδραν Πυράμου πρὸς ἐκδοαῖες,  
 Αὐτοκτόνοις σφαγαῖσι Διφραίου κύρες  
 Διαθέντες, αἰχμάσουσι λοιπὸν βοήη  
 Πύργων ὑπὲρ Πέρηνσι Πανφύλου κόρης·  
 Αἰπὺς δ' ἀλιδρὸς ὄχμος ἐν μεταίχμῳ  
 Μέγαρσος ἀγῶν ἥρῳι σταδῆσται,  
 Ὡς μὴ βλέπωσι, μηδὲ νετέρων ἔδρας  
 Δύντες, Φωνὴ λουσθέντας ἀλλήλων τάρους.

THE fortunes of Mopsus and Amphiloehus, brothers and seers, are here foretold. Diffensions having arisen betwixt them, it was proposed to settle their disputes by a single combat. They fought near the mouth of Pyramus, a river in Cilicia, and fell by each other's sword. Pyramus flows at the foot of that hill, on which the city, named Megarus, was built. It is called by Cassandra the city of Pamphylus's daughter; for she was its foundress. Her name, we are told by the Scholiast, was Megarus; which word is indeed mentioned in the next line. But it would surely have been inartificial, and foreign from Cassandra's manne, to have told us in express terms, that Megarus was the name of Pamphylus's daughter. The prophetess was not thus explanatory, when, speaking of the cape *Chæteum*, she called it the tomb of the daughter of Sithon. Who that daughter was, we are not told; neither in the passage before us are we told, who was Pamphylus's daughter. Megarus seems to have been inserted in the next line for a different purpose. The sentence, of which that word forms a part, and the place it there occupies, suggest a different signification. It signifies, if the poet may be allowed to explain himself, a great elevation. He seems to have considered *μαγῶν* and *ἄρσις* as the radical words, whence *Μέγαρσος* might be derived. An high hill, named Megarus, shall stand betwixt the two tombs. The city was called Megarus, not from Pamphylus's daughter, but from the hill on which it stood.

This story is thus concisely told by

Strabo in his account of Cilicia.—  
 Ἀμφίλοχον, ἀποκλειόμενον τῆς κοινανίας,  
 συμβαλεῖν εἰς μονομαχίαν πρὸς τὸν Μήφον·  
 πεσόντας δὲ ἀφοτέρους ταφῆναι, μὴ ἐν  
 ἐπόψει ἀλλήλοις· καὶ νῦν οἱ τάφοι δεικνύ-  
 νται πρὸ Μάργασα τοῦ Πυράμου πλησίον.

Casaubon makes the following remark on *Μάργασα*. *Lectio est depravata. Ex Lycophrone sic legendum, πρὸ Μήγαρσας. Sed præstat legere Μάγαρας, aut Μάγρσος: ita enim ab omnibus vocatur.* If the city was commonly called Magarus, the word as we now read it in Strabo, has probably suffered by transcription; and the reading is, as the learned commentator has observed, corrupt. But the remark, if it be meant to extend to *Μέγαρσος* in Lycophron, loses all its propriety. It was the business of the geographer, to give the names of places with fidelity; as they were customarily written and received. But our poet's aim was different. The object, which he constantly kept in view, required a different management. Such names of places, as he knew to be familiar and common, were for that reason either wholly rejected, or underwent by some shrewd device a material change. It must not therefore be inferred, that *Μέγαρσος* is in Lycophron a corruption, because the place's name was *Μήγαρσος*; because ab omnibus ita vocabatur. For the preference is not given by Lycophron to the word that is common, but to the word that is rare; to that, upon which he could practise with success the arts of concealment; and, by screening it from vulgarity, adapt it to his speaker. R.



## LEISURE AMUSEMENTS.

NUMBER XVI.

As I find it necessary to delay an Essay which I had intended for this Number, I must beg my reader's excuse for offering, as a succedaneum, the following medley of scraps, which I have extracted from my commonplace-book.

---

LOCKE.

It is perhaps not generally known, that this great philosopher, who professed such a contempt for poetry, made himself several poetical attempts. One is to be found at the commencement of an edition of Dr. Sydenham's works; and another in a collection called the "Court Poems." I am surprised they are not printed in the new edition of his works; not for their poetical merit, which I believe is small, but as literary curiosities. Perhaps his want of talents for poetry was the real cause of his professing anti-poetical opinions. Plato, however, it is well known, held similar sentiments on this subject; and his avowed contempt could not certainly arise from such a source, as from his poetical attempts, and indeed the whole of his works, he displays the reverse of inability.

Philosophers form theories, but very seldom have their theories been tried by experience. On some subjects it is only in the limited power of man to conjecture; and in such cases he has only to adopt that which is most consonant to reason. In those things which it is even possible to prove by experience, there are numerous obstacles to prevent it. One of the chief impediments to philosophical researches is the shortness of life. One man is seldom able to carry his designs into execution, even in other respects had he the power; and how seldom do we find men either inclined or capable to follow the exact plans of an able predecessor! There have, however, been instances, in which the philosopher has seen his plans fairly tried by experience; and where it has happened, the effect should be remembered. The following instance, where the result is not generally known, occurred to me lately.

The celebrated Author whose name

stands at the head of this article, wrote a system of education, which I believe had the good fortune to be in some degree tried in three different instances: 1st, in the son of Lord Mafham, pupil of Mr. Locke; 2dly, in the son of his friend, Mr. Molyneux; and, 3dly, in Mr. Locke's natural son, for I believe it is generally acknowledged he left one. If any person could communicate to the public some account of the life and character of any of the above, I am sure it would not only be productive of entertainment, but of instruction. I have seen a short account of the second mentioned, but it was not very satisfactory.

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LITERARY ERRORS.

In all the editions of Prior's *Alma* which I have seen, there are the following lines:—

"How oddly would Sir Isaac look  
If you, in answer to his book,  
Say, in the front of your discourse,  
That things have no *elastic* force!"

Query, Should it not be *attractive* force?

There are some curious mistakes in a modern French work, entitled "*La Bibliothèque d'un Homme de Goût.*" When giving a critical account of English poetry, Harvey, the Author of the *Meditations*, is placed next in rank to Pope, and Dryden is not even mentioned.—"The Mourning Bride" of Congreve is called "*L'Epouse du Matin.*" This is almost as bad as "*La dernière Chemise de l'Amour,*" for "*Love's last Shift.*"

---

EPIGRAMS.

The following, though but a pun, has something droll in it:—

"Tu ne dois point nommer Diane,  
La jeune beauté qui tu sers;  
Car Diane prenoit des cerfs,  
Et ta maîtresse a pris une âne."

Which may be thus *done into* English:—

The girl who adores you, with heart so  
sincere,

Cannot for Diana long pass;  
That goddess, the poets inform us, *took*  
deer,

But your mistress has *taken* an ass.

There



There is likewise something very sharp in the following; but, like most puns, it cannot be translated:

“Ci-dessous gît un grand Seigneur,  
Qui de son vivant nous apprit,  
Qu'un homme peut vivre sans cœur,  
Et mourir sans rendre l'ép'rit.”

#### THE BATTLE OF AGINCOURT.

Rapin's History of England, by Tindal, Vol. I, page 513, says, “That during the time of the glorious battle of Agincourt, the English were so afflicted with the dysentery, that most of them chose to fight naked from the girdle downwards.” Grey, in his notes on Hudibras, supposes this circumstance to have given rise to a coarse proverb, which it is needless to mention. Is not this account, if true, a great addition to the brilliancy of the victory?

#### EPITAPHS.

There have been many collections of whimsical epitaphs published, but the following, I believe, has not yet appeared in print: it is in a village near Bridgewater.

“To the memory of  
Kate Jones, a wealthy spinster, aged four-score,  
Who'd many aches, and fancy'd many more;  
Knitting her friends to th' grave with a church-yard cough,  
Long hung she on Death's nose, 'till one March morn  
There came a wind north-east, and blew her off,  
Leaving her Potticary quite forlorn.”

A friend to whom I was mentioning the above has favoured me with another. It is to the memory of one Thomas Huddleston:—

“Here lies Thomas Huddleston. Reader, don't smile!  
But reflect, as this tomb-stone you view,  
That Death, who kill'd him, in a very short while  
Will buddle a stone upon you.”

#### SIMILITUDE.

Prior, in the dedication of his poems, says, of the stile of his parron the great Duke of Dorset, “every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, intrinsically and solidly valuable; such as wrought or beaten thinner would shine through a whole book of any other Author.” This sentence reminds one of the celebrated couplet of Roscommon:—

“The sterling bullion of one English line,  
Drawn to French wire, would thro' whole volumes shine.”

The whole of the dedication is elegantly written; and though it appears at first great flattery, yet when we consider that the praise is bestowed on his *dead* patron, and that patron the Duke of Dorset, whose character is so justly famous, we can no longer think it flattery, but truth and gratitude.

#### PRONUNCIATION.

From the following passage in Hudibras, one would suppose the word *aches*, the third person singular of the verb to ache, which is now pronounced as one syllable, must have been pronounced a century ago as two:

“Can by their pains and aches find  
All turns and changes of the mind.”

And again:—

“As other flames and aches prove.”

June 5th, 1804.

HERANIO.

### ON HUMAN LEARNING.

#### AN EASTERN ANECDOTE.

**D**ABSCHELM, King of the Indies, possessed a library so large, that it required an hundred Bramins to revise and keep it in order, and a thousand dromedaries to carry the books. As he had no intention to read all it contained, he commanded his Bramins to make extracts from

it, for his use, of whatever they judged most valuable in any branch of literature. These Doctors immediately undertook to furnish an abridgement, and, after twenty years' labour, composed from their several collections a small Encyclopedia, consisting of twelve thousand volumes, which thirty camels



could scarcely carry. They had the honour to present this to the King; but were astonished to hear him say, that he would not read a work which was a load for thirty camels. They then reduced their extracts so that they might be carried by fifteen, afterwards by ten, then by four, and then by two dromedaries. At last no more were left than were sufficient to load a mule of ordinary size. Unfortunately, Dab-schelim had grown old while his library was abridged, and did not expect to live long enough to read to the end—this master-piece of learning. The sage Pilpay, his Visir, therefore thus addressed him:—"Though I have but an imperfect knowledge of the library of your sublime Majesty, yet can I make a kind of analysis of what it contains; very short, but extremely useful—you may read it in a minute; yet will it afford you sufficient matter for meditation during your whole life." At the

same time, the Visir took the leaf of a palm-tree, and wrote on it, with a pencil of gold, the four following maxims:

"In the greater part of sciences, there is only this single word, perhaps;—in all history but three phrases—they were born, they were wretched, and they died!"

"Take pleasure in nothing which is not commendable, and do every thing you take pleasure in. Think nothing but what is true, and utter not all you think."

"Oh, ye Kings! subdue your passions, reign over yourselves, and you will consider the government of the world only as a recreation!"

"Oh, ye Kings! oh, ye Nations! listen to a truth you never can hear too often, and of which sophists pretend to doubt—there is no happiness without virtue, and no virtue without the fear of God!"

## AN ACCOUNT OF THE FLOTILLA AT THE HOPE, NEAR GRAVESEND.

[WITH A VIEW.]

**T**his excellent plan of defence was set on foot by the Elder Brethren of the Trinity Company, for the protection of the City of London and the River Thames against the threatened invasion. On the plan being proposed to Government, ten frigates were ordered to be given up to the Corporation, with guns, stores, and provisions; but Ministers stated that they could not at that time spare men. The Elder Brethren, therefore, with the Candidates and Younger Brethren, entered into a large subscription to raise men, and provide such necessities as Government did not furnish. They also appointed sixty men to each ship, with two Elder Brethren to command, assisted by volunteers of Captains and Officers of East Indiamen, and Masters and Mates of other Merchantmen, as Officers; who, at their own expense, kept a table on board each ship, and as zealously attended the duty as if they had been in the regular pay of the Navy.

A relief has regularly taken place every week; in order that Gentlemen who had business in London might have proper opportunities of attending

to their private affairs. Two of his Majesty's yachts have been constantly moored at the Hope, to be ready to take charge, and the Captains to assume the command, in case the enemy should appear; the Trinity yacht has also laid at the Hope the whole time, with two Elder Brethren on board, to superintend the concerns of the Fleet as to the expenditure of provisions and stores, and the exercising of the guns. The general management of the Fleet, we are happy to find, has been very satisfactory to the Merchants and Citizens of London; and certainly does appear to be of the greatest consequence to trade and navigation.

Within these few days, four of the ships have been recalled by Government for sea service; but the Trinity Company has not therefore relaxed its attention; for the crews of those four have been put on board the six remaining ships, which renders them of much greater force.

Such Volunteers and Officers as are not down at the Hope, constantly attend drills in London two or three days in the week, for the exercise of great guns and small arms.

VESTIGES,



# VESTIGES, COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

NUMBER XXIV.

## THE THIRD CHAPTER OF HATS.

THE second Chapter of this elaborate work, which was in danger of being closed with a "needleless Alexandrine," brought down the history of Hats (which in importance is, I think, *above* even that of Heads) to the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth: and it does seem a little extraordinary, that at the opening of a female reign, the only observation that is worth a farthing (it comes to my recollection) has been made by a Lady upon that Chapter. This observation stated, that I had not taken proper, nor indeed any notice, of those ingenious methods which the fair-sex in all ages and countries have adopted in covering their *Heads*; although it has, (to speak in the language of trade,) by them ever been considered as the *pattern card*, and the face in particular as a sample of the *whole piece*. Nay, it is known, that even in the most savage nations, from the earliest periods of their discovery, it has always been the custom of its possessors to cover and adorn the said female head, although they suffered parts of their persons which we in England neither think so beautiful, or so *decent*, to be exposed to public view.

A charge of this serious nature demands a serious answer: yet without attempting to allude to inadvertence, (which the reader would in a moment discover to be a *sham plea*;) I may fairly state, that although those of the ladies in general, especially in countries where the restrictions of the Salic law did not break and repress their spirits, have, from the days of Semiramis and others, been considered as *beads* of the utmost importance, yet until the time which we are contemplating, they never have

made that very conspicuous figure in history, nor have been drawn forth into that broad glare of light which has illuminated the male. Solitary instances to the contrary, we know, might easily be found; but unless we advert to fabled story, and travel to the land of the Amazons, we shall not find a regular concatenation of females at the head of affairs, handing the domestic sceptre from mother to daughter; and instead of planting, snatching the radiated crowns from the brows of their husbands.

Waiving, therefore, any further remarks on ancient ladies, or rather on the *young* ladies of ancient times, excepting these few hints, namely, that some of these who had the happiness to be born in Greece wore the symbol of an owl instead of a cap; others dressed their hair with a hundred curls and flowers; some wore a garland of wheat; and others stuck their *clothes* full of golden grasshoppers.

In those classic days, the smallest article of dress, as well as every thing else, was scientific. The inside of every head contained a mystery, as the outside exhibited an allegory; as, for instance, the owl denoted "wisdom, gravity, profound conceit;" the flowers, borrowed from the chaplets of Hygeia and Hebe, health and hilarity; the corn, fertility; the grasshoppers, a Lacedemonian as well as an Athenian emblem, denoted idleness\*.

When the young ladies married, in the contemplation that they intended to become good housewives, they cut off their locks, which, with their golden grasshoppers, they delivered to their mothers, who carried them to the altar of Venus Juno †; where, instead of

\* The connexion betwixt idleness and sloth is very curiously typified upon several Athenian seals, which exhibit a grasshopper dragging a snail.

† Young ladies in this age, it is understood, are in the habit of doing this long before they are married. This appears to be proper. Women have been said to have no character at all. This enables them to assume any which a wig can communicate; though there are persons ill-natured enough to say, that it makes them *light-bearded*.



the former being consumed by fire, they were probably kept for the consumption of the Wiggeries of those days.

The fashion of covering the head at Rome, (if we consider it as extending from the veil of the Vestal to the helmet of Minerva, both of which, or something exceedingly like them, were occasionally worn,) varied as much as the Grecian; but both, with all their numerous branches and anomalies, have been so well imitated in modern times, that there is the less occasion to notice them. No person, at present, can walk through our public streets without observing every species of head-dress that ingenuity could invent, or caprice adopt.

Leaving, therefore, the heads of classic ladies, in order to consider the ancient state of those of my fair countrywomen, we may reasonably suppose, that while the Romans were here they adopted the Roman fashions. With these, taste in dress in some degree receded. The Saxon dames shaded their faces with a flat piece of cloth, or felt, tied with thongs under the chin. This tegument also continued in vogue during the reigns of the Danish Princes. Soon after the Norman Conquest, hoods made their appearance. These were worn by both sexes; though the female, as may be observed by a reference to pictures and other vestiges still extant, affected a gaiety and diversity of colours, which must occasionally have had a very pleasing effect; yet in the succeeding reigns, these gave great offence to the Clergy, inasmuch that many of the most eloquent endeavoured, as in duty bound, to guard the young men of that age against the seduction of coloured hoods, which the fair laity are said to have flaunted in great profusion. The black and white hoods of the Nuns, it is curious enough to observe, are not so much as once glanced at, though the Monkish preachers and writers could not, in their cowls, have been so *hoodwinked*, as to be insensible of the effect which they gave to a beautiful set of features.

With the restoration of the Saxon line, as might have been expected, the Saxon dress became the fashion, and consequently the broad flat hat once more made its appearance. A beaver of this kind, turned up on one side with a loop and button of gold, silver, and precious stones, and surmounted by

a small white feather, was the Court dress of those times. With respect to the people in general, it is necessary to remark the operation of taste upon their Hats, as it will serve to shew that the Clergy and Legislature left their heads at liberty, though they wished to restrain ingenuity with respect to the ornaments of their feet, as it is well known that they, at a subsequent period, not only *fined*, but *curfed* them, for wearing pointed shoes, at least a yard in length, chained to the knees, which had from this time been growing at least two centuries.

Unrestrained, as has been observed, with respect to their Hats, in one reign the thongs which had formerly tied them under the chin were taken off. Their crowns then, out of necessity, were obliged to be raised a little. During the reigns of Edward the IIIrd and Richard the IIrd, moulded by the taste of the Queens Philippa and Ann, the crown of the hat not only became more elevated, but its brims were contracted into a picturesque shape, and it was in general ornamented by a large single feather, but occasionally, especially by those ladies who, like Persians, adored the *rising Sun*, by the Prince's plume, in compliment to that all-accomplished Knight the Black Prince, who had so newly acquired this glorious and elegant appendage.

Disturbed and agitated as the people were by the irregular manner in which the House of Lancaster had obtained possession of the Crown, yet awed by the ambitious spirit, if not by the towering genius, of Henry the Fourth, the men, it seems, reluctantly and silently submitted, for a time; to which, perhaps, the prosperous state of the political world in a great degree contributed; but the women, who have in every age been great enemies to all kinds of usurpation, were resolved not to bear it quite so tamely; at least they determined, if they were compelled to hold their tongues, which they longed to exercise in favour of the Princes of the House of York, who even at that early period had, somehow or other, obtained the favour of the fair-sex, that they would, by some strongly-marked symbol, shew their disapprobation of the present system.

Neither the White nor the Red Rose had yet bloomed as a cognizance of the two great parties that by turns desolated the land. It was, therefore, in  
the



the female conclave, resolved, *nem. con.* to strike the Prince's plume; for neither the Prince, who once most gallantly considered their wearing it as a compliment to him, nor his son, any longer existed. And when they had done this, they also resolved, as a most significant emblem of the times, to enlarge the crown of their hats, till it seemed to encroach upon, and indeed spread over, the brims. It was then their care to place this crown upon a *false bottom*; then every day they raised it higher and higher; and slyly contrived that it should terminate in a point: so that it assumed the form of a *hollow cone*, of which the *base* typified the great circle of the people, and the *apex* the single solitary Monarch, the point at which it was then judged the Crown would terminate.

Another peculiarity concomitant to these crowns was, that they *were double*; a prophetic allusion to those of England and France, which when united, it is well known, proved too heavy for the infantile head of Henry the Sixth.

These kind of teguments, it must be remarked, had by this time obtained the appellation of high and steeple-crowned hats, probably from an idea, that the conjunction of Church and State was necessary to exalt their archetype in the manner that it was exalted. These hats continued in fashion, among every rank of females, for a long series of years. The Court Ladies first adopted them; the stage ladies, such as Lady Percy, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Kately, Mrs. Quickly\*, the City Madam, and many others, the poetic progeny of Shakspeare, Jonson, Massinger, &c., appeared in them. They did, it is true, fall a little into disrepute even in the reign of James the First,

because a set of beings, or rather of spirits, clapped them upon their heads whenever they chose to sail in a sieve or take an airing upon their broomsticks: however, it is said, that a race of these enchantresses, who in their progress from North to South alighted in Lancashire, having the faculty of bewitching every male that came within the scope of their influence, brought them once more into fashion. In fact, the weird sisters of the metropolis were again obliged to hoist the high-crowned hat in their own defence. "Let the men," said these haughty fair-ones, "wear what sort of hats or caps they please, if they have suffered themselves to be bewitched, if they have melted like *wax* in the flame raised and *fanned* by these rustic hoydens, no one will take them for *conjurers*. However, to prevent the intrusion of foreign traitoresses in future, who have by their arts, (imported for aught we know from Lapland,) seduced our *natural* born subjects from their due allegiance, we are, to a woman, resolved, that the performance of incantations, the practice of sorcery, and the progress of magic, shall, within our own circle, be confined entirely to ourselves."

Having considered this hat as political in a former era, and magical according to the royal Demonologist and Shakspeare, but more correctly metaphysical in a latter, we may, under the one or the other of these characters, conceive it very fairly brought down to the reign of George the Second, when, unable to stand against the sensible provisions of a salutary statute †, it vanished from our sight; though it is but candid to state, that it has since made its appearance in the face of day; which, considering the critical period when it chose to possess the heads of the British

\* It shews a particular attention to *costume* in our Stage Managers, that while Mrs. Quickly appears in a high-crowned hat, they dress the head of Doll Tearheart in a cap with red streamers in great profusion. Both these are incorrect. By an Act of Edward the Third, no female of the species that we term an *Impure*, but which the said Act most rudely calls a common whore, could wear any head-dress but a hood, probably because it was old-fashioned, and those were obliged to be striped with divers colours, in which red and yellow generally predominated; they were also obliged to wear their garments reversed, that is to say, "the wrong side outward." Critics in these matters have, therefore, doubted, Whether Nell Quickly could have, with propriety, worn a high-crowned hat, at least till Pistol made her an *honest woman*? but all agree, that the cap of Doll Tearheart is totally unclassical. The Act to which we have alluded had either been repealed, or fallen into disuse, before the time of Doll Common, or we should have had the same objection to her head-dress.

† 9 Geo. II, c. 5.



Ladies, (a period when the heads of more than half the men in Europe were possessed by \* \* \* \*) caused much speculation among *the learned*.

It must be observed, that the interregnum betwixt the times when the ancient and modern high-crowned beavers flourished, a space of more than fifty years, was filled up with such a variety of dynasties of *pretenders*, that it is impossible to enumerate their species, much more to record their names: the few that occur to recollection we will give to the public, in the hope that this theme (a much more important one, in our opinion, than those which generally agitate mankind) will excite the genius of some far abler writer, who, fired with his subject, may give us a complete history of these teguments, towards which we here freely endow him with all the wit, humour, and, if it does not lie *too deep* to be extracted, all the common sense, which he can find in these Chapters.

Having made this liberal donation, (which, like the making a will, is a load taken off my mind,) let us now, oh gentle reader! (for whenever I speak in the plural I take you with me,) pursue the pleasing speculation in which we have been engaged, namely, the operation of fashion upon the heads of the British fair.

In the first instance, we are to behold these capital parts of the female figure, (like those of Ophelia, or Mad Bel, or Crazy Kate,) encircled and covered with straw. Accident has frequently given rise to circumstances of importance. The assumption of this article, perhaps originally a matter of necessity, has since introduced a very curious and beautiful manufacture, which was originally established at Dunstable, but which has lately extended to, and been greatly improved in, the metropolis.

Straw hats, I have been informed, when they first, in the reign of Queen Anne, made their appearance, obtained the name of Churchills, and which, it is pleasing to conjecture, they probably derived from "each bright Churchill of the galaxy." Now if we consider the variety of forms into which straw has been manufactured, the taste that has been displayed upon it, the number of persons, particularly females, that have derived from it employment, and those that have made it a branch of traffic, we may fairly state, that this apparently trifling article has been of nearly as

much use to the nation, as, at least, one of the ten campaigns of Marlborough.

When the first rage for these teguments subsided, they were succeeded by hats of a foreign manufacture, imported from Italy, and therefore denominated Leghorn Chip. These, either covered or uncovered, either ornamented with flowers, feathers, or ribbands, have had a long reign, and a most extensive circulation; and it is worthy of observation, how the distinctions of modest and immodest among the fair sex have been confounded in their cognomens.

When these hats first appeared, they assumed the appellation of the Salisbury Cock. However, this title fell into disrepute, in consequence of a circumstance which exposed the Lady from whom they derived it to the censure of the law.

After they had remained for a considerable time without any very distinguished patroness, the beautiful Gunnings took a fancy to shade their faces with them, and, of course, every Lady who beheld these exquisite models of female perfection, thought that she wanted nothing but an elegant cocked chip hat, with a large rosette on the left side, and tied under the chin with cherry-coloured ribbands, to make her appear as charming as either of the lovely sisters.

Hats of this description were soon procured, and, in a short time, the Mall exhibited hundreds of candidate Dutchesses and Countesses, the rivalls of the Hamiltons and Coventrys of those days.

What success attended these fair warriors, (who in their *dreamers*, which they soon after hoisted, and kept flying in every direction, exhibited the colours of every nation under heaven,) it is impossible now to say. Party politics in those times ran high; and as the influence of the female *head-piece* in these matters was foreseen, it is hardly necessary to state, that the hat adorned with ribbands, and the mottoed break-knot, became instruments of considerable importance in the exercise of the elective franchise, and the procuring to this happy nation a set of proper representatives. Many *specimens* of their fair wearers' laudable labours and exertions in *this line* are to be *seen and heard* at present, and it is most devoutly to be hoped will long continue to adorn and edify their country.

But



But to endeavour to recover the path from which our admiration of *persons* and things has caused us a little to deviate. About the year forty-four of the last century, an attempt was made once more to revive the war of the *Roses*. These hats consequently took those stations which teguments adapted to the same purposes had assumed in the year fifteen, and red and white roses once more bloomed as the symbols of party upon the heads and bosoms of the daughters, as they had before adorned those of the mothers.

A circumstance occurred at this time which shews, in great contentions, how impossible it is to be moderate. At Bath and some other western provincial cities, a party, or rather sect of ladies arose, who, with a view to the exercise of that amiable and becoming talent to their sex, that mildness which is the mother of reconciliation, adopted the colours and symbols of both parties, that is to say, they adorned their hats alternately with bows and streamers of red and white ribbands, and displayed upon them large bunches of striped roses. This fashion spread to the metropolis; and it was once hoped that the moderation of its motive would have ensured its success; but, alas! the sword was drawn, the fan was brandished, and moderation ceased. The Ladies that inclined to either party became the ridicule of both; they obtained the appellation of *trimmers*, which even in certain circumstances attached to their husbands and other relations.

Whether the fire of this contention, like the fire of rebellion that occasioned it, burned itself out, it is impossible to say; the chip hat no longer added fuel to the flame. Soon after the peace of 1748 it totally disappeared, at least from every *distinguished* head; while under the patronage of Fanny Murray, the tegument of straw obtained once more a temporary triumph. In this she was painted by Hudson; the metzotinto was engraved (I think) by McArdeil\*, and she was complimented under it with two lines † from the character of Pope's Belinda.

Kitty Fisher's *fancy* soon after took the lead; to which succeeded a small

hat placed on one side the head, and the space on the other filled with a large bouquet of artificial flowers. This obtained the name of Nancy Dawson's *new kick*. What kick, or kicking, could have to do with the *head*, I have not yet been able to learn.

"Smart Jenny Potier" next led the mode, who was, I think, the first that in those times, in her comic dances, mounted a feather; at which many modest ladies were doubtless exceedingly rejoiced, as the newly-acquired volatility of this tegument enabled it now to ascend from the stage to higher circles and more distinguished patronesses. Accordingly, whether it was extended to the size of a table or contracted to that of a finger, whether it was striped like a balloon, plain or coloured, plumed or unplumed, covered or uncovered, bedizened with ribbands, bedecked with flowers, bedazzled with foil, or betrimmed with straw, it was generally considered to have been invented or adopted by some lady of fashion, and consequently, as circumstances occurred, was distinguished by the appellations of Devonshire, Rutland, or some other of equal dignity, and equally beautiful and virtuous.

Having traced the history of the female hat from the rudest ages down to this polished era, and placed it in this elevated and elegant situation, I shall take the opportunity, while this weathercock of fashion seems, for a short time, to have become stationary, to observe, that bonnets, I mean the ladies' head-dreiss so called, (for if I took notice of a tegument of this description worn by males in one part of this Island, it would lead into a wide field indeed,) have generally followed the fortune of the hats, from which I understand they are legitimately descended, and, as it is not very uncommon for the younger branches of a house to rise superior to the elder, they now seem to have totally superseded them.

This concluding observation, together with its predecessors, comprehending all that was meant to be said of hats, considered as a very ornamental

\* McArdeil and Houston, who succeeded Faber, were in those times the only metzotinto engravers of any note.

† If to her share some female errors fall,  
Lock in her face, and you'll forget them all.



and gay part of the female dress, it is almost absurd to add another word upon the subject; yet after Belinda's lock has been mounted to the sky, perhaps upon these, and subjects like these, nothing, however extravagant, can be quite absurd. We therefore may view these hats in the light of meteors moving in erratic orbits, exhibiting the most brilliant appearance; and after they have, from the most elegant and polite circles, attracted a sufficient *train of sparks*, their admirers as suddenly exploding, thus, as Archer says, finishing their career in a *blaze*, such as probably once induced the ingenious Duchefs of Newcastle to write a *Comedy*, to which she gave the title of "The Blazing World."

The period at which this Chapter commenced was most particularly and pre-eminently distinguished by the rise, *importation*, and spread of a species of hats, which from their shape and height would have given us the idea of an *inverted pan* sometimes used upon *serious* occasions, which have *nothing to do with the head*, had not the enormous size of their brims in some small degree taken off the similarity. The reader will anticipate, that I here allude to the elevated and solemn beavers of the Puritans, which, in the age of Elizabeth, had become a fashion in almost every parish throughout England.

These teguments (whether worn by Doctrinal Puritans, a sect that some pains is now taking to revive, or Discipline Puritans, whose hats, *though in another form*, are now more numerous than ever.) were calculated to diffuse the deepest gloom over the human countenance, and by their *pressing* the temples, to give to the features those kind of contortions which, in mere mortals, are sometimes supposed to proceed from griping flatulencies, &c.; but in the elect and sanctified, were then known to originate from the secret emotions of the Spirit, which working upwards, produced \* \* \* \* \*, and all that brotherly love and sisterly affection and \* \* \*, the effects of which were soon after so visible both upon individuals and the state.

With respect to the Court hats that appeared during the reign of Elizabeth, those that have made this important part of dress their study, will easily believe that, in a great measure, they assumed, or rather derived their forms from the characters of their wearers;

for this good reason, that nothing upon earth is so pliable as a Courtier's hat; and therefore the moment that any of the servants, perhaps knowing the temper of the Queen, (we should say the *humble* servants of her Majesty,) had an opportunity to display his hat at Court, he endeavoured to render it perfectly obedient to his will, and to mould it into the most convenient form; taking care, at the same time, that the mode in which it was turned up or down was the most agreeable to his countenance.

There is in this reign but one instance of a hat becoming totally ungovernable, and this was that of the Earl of Essex, which, it is said, the Queen very properly displaced from his head when she gave him the box of the ear so frequently mentioned.

If we consult the resemblance of the hat of the Earl of Leicester, as exhibited in his portrait, we may observe by the edges, that it was more flexible, and that its brim seems to have been admirably contrived, by *bending*, to shelter the wearer.

The hat of Burleigh appears elevated a little on the *right side*; while that of his friend Walsingham is pulled over his forehead, which every one knows is a fashion that makes this tegument form a convenient pent-house for the eyes, and enables us, while we shut out observation from ourselves, to discern objects as in a camera obscura, reflected with every advantage of light and brilliancy. The use which Walsingham made of this perceptive faculty is now obvious. It was by these means, and means like these, which were all at that time *concealed in his hat*, that he discovered the designs of the Spaniards respecting the destination of their invincible Armada; therefore we should, from motives of the purest patriotism, be glad to see the fashion of this beaver adopted in the world *above stairs*, as it might perhaps enable some of its inhabitants, whose stations are *particularly elevated*, to have a clearer view of the \* \* \*, and of the Invasion, which is so much the subject of conversation at the present hour.

The round brim of the beaver of Drake, seems the Horizon encompassing the Globe: which certainly is, by the *head* of the possessor, most admirably typified. The hats of Hawkins, Frobisher, Cavendish, &c., have (for what



what reason we will not pretend to conjecture,) been termed *head-pieces*.

On the hat of Sir Philip Sidney is displayed a Lady's glove; which, it is certain, strongly marks the romantic gallantry of this favourite of the Queen and the nation. But of all the hats of the time, the most remarkable was that of Ascham, the schoolmaster; (though this is a tegument that generally makes a pretty strong impression on our minds;) it is like a cap moulded into a kind of point or spout, which he probably, from his affection for cock-fighting, called a Cock. Whence doubtless the phrase "to cock the hat;" for the operation so called, or the mode of wearing this tegument, (which both Swift and Addison deemed in this country peculiarly characteristic,) might have been derived.

Pursuing this speculation to the reign of James, we find the hat of Raleigh, which seems by no means broad enough to resist a storm, turned up in front, and adorned with a gold loop and button; and while we behold this symbol, we lament the influence of *gold* even upon the wisest heads.

Of the Court hats of this period, those of Carr and Villars are scarcely worth the *bands* that encompassed them. In fact, the *band* of the former should have been placed in another situation.

The first military hats of any eminence, and consequently the largest at that time, were worn by those two heroes, Sir Francis and Sir Horatio Vere. A large beaver then appeared extraordinary, especially on the head of the latter, who happened to be a very little man; but we conceive, if it

had been, which it was not, cocked with more than pistolic fierceness, and placed in a certain situation, it would to these times have appeared fashionable.

In those days of state and solemnity, the military, and indeed *civil* hat, seems to have assumed a peculiar form and dignity. It seems like mankind in general, from the extension of its domains, (for so its brims may with propriety be called,) and from its *substance*, *which was felt*, to have derived additional weight and influence.

It seems \* \* \* but it is too late in this Chapter to introduce a digression in praise of the modern hat, which will (as from its consequence it is most justly entitled) be very largely considered in the next, which will also comprehend the hats of either Charles's days, the republican and sectarian hats, the hats which adorned the pates of the Whigs and Tories, those which were descriptive or characteristic, or, as we should say, the *signs* of different professions, together with their multifarious offspring begotten by that unaccountable being Caprice upon that mutable nymph Fashion; a couple that, since their union, have played more tricks with the human species than could be detailed in fifty folios, if any one or more gentlemen, such as compile, or did compile, the magazine of taste, was or were disposed to undertake so useful a work; though I should suppose, to execute it properly would require a knowledge of the mode deep and extensive as that which once pervaded and animated the mind of the ingenious Jack Adams\*.

\* Jack Adams, a most fashionable hatter and eccentric character, first in Catherine, and then in St. James's streets; of whom we have this notice from the pen of Mr. Woty:

"But oh! my friend †, how droll would'st thou appear,  
If golden head emboss'd adorn'd thy knob,  
Accompanied by ferrule similar,  
Thy trunk still unembellish'd. So the man,  
Hight Country 'Squire, inconsistent looks,  
When on his clownish head he chucks a hat  
Cock'd by Jack Adams, or some tasteful wight  
Of foreign growth." \* \* \*

† An oaken stick.



## FELISA.

(SAID TO BE A TRUE STORY OF FORMER TIMES.)

(Concluded from page 341.)

THE manner in which the favours of Felisa were conferred, made him apprehensive of wounding her delicacy by too abrupt a declaration of his gratitude; and the consciousness of shame also withheld him from implicitly following the dictates of his heart, which were, to throw himself at her feet in a transport of confession.

There was so much grace and simplicity in her generosity, that it had more efficacy than any sentiments of reproach or remonstrance; as it was at once an elegant satire on his conduct, and a tender instance of her regard; and it was attended by such consequences as she had hoped would result from it. He was resolved to deserve the testimonies of friendship which he had retrieved, and determined, from the first moment of liberty, to begin a life of honour and sobriety: nor were these the mere resolutions of one who was touched with an impression which in the next instant would decay, or yield to the first temptation that succeeded them, but the resolves of a man convinced of his mistakes, and desirous to remove them; of one whom a dreadful experience had made wise, and whom an amiable woman had taught to found passion upon principle.

His first step was to repair the injuries of nocturnal depravity, to disengage himself of every dissolute indulgence, and to attach himself to chaster and more reputable connexions: he regulated his expenses, and conformed to the maxims of prudential economy. Although he had many severe struggles with his passions, he seldom deviated from the uniform plan he had laid down as his rule of conduct, and he soon became to detest dissipation, and grow more and more enamoured of virtue. The progress of his amendment was rapid, for he considered that he had much to do; and he was the more earnest in his efforts, as he had some apprehensions lest some other object in the interim might ruin those flattering prospects which the Chaplain had opened upon him.

Felisa in the mean time was not idle, neither did she suffer the ardour of her

bounty to subside, but made it her business to inform herself of his motions, and imputed his silence to the right cause: she felt an happiness only known to minds like her own; as soon as she heard of his change of behaviour, and took care that he should not want encouragement to perfect his reformation; for she doubled his supplies, which were frequently remitted to him in the most private and delicate manner by the means of the Clergyman. But although Sir Charles had by no means an haughty or ostentatious temper, he felt some compunction and repugnance at living on the bounty of a Lady whom he had not politely treated, and to whom he was already labouring under the weight of various obligations: yet when he reflected that by these means he was making himself more her own, he overcame his scruples, and consented to her benevolence. In the course of two years, such was his invariable attachment to virtue, he became the exact reverse of himself, and was unanimously considered as a man whom misfortune had made discreet. Yet during this state of probation, he had never the confidence to visit Felisa, for in proportion as he became more virtuous he became less vain, and as his pride diminished his modesty was naturally increased. He often ineffectually attempted to thank her in person, but yet doubted his being sufficiently reformed; and once when his hand was actually upon the knocker of her door, a reproachful reflection crossed his imagination, and he withdrew it with abruptness and trepidation: so diffident is the mind when it is once reclaimed from the audacity of guilt.

At length, however, Felisa was herself satisfied of his sincerity; and her partiality increasing as his principles became more and more honourable, she began to wish for an interview; and in consequence of those wishes, expressed them thus upon paper to Sir Charles:

“SIR,

“If my little offices have any merit, it lies only in the end they have answered, and I think them valuable only



as they have made you so. I was ever superior to the common prudery and insincerity of my sex, in respect to matters of tenderness; and therefore shall not hesitate to confess that I wish to see you; but must insist that the interview shall be upon terms of equality, without recrimination or acknowledgment. I am extremely happy that I now can safely subscribe the hitherto concealed name of

“FELISA.”

The Baronet melted into the tears of gratitude and joy over these lines, and hastened, under various agitations, to answer them in person: it would be vain to attempt the description of a meeting in which all the gentle and grateful affections mingled; it will be sufficient to say, that the sentiments which passed at this visit were indelibly engraven on their hearts for ever. Every circumstance concurred to render this interview irresistible to both, and indeed both seemed to be subdued; for with a generosity corresponding with her former conduct, after he had again declared himself in a manner suitable to so delicate an occasion, she offered him her hand. But Sir Charles, however he might wish to accept such a desirable present, could not support the very idea of so gross an ingratitude; but considering himself as a man of total dependency, he refused the honour in a way that made him the more deserving it: having five hundred pounds remaining of Felisa's last generosity, he resolved to turn it to a laudable advantage, and for that purpose intended to go a voluntary adventurer to the Indies: he therefore took a short, but pathetic, leave of the Lady, and embarking soon after in a ship of commerce, elated with hope, and cheered by the rewards of his success, set forward on his voyage. It was his principal concern in this country to study its constitution and trade, principles and policies: he soon made himself master of the business of a merchant, which he did not think derogatory to the dignity of his character: his vigilance was unremitted, his transactions equitable, and his assiduity uncommon. Beside the acquisitions of his industry, which were considerable, the sudden death of a Gentleman with whom he had been in partnership, and engaged in a mutual

regard, made him the unexpected possessor of a large estate among the plantations. During his absence, he had kept up a tender and uniform correspondence with Felisa, who with pleasure denied herself of the satisfaction his presence might occasion, to establish the salutary virtues in his heart. At the expiration of four years, however, he returned; and his good dispositions were now too well grounded to change: for he who can bear prosperity without intoxication, promises to be a lasting honour to society. In a short time after his arrival in England, a circumstance offered which was the most evident conviction of the superiority of his gratitude, and of the solidity of his reformation. On the morning succeeding his return, he dispatched a card to Felisa, to announce his safe arrival, and to express his impatience to have leave to pay his personal respects to her; which was answered by another from Felisa, in which she warmly assured him of an affectionate welcome, and hoped to see him the same day at tea. It will be easily supposed that Sir Charles received the invitation with pleasure, and observed it with exactness; but the moment before he had reached her house, he saw a coach with coronets draw up to the door, and a Lady habited in a rich dishabille step out of it. This somewhat embarrassed him, as he had flattered his fancy of heightening the raptures of the interview by a solitude in which he might offer and receive the affectionate effusions of the heart with propriety and permission. However, he solaced himself by considering, that it might at least be possible the present intruder was only one of those modish visitors who alight from their chariots to display their dress, and withdraw to display it somewhere else, where the gaudy novelty may please, and therefore he sent in his name, and was immediately admitted. He was received by Felisa with a tenderness at once consistent and amiable, and by the stranger with that ceremonious formality which expresses the affectation of politeness. It was impossible for either to be particular before a person with whose company both seemed disgusted; for although her form was equally engaging with Felisa's, yet her conversation was a strange mixture of futility, impertinence, and curiosity. Yet notwithstanding



standing the mutual delicacy of the lovers, and the restraint each was under, there was a visible confusion in both; and their extreme caution to conceal, was the very means which betrayed them. The Lady (who was a Countess) saw their passion, and secretly congratulated herself upon her discernment; but her art was at least equal to her penetration, and she took an equal degree of care to conceal her discovery as they did to prevent one. There is nothing more distressful than a perplexity of this kind, especially to delicate tempers: however, they were at length removed from it; for the Lady, after having fluttered away an hour, to no other purpose than to tease and to torment, departed, and left Sir Charles and Felisa to enjoy the highest sort of human entertainment, a conversation of reciprocal friendship, gratitude, and love. Sir Charles appeared in every moral respect the man of honour, and Felisa concluded the evening with a second offer of her hand.

As Sir Charles was returning home, he saw a man who had on the same livery with that of the Countess, who bowed in passing by him, and hastily went on: he had no sooner entered his lodgings, than he found on the table a letter, which contained these lines:

“Your address and figure, Sir Charles, have charmed me. I am not solicitous to know your fortune, as my own is ample and independent. I have five thousand pounds a year, and can have no other motive in communicating such a circumstance to you, than in making a voluntary offer of it to your own disposal. I treat you, Sir Charles, as a man of honour. I shall not enjoin your secrecy; but remember, that I do not, like Felisa, confer a favour in order to compel your gratitude, but to engage your love willingly, or not at all.

“Your obedient servant,

“EURILLA ———.”

If he had before conceived an ill opinion of the author of this epistle, (who was indeed no other than the Countess,) he had now a convincing proof at once of her disposition and desires: the reflection which she cast on the generosity of Felisa particularly awakened the fire of his resentment, which was naturally keen; and while his indignation was yet warm, he wrote an answer, in which he told her,

“That in whatever light she might consider the offer of her hand and fortune, he could not, for his own part, consider the offer of the world as a compliment, if it bore the least shadow of an asperson on Felisa; that he thought a reflection of so envious a nature particularly ungenerous from one who, if not a friend, was an acquaintance, and who indeed, notwithstanding her rank, might well be proud of the slightest attention from a character of such singular excellence; that he must beg leave to stand excused, not only for declining the honour she proposed, but also if he hinted to Felisa the impossibility of her future intimacy with Eurilla, who, he was sorry to say, committed treason under a mask; and that, however she might attain her knowledge of Felisa's bounty, or however misconceive its intention, he assured her there was no need of compulsion either to engage his gratitude, or to love a woman whom he supposed it not easily possible for any one to behold with insensibility.”

The next day Sir Charles paid a second visit to Felisa, from whom he learned the whole character of Eurilla, which was that of a malicious woman of intrigue, notwithstanding her rank; it seems she had bribed the maid who attended upon the person of Felisa to give her intelligence of the secrets of the family; for she was one of those who employ four horses to drive about the town, in order to acquire the reputation of a person of consequence, to destroy the happiness of a friend, and where she cannot blast by calumny, to supplant by rivalry. Her designs, however, were at present ineffectual, for they only served to attach the Baronet still more warmly to his mistress: but as she had, as it were, engaged his honour to secrecy, he did not violate it by the least discovery; but slightly observing that he had some reasons to think her a dangerous woman, dropped the subject. The intimacy of Sir Charles with Felisa now became strict, and his visits were admitted without the punctilios of message-cards or the formalities of particular invitations; he was at all seasons equally welcome, for she considered him as the man whom a few days would exalt to the dignity of an husband. The nuptial preparations were making; and the sacred ceremony which confers either anguish or felicity on the residue of life was soon



soon performed by the amiable Clergyman, who seemed to be not the least happy of the three; for his heart exulted, not only that Sir Charles was

now become worthy of Felisa, but because he had been in some degree instrumental to that excellent Lady in effecting his reformation.

DIONYSIUS.

## AN ORIGINAL LETTER FROM EDMUND BURKE TO MR. RIVAROL.

NOT PUBLISHED IN ANY EDITION OF HIS WORKS.

SIR,

I AM much obliged to you for your very polite and flattering attention to me, and to the piece which you are pleased to regard with so much indulgence. It is an endeavour very well intended, but, I am conscious, very inadequate to the great interests of this kingdom and of mankind, which it proposes to assert.

I have seen, though too late to profit of them, your brother's admirable *Annals*, which may rank with those of Tacitus. There is, indeed, a strong coincidence in our way of thinking. I ought to be very proud of that circumstance. If I had seen his performance before I had written on the same subject, I should rather have chosen to enrich my pamphlet with quotations from thence, than have ventured to express the thoughts in which we agreed in worse words of my own.

I thank you too for the elegant poems which you have done me the honour to transmit to me with your letter. So far as I am capable of forming any judgment upon French poetry, the verses are spirited and well-turned; and the author possesses the art of interesting the passions, which is the triumph of that kind of eloquence.

I wish, without disguising my real sentiments, I could go as far in my approbation of the general tendency of one of these pieces, and of the policy of such publications at such a time as this. Forgive me, Sir, if I take the liberty of suggesting to your superior judgment, as well as to that of the Emperor's advisers, that it is not very easy to suppress (by the methods lately used) what you call "the monkish fury," without exciting fury of another kind; a sort of fury, which will, perhaps, be found more untractable than the other, and which may be carried to much greater lengths. In such a dilemma, it would not misbecome a great Statesman seriously to consider,

which (of these furies) he has it in charge to support, and which is more fatal to the country which it is his duty to preserve in peace and prosperity. That fury, which arises in the minds of men on being stripped of their goods, and turned out of their houses by acts of power, and our sympathy with them under such wrongs, are feelings implanted in us by our Creator, to be (under the direction of his laws,) the means of our preservation. Such fury and such sympathy are things very different from men's imaginary political systems concerning governments. They arise out of instinctive principles of self-defence, and are executive powers under the legislation of nature, enforcing its first law. This principle Princes and Commonwealths (whatever they may think their rights) cannot always attack with perfect impunity.

If Princes will, in cold blood, and from mistaken ideas of policy, excite the passions of the multitude against particular descriptions of men, whether they be Priests or Nobility, in order to avail themselves of the assistance of that multitude in their enterprizes against those classes, let them recollect, that they call in the aid of an ally more dangerous to themselves than to those whom they are desirous of oppressing.

The Netherlands have been but newly recovered to the Emperor. He owes that recovery to a concurrence of very extraordinary circumstances; and he has made great sacrifices to his object. Is it really his interest to have it understood, that he means to repeat the very proceedings which have excited all the late troubles in his territories? Can it be true that he means to draw up the very same flood-gates which have let loose the deluge that has overwhelmed the great monarchy in his neighbourhood? Does he think, if he means to encourage the spirit which prevails in France, that it will be exerted in his favour, or to answer his purposes?

H h h z

Whilst



Whilst he is destroying prejudices, which, under good management, may become the surest support of his government, is he not afraid that the discussion may go farther than he wishes? If he excites men to enquire too scrupulously into the foundation of all old opinion, may he not have reason to apprehend, that several will see as little use in Monarchs as in Monks? The question is not, Whether they will argue logically or not? but, Whether the turn of mind which leads to such discussion may not become as fatal to the former as to the latter? He may trust in the fine army he has assembled; but fine armies have been seduced from their allegiance, and the seducers are not far from him. He may fortify his frontier; but fortresses have been betrayed by their garrisons, and garrisons overpowered by the burghers. Those of the democratic faction in the Netherlands have always an armed ally more conveniently situated to assist them, than the Emperor is conveniently situated to assist himself. Would not prudence rather dictate to that great Sovereign the surest mode of fortification? Would not prudence direct him, I say, to fortify himself in the hearts of his people, by repairing, rather than by destroying, those dykes and barriers which prejudice might raise in his favour, and which cost nothing to his treasury, either in the construction or the reparation.

It were better to forget, once for all, the Encyclopædia, and the whole body of the *economists*, and to resort to those old rules and principles which have hitherto made Princes great and nations happy. Let not a Prince circumstanced like him weakly fall in love either with Monks or Nobles; still less let him violently hate them. In his Netherlands he possesses the most populous, the best cultivated, and the most flourishing country in Europe; a country from which, at this day, and even in England, we are to learn the perfect practice of the best of arts, that of agriculture. If he has a people like the Flemings, industrious, frugal, easy, and obedient, what is it to him, whether they are fond of Monks, or love ringing of bells and lighting of candles, or not? A wise Prince, as I hope the Emperor is, will study the genius of his people. He will indulge them in their humours; he will preserve them in their privileges; he will

act upon the *circumstances of his states as he finds them*; and whilst thus acting upon the practical principles of a practical policy, he is the happy Prince of an happy people. He will not care what the Condorcets and the Raynals, and the whole flight of the magpies and jays of philosophy, may fancy and chatter concerning his conduct or his character.

Well it is for the Emperor, that the late rebellion of the Netherlands *was a rebellion against innovation*. When, therefore, he returned to the possession of his estates, an event which no man wished more sincerely than I did, he found none of the ancient landmarks removed. He found every thing, except the natural effects of a transient storm, exactly as it was on the day of the revolt. Would the King of France, supposing his restoration probable, find his kingdom in the same condition? Oh! no, Sir. Many long, long labours would be required to restore that country to any sort of good order. Why? because their rebellion is the direct contrary to that of Flanders. It is a *revolt of innovation*, and thereby the very elements of society have been confounded and dissipated. Small politicians will certainly recommend to him to nourish a democratic party, in order to curb the aristocratic and the clerical. In general, all policy founded on discord is perilous to the Prince and fatal to the country. The support of the permanent orders in their places, and the reconciling them all to his government, will be his best security, either for governing quietly in his own person, or for leaving any sure succession to his posterity. Corporations, which have a perpetual succession, and hereditary Nobles, who themselves exist by succession, are the true guardians of monarchical succession. On such orders and institutions alone an hereditary monarchy can stand. What they call the *democratic royale* in France, is laughed at by the very authors as an absurd chimera. Where all things else are elective, you may call a King hereditary; but he is, for the present, only a cypher; and the succession is not supported by any analogy in the state, nor combined with any sentiment whatsoever, existing in the minds of the people. It is a solitary, unsupported, anomalous King.

The story you tell of the Chartreux, in the time of Charles V, may be true, for



for any thing I know to the contrary. But what inference can be drawn from it? Why should it be necessary to influence the people, at such a time as this, to rob the Chartreux, who had no hand in that murder? Were the Chartreux that I have seen at Paris employed in committing or meditating murders? Are they so at *La Trappe*, or at the *Grande Chartreuse*, or any where else? Inferences will be made from such a story. I don't mean logical, but practical inferences, which will harden the hearts of men, in this age of spoil, not only against them, but against a considerable portion of the human race. Some of these Monks, in a sudden transport of fury, murdered somebody in the time of Charles V. What then? I am certain that, not in the time of Charles V, but now, and at all times, and in all countries, and in the bosom of the dearest relations of life, the most dreadful tragedies have been, and are, daily acted. Is it right to bring forth these examples to make us abhor those relations?

You observe, that a sequestration from the connexions of society makes the heart cold and unfeeling. I believe it may have that tendency—though this is more than I find to be the fact, from the result of my own observations and inquiries; but, to the theory, it seems probable. However, as the greatest crimes do not arise so much from a want of feeling for others as from an over-sensibility for ourselves, and an over indulgence to our own desires, very sequestered people, (such as the Chartreux,) as they are less touched with the sympathies which soften the manners, are less engaged in the passions which agitate the mind. The best virtues can hardly be found among them, but crimes must be more rare in that form of society than in the active world. If I were to trust to my own observation, and give a verdict on it, I must depose, that, in my experience, I have found that those who were most indulgent to themselves were (in the mass) less kind to others than those who have lived a life nearer to self-denial. I go further. In my experience I have observed, that a luxurious softness of manners hardens the heart, at least as much as an overdone abstinence. I question much, whether moral policy will justify us in an endeavour to interest the heart in favour of immoral, irregular, and illegal

actions, on account of particular touching circumstances that may happen to attend the commission or the punishment of them. I know poets are apt enough to choose such subjects, in order to excite the high relish arising from the mixed sensations which will arise in that anxious embarrassment of the mind, whenever it finds itself in a locality, where vices and virtue meet near their confines—where

Mire sagaces falleret hospites

Discrimen obscurum——.

I think, of late, that the Parisian philosophers have done, upon a meditated system, what the poets are naturally led to, by a desire of flattering the passions. To you, as a poet, this is to be allowed. To philosophers one cannot be so indulgent; for, perhaps, ladies ought not “to love too well,” like the *Phædras* and *Myrrhas* of old, or the ancient or modern *Eloises*. They had better not pursue their lovers into convents of Carthusians, nor follow them in disguise to camps and slaughter-houses. But I have observed, that the philosophers, in order to inlunuate their polluted atheism into young minds, have systematically flattered all their passions, natural and unnatural. They explode, or render odious or contemptible, that class of virtues which restrain the appetite. These are, at least, nine out of ten of the virtues. In the place of all these, they substitute a virtue, which they call humanity or benevolence. By this means, their morality has no idea in it of restraint, or indeed of a distinct, settled principle, of any kind. When their disciples are thus left free, and guided only by present feeling, they are no longer to be depended on for good or evil. The men who to-day snatch the worst criminals from justice, will surrender the most innocent persons to-morrow.

I assure you, Sir, that this letter has been written six weeks ago, given to be copied, and I really thought sent to you. Looking on my papers, I found my memory had betrayed me, and that you have an apparent reason to complain of my neglect. You have, in the late events, done yourself great honour, as I hear. Do not be discouraged. The value of such services will one day be known and acknowledged. I have the honour to be, with most sincere respect, your most obedient and humble servant,

June, 1791. EDMUND BURKE.



## ON GUNNERY.

*(Concluded from page 328.)*

10th, **T**HE movements of bodies are as their quantities of matter, and their velocities, if estimated by their effects, produced in the same time; but they will vary as their quantities of matter and the squares of their velocities, if estimated by their whole effects, produced till they are finally stopped, without any regard to the time in doing them. 11th, This principle will account for the superior effects produced by cannon-balls above those of the ancient battering-rams; for the ancients had no way of increasing their forces, but by an increase of the quantity of matter of the battering engine; whereas the moderns do it by an increase of the velocity; and if the velocity is made 100 times greater, the effect will be 10,000 times greater: besides, the effect is confined to the precise place of a fortification which the ball strikes, but the effect of the battering-engine, from its slowness, must carry down almost the whole of the wall on which it strikes, or produce no effect at all. 12th, Hence also appears the power of a woolpack or cotton-bag to destroy the force of a ball, as from the tenacity and elasticity of these materials, the whole pack receives the shock, not so instantaneously, but gradually, and not the particular part struck, as if it had been of stone, but the whole mass. 13th, As to the power of balls penetrating the sides of ships, it will be as the squares of their velocities directly, and their diameters directly. But as the greater the ball is, the less will be the velocity communicated to it by the powder, and consequently much less will be the square of the velocity on issuing out of the piece, or at a moderate distance, as that of ships engaged;—there will be a maximum in this case, which is best determined by experience, and, if I am rightly informed, is that of about an eighteen pound shot. 14th, What has all along been said of balls will be true of any other loading, if but similar figures;—and a load in form of an hip or thoup, before recommended, seems the best adapted for penetration in these cases. 15th, Suppose the loading to be a large globe, or one of the foregoing form, to be hollow, and the

inside to be divided into two chambers by a slender partition of pot or earthen ware, and one chamber filled with acid of nitre, and the other with oil of guaiacum, or any other heavy oil, by small holes in this shell, afterwards to be closed up: And suppose there was a thin cylindrical base, as in the case mentioned under head 1, and connected to the ball by a small rod going through this chamber, with an head on the other side of the partition; and suppose this large hollow globe to be projected from a bomb; now as soon as the velocity of this globe was so far diminished that the resistance on this false basis was considerable, it would cause the rod to break the partition in the inside, and let the two fluids come together; which, on a chemical principle, would burst out into actual flame, and produce scalds more dismaying and intolerable than gun-shot wounds: I am persuaded that expert engineers, after a few trials on this or some other ingenious principle, would be able to cause this explosion over any given place. 16th, If this load was in form of an egg or a thoup, and contrived as before with the false base, and a rod to go down from the apex to the partition on the inside, the same effect would be produced when it came to the ground; for the centre of gravity moving first, and coming to the ground first, would cause this rod to break the inside partition by its external end striking the ground, and the other end being close to the partition. 17th, If, in cannonading or bombarding an enemy's fortification or camp, it is desirable to continue the attack during the night as well as the day, it appears that it might be carried on in the dark with as much precision as in daylight, if the elevation of each gun or bomb, and its direction by the magnetical needle, to come nearest the mark, was determined with exactness during the day: for these two circumstances might be reduced to practice very easily in the night, and they are all that are requisite.

If a person is not so deep a mathematician as to investigate or demonstrate himself the foregoing principles; yet a man of common comprehension, sound judgment, and of an ingenious turn of mind,



mind, may understand the philosophical part, (taking the mathematical for granted,) and make many useful improvements from them in practice.

If these remarks are thought proper to be inserted in your useful publication, I may hereafter send you some new remarks on ship-building; the

variation and dipping of the magnetical needle; and on the various methods of finding out the latitude and longitude of a ship at sea, from astronomical observations; surveying of coasts and harbours, &c. &c. In the mean time, I subscribe myself your obedient servant,  
*Burton, May 5, 1804. J. H.*

## THE LIFE OF JEAN VICTOR MOREAU,

GENERAL OF THE FRENCH ARMIES OF THE MOSELLE, THE RHINE, &c.

**T**HIS eminent person, whose fate will probably be determined before the publication of the present Magazine, was born in 1764. His native place is Morlaiz, in Lower Brittany, a small sea-port town in the neighbourhood of Brest.

His father, as well as his grandfather, was bred to the law, and was a Judge in Criminal Causes of that place. He was, however, in April 1794, at the instance of the Committee of Surveillance at Brest, denounced to the National Convention by Prieur, then one of its Deputies on mission in that Department, as having favoured the escape of certain emigrants, and remitted them money. He was carried before the revolutionary Tribunal of Brest, and condemned to suffer decapitation by the guillotine: it is a remarkable circumstance, that on the very day the father suffered death on the scaffold, the son obtained a considerable victory in Holland for his country, by the capture of Sluis, and the possession of the whole Island of Cadland.

Moreau has four brothers and two sisters. The senior is at this time a Member of the Legislature, and Gabriel is a Captain of a Man of War. Jean Baptiste is a Receiver of the National Domains at Brest; the fourth, we believe, is a merchant.

It has been observed, with the view to discredit Moreau, that he was unfixed in principle at first taking up arms, for that in the same year he defended and opposed the Parliament of his Province: but it should be recollected, that in the second instance a very popular Minister, viz. Monsi Neckar, had been taken into office, whose view was to convoke the States General of the whole kingdom. In this particular we see no reason to accuse him of a dereliction of principle. His ob-

ject was a reform of abuses: while the Parliament assigned a laudable motive for its resistance to the ministerial mandate, Moreau stood up for it. This warfare began in the spring of 1788, and at this time young Moreau was *Prévôt de Droit*, or at the head of the Students in Law at Rennes. As he had an acknowledged influence over these young men, it was no difficult thing to engage them to take up arms in the same cause. They continued in array until October, during which period Moreau was denominated "*General du Parlement*." Count Theard de Bissy was the Officer sent by Louis XVth to put down these insurgents, and to carry de Brienne's purposes into execution. No doubt de Bissy felt the unpleasantness and unpopularity of the errand he was sent upon, which made him tardy or indifferent about performing it; for it is scarcely to be imagined that he was out-generalled by a young man, who had but just exchanged a pen for a sword. Be it as it may, Moreau escaped unhurt by wounds, and at the end of the affair was complimented by the whole corps for his courage and conduct. This was a spice of the military renown he has so honourably and perilously fought after in a hundred affairs, the least of which was a thousand times more hazardous.

Though it cannot be said that the love of any art will of itself enable the artist to become a proficient, yet a predilection for an art or science will give the artist or professor a great chance to arrive at excellence in its cultivation. Many have been the instances where the student has abandoned the dark avenues to the forum, and courted more active, more splendid reputation, in "the tented field." The years which would have been lost to the military adventurer in the times of peace, by so late an entrance  
into



into the army, were quickly made up for by the speedy advancement to rank of those who embraced the profession from a love of it, and from a strong desire to obtain the reputation which so often attends it.

Moreau, from the period above mentioned, resolved to make the army his lasting pursuit; and no sooner had he been posted at the head of a battalion, than he attracted the notice of his senior Officers, not more for his zeal than for the unremitting attention he paid to the duty of the regiment. He had friends in the Constituent Assembly and in the Convention; but the assistance of these was not absolutely necessary to open the way for a man of his ardent imagination and prudent conduct.

The French were aware of the superiority of the cavalry of the enemy they had to contend with: to this force they were strongly advised, by an American who made a campaign with them in the Low Countries, and was at the battle of Jemappe, to bring a more than usual quantity of artillery into the field. This suggestion was adopted, and occasioned a sudden and vast promotion of Officers: we accordingly find Victor Moreau, in a few weeks, appointed a General of Division, and in a few more made the subject of an eulogy in the dispatches to the Convention from Richard, the representative of the people with the Army of the North.—Pichegru joins with the Deputy Richard in his encomium upon this young Officer; and in his details of the successes of the above army, of which he had the command in chief, informs the Government, that Ypres was taken, and that he had given the command of the siege to Moreau.

Soon after this, our hero was thought worthy and capable of being entrusted with an entire army; and a commission was accordingly sent down to him, which directed him to take charge of that created under the name of "the Army of the Moselle." Here let it be allowed the writer of a sketch of the military life of a man, at once great and unfortunate, to stop a moment, and give way to those reflections which naturally arise in his mind, on beholding a Citizen with more than Roman ardour yesterday so near the *Capitol*, and to-day, alas! still nearer the *Tarpeian Rock*!!! Ah! how many brave, how many enlightened men has not this revolution destroyed! It has mowed down

the flower of the French nation. If it has brought into action some of the noblest qualities of the soul, it must be confessed, it has no less awakened and cherished the basest propensities of the heart. It has blended the vices and virtues of the *iron* and the *golden* age together; and the seer, the historian, and the philosopher, are equally unable to foretell what the strange amalgam will ultimately produce. But these are digressions, and do not of necessity belong to our subject.

The war which the French revolution occasioned was of a new genus. The theatre on which it was to be acted must necessarily correspond with its magnitude. Upwards of twenty crowned Heads and sovereign States confederated against the new Republic, and it was necessary to provide a force to defend every inch of its ancient circumferential limit. What a field for action!—what a space to defend! But when war commences, it is not easy to say where it will stop. Defence alone did not satisfy a restless people, who thought themselves aggrieved; and they, in their turn, from motives of revenge and aggrandizement, planned invasions and conquests on so gigantic a scale, as reduces all the designs of Louis the XIVth to insignificance.

There being such men as Carnot in the Council, it was necessary there should be such Generals as Moreau in the field. All was new in imagination, all must be new in execution. The old system of warfare was now to be exploded; towns and places were not to be besieged in the old way. The main army was not to be halted, because a fort or garrison-town would not surrender; but it was to rush forward, and leave only a small detachment to watch such place, and check its sallies. In this situation, finding itself cut off from all communication and supplies, the garrison is compelled to surrender to a portion of an army perhaps not superior to its own. All this was unexpected; was not even dreamt of. Old Generals would say—such a thing could not be; it was contrary to the rules of art for an army to leave a fortified place in its rear; the French, however, did this; for while they left Condé, Quesnoy, Landrecies, and other strong places in that line of defence, in the hands of the Austrians, they were over-running the Low Countries almost as far as Maëstrich, thereby cutting off the



the retreat of the Austrians garrisoned in such strong towns behind them.

This is the system which has put so many of the modern young Generals, like our Moreaus, our Pichegrus, and Jourdans, on more than a level with the ancient and the experienced Condés, Eugenes, and Turennes. All the genius and the activity of a Luxembourg, under this novel system of tactics, would have been thrown away before the town which bears his name: and that talent which this great Captain displayed for so many campaigns, to the admiration of all Europe, would probably have been supplanted at this day by a clerk from a lawyer's desk; by a young but bold Commander, scorning all the rules of art which had imperiously prescribed a strict regard to terrain, to intermediary positions, to contiguity, to distances, and a long *et cetera* of considerations.

The only question these new warriors seemed to put to themselves was, What are the obstacles between us and Germany; between us and Italy? The combinations and calculations of attack and defence of this and that line of fortification, which had always before been treated as principal posts for occupation before an extension of limits could be thought of, were now regarded as ideal lines, like those of the meridian or equator; instead of which, bounds the imagination itself could scarcely reach were pointed out to the invader, and all the space between considered as a field which might be disputed inch by inch, or gained by the favourable issue of a pitched battle.

In laying down and carrying on this new and wonderful system of warfare, it must be remembered, that, on the first bursting of the Revolution, the French were countenanced and encouraged by the patriots of every country in Europe. Men admired for their learning and intellect employed their pens in aid of the decrees of the first Assembly, which were to define the Constitution, and thereby prevent the recurrence of those arbitrary proceedings which had filled the people with indignation or disgust. The trumpet of liberty, whose sound has done wonders in all ages and in all countries, called up the whole nation. While one portion of the inhabitants of every district, therefore, was exercising its squads of recruits, another was manu-

facturing arms, and a third turning the very earth in a chemical process for nitre, to supply the prodigious demand for gunpowder. Without these concurrent supports, such a system of warfare as we have been describing would have appeared a system of insanity.—Without the immense and hourly supply of men, arms, and ammunition, the belligerous machinery would have stopped, and finished with the destruction of its contrivers. The loss of thousands of Frenchmen cut and hacked to pieces, day after day, in the early part of the war, by the enemy's cavalry breaking into their inexperienced ranks, could only be compensated for in the manner above mentioned. It appeared to the forces of the coalesced Powers, that for every man they killed or disabled, two stood up in his place.

It was owing to the circumstance of every coffee-house politician being a kind of recruiting-serjeant, that Dumourier was able at length to drive the Prussians out of Champaign. At one time he had less than twenty-six thousand men to oppose sixty thousand under the Duke of Brunswick; but as these advanced, and diminished in numbers, the French General fell back, and met the incessant supplies of recruits, till his augmented army was deemed sufficient to have destroyed every one of the invaders.

To this universal devotion of the French Citizens for the sake of liberty, have many of their Generals, in the early part of the contest, owed the credit they acquired from a victory gained.

By insisting upon this fact, however, it is not meant to detract from the reputation justly due to a great many of the French Generals, both living and dead. Within the few last campaigns, the contending armies have been brought nearer to a level in numbers; and in some instances the skill of the French Commander has more than compensated for a deficiency of force, and turned the balance in his favour.—If, therefore, the republican Commanders have had to fight with able Generals, it is not denied but that many among them are not surpassed by any in Europe.

The above observation may be applied, in an especial manner, to the subject of the present Memoir. Though



we have a more fortunate General in our eye, we know of none in Europe who has equally distinguished himself for vigour in attack, and vigilance in retreat; two qualities not always found equally to prevail in the same Captain. Moreau, more than any General we know, or have read of, appears to unite what is highly desirable, but almost incompatible, viz. the activity of a young General, and the prudence of an old one. His able and successful retreat from Suabia in 1796, quite across the Rhine, (of which we shall speak more particularly,) has given occasion to compare him to Xenophon among the ancient Captains, and to Marshall Belleisle among the moderns. We think, however, with a late writer, that he deserves more credit than either; for the former had to retire with his ten thousand Greeks through the territories of a dastardly and effeminate race of people, and the latter owed the success of his retreat to a few stolen marches from the enemy; hints, contrived to blend the laurels of victory with the cypresses of retreat. It is impossible to expatiate upon the uncommon qualities of so gallant, so experienced a soldier, engaged in a cause of such vast importance, and serving too at a period highly momentous to the repose of Europe, and not be led into reflections which, abstractedly considered, may appear to have more relation to the political history of the day than to the military achievements of a General in the enemy's service. It cannot, however, be uninteresting to the ordinary reader to be informed, and more especially to the Ministers and Governments of the Powers in opposition to France, to recollect, that it could not be to the skill and bravery of any General, or list of Generals, that the tide of warfare in 1793 and 1794 took a turn so favourable to the views of France. It was, as has been before hinted at, to the floods of recruits incessantly poured into the armies, at all the stations on the frontiers. There was but one enemy they could be said to beat even-handed at setting off, and that was the Spaniard. No sooner had the republican troops crossed the Pyrenees, and descended into the plain of Pampeluna, than the haughty but effeminate Spaniards, after a short engagement, fled, and left their camp equipage and treasure to the invaders and spoilers. It was not, therefore,

by a conflict with this race of people that the republican General could reap laurels and gain experience. No: it was against Prussia and Germany that the *tyro militaire* was to learn, that to give way in battle would be to incur double danger. The cavalry of the Great Frederick did not often make a charge without success, even against the steady German. When, therefore, his Majesty of Prussia was informed, that the French before the lines of Weissenburg had stood three several and well-dressed charges of his heavy horse without giving way, and that a single trooper had not been able to penetrate their line of infantry, he resolved to accept the terms of peace offered by the Committee of the French Government. "If the French," said he, wisely, "have in so short a time added so much experience to their fury of enthusiasm, the sooner I withdraw from the contest the better; the Prussian arms shall not lose their renown by being farther soiled against a Frenchman who thinks it a glorious martyrdom to die with a weapon in his hand inscribed, '*Liberté ou la Mort!*'"

This was the charm that raised recruits for the French camps and garrisons, as if, like Cadmus's soldiers, they had come out of the earth ready armed. Others, more chary of life, but justly considering that their numbers must in the end prevail against order and skill, shewed an equal readiness to post to the frontiers; whilst perhaps the greatest number thought of nothing more than that the uniform of liberty, with which they were clad, would prove an impenetrable armour, and save them from the fire and the steel of the enemy. With this *allegorical* shield, and which proved a real buckler to the country, have we witnessed such a devotion, such a reverence to the call of country in a modern Frenchman, as could never have been surpassed by a Roman or Spartan.

But the illusion is fled! The colossal statue of liberty is crumbled into dust, and its shadowy image even is no longer seen on the walls of Paris. The *volontaire* is no where found and respected as the armed Citizen, but in his stead we see the mere *soldat monté*, or the *fantassin*. The conscript, and he who sells his life because it is worth nothing to the owner, are the only resources for supplying the army of France at the present day with men for farther



farther conquests; and this fact puts the contest of France upon a nearer level with its enemies. However generally acknowledged this truth may be, it will not deprive France of the benefits any country may derive from experienced Generals. If the troops are less inflamed with the imagination of liberty, they will be more and more the passive instruments of their Commanders. The trumpet of liberty brings numbers to the standard, but it does not make them obedient to orders. The Captain who fights for renown and fortune would take the well-disciplined soldier, who is indifferent to the cause he fights for, before one whose head is filled with ideas of liberty. The vast havoc among the soldiery in Vendée, and in the first Armies of the North, was owing to independence leaving no room for discipline.

Moreau will in all probability soon quit the stage on which he has acted so brilliant, and at the same time so solid, a part. If the Royalists feel convinced he intended to second their views, and not merely help them to remove his jealous enemy, and take his place, they may perhaps draw consolation in their disappointment, from reflecting, that with his destruction Buonaparté loses his best General. Such a loss adds little to their chance. It is not to be imagined that Moreau would ever again take the field in the present state of affairs; indeed, Buonaparté would not have trusted him. It must not therefore be said, that the prosperous Corsican will lose his right hand when Moreau's is cold. Buonaparté, like Briareus, has in this sense a hundred hands; and though the zeal which the *amor patriæ* inspires is fled, and the ardour which the flame of liberty communicates to the coldest breast is extinguished, yet the advantages of experience remain with the French Generals. Winter and summer have been one continued campaign; they have advanced and retreated on the same ground over and over again; and this circumstance brings us back to those parts of Moreau's conduct which have proved him a most consummate General; while, therefore, we are enumerating valorous exploits which have added so largely to an empire sufficiently extended before, it is difficult to refrain from speaking of the rashness and bad policy of those Governments which forced France to assume so belligerent an attitude, and

thereby reviving in that nation its ancient love of military renown.

The names and descriptions of the places and countries which have submitted to the armies under Moreau would fill a considerable portion of our Number. His very retreats partake in no degree of defeat; for while falling back towards the left bank of the Rhine, he took many thousands of the enemy prisoners. A military critic has said, however, that he did not act with his accustomed vigour and skill, when, with his army near Genoa, he made the fruitless attempt to relieve Tortona, and was obliged to retreat to his former position in Savona. But it must be recollected, that Suwarrow was then in Italy, and that to extend the French forces at that juncture might have brought the same disasters on the republicans as those which at length ruined the Russians.

We have mentioned that Pichegru made an eulogy on General Moreau; it became the unpleasant duty of Moreau, who had succeeded his eulogist in the Army of the Rhine, to denounce him as a traitor, for having, like another Monk, planned the restoration of the Royal Family. He did not, however, gain full credit, at the time, for the sincerity and willingness of the discovery, since it was manifest he had had the vouchers of the treason a long time in his possession. Whatever might be the reason for his hesitating to impeach his old friend and comrade, he continued to fight the battles of his country with unexampled courage and success. Like Cæsar, he might say, *veni, vidi, vici*, as his dispatches for some months after Pichegru's retirement, which gave him the command of the army of the North, were filled with conquests and captures. But the chief foundation of Moreau's military glory was laid in June 1796, when he opened that campaign. He forced General Wurmser in his camp under Frankenthal, and repulsed him under the cannon of Mannheim. By this success, Keyserlauten, Newstadt, and Spire, fell into his hands after several actions, and thereby he was enabled to effect his passage over the Rhine near Strassburg. Kehl, the fort opposite, was ill defended by the troops of the Empire, at the head of whom was the Prince of Furstenberg, who was taken prisoner, and those of the garrison who were not killed or taken were easily dispersed. A second



column of the French army having crossed the Rhine at Huningue, the Austrians were obliged to evacuate the Brisgau, when on the 6th of July, Moreau attacked the Archduke Charles by Rostadt, and on the 9th near Ettlingen, and forced him to retreat. In his last action he manœuvred with incredible vivacity and boldness. He attacked the enemy again on the 15th at Pfortsheim, and compelled him to quit his strong position. He left his adversary no time to breathe, but pursued him, and fought him on the 18th, 21st, and 22d, at Stutgard, Caustadt, Berg, and Etingen; and as Jourdan's success had been equal to his own, they both became masters of the Neckar, and could thereby lay the neighbouring country under contribution, and transport their artillery and army equipage at pleasure. The Prince of Wirtemberg was now obliged to sue for peace.

On the 11th of August, the Archduke Charles resolved to risk a battle. He attacked Moreau on his whole line, and, by forcing his right wing to retreat to Heydenheim, would have disconcerted all his projects, if Desaix, who commanded his left wing, had not more than revenged the check. The battle lasted seventeen hours; and, though it was not boasted of by Moreau as a victory, it allowed him to take a victorious attitude. The French army gained ground for several days, and on the 27th reached Munich. On the 3d of September, Moreau detached General St. Cyr to dislodge the Austrians from Freysingen and its bridge, in which he succeeded. The Elector Palatine was obliged to purchase his neutrality by large sacrifices in money, cloathing, and provisions. Notwithstanding these great successes, and the defection of the Elector of Saxony, as

well as other Princes, from the general cause of the Empire, yet by a number of concurrent circumstances he was obliged to commence that retreat, which, too well known to render a detail of it necessary, has immortalized his name as a consummate military leader.

This sudden retrograde movement astonished every one who is not fully acquainted with the disastrous effects of distracted Councils at home, when a bold military Commander has too much deployed his forces, from an uninterrupted successful career.

But the Archduke had much of the merit of causing this retreat, for he had contrived a bold project of turning his chief force against Jourdan, who, unprepared for it, met with a defeat: and Moreau, ignorant of the disaster till it was too late to repair it, adopted the wise measure of treading back his steps, in order to save his valuable army. It was the 26th of October when he reached Strasburg, which four months before he had set out from.

This retreat of the Army of the Rhine turned out to be of great use to France, for it allowed the General to send reinforcements to Italy, and thereby enabled Buonaparté to gain the battle of Marengo. For some time he had the command of two vast armies; but upon Hoche taking charge of that of the Sambre and Meuse, Moreau returned to the army of the Rhine and Moselle; and again, on the 20th of April 1797, crossed the Rhine, and by vigorous attacks obliged the enemy to quit its borders, when for ten days following, pursuing the flying Austrians nearly to the Danube, he received a courier from Buonaparté, announcing the peace of Leoben.

(To be continued.)

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE writer of this not having the pleasure of being known to Mr. Moser, requests the Editor of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE to present the following observations on some of Mr. Moser's lucubrations in that work to his notice.—The writer has been much entertained by his "*Vestiges*," which have brought to his *recollection* many pleasant scenes he enjoyed in his juvenile days. He submits the follow-

ing remarks, with much deference, to Mr. M.

Somerfet *Old House*—No notice taken by Mr. M. of the sumptuous entertainment given by Government there in April 1763, (*Vide Annual Register* for that year,) to the Venetian Ambassadors, who then made their public entry, and were feasted there several days.

Cock



Cock and Pye—not *French*—it certainly was the Cock and Mag Pie, a very frequent sign in the suburbs of London a century ago. The site of Soho-square and streets adjacent were, in James the First's time, Cock and Pye Fields. The mansion which stood in the centre of the South side of Soho-square, in which Lord Bateman resided in 1751, was begun to be built for the Duke of Monmouth, but not finished in his life-time: it was afterwards purchased by a Sir ——— Bateman, who had been Lord Mayor of London, and was an ancestor of Lord Bateman. In 1758, Soho-square was much more respectably inhabited than at present; there were *five* Ambassadors, namely, the *Spanish*, (General Wall, an Irishman, and Grantee of Spain,) the *Prussian*, Russian, the Neapolitan, and the Venetian; the Duke of Argyle, Lord Pigot, the Speaker Onslow, Lord Winchelsea, who succeeded Lord Bateman in Bateman House, William Beckford, Esq., Thomas Walker, Esq., a West India planter and eminent merchant: at that time, also, in an obscure lodging in the neighbourhood, dwelt the unfortunate Theodore King of Corsica; and that honest man Sir Stephen Theodore Jansen, late Chamberlain of London, lodged for several years obscurely in Frith-street, till, by his self-denial and economy, he was (having been a bankrupt in his Mayoralty,) enabled to call his creditors together, and pay them 20s. in the pound, with interest, which he did. At the revocation of the memorable edict of Nantz, many French Refugees in the different branches of the watch-making business settled here; inasmuch that vegetables, fish, &c., were cried in the streets in the French language; which the writer recollects to have frequently heard in 1751.

The organ in St. Ann's Church was a present from King William the Third.

With deference to Mr. Moser, the Writer assures him he is mistaken in calling Powis House a brick building. It had an elegant stone front, adorned

with Corinthian pilasters; it was demolished in 1777, and had a stair-case painted by Amiconi, with the story of Judith and Holofernes, for which he received 1000*l.* of Lord Powis. (*Vide* Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England.)

It is said in the parish, that in Queen Ann's time it was the residence of a French Ambassador, and was burnt down, but rebuilt by the munificence of Louis the Fourteenth at his own expense, notwithstanding the building was insured, as his dignity would not permit him to suffer a fire-office to pay for the neglect of the domestics of his representative.

However this be, the Writer certainly remembers the ornament above the capitals of the pilasters was a Cock, which the French architects generally place there; whereas the English put a Rose. There was likewise a phoenix over the street-door, which now stands in the tympanum of the pediment of the centre house in Great Ormond-street, on the site of Powis House. Lord Chancellor Hardwicke resided upwards of twenty years in Powis House. In 1763, it was inhabited by the Venetian Ambassadors when they made their public entry; afterwards by the Spanish Ambassador. Dr. Mead, the celebrated Physician, resided at the next door, and died there in 1754. The house is now occupied by Sir H. Grey.

Should the foregoing observations not be thought impertinent by Mr. Moser, if he will please to signify it in some future European Magazine, when his leisure may permit him, he may probably receive some further hints from the Writer.

Bateman House, in Soho-square, was of brick, covered with stucco, adorned with pilasters, said to be designed by Inigo Jones.

The statue in the centre of Soho-square is certainly *not* of Charles the Second; it is said to be the Duke of Monmouth.

*Great Ormond-street,  
8th May 1804.*

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR, 28th May 1804.

THROUGH the medium of your extensive and intelligent Magazine, I

have hopes of being able to find an effectual remedy for a nuisance which has injured me for years past, by means of



of information from some of your numerous readers.

My garden is enclosed by paling, through the spaces of which, every spring, myriads of large, long, black ants enter, and principally attack the cherry-trees nailed against the wood; chiefly assembling on the young, tender shoots of the season, and at length damaging the trees so much as to prevent the fruit coming to perfection.

They evidently emigrate from an high bank in an adjoining grass-field; but I have in vain endeavoured to trace

out any nest or place from whence they swarm.

I will be much obliged to any of your readers to inform me of any mode of preventing these destructive insects from swarming on trees against the paling, as I have constantly used a garden watering engine, and followed Mr. Forsyth's methods, without the least success.

I remain, respectfully,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

R. L.

### SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY,

AFTER THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES AND HONORARY REWARDS TO THE PUBLIC DISPUTANTS IN THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES, AT THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, IN CALCUTTA, ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1803.

*Gentlemen of the College of Fort William,*  
**F**ROM the foundation of this College to the present time, the state of political affairs has not permitted me to discharge the grateful duty of presiding at your public exercises. My attention, however, has not been withdrawn from the progress, interests, and conduct of this Institution. The principles on which this Institution is founded, the spirit which it is designed to diffuse, and the purposes which it is calculated to accomplish, must enhance the importance of its success, in proportion to the exigency of every public crisis, and to the progressive magnitude, power, and glory of this Empire.

In the difficulties and dangers of successive wars, in the most critical juncture of arduous negotiations, in the settlement of conquered and ceded Provinces, in the time of returning peace, attended by the extension of our trade, by the augmentation of our revenue, and by the restoration of public credit, I have contemplated this Institution with conscious satisfaction and with confident hope. Observing your auspicious progress under the salutary operation of the Statutes and Rules of the College, I have anticipated the stability of all our acquisitions, and the security and improvement of every advantage which we possess.

From this source the service may now derive an abundant and regular supply of public Officers, duly qualified to become the successful instruments of administering this Government in all its extensive and complicated branches; of promoting its energy in war; of

cultivating and enlarging its resources in peace; of maintaining in honour and respect its external relations with the Native Powers; and of establishing (under a just and benignant system of internal administration) the prosperity of our Finances and Commerce, on the solid foundations of the affluence, happiness, and confidence of a contented and grateful people.

These were the original purposes of this foundation, which was destined to aid and animate the efforts of diligence and natural genius, contending with the defects of existing establishments; to remove every obstacle to the progress of the public servants in attaining the qualifications requisite for their respective stations; to enlarge and to facilitate the means of acquiring useful knowledge; and to secure, by systematic education, fixed regulation, and efficient discipline, that attention to a due course of study, which had hitherto depended on individual disposition or accidental advantage.

The necessity of providing such a system of education was not diminished by the numerous instances existing in the Company's service of eminent Oriental learning, and of high qualification for public duty. A wise and provident Government will not rest the public security for the due administration of affairs, on the merits of any number or description of its Public Officers at any period of time. It is the duty of Government to endeavour to perpetuate the prosperity of the state by an uniform system of public institution; and by permanent and established

Law,



Law, to transmit to future times whatever benefits can be derived from present examples of wisdom, virtue, and learning. The supposition of an universal deficiency in that knowledge which this College is calculated to extend, has never constituted a fundamental principle of the Institution. Far from resting on such foundations, this Institution could not have endured for an hour, it could not have commenced, without the active aid of learning, talents, and virtues, furnished from the bosom of this service.

The origin of this College, its present prosperity, and its beneficial effects, are to be ascribed, in a great degree, to the assistance which I have derived from those respectable characters in the higher branches, and in various departments of the service, who by contributing their zealous exertions to promote the success of the Institution, have endeavoured to extend the benefit of their useful acquisitions and of their salutary example, and to continue in the public service a succession of merit similar to that which has distinguished their conduct in their respective stations.

With these sentiments, during my absence from the Presidency, it was highly satisfactory to me, that my authority in this College should have been represented by a Gentleman, who is peculiarly qualified to appreciate the advantages of the Institution, and to accelerate its success; and whose eminent character, and honourable progress in the service, furnish at once the most perfect example which can be proposed for your imitation, and the most powerful incitement which can be offered to your ambition.

The report which I received from Mr. Barlow, of the progress of the Institution, during the first year of its operation, satisfied me, that many of the Students had been considerably distinguished, not only by proficiency in the Oriental Languages and Literature, but by a laudable observance of the Statutes and Rules of the College; that the Officers, Professors, and Teachers, had manifested an uniform zeal and attention in the discharge of their respective duties; that the Public Examinations had been conducted with great knowledge and ability, and had proved highly creditable to the general character of the Students; while the Disputations in the Persian, Bengalee,

and Hindoostanee Languages, had afforded an extraordinary example of the progress of the Students, who had maintained public arguments in those Languages on the 6th of February 1802.

The result of the examination holden in January last, at the conclusion of the Fourth Term of the year 1802, and the Public Disputations which have been maintained in my presence, have afforded me the cordial satisfaction of witnessing the progressive improvement of the Students in every branch of Oriental Language and Literature, in which lectures have been opened. I am happy to observe, that in the Persian, Hindoostanee, and Arabic Classes, the comparative proficiency at the last examination exceeds that which appeared on the 6th February 1802. In the Bengalee Language, a considerable proficiency has been manifested. In the course of the last year, a commencement has been made in the study of the Tamul and Sanscrit Languages; and the great improvement of the Students in the Arabic Language has been rendered particularly conspicuous by the Declarations in that language holden for the first time on this occasion.

The Degrees of Honour which I have conferred this day on

Mr. William Butterworth Bayley,  
Mr. Richard Jenkins,  
Mr. William Byam Martin,  
Mr. Terrick Hamilton,  
Mr. William Chaplin,  
Mr. Edward Wood,  
Mr. Richard Thomas Goodwin,  
Mr. Jonathan Henry Lovett,  
and  
Mr. Charles Lloyd,

sufficiently indicate, that the proficiency which has been made in Oriental Literature has been intimately connected with other liberal attainments, and has been united to a correct observance of the Statutes and Rules of the College.

Considerable force and animation have been derived to the principles of the Institution, from the honourable emulation which has existed between the Students of the different Establishments assembled at Fort William.

I have experienced sincere pleasure in witnessing the examples of merit which have appeared among the Students from Fort St. George and Bombay, as well as among those of this Establishment.



**Establishment.** Not only the Students of this Establishment, but those of Fort St. George and Bombay, have furnished numerous instances of extensive knowledge and useful talents, of the most laudable industry, and of the purest principles of integrity and honour, acquired, formed, or confirmed, under this Institution. I entertain a confident hope, that their future course in the public service will justify my present approbation, and will confirm the happy promises of their education. The conduct of the Gentlemen now departing for Fort St. George and Bombay merits my most cordial commendation. They will communicate to their respective Presidencies the full benefit of those useful and honourable qualifications which must for ever render their names respectable in this settlement, and must inspire this service with a peculiar interest in their future progress and success.

It has been a principal object of my attention to consolidate the interests and resources of the three Presidencies; to promote, in each of them, a common spirit of attachment to their mutual prosperity and honour; to assimilate their principles, views, and systems of government; and to unite the co-operation of their respective powers in the common cause, by such means as might facilitate the administration of this extensive Empire in the hands of the Supreme Government. May those Gentlemen, now departing for the subordinate Presidencies, accompanied by the applause and affections of this Society, remember, with reverence and attachment, the Source whence they have derived the first principles of instruction in the duties of that service which they are qualified to adorn!

My most sincere acknowledgments are offered to the learned Gentlemen who have assisted at the examinations, and who have discharged the duty of Professors and Teachers in the several Departments.

Their knowledge, talents, and skill, can be equalled only by the indefatigable zeal, industry, and happy success, with which they have promoted the objects of this Institution. The assiduity and learning of these Gentlemen have produced many able and useful works in Oriental Languages and Literature, which have been published since the commencement of the Institution, and which have accelerated its

beneficial effects. Continuations of these works are now in a state of considerable progress; and many additional works of a similar description are actually prepared for publication. The Professors and Teachers of the Persian, Arabic, Hindoostanee, Bengalee, Shanseerit, and Tamul Languages, are now diligently employed in composing Grammars and Dictionaries, and in preparing translations and compilations for the use of the Students in their respective Departments. The operation of these useful labours will not be confined to the limits of this Institution, or of this Empire. Such works tend to promote the general diffusion of Oriental Literature and knowledge in every quarter of the Globe, by facilitating the means of access to the elementary study of the principal languages of the East. The exertions of the Professors have received considerable aid from the numerous body of learned Natives attached to the Institution; and the labours of those learned persons have also contributed to increase the general stock of Oriental knowledge.

Reviewing all these circumstances, and considering the industry and ability manifested by the Professors and Teachers; the successful advancement which has already been effected in the general extension of the most useful practical and necessary branches of Oriental learning; the progressive improvement manifested by the Students in every class of their prescribed studies; the frequent instances, attested by the public certificates, of laudable and exemplary attention to the discipline, statutes, and rules of the College; and the supply of highly qualified public Officers which the service has actually received from this Institution, added to the number of those who proceed on this day to apply the attainments acquired in this College to the benefit of the Company and of the Nation; it is my duty to declare, in the most public and solemn manner, that this Institution has answered my most sanguine hopes and expectations; that its beneficial operation has justified the principles of its original foundation; and that the administration and discipline of the College have been conducted with honour and credit to the character and spirit of the Institution, and with great advantage to the public service.



THE  
LONDON REVIEW,  
AND  
LITERARY JOURNAL,  
FOR JUNE 1804.

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

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The Military Mentor ; being a Series of Letters recently written by a General Officer to his Son, on his entering the Army : Comprising a Course of elegant Instruction, calculated to unite the Characters and Accomplishments of the Gentleman and the Soldier. Two Volumes, Small Octavo.

**T**HOUGH the name of the Writer of these instructive Letters is concealed from the public eye, both the style and the historical examples which are selected to support the precepts, sufficiently indicate that they have been composed by a gentleman and a scholar ; and in the present circumstances of our country, it is assuredly a well-timed publication. " In a crisis when our very existence as a people is threatened by a desperate foe, the writer has expressed his confidence that, should the exertions of his fellow-soldiers be called for in the arduous contest, there will be found among them many illustrious examples, which the historian may select with exultation and triumph, to instruct and animate future ages to conquest and to glory."

Before we enter upon the important subjects of the correspondence, it may be necessary to premise, that the instructions given to the General's Son are adapted to Officers of every rank in the military service of their King and Country, and of every description, whether Regulars, Militia, Volunteers, or any other Corps whatever: the general principles are likewise applicable to the Naval Department, although a considerable part of the work regards the land forces alone ; such, for instance, as the Letters in the Second Volume on *Tactics*.

From the variety of the materials before us, we should find no difficulty in forming a very ample and entertaining Review ; but as the whole collection justly merits the strongest recom-

mendation and the most extensive circulation, we shall confine ourselves within due limits, and only exhibit such striking proofs of their superior excellence as may excite all young Officers (more especially) to study every letter with the greatest attention. As the instructions are supported by facts recorded in ancient and modern history, the two Volumes are replete with anecdotes calculated to animate exertion, to inspire bravery and fortitude, to discountenance vice, and to promote virtue.

The Letters on true and false *Honour* deserve particular notice, and, connected with them, the letter on *Duelling*. " There is a species of false honour," says the General to his Son, " which is too frequently confounded with what is genuine and true. The latter is mild, modest, great, noble, generous, and conciliating ; the former restless, turbulent, suspicious, quarrelsome, insupportable in its pretensions, jealous, and presumptuous : it is pride, beneath the mask of jealousy : it cannot forgive even a smile, or an innocent and harmless pleasantry : it breathes nothing but quarrels and combats. He that is the object of this false sentiment is in the highest degree irritable. Whether you lead or follow him, it is at your peril ; for he neither receives nor admits of any excuses ; and though not deficient in honour or in courage, he makes the most injurious and dangerous use of these qualities. He is the pest and the bane of social intercourse, as the superstitious person

is



is that of true religion. As there is a false honour, so there is likewise a false species of bravery, which puts on an air of impudent defiance, blustering in all public assemblies, despising civilities, and unawed by the presence of others, however they may excel in rank, in wisdom, or in virtue. Such persons, little anxious for the esteem of those around them, seem to think that every body ought to be afraid of them, and look upon condescension and modesty as unmanly weaknesses.

"There are many who suppose that their military career ought to be begun with an immediate proof of their bravery, either by quarrelling with or challenging some of their companions. Hence they assume a tone and air of insolence and self-sufficiency which disgusts. A ludicrous story is told of one of this description. General Guise going over to Flanders one campaign, observed a young raw Officer, who was in the same vessel with him, and, with his usual humanity, told him he would take care of him, and conduct him to Antwerp, whither they were both going: which he accordingly did, and then took leave of him. The young fellow was soon told, by some arch rogue whom he happened to sail with, that he must signalize himself by fighting some man of known courage, or else he would soon be despised in the regiment. The young man said, he knew no one but General Guise, and he had received great obligations from him. It was all one for that, they said, in these cases; the General was the fittest man in the world, as every body knew his bravery. Soon afterwards, up comes the young Officer to General Guise, as he was walking up and down in the coffee-house, and began, in a hesitating manner, to tell him how much obliged he had been to him, and how sensible he was of his obligations. 'Sir,' replied General Guise, 'I have done my duty by you, and no more.'—'But General,' added the young Officer, faltering, 'I am told that I must fight some Gentleman of known courage, and who has killed several persons, and that no body'—'Oh, Sir!' replied the General, 'your friends do me too much honour; but there is a Gentleman,' pointing to a fierce-looking black fellow that was sitting at one of the tables, 'who has killed half a regiment.'—So up goes the Officer to him, and tells him, he is well informed

of his bravery, and for that reason he must fight him. 'Who, I, Sir,' replied the Gentleman; 'why, I am *Peele the apothecary!*'—The brave and the good avoid such as are distinguished by the appellation of Fighters. They consider justly, that, though glorious to shed their blood in the service of their King, it is disgraceful either to give or to receive a death-wound for a simple, and often an unreal, point of honour.

In Letter XXIII, on Raillery and Slander, we find the following judicious observations:—"The most mischievous member of society, he that is daily exposing himself to insult and attack, is the Officer" (or any other man) "who is born with a talent for sarcasm, satire, and raillery; the wounds given by his tongue, like those of the poisoned dart, are almost always incurable, and they are unhappily too often directed against those who ought to be most exempt from such injuries. Virtues, talents, merit, all that is most entitled to applause, become objects of pleasantry to men of this description. The temptation of saying a smart or witty thing, or *bon mot*, and the malicious applause with which it is commonly received, has made people who can say them, and still oftener people who think they can, but cannot, and yet try—more enemies, and implacable ones too, than any one thing that I know of. Raillery exercised upon an inferior is generally cruel; and mean and cowardly toward such as are unable to repel the shafts which it has thrown. If we examine the greater part of the vexations of life, we shall find that they take their rise from those calumnies and ungrounded reports which we are too ready to propagate of one another. The surest means of silencing all injurious reports concerning you, are, to double your zeal and activity in the performance of your duties.

"All great minds pride themselves in a contempt of calumny. Mæcenas told Augustus Cæsar, that if the reports propagated against him were not true, the contempt with which they were treated by him would entirely discredit them; whilst, on the contrary, should he manifest any uneasiness respecting them, it would give them the air and importance of truth. Tiberius having written to this Emperor, that it was necessary to punish Elian, who had spoken contemptuously of his



his Sovereign, Augustus answered, ' We ought not to obey the impulses of puerile irritations; and if any one so weak ill of us, should we not deem ourselves happy in being placed above the reach of the ills he seeks to do us ? ' "

Letter XXX. On *Gaming*. " It has been very justly observed, that a passion for play is the overthrow of all decorum: the Prince then forgets his dignity; the woman her modesty; all men their duty; and in this pursuit certain hours are set apart for ruining and hating one another. To what a point of debasement does the professed gamester reduce himself! Unceasingly tormented by his ruling passion, his conduct produces and authorises the most scandalous suspicions. To a man of this stamp no one dare trust any thing that is valuable, lest he that has lost his own fortune should encroach upon that of others. He is a fury that nothing can restrain: the pay of his soldiers; the cheat of his regiment; the fortune of his friends; nothing to him is sacred. I could cite to you a thousand examples of this nature, of which I have been myself the witness. I have seen young men who had brought to their regiments large sums, lose, in one unhappy moment, the whole of their patrimony; and compelled to return ignominiously to their families, to spend the remainder of their lives in obscurity, wretched in themselves, and useless to all around them."

The subject of the next Letter is *Drinking*; and the examples drawn from history of the pernicious effects of this

vice are so forcible, that they cannot fail of having their due influence on well-disposed young men.

The Letter on *Humanity*, considered as a most amiable quality in an Officer, does equal honour to the head and heart of the Writer. The humane conduct of some of the most renowned Generals recorded in history is contrasted with the savage cruelty of Buonaparte at the battle of Lodi and at the assault of Alexandria. Every kind of cruelty, and even of severity, not absolutely necessary, should be studiously avoided in the operations of war, the common horrors of which are too terrible, without the addition of inhuman conduct to the vanquished. Bravery and courage are described as distinct qualities, which, when united, constitute true valour. Greatness of soul, firmness of mind, intrepidity, modesty, prudence, secrecy, foresight, and the love of our country, are prominent virtues and qualifications, peculiarly requisite to form the character of a good British Officer; on these, therefore, the Writer largely expatiates in different Letters.

The subjects purely military respect the Science of War in general; and the Letters under this head treat of Discipline; of the respect due to Councils of War; of the manner of acquiring the Art of War; of the Knowledge of Geometry, Geography, Design, the modern Languages; and several other classes of military studies; and the work closes with *Aphorisms* on Military Etiquette, and the Duties of Officers of different Ranks and Situations.

M.

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.

(Concluded from page 368.)

THE first Volume closes, as we have seen, with a description of materials for entertainments that seem calculated to shew how much the Parisians have improved upon the Epicurean system; and we should have thought, that had this brutal gratification of appetite, this profligate endeavour, (without effect,) to restore the debility of debauchery, happened in the time

of Alexander, Persepolis ought to have been destroyed. Perhaps we should have thought the same of Paris, had not some of her establishments appeared beneficial to mankind; and among the rest, the National Institute of the Deaf and Dumb. These are the things that may save the City!

For this sublime discovery, which is in the thirty-eighth Letter very ably detailed,

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detailed, France is stated to be indebted to the philanthropic Abbé de l'Épée. The present establishment is conducted by the Abbé Sicard, "who has carried the art to such a degree of perfection, that it is scarcely possible to make any further progress."

The next subject treated of is one of which the Author seems perfectly master; this, the reader will anticipate, is Public Women. He takes this matter up in the reign of Charlemagne; pursues it through different eras down to the reign of Louis the Sixteenth, 1792, and so to the "present day," when he states the number of these unhappy females to be computed at twenty-five thousand; a number so small, if we consider the size and general profligacy of the city, that we are led to apprehend that there are many, perhaps *indefructibles*, that are not taken into the account. To the opera-dancers, grisettes, and demi-reps, he does such ample justice, that we think, in concluding these observations, we cannot leave them in better hands.

Another institution, similar in the benevolence of its idea to that we have just celebrated, namely, a kind of school for the relief and instruction of the industrious blind, attracts our attention, and indeed, when we consider the said blind instructed and instructing themselves to read, our astonishment and admiration.

With the *Theatre des Arts et de la République*, or Grand French Opera, we have no desire to interfere. Our Author has, we have no doubt, given an accurate description of it: to which we can only add, that we think this establishment has the advantage of ours, its performances being in the language of the country.

Dancing having, in this critique, already occupied a sufficient space, we shall leave the merits of Noverre and Gardel, those fathers of the Ballet in both countries, to be discussed by their advocates on either side the Channel; though we must observe, with respect to the opera pupils in private society, we think what they have gained in *grace* they have lost in morality, and, we fear, in many instances, in virtue.

From the celebration of the New Year, (which, we are glad to observe, that all the absurdities of the new French Calendar have not been able to abrogate, though our Author, whom we have had before occasion to hint, is

tolerably Gallic in his ideas, and consequently wishes they would have adhered to the 1st of Vendémiaire, or the 23d of September,) we proceed to take a slight glance at Denon's Egypt, which country, *we learn*, was the cradle of the arts and sciences. Greece and Rome follow of course. We are then *instructed* in the origin of the figures of the Zodiac; and, by an easy revolution, arrive by the way of the *Champs Élysées* at the Hotel des Invalides. "Whatever may be said of establishments of this description," says our Author, "for my part, I see nothing in them but the gratification of national pride." He then goes into a train of reflections upon this subject, with respect to which daily experience convinces us he is wrong. This experience is certainly not derived from any observations which we have made upon the Hotel des Invalides, but many upon Chelsea Hospital, to which he compares it, and upon the military character in general. We know that the veterans in this establishment are infinitely more comfortable, cleanly, healthy, and in every respect much happier, than the out-pensioners. His sagacity has deceived him, if it has told him, that men dislike enjoyments regularly prepared for them; nay, he has, in another part of this work, asserted the direct contrary, and stated, that the facility with which enjoyments courted the appetite, was the reason of his violent attachment to Paris; but it is wasting words to combat the imbecility of these remarks, which, if they have any meaning, are only intended to render the men that have fought their country's battles dissatisfied with their situation, and to make those that are now engaged no longer consider such noble and munificent retreats as the desirable meed of active and honourable service.

The various scenes of which the Champ de Mars has been the theatre, next engage the traveller's attention. Their clumsy imitation of the Olympic games, (which indeed comes much nearer to an English horse-race and all its concomitant confusion,) together with a most unclassical comparison of the fêtes of France to the Grecian festivals, close this Letter; and are, in the next, the forty-fifth, succeeded by an account which, to literary men and artists, we think useful, of all the different learned and scientific societies that



that formerly held their sittings in the Louvre, and which are now incorporated into the National Institute; an establishment which, it appears, has lately been re-organized. Italian music, the Opera Buffa, (a species of the drama that we consider as disgraceful to any country, except Italy,) next attract the admiration of our Author. Whether the French Government intend to make it an object of national concern is of no importance; they have an Opera of their own; therefore,

" 'Tis strange that difference should be  
'Twixt tweedeldum and tweedeldee."

On the present state of Public Worship in France, perhaps the less that is said the better. The Author assures us, and we cannot contradict him, that "there are at this moment, and have been for the last four years, no less than from thirty-five to forty thousand churches where divine service has been regularly performed through the different Departments of the Republic;" and that "it is therefore a gross error to suppose that the Christian religion was extinguished." Yet although this opinion is supported by his abilities, when we recollect the transactions that have occurred, not only in the churches of St. Eustache and St. Roche, not only in Paris, not merely in France, but wheresoever French principles have operated, or the name of Frenchman was known, we confess we still remain incredulous with respect to the general sanctity of the state.

Passing over the insanity of the people in *pantheonizing* and *dispantheonizing* Marat and Mirabeau, (though these transactions, and many others, might be adduced to overturn the Author's opinion of republican piety,) we have next an account of the various societies of Paris. Some appear to be like societies of the same nature in other places; funguses which sometimes spring up at the root of genius; bubbles which arise upon the indolent stream of the human mind; and the toys and playthings of advanced years and opulence: others, certainly useful to the world and honourable to their founders and promoters. We have now before us a Volume of the Transactions of the French Academy down to 1695; and while, with admiration and astonishment, we read the Orations of Fenelon, Flecheir, Boileau, Peleßon, Bafnages, Fontenelle, Dacier, &c., we regret that

such an establishment should have vanished, and the place of such genius and learning be supplied by the sordid ignorance, pert frivolity, or obtrusive vulgarity, of republicanism.

The only *endurable* places of public amusement in Paris, seem to us to be the coffee-houses, which are a *little* like what they formerly used to be in London; and as we are desirous to give praise where praise is due, we think it to the superior credit of the French, that, amidst all the concussions of the times, they have preserved some retreats for those disposed to relax, either from the severity of study or business, that have their foundation upon common sense.

After the Gallic Goths had destroyed those venerable establishments, Colleges and Universities, and, by a sanguinary process, "turned learning into air," they began to find that the bright blaze which had really enlightened the nation was extinct, and that they had been three years pursuing the erratic *illumination* of an *ignis fatuus*, which had from the first led them astray. They endeavoured to repair the mischief they had done, to repress the evil they had created; but as vulgarity of phrase and poverty of idea mult, as has been observed, (much as our Author admires them,) enter into every thing that is tinged with modern republicanism, they, in their jargon, "by a law of the 3d Brumaire, year 4, ordered Primary, Secondary, and Central Schools, to be established in every Department." They also decreed a *Jury of Instruction*, and many more things, for which we must refer the reader to the work.

Our Author, who seems to know more about milliners than public instruction, (Why? because he lived in the house of one of the most eminent in Paris, and we much doubt whether he ever lived in a College,) has given us an account of these damsels which amuses, and of their manufactures that astonishes us. We find, (though we should be glad closer to examine, in order more fully to ascertain the truth,) that their ingenious productions make their way into *all* countries, and that the fold given to a piece of muslin, or velvet, the form impressed on a ribbon, by the hand of a lovely French milliner, is repeated among *all* nations.

The three succeeding Letters are filled with descriptions of the French theatres,



theatres, and an account of, and strictures upon, the actors, which shew the Author to be well acquainted with his subject. Indeed, the drama and dancing seem to be favourites with him. Those letters in which, like Asmodeus, he brings to our view the interior of play and opera houses, with the portraits and characters of those connected with them, will afford amusement, and, to those readers whose taste is similar, prove highly interesting.

Connected in some degree with the theatres, as in the theatres it is more particularly studied, is the *costume* of the French Ladies. We understand, that the *revolution* in their dress has had the effect of the revolution upon the body politic, and has tended, like the latter, to *strengthen* their constitution. Nay, it has given them a pectoral *emblem*, that is, *enlarged their chests*, which we think our Author admires very much. Of the *National Chest*, and what effect the *Constitution* has had upon that, he prudently says nothing.

The only seat of learning which survived the storm that crumbled her ancient establishments into dust, was the College de France. This building owed its safety to the same circumstance which induces plunderers to avoid the mansions of indigence, because it had nothing to tempt the cupidity of the conventional and directorial banditti. The Author, in this Letter, favours us with what he terms the most interesting part of the history of this seminary, and, in conclusion, does not omit to compliment the prevailing system upon the gratuitous diffusion of knowledge which distinguishes its *purification*. Attending to his account of the present state of Paris, we should no longer consider the 'commonwealth of learning,' or 'the republic of letters,' as metaphorical epithets.

We have already commended his mode of treating dramatic subjects. This letter, the fifty-eighth, is devoted to a description of the *Theatre de l'Opera Comique*, in which he develops its various branches and members, such as authors and their productions, composers and performers; these he subdivides into their respective classes, and criticises them with candour, and we have no doubt with truth.

In the Letter devoted to Public Instruction we thought that we had done with schools; however, we find the

subject again, and more generally, taken up in this. The Polytechnic School is here, and will once more be mentioned; though we see no reason why the subject should have been so abruptly changed to pickpockets, assassins, and the compliment which the Author pays to the *humanity* of the Ladies of the Continent, whom he celebrates for a *firmness* of nerves, and apathy in the midst of horrors, such as the British Fair shrink from when only alluded to by Lady Macbeth, or feigned in Richard the Third.

In Paris, it appears that there is a school for every thing, civil and military; the catalogue of these would afford as little entertainment to our readers as the Marseillois hymn; for which, our Author observes, the French are not less indebted to Rouget de Lille, the poet and composer, than the Spartans were to Tyrtaeus!

Funerals and Marriages (both which had, under the ancient *regime*, for a long series of years remained stationary,) have, in this now fickle metropolis, like every thing else, undergone a revolution. With respect to the former, Fashion (though one would almost think it was her expiring effort) has operated. You may now have a funeral *dressed* in the Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, or any other style, just as you may a dinner.

The *civil act* of Marriage (for it appears to be no longer a religious ceremony) has been completely revolutionized. The persons that are married may, it is true, repair from the Municipality to the parish-church, or, if they please, they may go there the next morning; or it is not incumbent upon them to go there at all: those that have a predilection for ancient prejudices generally attend. "With little exception, the ceremony is *the same* for all. Those that pay well are married at the high altar; the rector addresses them in a speech, in which he exhorts them to live happily together; the beadles perform their duty; and the organist strikes up a voluntary."

Two Letters are properly dedicated to a description of the Public Libraries of Paris, which are not only numerous, but, with respect to their collections, immense.

A series of sinister events, and unbounded plunder and peculation, has thrown into these repositories those immense collections of books and manuscripts,



scripts, which were formerly dispersed over France and other countries. The decree of the Constituent Assembly, that the possessions of the Clergy were *national* property, increased these stores to such a degree, that the Committee of Alienation were obliged to fix on many abandoned monasteries in Paris as *depots* for these stolen articles, which, our Author says, "they saved from revolutionary destruction."

Dancing, of which he is never tired, is in this Letter resumed. He says, so much does the gestic passion prevail with the Parisians, that they dance upon all occasions, the most trivial or the most tragical. He seems to have formed a kind of anticlimax of caperers, in which he has set all persons and professions a dancing; to the enjoyment of which we shall leave them, not indeed in the efforts of our wisdom to endeavour to find out the longitude, (which is the next subject treated on, and in which, from their *perpetual motion*, the people of France stand a good chance of succeeding,) but with an intention of overleaping all the philosophy to be found in the National Observatory, all the justice of the great statical ideas which that theme of our Author's admiration, the Revolution, hath engendered and realized, as also the wonderful arrangements of the *Depot de la Marine*, which have contributed so much to elevate the French Navy to that height of glory that it has at present attained. Passing all these things, and also the door of the Theatre Louvois, (which we by no means intend to enter, though, by our Author's account, we are as well acquainted with the manager, stock-pieces, authors, and comedians of both sexes, as if we had attended the performances at least a winter,) we cross the *Pont Neuf*, and on the *Quai de Conti* have the pleasure of contemplating the *Hotel de la Monnaie*. The description of this Mint, the *Musée des Mines*, and the Cabinet, are as curious as their purposes and contents are useful. Here we should have been glad to have seen a comparison betwixt the French monarchical and consular coinage; but as we do not, have neither space nor opportunity to supply the defect; though we need not inform our Author, that the coinage of all nations has, from the earliest antiquity, been considered as their standard of arts and science.

Another theatre (Montansier) forces itself upon us, and another after that, l'Ambigu; (with which, for the sake of the *name*, which has given rise to some observations on this side the water, we mean to have nothing to do.) The minor theatres, many of which we believe to be mere spouting-clubs, do not impress us with a very exalted idea of the subject of the next Letter, namely,

#### *The Police of Paris.*

Here we might naturally and reasonably have expected, that our Author would have given us a sketch of the mode in which the internal regulations of a city devoted to gaiety, to sensuality, and, we fear, to irreligion, were conducted.

We imagined that he would have shewn us of *what stuff* the ligature was composed that combines such a variety of individuals, heterogeneous in their nature, different in their pursuits, dissonant in their principles, and, which renders the task still more difficult, who had, in the confusion concomitant to a recent revolution, not only in opinions but property, been shuffled and shook together until the vilest and most worthless became the uppermost. Such a disquisition would have been both curious and useful, and we deny that it would have been either imprudent or dangerous; though we will tell the Author what we conceive it would have been, namely, disgraceful to the French; for if he had exercised his penetration, he would have discovered defects in their police, and exactions in its administrators, that would have staggered the credulity, while they excited the envy, of a Turkish Cadi, and a system of oppression and corruption in its Officers which would have seemed tyrannical and fraudulent even to a corps of Janizaries.

However, though this system is not developed, the Volume is swelled with betwixt thirty and forty pages transcribed from Mercier's *Tableaux de Paris*; (which, as the original work is well known, we shall not detail; though, from this specimen of the Author's facility at adoption, we cannot help, while he is recording the *arts* of the French, complimenting him upon an *art* which we hope is truly English, we mean, the art of book-making.)

The *Savans*, those favourites of France; public gaming-houses (which the Author very properly reprobates, though



we are not of the opinion that the pen of Rousseau would effect their suppression; the Museum of Natural History, or *Jardin des Plantes*; and the Carnival; form the subjects of four Letters. With respect to the latter, the Author states, that it has been *purified* from the coarse and disgusting jokes that prevailed in monarchical times, and that *elegancies* of a more rational kind are now exhibited; such as, the Nun partly concealed in a truss of straw upon a brawny Monk's back (of which we have a print of at least forty years' standing, entitled "Provision for the Convent"); and the effect of the galvanic fluid, which will make a dead man, or dead beast, open his mouth, &c. "No factitious mirth was this year displayed; all was natural." Punch, we have no doubt, was banished, as that meddling, loquacious rascal has been known to speak disrespectfully of the *Pope*, the *Devil*, and the *Pretender*, three august personages whom the French at present idolize.

The Luxembourg Palace, (in which, since the removal of that astonishing effort of human genius the Gallery by Rubens, there is nothing to arrest the attention,) and the Temple, (the very name of which excites our emotion and awakens the dormant sensibility of the human heart,) are in this Letter described. These are, in the next, succeeded by the account of an engine, which was, we believe, extremely instrumental in producing the tragedy, the idea of which has just excited our indignation, namely,

*The present State of the French Press.*

This our Author (who is the most cautious man on earth, when he is not speaking of Monarchs,) deems a subject of equal delicacy with the Police. He therefore wisely quotes Mercier through several pages. He does indeed, from himself, state, that "the Press is now much in the same state that it was before the Revolution." Upon which we must observe, that he is evidently incorrect. Had the French Press before the Revolution been in the same state that it now is, we think the Revolution would not have occurred; or, was the Press now in the same state that it was before the Revolution, we are of opinion that the Republic would speedily be overturned.

These are arcana which we leave to the sagacity of this learned writer

to develope; and passing the Hospitals, escaping from the Physicians and Apothecaries, playing truant from the Schools of Medicine, and all the other Schools for the masculine gender, we shall just observe, that in slightly treating of female education, the Author seems exceedingly disposed to prefer the present system; of which, in the voluptuousness of the table, dancing, and dissipation, we have, in the course of these pages, stated, that he admired the effects, both mental and *personal*. As we are near the end of our journey with him, and wish to part friends, we shall not make one harsh observation. Indeed we mean to do good, because we think he does amiss; and if he is a single man, sincerely wish that he may never be *purified* with one of these inodern educated French belles in the shape of a wife, not even with the Parisian chance of getting divorced from her.

For the improvement of their taste in the mechanical arts, and also in the sciences of every description, we find that the French are indebted to the Revolution. This our Author exemplifies in his description of French furniture, tapestry, &c. The Academy of the Fine Arts, and the Conservatory of Arts and Trades, also come in for their share of praise. "While calamities oppressed this country, and commerce was suspended, the inventive and fertile genius of the French was not dormant.

With respect to the present state of society in Paris, it certainly is not such as to create in our minds any envy at their enjoyments: perhaps it would be possible, especially for those fond of gaming, to find as *bad* company in London; but it would, generally speaking, be impossible to find society under greater restrictions even at Venice.

Having fully analyzed this work, our opinion of its merit may be gathered from the remarks which we had made in the exordium and process of it. In point of style, these letters have nothing objectionable; in matter, the Author has certainly fulfilled the promise he made in his motto. In the vast variety of subjects which he embraces, there is unquestionably something to please every one; the only objection that can be made to this part of the execution is, that he does not frequently enough look back, and present Paris as it was; but perhaps he was too much  
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fascinated with Paris as it is, to be able to exercise his retrospective faculty with clearness and perspicuity. It will in general be found, that on the most important subjects his observations are always brief, and sometimes frivolous; while as he proceeds, particularly in the second Volume, which we consider as much inferior to the first, a vast number of minute articles and unnecessary matters are crowded in, as we conceive, to swell the work. Upon these, in order to shew the stratagem to which we have alluded, we have frequently observed.

There is but one material subject occurs in the few subsequent pages; and that is divorce; upon which the Author gives us two anecdotes, which we shall in conclusion quote:

"A young Lady seduced by a married man found herself pregnant. She was of a respectable family. He was rich, and felt the consequences of this event. What was to be done? He goes to one of his friends, whom he knew not to be overburthened with delicacy, and proposes to him to marry this young person, in consideration of a certain sum of money. The friend consents, and the only question is to settle the conditions. They bargain for some time; at last they agree for 10,000 francs (*circa* 410l. sterling); the marriage is concluded; the Lady is brought to bed; the child dies; and the Gentleman sues for a divorce. All this was accomplished in about six months. As such opportunities are by no means scarce, he may in the course of a year probably meet with another of the same nature: thus the office of a bridegroom is converted into a lucrative situation."

The following is another instance of this melancholy truth, but of a different description:

"A man, about thirty-two years of age, well made, and of a very agreeable countenance, had been married three months to a young woman of uncommon beauty. He was loved, nay almost adored by her. Every one might have concluded that they were the happiest couple in Paris; and, in fact, no cloud had hitherto overshadowed the serenity of their union. One day, when the young bride was at table with her husband, indulging herself in expressing the happiness which she enjoyed, a tipstaff entered, and delivered to her a paper. She read it. What should it be but a subpoena for a divorce? At first she took the thing for a pleasantry; but the husband soon convinced her that nothing was more serious. He assured her, that this step would make her fortune and his own too, if she would consent to the arrangement which he had to propose to her. 'You know,' said he, 'the rich and ugly Madam C—; she has 30,000 francs a-year,' (*circa* 1250l. sterling); 'she will secure me one-half of her property, provided I will marry her. I offer you a third, if, after having willingly consented to our divorce, you will permit me to see you as my female friend.' Such a proposal shocked her at the moment; but a week's reflection effected a change in her sentiments; and the business was completed. O tempora! O mores!"

Surely if such profligacy prevails, the Angel will not spare Persepolis!

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.

(Concluded from page 364.)

THE second Volume of this extensive work contains a great variety of the most interesting subjects distributed into *Seventy* Chapters; chiefly relative to the principal object the Author constantly kept in view, the illustration of the actual character, and existing principles and manners of the French na-

tives, but more particularly of the natives and inhabitants of Paris. In order to form a just estimate of the manners and customs of the present times, it was essentially necessary to draw a line of comparison; and this, of course, introduces retrospective history, and opens a wide field for narratives of ancient occurrences,



occurrences, and commentaries on each separate subject. His readers will follow him with pleasure through all the curious researches which enable him to form the striking contrast between the French people of the present day and their forefathers. Our duty enjoins us to give a concise idea of the whole, in a narrow compass, with lively sketches of some particulars most worthy of a place in our Miscellany.

The baneful effects of duelling, and the excess of the practice in France in former times, are the subjects of the first Chapter, and, amongst other historical anecdotes, we remark the following:—"Proofs were afforded to Henry the Fourth, by above seven thousand pardons (*lettres des Grâces*) expedited at the Chancery, that within eighteen years, between seven and eight thousand Gentlemen had been killed in duels." And on the superstition of that era was founded this sentence: "The vanquished was to be hung to a gibbet by the feet, his property confiscated, and his body denied Christian burial: his defeat, said the ecclesiastics, was the divine sentence: he fell by the permission of God, because his quarrel was unjust." Without recurring to religious superstition, a hint is furnished by this anecdote, to enact some public disgrace for the body of a man killed in a duel of his own seeking, when, from confession or unquestionable evidence, it appears that he was the aggressor and challenger, and thereby hazarded the life of a fellow-subject: let the body be anatomized, for the owner intended murder, though he could not perpetrate it. Duels at present are more frequent in England than in France.

*Gallantry* being a national characteristic of the French, which no revolution has altered, our Author exhibits the bad political consequences of that open, avowed, and systematic vice, which is qualified by the smooth and gentle epithet of gallantry, in the characters of Louis XIV and Louis XV. Its private effects are still more pernicious, and it never prevailed more universally at Paris than under the present government.

The modes of gallantry common in the middle and lower classes of the people, and those of the higher ranks, are exemplified in the scenes of two dramatic pieces written by living Authors, and exhibited on the stage at

Paris: they are true sketches of the manners and state of society in that licentious capital, degrading both sexes, but more especially the females, and disgusting to every chaste and delicate mind.

"It is at Paris only that a young fop is seen, on the same day, paying his court to twenty mistresses, and acting twenty different parts, with an air the most forced and false, the most impertinent and the most amiable. Tender with the delicate, and sensual with the voluptuous, he can weep without being affected; talk sentiment without emotion; torment without being jealous; feign love the most impassioned, yet feel nothing but desire; swear the most perfect constancy to twenty women at once, and carry dexterity so far as entirely to hide from each object of his flame every other attachment; while he renders public the least favours he may receive, and insinuates those he has been refused. Mistresses are considered as a pretty piece of furniture taken from caprice, to be made use of for a short time, then to be disposed of to any one who takes a fancy to it." *Quotation from St. Foix, a respectable French author.*

A Frenchman's opinion of the virtue of *Constancy*; translated by our Author:

Of constancy the honours vain

May please a fool; but as for me,  
I hold the praise not worth the pain,  
And laugh at love that is not free.

Let us now observe the effects of the manners of grown gentlemen and ladies on children:—"It has been a general custom for the mothers in France to desert their infant offspring; and to commit them, not only in the critical period of the first months, when the watchful eye and anxious heart of a mother should incessantly act for the preservation of a being so frail, but for the first years of childhood, to foster-mothers, hirelings, ignorant peasants, (living at a considerable distance from Paris,) who, however good we may suppose their inclinations to be, may be truly said to inoculate all France with those imperfections to which a state of ignorance is subject. The practice of foster-nursing is so general, and the demand for nurses so great, that a *bureau*, or office, has long been established, and still exists, at which nurses, and people wanting

nurses,



nurses, are to apply. I have happened to pass this bureau at a time when the nurses were attending. I can convey no idea to the reader of their heterogeneous appearance, or the coarseness, the ignorance, the vulgarity, and the stupidity, that characterized the countenances of the greatest number."

To this account by our Author, his Reviewer has to add, from the authority of an English Lady, "that going from *Fontainebleau* to *Dijon*, in the passage barge, she observed on benches, (in the part of the barge assigned to poor passengers,) a great number of rolls of flannel, which she supposed were forwarding from some manufacturer in Paris to a retail shopkeeper at *Dijon*, till she heard the piercing cries of infants proceeding from these bundles, and saw a number of masculine, ill-favoured women sitting by them, and was told they were the nurses to the children belonging to great ladies at Paris, who had committed them to their care for three, four, and five years." How dead, says Mr. Holcroft, must be the faculty either of moral discrimination, or of parental affection, in mothers or in fathers, who could commit infants newly born to the care and guidance of beings so unfortunately fitted for the duties they hire themselves to perform!

A very affecting, well authenticated story, aptly follows the foregoing observation, of a nurse who substituted her own child for one that had been put to her to nurse, and died. Her son in consequence was received in the family at Marseilles, and brought up with the other children of an opulent merchant of that city. See Vol. II, p. 143. "The father of another infant unexpectedly paying a visit to the nurse in the country, found his child sucking a goat, which had placed itself in such a manner, and stood so patiently, as to convince him the practice was common."

In Chapter CIV, a satisfactory account is given of the schools instituted by, and maintained for, the purposes of government, with a detail of the new system of education; upon which our Author remarks, that if divisions and subdivisions could give energy, if new names could eradicate old customs, and if a scheme upon paper could communicate habits of order and industry, there is no country upon earth in

which these great effects would be produced with so little effort as in France. However, as the whole plan, taken from the *Almanach National*, is laid before his readers, they will judge for themselves respecting its merits and defects.

The introduction to the character of Buonaparté, and the finished portrait of that extraordinary man, in subsequent Chapters, are masterly performances. No cotemporary writer has taken half the pains to trace him through all the changing scenes of his public life; to discriminate between his virtues and his vices; to do justice to his great abilities; and, at the same time, to mark the progress of his restless ambition; and absolutely to foretell the astonishing event which has just surprised all Europe. The satisfaction which this considerable portion of Vol. II will give the readers cannot easily be conceived; and as a proof that this opinion is well founded, we take the liberty to quote some striking passages:—"To retrace that quick succession of military prodigies, as they were coloured and spread through Europe from the journals of France, which Buonaparté first achieved in Italy; to collect the patriotic sentiments and apparently virtuous motives, which certainly had in them much of reality; and to sketch, however feebly, the sensation, the astonishment every-where produced, and the exalted hopes entertained by France of her young, her miraculous hero, is now scarcely possible. Of republicans he was the first, the most magnanimous, and the least to be suspected; the love of freedom, the emancipation of slaves, and the utter expulsion of bigotry, were the pictures he delighted to exhibit to the world. Cæsar, nay Alexander himself, who professed to conquer only to civilize, appeared to be outdone by a stripling, a scholar from the Military School at Paris, concerning whom his playmates began now to ransack memory, that they might discover in what he had differed from themselves.

"Distant nations could only develop the character of the Conqueror of Italy from his own public documents; which, though they were not pure and unmixed virtue, often breathed a noble spirit: and the most rigorous scrutinizer must allow, it would indeed have been unexampled, had the same person at once shone forth in all the prodigies



of heroic youth, and all the maturity of profound wisdom and unmixed virtue.

"The unhappy period at length approached, that was to shew him a character of vice and virtue so dangerously combined as to alarm penetration, and warn the world to beware! He landed in Egypt; and, by a stroke of his pen, he and his whole army became Muffulmen. Every doubt was then removed: he was a man to whom, could he but gain the end in view, all means were good. The certainty I at the time felt, that ambition, and not the love of man, was the despotic passion of the mind of Buonaparté, has been but too fatally verified. From that moment, I examined his actions with a different feeling; and the given clue never again escaped my hand. My opinions concerning him were rejected as strange, by the multitudes who so long continued to be his admirers. Many of them now will not allow him to possess the commonest talents: I admire him still, as one whose extraordinary faculties have all been called into impetuous and incessant activity, and all made subservient to one devouring passion."

Returned from Egypt, pervading and active as his power seemed to be abroad, it was no less full of project, encroachment, and base selfish egotism at home: exclusive family aggrandizement, impolts for the accumulation of family wealth, offices for the increase of family power, the *Concordat*, the *Consulat for life*, every thing that was personal, and that could prove that all public spirit was lost in the pitiful, the contracted circle of self, were events so hurried together, and mingled, that no man had time to ask, Which is the most strange?

"To acquire more than the power of Monarchs was not sufficient: the forms and ceremonies observed by Monarchs must be revived in France; lest there should remain some shade of doubt, some faint hope, that in time, when public affairs should have been restored to order, the representatives of the people, in other words the popular and democratic part of the constitution of the 18th of *Brunaire*, (November 1801,) should regain a small portion of influence. Footmen in laced liveries had made their appearance at the *Tuileries*; the ceremonies of Courts were introduced; and the English En-

voy received notice, that no Englishman who had not been presented at St. James's to his Majesty must be presented to the First Consul of France. To contemplate greatness, to study till we understand it, and, when circumstances agree, to make it our model, can only be blamed when greatness is sullied by vice: but to become its ape has something in it that shows a want of original power. There are various traits, public and private, that discover Buonaparté to have attempted to copy Alexander while he was in Egypt; Cæsar during his Italian campaigns; and Charlemagne since he has assumed to himself the office and the powers of a ruler. When traversing the sands of Egypt and Syria, he did not forget the Libyan deserts: Alexander was then his model. He placed a large statue of Cæsar, allowed to be of excellent workmanship, fronting his apartments in the Tuileries, that he might have it in daily contemplation. Since the addition of Helvetia and the Cisalpine Republic, the power of Charlemagne, (extending over Europe,) and his imperial dignities, have incessantly haunted his imagination. Consul for life is a title so poor, that it appears to have become intolerable to thought." Let the reader remember, that these accurate delineations of Buonaparté's character and views were drawn two or three years before the servile Senate decreed him the Imperial Crown. And let the Sovereigns of Europe, or their Ministers for them, beware—he has got one foot in the stirrup, and, if speedy and active measures are not taken, he will in the end bestride all Europe. Emperor of the French will become as despicable in the eyes of the all-grasping Corsican as First Consul; and nothing short of Emperor of the East, or the West, or perhaps of both, will satisfy his unbounded ambition.

As our Author professes that his greatest, his most ardent desire, everywhere throughout his work, is to be a faithful historian, credit will be given him for the tragical story of Buonaparté's cruelty and treachery to a Milanese Nobleman, who espoused his cause while he considered him as a patriot and deliverer of his country from the tiraldom of a corrupt government, but who afterwards changed his opinion, and openly upbraided the Tyrant with want of good faith, a total dereliction



dereliction from the cause of freedom, and with the committing, or countenancing, the most enormous atrocities. On the same ground, we have no doubt of the truth of the following statement:

“Absolute proof concerning individual events, at which the man who gives evidence was not present, is impossible; but this excepted, I have every other certainty that the report is true, which affirms, Buonaparté himself was the author of those angry and inflammatory attacks on England, (in the *Moniteur*,) disgraceful as they are to sound understanding, and in many parts utterly as they are false and absurd. I must not implicate innocent men with a Tyrant; otherwise, I would show the just right I have to make this assertion.

In the Chapter containing an inquiry into the danger of invasion, useful information, sound reasoning, and consolatory admonitions against panic fears, deserve an attentive perusal, and will be read, with sensible pleasure, by the united loyal people of Great Britain and Ireland. We are equally convinced with the Author, that the unanimity of all ranks of society, in the determination to resist, to the utmost, the miseries that have been inflicted by the French despot and his plundering armies on Spain, Portugal, Germany, Italy, Holland, and Switzerland, is one of the strongest barriers against the progress of the invaders, if, which is highly improbable, they should ever obtain a footing in any part of our independent country.

Events of trivial consequence in comparison with the important subjects already noticed; such as the details of the Festival of Buonaparté, of proclaiming him First Consul for life; Criticisms on theatrical taste; an account of the numerous theatres in Paris; discussions on the merits of the French Actors; occupy several Chapters towards the close of the work. The remainder comprise remarks on the favourable state of Science in France; the National Institute; the Central Museum of Arts; celebrated living literati and artists; the Police of France, &c. &c. &c. An appendix adds to the entertainment of the reader, by a number of curious documents of a private and public nature. The paper,

entitled, *Instruction de la Jeunesse par Demandes et par Réponses, ou Précis des Connoissances nécessaires à un jeune Enfant*, is a lesson in French for children who are learning that language, and in our opinion is not so despicable an example of initiating knowledge in epitome as Mr. Holcroft seems to consider it.

Nothing remains to complete our review of this work, but a list of the superb engraved views of the principal public edifices, and other remarkable objects, which are the most conspicuous ornaments of the City of Paris.

The first is a South View of the Old and New Louvre, the frontispiece to Vol. I. In the same Volume are the following Plates:—The Elysian Fields, with a distant View of the Gardens of the Tuileries: the new Bridge, the Quay d'Orsai, and the Palace of the Corps Legislatif.—La Place de la Concorde, formerly the Square of Louis XV, and the Scene of the Murder of Louis XVI.—A View of Paris from the South Boulevard.—The Palace of the Tuileries, the Residence of Buonaparté, facing the Square called the Carrousel.—The Entrance to the Elysian Fields and the Place du la Concorde.—Frontispiece to Vol. II, The Mint and Façade of the Louvre.—The Military School, and the Church of the Hospital of Invalids.—The Garden and West Front of the Tuileries.—Another View of the Garden of the Tuileries.—The Luxembourg Palace and Gardens (now a State Prison).—A View of Paris, from the Village of Mount Martre.—In all these Plates, which are on a large scale, there are several figures of men, women, carriages, &c., exhibiting the costume and other circumstances of the spot delineated; and copious explanations are given of each subject. Besides these large Plates, there are twenty-four pretty Vignettes, or what our ancestors would have called tail-pieces, to several Chapters: some of them we have already noticed in the course of our Review; amongst the others, the most curious are—The Temple, the Prison of Louis XVI and of our gallant Countryman Sir Sidney Smith, and a front View of the Palace of Versailles.



*Letters written by the late Earl of Chatham to his Nephew Thomas Pitt, Esq. (afterwards Lord Camelford,) then at Cambridge.* 8vo. pp. 134.

THE correspondence now before us "exhibits a great orator, statesman, and patriot, in one of the most interesting relations of private society. Not, as in the Cabinet or the Senate, enforcing, by a vigorous and commanding eloquence, those counsels to which his country owed her pre-eminence and glory; but implanting, with parental kindness, into the mind of an ingenuous youth, seeds of wisdom and virtue, which ripened into full maturity in the character of a most accomplished man: directing him to the acquisition of knowledge as the best instrument of action; teaching him, by the cultivation of his reason, to strengthen and establish in his heart those principles of moral rectitude which were congenial to it; and, above all, exhorting him to regulate the whole conduct of his life by the predominant influence of gratitude and obedience to God, as the only sure ground-work of every human duty." Such is the just character given of these Letters, twenty-three in number, by Lord Grenville, the Editor, who, in a well-written Preface, recommends the publication as connected with the inseparable interests of learning, virtue, and religion. He disagrees with Lord Chatham's sentiments respecting Lord Bolingbroke's "Remarks on the History of England," and differs in some respects with regard to Lord Clarendon. Lord Chatham's public character has been long viewed with admiration: by the present publication, he appears equally amiable in domestic life.

*The Duchesse de la Valliere. An historical Romance.* By Madame de Genlis. Translated from the French. 2 vols. 12mo.

For those who can receive entertainment from contemplating the intrigues of a licentious Court, the present work will be very acceptable. Though styled a romance, we have reason to believe that it contains more truth than is to be found in many works which claim the respectable title of Histories. Indeed this is asserted by the Author, who says, that history is very faithfully followed, and although much is added, nothing is omitted. It may be added, that the work, to use the Author's words, "contains nothing dangerous,

and that its morality is pure, since it is drawn from the only true source of virtue and truth." We learn that in France it is very popular.

*The general Character of THE DOG: Illustrated by a Variety of original and interesting Anecdotes of that beautiful and useful Animal, in Prose and Verse.* By Joseph Taylor. 12mo. pp. 187.

The Compiler of this Volume, like Pierre, in Venice Preserved, is

"A friend to dogs, for they are honest creatures;"

and therefore has collected together a number of instances of their fidelity, courage, and sagacity, some on doubtful authority, others that cannot be disputed, and all of them tending to procure good treatment for a useful domestic servant, who is too often treated with brutal barbarity and capricious cruelty. Some Canine Anecdotes are to be found in our Magazines for September and October 1789.

*Flowers of Literature for 1803; or, Characteristic Sketches of Human Nature and modern Manners. To which are added, A general View of Literature during that Period; Portraits and Biographical Notices of eminent Literary Characters, &c.* By the Rev. F. Prevest and F. Blagdon, Esq. 8vo. pp. 552.

"The intent of this work," say the Editors, "is to impart amusement and instruction by the inculcation of the soundest moral and religious principles." It is compiled chiefly from works published during the course of the preceding year, and forms a very agreeable and cheap miscellany. The selection is made with judgment, is highly interesting, and may be placed in the hands of youth with perfect security. It is intended to be continued annually.

*A concise History of the English Colony in New South Wales, from the Landing of Governor Philip in January 1788 to May 1803; describing also the Dispositions, Habits, and savage Customs, of the wandering unfortunate Natives of that Antipodean Territory, &c.* 8vo. pp. 140.

Chiefly compiled from Voyages already published, and particularly from Collins's History of New South Wales. In p. 3, the Compiler speaks of Dr. Hawkesworth as the able Author of the *Connoisseur*, a work he had no concern in.

*A plain*



*A plain and familiar Treatise on the Cow-Pox; describing its Origin, Nature, and Mode of Inoculation. Extracted from the Writings of Drs. Jenner, Woodville, Pearson, &c., and of Messrs. Aikin, Bell, Ring, &c. Surgeons. 8vo.*

This plain and familiar treatise is intended for the use of families. It is sold at a cheap rate, printed at Leeds, and contains all that is necessary to be known in the treatment of the disorder, and the means of distinguishing the genuine from the spurious kind; of both which there are representations in a copper-plate.

*Hints for Picturesque Improvements in ornamented Cottages, and their Scenery: including Some Observations on the Labourer and his Cottage. In Three Essays. Illustrated by Sketches. By Edmund Bartell, Jun. 8vo.*

The Author of this pleasing Volume seems to have considered his subject with great attention, and to have had in view the uniting of utility and picturesque beauty with the laudable object of bettering the condition of labouring cottagers.

Of the three Essays into which his work is divided, the first treats of the cottage appropriated to the residence of a gentleman; or, the Ornamented Cottage: in which we approve of the solicitude that he shews for picturesque effect founded upon the basis of *chaste colouring, and simplicity of decoration.*

In the second Essay, he goes into a detail of the grounds and out-buildings, as connected with the Ornamented Cottage; together with its appendages, as huts, seats, bridges, sheds, &c. Mr. Bartell, in this part of his work, manifests a correct taste; and happily corroborates his own ideas by well-selected quotations from our best poets.

In treating of the Cottages of the Poor, the management of which is the subject of the third Essay, the Author laments in strong but just terms the misfortune that attends the present system of farming, which has imperceptibly been the destruction of those useful classes of the people, the small farmers, and the cottagers who rented land. His remarks on this part of his subject, as well as on the management of cottages as objects of beauty, are pertinent, and such as we hope to see generally reduced to practice.

The following passage will afford a specimen of our Author's style:

"Carl a benevolent heart contemplate a more delightful picture than that of industrious age seated in the lap of ease: the countenance once flushed with all the animation of health and youth, not transformed by poverty, nor soured by neglect; but settled into peaceful resignation, crowned with content, and beaming with thankfulness to his Creator, and complacency to every object that surrounds him?"

"Formerly this was no uncommon character among the English peasantry. Those things described which are seldom seen, are, I know, apt to be construed as visionary imaginations, and fictions of the brain; but such a character as the above \* is no fiction; it exists even now, though unhappily but rarely met with.

"Let us hope, however, that to our posterity the patriarch peasant will be not only an existing, but a striking and happy feature in English scenery."

The PLATES are six in number, prettily designed, and characteristically tinted.

*History of the Proceedings of the Committee appointed by the General Meeting of Apothecaries, Chemists, and Druggists, in London, for the Purpose of obtaining Relief from the Hardships imposed on the Dealers in Medicine by certain Clauses and Provisions contained in the new Medicine Act, &c. &c. &c. With explanatory Notes and Observations. By William Chamberlaine, Surgeon, Chairman of the Committee. 8vo. pp. 52.*

A plain state of facts on a subject interesting to a considerable body of dealers in this kingdom; who seem to be greatly indebted for the relief that they have obtained through Legislative modifications to the persevering exertions of the Narrator.

*The Scarborough Tour, in 1803. By W. Hutton, F.A.S.S. 8vo.*

We have found great pleasure in tracing the interesting pages of this now octogenary Traveller. They exhibit, we are happy to say, the strongest proofs of sound intellect, variegated with frequent effusions of that peculiar humour by which we have been so much entertained in Mr. Hutton's "Journey to London," and other works of a similar nature.

\* Gesner's Menalcas, a virtuous old peasant past the power of labour; which the Author had just cited previous to making the above reflections.



## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MAY 26.

AT the Haymarket Theatre was presented, for the first time, a Comedy called "GUILTY, OR NOT GUILTY;" the characters of which were thus represented :

Lord Rigid	Mr. ARCHER.
Edmond Rigid	Mr. ELLISTON.
Major Corlett	Mr. R. PALMER.
Mr. Balance	Mr. CHAPMAN.
Charles Balance	Mr. PALMER, jun.
Sir Harry Pointer	Mr. DE CAMP.
Titus Triangle	Mr. MATTHEWS.
William	Mr. TAYLOR.
Gregory	Mr. GROVE.
Dickey	Master TOKELEY.
Lady Rigid	Mrs. T. WOODFALL.
Mrs. Balance	Mrs. WARD.
Suzette	Miss GRIMANI.
Sophia	Miss WOODFALL.
Nancy	Mrs. GIBBS.

The outline of the plot is briefly this:—

Edmond, the younger son of Lord Rigid by a former wife, has, from his earliest years, been the victim of his parents' undue partiality for his two brothers, who, with their tutor, were unfortunately drowned on a water party; a circumstance which rather increased the dislike, than awakened the affection, of Edmond's father and mother. The latter did not long survive her lost favourites; and Edmond, left to the care of a father by no means predisposed to favour his foibles, was sent to College; from thence to the army; and afterwards on his travels.

In the commencement of the play we learn, that he has been expelled the university; that he has been turned out of the army with disgrace; that he associated with gamesters abroad; and that, on his return home, he had attempted the life of his father, and the honour of his Lordship's second wife. The seduction of Suzette, daughter to Major Corlett, a veteran Officer, is also attributed to him; and so much in detestation is he held on account of his supposed profligacy, that even in the village where he resides, he is obliged to live in a state of perfect seclusion.

Lord Rigid is guardian to Sir Harry Pointer and his sister Sophia, between whom and his son Edmond he is anxious to effect an union, in the hope of reclaiming him. During their visit at his Lordship's seat, a quarrel takes place between the Peer and the young Baronet, which produces an appointment for a duel: this circumstance comes to the knowledge of Edmond at the very instant that he is about to receive the fire of Major Corlett, who has sought him in his retreat for the purpose of avenging his daughter's wrong. He retires, with his friend Charles, from the field, bearing with him the pistol which had been given him by his antagonist, and which, through the negligence of old Gregory, the Major's servant, has been charged only with powder. On the refusal of Sir Harry to accommodate the dispute with Lord Rigid, Edmond interferes, exchanges a pistol with the Baronet, and places himself between his father and the fire of his opponent; but loses all the credit of the action, when, upon the duel being prevented, it appears that he has given the Baronet a pistol not loaded with ball. This circumstance, however, leads to a general *eclaircissement*, in which the conduct of Edmond is investigated, and every circumstance relative to it explained. It appears, that the lady who is now his mother-in-law had formerly been betrothed to him; but, in his absence on his travels, she had been induced, by the attractions of superior rank and fortune, to marry Lord Rigid. He returns, meets his mother-in-law, and, not knowing his new relation to her, but supposing her still faithful, clasps her in his arms. In this situation he is surprised by his father, who draws upon him, and he (from regard for his father, as much as in his own defence,) wrests the sword from Lord Rigid's hand; and, being found in these circumstances by some of that Nobleman's servants, hence arose the grand calumny, which served as a foundation and authority for all the rest. His mother-in-law did not explain, from shame of her breach of faith to Edmond; he was silent for his father's sake; and Lord Rigid, though sensible of the mistake



of part of the report, was silent, from a fullen, though unfounded jealousy.—As to Major Corflet's daughter, Edmond had rescued her from ruffians, and privately married her. All the other equivocal circumstances of his life are explained in a manner equally to his honour. His expulsion from the university was the consequence of his bearing the blame of an offence committed by a fellow-student; his conscientious abhorrence of duelling occasions the report of his cowardice; and he became a gamester only to save a dissipated young man from ruin. His union with the Major's daughter, whose seduction he had been charged with, is now approved and confirmed by both the fathers; and Miss Pointer, who had been intended by Lord Rigid as his son's wife, marries Charles Balance, a young man between whom and herself a mutual attachment subsisted.

The other principal characters are, *Major Corflet*, a hot, benevolent old soldier retired from service, whose natural irritability, contending with affection for his only child, involves him in continual inconsistency. *Balance*, a merchant, who, having quitted trade, keeps a Journal of Sentiments and Occurrences. *Sir Harry Pointer*, a spirited and too just a specimen of *steeple-boy* frigs of fashion; and the domestics of *Balance*, (*Will Wallflower*, and *Nancy*.) two simple, innocent rustics, deeply smitten with each other.

The Author's comic hero, however, is *Triangle*, who has three strings to his bow. He keeps a school, a library, and a news-room, and solicits customers for all of them with more assiduity than success. The part is sketched in the *Ollapod* and *Caleb Quotem* manner with considerable spirit and humour, and enlivened with a variety of happy points and whimsical allusions.

This Comedy (avowedly borrowed from "*The Reprobate*" of Augustus la Fontaine, a very popular German novelist,) is from the pen of Mr. T. DIBDIN, a Gentleman who in rapidity and industry exceeds all the dramatists of the present, or perhaps of any other age. Plays are known to have been written in the course of six weeks, or two months; but a long period of relaxation both preceded and followed this exertion. The very night, however, that Mr. Dibdin has given

one piece to the world, it would appear that he constantly sets to work upon another. He raises comedies like mushrooms; and as far as the public favour is a test of merit, he has the best reason to be satisfied with his labours.

The moral intention of this play is, to shew that, to appreciate the characters of men by mere report is unjust, and to decide too promptly from appearances dangerous; that men may be clamorously condemned for actions which merit admiration, and banished from society under the imputation of crimes which they have never committed. This subject is a favourite in Germany; and Holcroft, who as much as any one has been indebted to the writers of that nation, has tried the effect of it in his *Knave or Not*, and *Hear both Sides*.—If little novelty, however, be observable in the present Comedy, its various parts are so judiciously combined, as to produce a very pleasant effect.

The play was admirably performed; and to select any one for encomium may, perhaps, appear invidious, where all acquitted themselves well. We cannot, however, help mentioning Matthews as a rising genius that deserves the warmest encouragement. Messrs. Elliston, Palmer, Taylor, and De Camp, Mrs. Gibbs, Miss Woodfall, and Miss Grimani, exerted themselves very successfully in support of the piece, which was loudly applauded throughout, and announced for repetition with most flattering testimonies of approbation.

31. At Covent Garden Theatre, between Venice Preserved and The Tale of Myttery, for the benefit of Mr. H. Siddons, was presented a new petite piece called "*THE SHIP AND THE PLOUGH*," which was favourably received.

JUNE 2. For the benefit of Mrs. Southey, a Mrs. MAKIN made her first appearance at Drury-lane Theatre as *Elvira*, in Pizarro, and was very much applauded. This lady possesses a fine figure, and displayed powers which justify us in predicting, that if she intends to make the stage her profession, she will become a very useful performer.

The same evening, Miss CHERRY, daughter of the Comedian of that name,



name, made her *debut* at the above Theatre, in the musical character of *Virginia*. Possessing the advantages of youth and beauty, a correct musical ear, a pleasing and flexible voice, and uncommon neatness of articulation both in speaking and singing, Miss Cherry bids fair to become an ornament to the stage.

12. Drury-lane closed for the season, with *The Duenna* and *The Midnight Hour*. At the end of the Opera Mr. Bannister, jun. addressed the audience to the following effect:—

“Ladies and Gentlemen,

“I am deputed by the Proprietors to acknowledge the ample patronage with which you have honoured their Theatre through a season which this evening has brought to a close—a patronage for which they are truly grateful; and which, permit me to add, is highly flattering to myself. As it has ever been my ambition to promote your entertainment, and deserve your support, it is truly gratifying to me to reflect, that, during the term of my appointment to the Management of this Stage, my humble, but zealous exertions, have been marked with such decided and general approbation.

“All the Performers of this House heartily join in sincere thanks for the favour and encouragement they have received; and we most respectfully bid you farewell.”

13. Mr. BANNISTER, jun. made his re-appearance on the Haymarket boards, (after a secession of some years,) as *Dr. Pangloss*, in *The Heir at Law*, and *Walter*, in *The Children in the Wood*. He was greeted with warm applause.

14. At the same Theatre, a Lady (said to be a Mrs. STANWELL) made her first public appearance in the character of *Rosalind*. She possesses an agreeable figure and pleasing countenance; and her voice, though apparently rather weak, is distinct and flexible. The humour and playfulness of the part she conceived so accurately, and exhibited so well, as to call forth reiterated plaudits. Her accent is somewhat provincial, and her deportment, perhaps, rather deficient in grace; but the diffidence of a first ap-

pearance may have operated as a drawback in this respect; and when she shall have become habituated to the stage, we have no doubt of her proving a useful acquisition to it. Her reception throughout was very flattering.

## PROLOGUE

TO

### THE WILL FOR THE DEED.

Ye awful disposers of bays and of laurels,  
Ye just arbitrators of critical quarrels,  
I approach from a Bard, who, with proud  
recollection, [tion;

Attributes his all to your lib’ral protec-  
Who has yearly sent ventures in hopes  
of your smile, [the Nile;  
From the *English Fleet* to the *Mouth of*  
And dispatches me now, in most desperate  
need, [THE DEED.

To intreat you’ll accept of the WILL FOR

In this life, so bechequer’d with For-  
tune’s vagaries, [us like fairies,  
Whose good and ill agents dance round  
Each turn of whose wheel leaves some  
worse and some better,

The poor man makes rich, and the rich  
man a debtor; [has been wanted.  
To smooth the rough road where such aid  
In each honest heart has kind Destiny  
planted

A sentiment—part of humanity’s creed—  
To accept—where we can—of the WILL  
FOR THE DEED.

Ye Ladies, whose beauty reflecting around  
us, [round us;

Creates all the splendour that nightly fur-  
Ye Beaux, who, like moths, round these  
Ladies are flying, [you’re dying;

And cherish the flame by whose ardour  
Ye jolly Jack Tars up and sit, and all those  
Who are neither Jack Tars, pretty La-  
dies, nor Beaux; [succeed;

Be friends to our cause, let our efforts  
And accept, where we fail, of the WILL  
FOR THE DEED.

Ye British Defenders, and ye who are  
friends [defends,

To the union of hearts which our nation  
Who know how determin’d we are—past  
all doubt [come out;

To encounter our foes—if they would but  
Be for once like those foes—and tho’ cir-  
cumstance courts, [your ports;

Don’t assail us, but kindly keep long in  
For they all our wishes to beat ‘em re’er  
beed, [THE DEED.

Because they like better the WILL FOR  
Ye



Ye Stoics in Letters, whose sentence we  
dread, [the head;  
Let the aim of the heart claim excuse for  
In the task of to-night, 'twas the Au-  
thor's chief end  
To solicit his Muse in behalf of a friend.  
Where the Muse has too sparingly aided  
the cause, [applause.  
Pray fill up the blanks with indulgent  
Where wit is deficient, let Friendship's  
voice plead [THE DEED.  
For him who confesses the WILL FOR

As the wine's going round, I'll conclude  
with a toast: [enemies boast  
Here's the KING! May the spirits his  
Send 'em *just half seas over*—I need say  
no more [diers on Shore.  
While we've *Tars* on the Ocean, and Sol-

## PROLOGUE

TO

## RAISING THE WIND.

Spoken by Mr. CLAREMONT.

## EPILOGUE TO THE SAME.

Chaunted by Mr. FAWCETT.

Written by the AUTHOR of the COMEDY.

Tune, "*A Cobler there was,*" &c.

Now the Play is concluded, you'll tell  
me, perhaps, [tos and scraps,  
I should leave off the Landlord, his mot-  
But I'm still where I was, the *King's Arms*  
still in view, [supported by you.  
Which can ne'er be pull'd down while  
Derry down, &c.

Tho' we're not at a tavern, permit me to  
say, [day;  
We have dishes of all sorts for you every  
Our table—these boards—where old cus-  
toms we scorn, [drawn.  
For we seldom begin till the *cloth* is with-  
[Pointing to the curtain.

When our dinner-bell rings, to attract  
each kind guest, [dress;  
Ev'ry part of our fare is most curiously  
Of which I'm a sample; and, what is  
more odd, [right *Oilapod*.  
I've been oft serv'd up here—a down-

We've fricasseed Farces, to banish the  
vapours; [pers;  
We've Opera omlets, and Comedy ca-  
Then for Tragedy treats, at our House  
you may look [know our COOK.  
For the *first* in the world, and you all

Our Dancers find *bops*, and the malt we  
produce [Beaux are all *spruce*;  
For John Bull is *brown stout*, while our  
Then we've true British spirits; up *yon-*  
der, who come [lequin *Mum*.  
For our Pantomime *Punch*, and our Har-

We have cordials for care, we have *Melo*  
*Drams* too, [from you;  
And we often are *cheer'd* with a bumper  
Then for *wine*, if you ask, 'tis a truth  
I'll maintain, [sham pain.  
That our *best acted sorrows* are only

RULES hard and various (so the Critics  
chuse)  
Controul the Tragic and the Comic Muse;  
A polish'd air their classic steps should  
grace,  
And sober caution must direct their pace;  
But Farce, with playful trip and frolic  
mien,  
Gambols with licens'd freedom o'er the  
scene.  
The utmost effort of her art's design'd,  
Should five long acts of woe depress the  
mind,  
By broadest mirth to dissipate the gloom,  
And send you smiling to your suppers  
home.  
As yet a novice to dramatic fame,  
Our Author hath invok'd her mirthful  
name, [bends,  
And, since she best the critic-brow un-  
Begg'd her to introduce him to our  
friends.  
Whim, as his title purports, is his view,  
Yet he affects to have some moral too.

Raising the Wind! How various are  
the ways,  
On life's precarious sea, the wind to  
raise!  
Yet still, by indolence or folly charm'd,  
The trimmest barks are frequently be-  
calm'd;  
And oft, by penury pursu'd, full chase,  
The shifts of artifice their helms disgrace:  
Now, he would teach, that her unworthy  
force  
Serves but to drive them further from  
their course.  
Sure none will doubt him; yet, in times  
like these, [breeze,  
Tho' vainly privateers may court the  
Each bosom glows with patriot pride  
elate, [the State:  
While scuds, uncheck'd, the Vessel of  
While the BRITANNIA proudly makes  
her way,  
And LLOYD, her Purser, tells us every  
day,

M m m 2

That



That while for glory bound, she hoists  
her sail,  
Britons can raise a never-ceasing gale.  
May our new Author claim the breath of  
praise,  
And no dire storm of squally censure raise!  
Ye Gods! who o'er our atmosphere  
preside; [chide;  
Gods! who the sins of dullness loudly  
And, as becomes Olympians, when you  
please,  
Can most effectually stir up a breeze;  
This night espouse a young adventurer's  
cause,  
And be tempestuous only—in applause.

## PROLOGUE

TO

## THE PARAGRAPH.

Written by a particular FRIEND of the  
AUTHOR, but received too late to be  
spoken on the first Night of Repre-  
sentation.

IN these our times, while danger bids us  
arm, [alarm!

What paragraphs from France the town  
What armies, camps, flotillas, ev'ry  
hour

Rush forth, *in print*, our Island to devour!  
Till one grand Paragraph o'erspread the  
plains, [tains!

With forces greater than all France con-

But Englishmen, whatever Tyrants threat  
them, [them.

Prove 'tis as hard to frighten, as to beat  
What! not a nerve that quakes? No  
sense of fear?

No:—for each Briton is a Volunteer!  
See a whole Nation, in its Country's  
cause,

Rise to protect her freedom and her laws!  
All share the soldier's toil!—yet, faithful  
still,

Each task of private station to fulfil!  
Thus, unimpair'd, our envied Commerce  
reigns, [maintains.

And, ev'n 'midst arms, her wonted course  
To-night our Author's humble Para-  
graph [laugh:

Means not to frighten, but to make you  
He knows what *English* Paragraphs should  
be,

The voice of Truth, inspir'd by Liberty.  
If not a word ascend to Beauty's ear,  
But what he wishes the whole House to  
hear; [healing,

If, neither German, French, nor Spanish  
Yet of old English scenes he shew some  
feeling; [deck'd,

Ye British Fair! in smiles of Nature  
Be *yours* his cause! his efforts you pro-  
tect! [night with sorrow,

Ah! should your frowns o'ercast this  
Ah! think what *Paragraphs* he'll read  
to-morrow.

## POETRY.

## ODE

FOR

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, 1804.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. POET

LAUREAT.

As the blest guardian of the British  
Isles,

Immortal Liberty, triumphant stood,  
And view'd her gallant sons, with  
fav'ring smiles, [stood;

Undaunted heroes of the field or  
From Inverary's rocky shores,  
Where loud the Hyperborean billow  
roars, [wave

To where the surges of th' Atlantic  
Around Cornubia's western borders  
rave,

While Erin's valiant warriors glow  
With kindred fire to crush th' injurious  
foe, [vengeance stream,

From her bright lance the flames of  
And in her eagle eye shines glory's radiant  
beam,

Why sink those smiles in Sorrow's sigh?  
Why Sorrow's tears suffuse that eye?

Alas! while weeping Britain sees  
The baleful fiends or pale disease  
Malignant hov'ring near her throne,  
And threat a Monarch all her own—  
No more from Anglia's fertile land,  
No more from Caledonia's strand,  
From Erin's breezy hills no more  
The panting legions crowd the shore:  
The buoyant barks, the vaunting host,  
That swarm on Gallia's hostile coast,  
The anxious thought no longer share,  
Lost in a nearer, dearer care.

And Britain breathes alone for George's  
life her prayer.

Her prayer is heard—Th' Almighty  
Power,

Potent to punish or to save,  
But Health resume again her happier  
hour;

And as across the misty wave

The



The freshening breezes sweep the clouds  
away  
That hid awhile the golden orb of day,  
So from Hygeia's balmy breath  
Fly the drear shadows of Disease and  
Death.—

Again the manly breast beats high,  
And flames again th' indignant eye.  
While from the cottage to the throne,  
This gen'rous sentiment alone  
Lives in each heart with patriot ardour  
warm, [ton's arm,  
Points every sword, nerves every Bri-  
" Rush to the field where George and  
Freedom lead, [meed,  
" Glory and fame alike the warriors'  
" Brave in their Country's cause, who  
conquer or who bleed."

## ODE

TO A ROBIN-RED-BREAST.

*Written in the hard Frost of January 1784.*

## I.

WHAT! the fields deep spread with  
snow,  
Keep north winds that ceaseless blow,  
Pinching nights, and mornings hoar,  
Bring a suppliant to my door;  
Bring a pretty bird half dead,  
To seek for shelter in my shed;  
To ask, and not like felons steal,  
The remnant crumb to make a meal:  
Hoping, too, his patron man  
Will use what friendly means he can  
To drive th' insidious cat away,  
And keep the household dog at bay,  
While on the floor; *sans* fear or doubt,  
He picks his crumbs, and hops about.

## II.

Yes, poor *Robin*, thou shalt see  
Thy trust is lately plac'd in me.  
Thy pressing wants and pains I know,  
And grieve to think how much they're so.  
A houseless head, a tender frame,  
A spirit kind, an honour'd name\*,

\* The feathers and down of the *Red-breast* seem to be singularly loose and thin; on which account it is probably more susceptible of cold than other small birds. This illustrates the *second* of these particulars; and the *third* and *fourth*, it will be recollected, are proved by the common ballad called *The Children in the Wood*.

† "The *Red-breast* (or the *Wren*.) seldom leaves the field where it has been brought up, or where its young have been excluded; even though hunted, it flies along the hedge, and seems fond of the place with an imprudent perseverance."—*Goldsmith's Animated Nature*.

‡ Social affections for man are here made the object of comparison, and not the *Red-breast's* cordiality to its own species. If we were to keep strictly to this analogy, *Goldsmith's* account of its behaviour to its fellows is not much in its favour (and therefore shall not be here quoted); but he seems to strain the representation beyond what we commonly observe.

Will, hard beset, the feeling move  
To some effective deed of love;  
Some wish to ease the object's smart,  
And make it happy at the heart.  
Then, poor suppliant, welcome be,  
All these claims unite in thee;  
Share my sustenance, my shed,  
And fearless near me make thy bed.

## III.

But more than what in common tends  
To number man among thy friends  
O'er me prevails. My little guest,  
Methinks, insinuates a kindred breast:  
Our tempers, in the trying day,  
Such great similitude betray;  
So like our gifts, (if they may claim  
The honour of so high a name,)   
That thou, long since, hast been preferr'd  
To be my emblematic bird;  
And to the eye of sapient lore,  
That can such mystic forms explore,  
(Pictur'd in a crest or book,)   
Tell a long tale to half a look.

## IV.

Thee from the plains where thy glad wing  
First flutter'd on the gales of spring,  
(Tho' daintiest viands led the way,  
Tho' chas'd by boys from spray to spray,)   
To stranger fields, howe'er secure,  
No need can urge, no wish allure †.  
So I, with like attachments made,  
Could ne'er forsake my native glade;  
The friends which first my wants supplied;  
The paths my earliest footsteps tried.  
Tho' nought but ease my home could  
give,  
And all cried, haste to wealth and live,  
For it I risk'd, with many a fear,  
What more than life to me was dear.

## V.

If from man, in summer gay,  
To new haunts my *Robin* stray,  
And, in a selfish frenzy, seems  
To think of nothing but its beams,  
Still true his social gifts remain,  
And slumber but to wake again ‡.

Thus,



Thus, won with like allurements, I  
Of all my men am deem'd most shy.  
Yet, tho' to some fond musing power  
Full oft I give the lonely hour,  
Or from vain noise indignant steal,  
My thoughts forget not human weal:  
Who worth possess, or good impart,  
Have ever had my hand and heart.

## VI.

But, my bird, to thee belong  
The softest powers of Dorian song;  
If, amid the blaze of day,  
The lark trill forth a shriller lay;  
From a more capacious throat  
Flow the thrackle's mellow note;  
Oft in autumn's sober skies,  
To hail the suns that set and rise,  
(For garish icenes could ne'er inspire  
Thy wayward bill with tuneful fire,)  
Perch'd upon the hawthorn spray,  
Thou pour'st, at will, so sweet a lay,  
We think, did not exertion fail,  
'T would pose the ablest nightingale\*.

## VII.

And cannot I, in Feeling's cause,  
Wake the lyre with some applause?  
This my ambition, I resign  
All claim to war's heroic line,  
And that which Satire proudly flings,  
Too oft, from Rancour's noisy strings.  
Be mine, the tranquil powers of thought;  
The tale, by pensive Fancy wrought,  
Which flows, (as on the mountain's brink  
Eve sits a while to bid us think,  
And autumn's suns and olive hues  
O'er all a temp'rate calm diffuse,)  
And pours a strain in Pity's ear  
That old *Simonides* might hear.

## VIII.

When all's serene, and distant pride  
Seems on thy little crest to ride,  
Who would not think thou'dst die as soon  
As ask from man the meanest boon?  
Yet, tho' thy love of liberty  
Is strictly great as bird's need be,  
When keen distress assails thy heart,  
'Tis thine to act a gentler part.  
Too warm thy social instincts flow,  
Too sharp thou feel'st th' indicted woe,  
To make thee proudly hide a tale  
Which, should its first great purpose fail,  
Will sure th' entrusted bosom move  
To bless thy frankness with its love.

\* "But there is a little bird rather celebrated for its affections than its singing; which, however, in our climate, has the sweetest note of all others. The reader already perceives I mean the *Red-breast*, the well-known friend of man, that is found in every hedge, and makes it vocal. The note of other birds is louder, and their inflexions more capricious; but this bird's voice is soft and tender, and well supported; and the more to be valued as we enjoy it the greatest part of the year. If the nightingale's song has been compared to the fiddle, the red-breast's voice has all the delicacy of the flute."—*Goldsmith's Anim. Nat.*

## IX.

And here, alas! the Muse must tell  
Too close she finds our parallel.  
Tho' form'd with ev'ry generous fire  
That Independence could inspire,  
Time has, in league with countess cares,  
So much subdu'd me unawares,  
That *once* hard press'd, one point to gain,  
(The hapless cause of many a pain,)  
I sued for Friendship's active aid,  
I sued—for what's too long delay'd.  
Yet tho', alas! the trying part  
Laid bare the weakness of my heart,  
As free from ev'ry sordid view,  
'T will make no friend less kind and true.

## X.

Candour now, tho' to my shame,  
Must in what we differ name.  
When winter's horrid frowns appear,  
And want, and pain, and death, are near,  
To give fresh vigour to thy heart,  
And mitigate th' immediate smart,  
Hope does not tell a speedy day  
Will chase these sorrows all away;  
That soon again, in smiling skies,  
Warm suns shall in full glory rise,  
And plenty deck th' enamell'd ground,  
And Ceres' golden grains abound,  
And ev'ry bird, that e'er could sing,  
With transport make the valleys ring.

## XI.

O! how shall I the shame abide!  
This hope to me is not denied;  
And might have taught a weaker breast  
To be at peace, how'er oppress'd.  
Do not I know, 'tis but a day  
Life's most disastrous ills can sway?  
That soon this mortal coil's no more;  
When, landed on a happier shore,  
The Virtuous shall exult in joy  
No words can speak, no chance destroy?  
Sure this might teach, without a tear,  
The destin'd load of life to bear;  
For sure it tells, in truths sublime,  
How vain this earth, how futile time.

## XII.

And now the Muse must close her song:  
(Can my *Robin* think it long?)  
And if, when future winter's chill  
Pour their rage on vale and hill,  
Thou and I should haply rove  
The tenants of this changeful grove,

(And



(And fancy-struck, at seasons meet,  
 Chaunt what we think ditties sweet.)  
 This bower approach, nor fear my heart  
 Can ever from its friend depart,  
 Or poor, afflicted nature see,  
 Without the sight it heaves for thee;  
 "Share my sustenance, my shed,  
 And fearless near me make thy bed \*."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EURO-  
 PEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The Swiss air called the *Ranz des Vaches*, is distinguished by its simplicity and tenderness. So powerfully did the tune operate on the feelings of the Swiss soldiers in France, that on hearing it played, they threw down their arms, and wept with emotion. I transmit you the original, together with a translation I made of it in my Wigwam at Occoquan.

Accept my salutations.

J. DAVIS.

London, April 1, 1804.

RANZ DES VACHES.

QUAND reverrai-je en un jour  
 Tous les objets de mon amour :  
 Nos claires Ruisseaux,  
 Nos Coteaux,  
 Nos Hameaux,  
 Nos Montagnes,  
 Et l'ornement de nos Montagnes ?  
 Là si gentille Habéau  
 A l'ombre d'un ormeau,  
 Quand danserai-je au son du chalumeau ?  
 Quand reverrai-je en un jour  
 Tous les objets de mon amour :  
 Mon pere,  
 Ma mere,

Mon frere,  
 Ma sœur,  
 Mes Agneaux,  
 Mes Troupeaux,  
 Ma Bergerie ?  
 Quand reverrai-je en un jour  
 Tous les objets de mon amour ?

COW BOY'S CHAUNT.

SWEET, regretted, native shore !  
 Shall I e'er behold thee more,  
 And all the objects of my love :  
 Thy streams so clear,  
 Thy hills so dear,  
 The mountain's brow,  
 And cots below,  
 Where once my feet were wont to rove ?  
 There, with Isabella fair,  
 Light of foot, and free from care,  
 Shall I to the tabor bound ?  
 Or at eve, beneath the dale,  
 Whisper soft my artless tale,  
 And blissful tread on fairy ground ?  
 Oh ! when shall I behold again  
 My lowly cot and native plain,  
 And ev'ry object dear ;  
 My father, and my mother,  
 My sister, and my brother,  
 And calm their anxious fear ?

ANACREONTIC.

WITH joyous raptures now my soul  
 Hails the sprightly mantling bowl,  
 In purple pride and stately trim,  
 Full of pleasures to the brim.  
 'Tis my sunshine for the morrow,  
 Inspiring hope, dispelling sorrow ;  
 I see the ebb, and ebb in vain—  
 Now shine the glories of thy reign—  
 I feel thy potent power more,  
 And dream of pleasures never felt before.

\* Some years after the above *Ode* was written, I met with the following meditation of the admirable *Bishop Hall*, *On a Red-breast coming into his Chamber* ; the thoughts of which coinciding with some parts of what it contains, induced me to take and subjoin a copy ; being satisfied that any thing from his elegant and happy pen (though above 170 years old) will be grateful to every reader of taste and sensibility :

" Pretty Bird ! how cheerfully dost thou sit and sing, and yet knowest not where thou art, nor where thou shalt make thy next meal ; and at night must shroud thyself in a bush for lodging ! What a shame it is for mee, that see before mee so liberall provisions of my God, and find myself yet warme under my own roof, yet am ready to droup under a distrustfull and unthankfull dullnesse. Had I so little certainty of my harbour and purveyance, how heartlesse should I be, how careful ! how little list should I have to make musicke to thee or myselte ! Surely thou comest not hither without a providence : God sent the net so much to delight as to shame mee, but all in a conviction of my fullen unbelieve ; who, under more apparent means, am less cheerfull and confident : Reason and Faith have not done so much in mee, as in thee mere instinct of nature ; want of foresight makes the more merry, if not more happy here, than the foresight of better things maketh mee."—*Occasional Meditations*, No. 14.

What



What are the pleasures of the bowl?  
 Can they with raptures fill the soul,  
 Or warm the heart with tenderest love,  
 Bright emanation from above?  
 To lovely woman it was given  
 To make our earth below a heaven.  
 Her beauty is our sunshine here,  
 Dispelling sorrows all the year;  
 The willing kiss from her we find  
 Is bliss supreme, when she is good and kind.

If such the pleasures these can give,  
 O may I prove them while I live!  
 And that I may these joys refine,  
 Inspire me then with wit divine.  
 O may thy spirit still pervade  
 The circling bowl with mirthful aid!  
 But for thy vivid sparkling light,  
 Love's empire would be Reason's night:  
 Since thou'rt with such power possess'd,  
 With love and wine 'tis thou canst make  
 me blest.

Fenchurch-street.

P. TURNER.

#### TO MAY.

WELCOME sweet month! sweet rosy  
 May!

Blooming as Euphrosyne,  
 Welcome thou cheerful guest!  
 At thy approach spring fragrant flow'rs,  
 More sprightly dance the jocund hours,  
 To gladden ev'ry breast.

Where'er I chance to range the grove,  
 I see thee sporting with young Love,  
 Attended by gay Mirth;  
 Hygeia of celestial mien,  
 Smiling enjoys the festive scene,  
 And hails thy hour of birth.

And oh! how soft the ev'ning gale,  
 As walking thro' the dewy vale,  
 Waits to my list'ning ear  
 The plaintive song of Philomel,  
 Resounding thro' the echoing dell,  
 In notes so sweet and clear!

But more soft—more sweet Horatio's  
 lyre,

Attun'd by hope and fond desire,  
 Steals o'er my ravish'd sense;  
 Hark! with more than magic pow'r,  
 He celebrates thy natal hour,  
 In strains of eloquence!

Oh, then, bright Nymph! so heav'nly  
 fair,  
 So blithsome, and so debonair,  
 Deign but with me to dwell;  
 Liberty and Joy led on by Love,  
 Shall with us ever laugh and rove,  
 And anxious care dispell!  
*Greenwich, May 15th, 1804.* AGNES.

#### THE DEIFICATION OF BUONAPARTE; OR, THE UNION OF MARS AND TISIPHONE\*.

Respectfully inscribed to all the Gentlemen  
 Volunteers in the United Kingdom.

BY A LADY.

NOW invasion is menac'd, and Mars  
 takes the field, [rious in arms,  
 See the brave sons of Freedom shine glo-  
 In defence of their King, their Religion,  
 their Laws, [Uurper's alarms;  
 And they treat with contempt the  
 For Minerva, blest'd Goddess, presides  
 o'er our Isle, [rishing seen;  
 Where the arts in perfection are flou-  
 'Tis her wisdom directs all our Councils  
 at home, [is supreme.  
 And abroad, 'tis confest'd, she in arms  
 We remember *she* vanquish'd the grim  
 God of War †, [Phrygian field;  
 When *he* dar'd her to arms in the fam'd  
 From thence wounded he fled, and reluct-  
 ant confest'd, [must yield.  
 To true valour alone brutal courage  
 Although born of a FURY, this *bastard*  
 of MARS ‡, [spread;  
 Like a demon, around desolation has  
 Should *be*, urg'd by the FATES, to invade  
 us presume, [there fled.  
 He shall fall, or shall fly as his father  
 For the daughter of Jove leads our brave  
 Volunteers, [hurl on the foe;  
 She her father's dread thunders will  
 Like a meteor this vile scourge of man-  
 kind shall fall— [regions below:  
 He shall fall—he shall plunge to the  
 Then, sweet peace, smiling peace, shall  
 again be restor'd; [ant return  
 All our soldiers, our sailors, triumph-  
 To the arms of their wives; and the  
 smiles of the fair [of renown  
 Shall reward all their toils in the fields

\* For a description of this infernal goddess, see Pope's translation of the 11th book of the Thebais of Statius.

† See Homer's Iliad.

‡ As this obscure Corsican has long been deified by his slaves, and no account given of his divine parentage, it is presumed no one will dispute this his high descent. Doubtless he would rather be deemed a bastard of the *god* of war, than the legitimate son of a mortal Emperor! We are convinced, by his actions, he possesses all the qualities of both the parents I have given him.—PENELOPE.



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

(Continued from page 386.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, April 19.

**E**ARL CARLISLE moved for Copies of the Dispatches which were sent to India prior to his Majesty's Message of the 8th of March, with the dates of their being sent from this country, and of their arrival in India; and of the dispatches which were sent to India subsequent to the Message.

Lord Hawkebury objected to the motion, because the Earl had stated no reason for bringing it forward.

Earl Carlisle then charged Ministers with remissness, in not sending timely information to Admiral Rainier, in consequence of which Linois' squadron had escaped.

Lords Carnarvon and Spencer were in favour of the motion; and on a division there were—Contents, 31; Non-contents, 30; Majority of 1 against Ministers.

The Irish Militia Transfer Bill was read a second time.

**FRIDAY, April 20.**—Lord Hobart, on moving the second reading of the Irish Militia Augmentation Bill, observed, that the principal inducement of Ministers for bringing it forward was from motives of economy. He however witheld it to be understood, that measures were now pursuing to augment the disposable force to 25,000 more than at present. He then said a few words in reprobation of the publishing of the correspondence between Lords Redefdale and Fingal.

Earl Spencer said, he did not oppose the Bill from any opinion he had formed of the letters alluded to; but he condemned its principle altogether. It was impolitic to take 10,000 men from the defence of Ireland, and unwise to make such an addition for limited service only.

Lord Grenville intimated, that himself, and many other Peers, would discuss this measure on the third reading of the Bill.

The Lord Chancellor advised Lord G. not to apply censorious epithets to measures which were exactly similar to his own in the last Administration;

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and he added, that Ministers were so far from being exhausted from the fatigues of last night, that they felt themselves *as giants refreshed*, and were ready to meet the discussion.—The Bill was then ordered for a third reading on Tuesday.

**TUESDAY, April 24.**—Lord Grenville proposed an amendment in the Irish Militia Volunteer Bill, which produced a long conversation, and was at length negatived.

Lords Mulgrave and Carnarvon also opposed the Bill; but on a division, it was passed; as was the Irish Militia Augmentation Bill.

**THURSDAY, April 26.**—The Irish Linen Manufacture Bill was read a third time, and passed.

**FRIDAY, April 27.**—Several Bills were read a first time; and the House adjourned till

**MONDAY, April 30.**—On the Order of the day being moved for the Marquis of Stafford's motion,

Lord Hawkebury particularly requested him to postpone it; as some circumstances had arisen of a nature which it was inconsistent to state, but which rendered it desirable that the motion should be deferred.

The Marquis of Stafford answered, that, impressed with a belief of the truth of the statement, he should consent to a postponement.

The motion was fixed for Friday.

**TUESDAY, May 1.**—The Earl of Suffolk took occasion to observe, that the season for placing the Volunteers upon permanent duty was now arrived; and he trusted that some proper system of discipline would be laid down for them, and that experienced Officers would be appointed to see it carried into effect. If some regular plan of discipline was not fixed previous to their being called out, but little benefit could be produced by the exercise on the usual number of days. He did not submit any motion.

**WEDNESDAY, May 2.**—The Eight Millions Exchequer Bills' Bill, the Million and a Half ditto, the Irish Militia



Militia Pay, the English Militia Pay, the Militia Adjutants, the Militia Officers, the Newfoundland Ships' Regulation, and several private Bills, were read a third time, and passed.

THURSDAY, May 3.—The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to sixteen public and thirty-three private Bills.

The order for the Marquis of Stafford's motion, intended for to-morrow, was discharged.

Lord Hobart moved a Vote of Thanks to the Marquis of Wellesley, and was seconded by Lords Grenville, Melville, Mulgrave, and Hawkesbury.

Thanks were then voted to the Marquis, the Officers, Privates, &c., as specified in the Commons.

FRIDAY, May 4.—The House was occupied in hearing a Chancery Appeal, *Richardson v. the University of Oxford*; after which some private Bills were forwarded, and an adjournment took place till

MONDAY, May 7.—After Counsel had been heard in the Appeal of the Duke of Queensbury *v. M'Murdo*,

The Lord Chancellor, on observing the Marquis of Stafford enter, addressed the House, and informed them, that circumstances had passed which would render the discussion of the Marquis's motion more unseasonable and objectionable than when it was last proposed.

On this the Marquis of Stafford said, that he should have no objection to postpone it till Friday.

WEDNESDAY, May 9.—Judgment was given in the Appeal of *Hunter v. the Earl of Kinnoul*; when the decision of the Court of Session was confirmed.

FRIDAY, May 11.—The Message from the King, relative to the Family of Lord Kilwarden, was delivered, as in the Commons on Thursday.

After some routine business, the Marquis of Stafford said, that having understood a New Administration was now forming, and that it would include a Right Hon. Friend of transcendent abilities, he should withdraw his motion.

Adjourned till Monday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, April 20.

MR. KINNAIRD moved for Copies of the Dispatches sent to India on the breaking out of the War, &c. The motion was the same as that in the Lords on the preceding evening, and was agreed to.

Mr. Yorke moved, that in consequence of the clauses in the Army of Reserve Suspension Bill not being ready, the order for a Committee on it be postponed to Wednesday.

Mr. Pitt proposed the amendment of Wednesday se'nnight, or fortnight; as he wished to convince the House that the Bill ought not to proceed at all.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer wished the discussion to be deferred; which was opposed by

Mr. Fox, who declined, however, interfering on the subject, "because it was in much better hands than his own," (alluding to the notice taken of it by Mr. Pitt.)

The Committee was postponed to Wednesday next.

Mr. Fox also gave notice of a motion for an account of the transports that had been taken up for bringing over the Hanoverian troops for the same day.

On the report of the Committee of Ways and Means being brought up, Mr. Johnstone reurged his former objections to a large issue of Exchequer Bills. He stated, that there were at present 24,800,000 Exchequer Bills outstanding; which, by the operation of the plan proposed, would be increased to 25,300,000. The amount of Exchequer Bills in the market, at the same period of last Session, did not exceed 20,000,000. He then urged the propriety of making a loan for 15,000,000 rather than for 10,000,000, which would reduce the amount of Exchequer Bills to be issued by 5,000,000, on the ground that it might be necessary to call out the Volunteers on permanent duty, or that the War Taxes should prove deficient, and that Exchequer Bills would be found the best resource in either case.

Mr. Vanstittart replied, that there were no bills outstanding of an earlier date than April 1803; and from the quantity discharged, the market required a new issue. Those now outstanding would be materially diminished this year; and as the whole expenditure of the year was to be provided for by the Ways and Means, without



without including Exchequer Bills, a large amount of them would be paid off in the course of the year.

In answer to Mr. Dillon, who demanded whether any remedy was provided for Roman Catholic Militiamen, against the penalties of the statute of Geo. I.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that there was nothing applicable to the Irish Militia which was not equally applicable to the Irish Catholics in regiments of the line.

MONDAY, April 23.

#### DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Fox prefaced his motion by observing, that it was necessary he should enter into some preliminary details, on account of the construction which many persons had attempted to put on the zeal of the people of the country with regard to the war. For his own part, he was as zealous in defence of his country as any man in it; but he could not approve of the conduct which brought us into the contest, and the zeal of the people at large was only to be attributed to the great danger with which we were threatened: it was true, a majority voted for the first Address to his Majesty, upon which occasion he was in the minority; but some who maintained the same opinion as Ministers, wished to express it differently; and most of those who voted in the majority did shew that they were not satisfied with the conduct of the British Government in promoting the war. But for himself, on the present occasion, he wished to deprecate that kind of zeal which implied approbation of the time, the cause, or the negotiations that led to the war. With respect to the invasion, many thought it effeminate to suppose the possibility of its success; but when he saw the preparations made against the enemy, and the measures which Ministers had taken to resist that enemy, he could not but suppose that there was danger of a formidable and immediate attack. He disapproved of the opinion, that we had brought France to such a state that she must invade us; but if France was determined to attempt such a dangerous enterprise, the time when it would be made was uncertain, and of little consequence, so that our danger might last for years. The difficulties of the country also, at present, were so great and various, that the period of peace must be protracted: and these circum-

stances had induced him to restrict his motion to narrow limits. He did not mean to say any thing on the Naval Defence of the Country, nor on the Volunteers, but to confine himself generally to the Land Defence, of which there were only two great objects, the Regular Army and the Army of Artizans, Peasantry, &c. He was of opinion that a great Regular Army was necessary, and that the advantages of the Militia were not equal to recruiting for the Line; and as to the Army of Reserve, it hurt the regular service, because it was impossible to procure men to serve for life for 10l., when 50l. was given for five years. He then condemned the practice of making the defenders of our country slaves, by enlisting them for life; and particularly advised the House to consider the age at which men generally enlisted—an age when the law did not allow them to be competent to dispose of themselves or their property. If the period of service was limited, it would meet with every encouragement. He would not, he said, attempt to lessen the zeal of the Volunteers, which was similar to his own; but he wished to see an armed peasantry, on the utility of which, from their patriotism and local knowledge, he expatiated at some length, particularly in the event of a successful invasion. He deprecated the Defence Bill, because it was inconsistent with the feelings of every man who considered the nature of civil government; and he wished the House to go into a Committee to repeal this, and revise the other Acts relative to our armed force: he therefore concluded by moving, “That it be referred to a Committee to revise the several Bills which have passed during the last and present Sessions for the defence of the country, and to consider what further measures are necessary to render such defence complete and permanent.”

The Chancellor of the Exchequer attributed the zeal and unanimity of the people to far different motives than those imputed to them by Mr. Fox, and felt satisfaction that the Government was sanctioned in its conduct by Parliament, and the unanimous voice of the country. If the Committee in question were appointed, it would be a military one; and as to the complaints relative to the war, they did not come with the best grace from one who had opposed the last as a war of injustice,



and had offered no measures of offence or defence for his country. On the subject of recruiting, it could not be expected to be so brisk as before the war, because 200,000 men had been taken for the Army and Navy: and he was convinced the exertions of Government would be applauded, when he stated that the regular force in Great Britain and Ireland amounted to 184,000 men: we had also 400,000 Volunteers, and 27,000 Sea Fencibles; so that he would maintain the energy of Government was conspicuous in every department; our whole force being little short of 800,000 men, which was 200,000 more than the enemy could reckon. He then commented at considerable length on some clauses in the Defence Act which had been condemned by Mr. Fox, and observed, that his motion was calculated to comprehend all the floating opinions which could possibly be entertained in the House; and that, not for accomplishing its apparent object, but in order to create an impression unfavourable to Ministers, in the hope of being able to remove them.

Mr. Pitt agreed, that the motion had the effect of uniting those who might have embraced the minor parts of particular plans; it united all those who regretted the backward condition of our defence. Twelve months had nearly expired since the commencement of the war, and yet we were only then considering the means of defence, and discussing plans of preservation. He felt it his duty to support the motion, for many reasons; and he thought the inquiry particularly necessary, because whatever measures were brought forward by Administration hitherto were rickety and defective. If energy appeared at any time in their plans, it was soon nipped and destroyed by their irresolution. Could such men charge themselves with the defence of the Country, impressed as they must be with a conviction of their incompetency? If he wanted proof of their insufficiency, he had only to refer for it to the state of the Army; for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Castlereagh, and the Secretary of State, all agreed to relinquish the plan which they had adopted, and upon which they acted in the hope of promoting recruiting for the regular service. What confidence could be placed in men who told us, that, possessing such a Navy as

we could boast of, it was impossible for the enemy to assail us, or even to menace our shores; yet the country discovered, that, in defiance of that Navy, we could not prevent the enemy from collecting his vessels for invading us in his ports, and that he had increased his original number of 200 vessels to 14 or 15,000, each capable of containing from 50 to 150 men. He then defended the ideas of Mr. Fox relative to the utility of an armed peasantry. To shew in how wise a manner the Ministers acted, the House had only to observe the feasibility of their plan of giving up the Army of Reserve, by which they could scarcely raise men at a bounty of twenty or thirty guineas, in order to raise another precarious force at a bounty of no more than ten; instead, however, of suspending the plan of the Army of Reserve, he should have expected to hear them propose some project which would lay the foundation for an augmented and permanent Regular Force, improving also the Volunteer System and that of the Army of Reserve, and adopting a judicious system of limited fortifications, which would be a very cheap and rapid species of defence. With respect to the boasted amount of the Army, before he gave them credit for the Regular Force of 184,000 men, he would first wish to know how many of these, and within what space of time, they could assemble upon a sudden attack in any given place? If they were unable to do that, it was a proof of a radical defect in their system, and an impeachment of the Government for not having provided an adequate defence, while they experienced such unparalleled ardour in all parts. The question therefore was, whether the Ministers had hitherto shewn so much activity and foresight, as that we should trust them with the remainder of our defence? and whether the necessity of augmentation that subsisted now, and the danger with which we were threatened, might not have been clearly foreseen from the first moment of the commencement of the war? He proceeded to state the grounds which led him to adopt a contrary opinion, and condemned many of the proceedings of Ministers, particularly their conduct towards the Volunteers, by granting exemptions, &c. which were not expected. He also thought Mr. Sheridan imprudent for moving a vote  
of



of thanks to the Volunteers before half of them had assembled; and took credit to himself for suggesting to Ministers the idea of the Army of Reserve, &c., as they had never of themselves suggested any plan different from what had been executed during the last war. He differed from Mr. Fox respecting the Act of Enrolment; but he particularly wished to have this Act referred to the Committee now moved for. He then took a review of the whole of the Militia and Volunteer System; and contended, that not one branch of them had been properly executed; at the same time, he did not expect it from the present Ministers. Upon the whole, therefore, of our military defence, he was anxious for a combined system; and having no confidence in the Ministers, he was desirous of having it from a Committee.

Mr. Yorke insisted, that there was nothing to warrant such a proceeding as was now called for. There was no want of confidence in Ministers, no deficiency of execution on their parts, nor any advantage obtained by the enemy; and he could say with pride, that there was not a district of the country which was not now better defended than Ireland was at the time when Hoche and his fleet lay off that coast for a fortnight, and that our Volunteers were now in a higher state of discipline than the Irish Volunteers were, when the Combined Fleet, under D'Orvilliers, rode triumphant in the English Channel. The motion appeared to him a mere pretence. In answer to all the accusations preferred against Government, he would only ask the House to consider what had been done. At this moment the Volunteer Force was in a state of improvement which astonished all Europe. According to the returns now made, most of the Volunteer Corps were armed; only about 13,000 were still without firelocks. In England and Scotland that force amounted at present to 330,000 men; and if to that number the Volunteers in Ireland were added, the total would be more than 400,000 men in arms, independent of the Regular Army and the Militia; but if the Regulars and the Militia were added, the whole military force of the country would be found to exceed 500,000 men. He then combated the different charges which had been adduced; denied that Mr. Pitt had been the pro-

jector of the Army of Reserve; and declared, that the conduct of the Admiralty was undeserving of censure.

Sir J. Pulteney, in a few words, defended the conduct of Ministers; and was of opinion that they had been the salvation of the country.

Captain Markham defended the conduct of the Admiralty.

Mr. Tierney also spoke against the motion, and Mr. Hutchinson for it.

Mr. Fox replied.

The House then divided — Ayes, 204; Noes, 256; Majority against the motion, 52.

Adjourned at four o'clock.

TUESDAY, April 24. — Leave was given for a Bill to regulate the Woollen Trade in the County of York; also for a Bill to grant relief to the Institution for preventing the Extension of Putrid Fevers.

Mr. Dent made his motion relative to the interests of the Holders of the Loyalty Loan, and entered into a history of the particulars connected with its negotiation. The result of his arguments went to shew, that as the subscribers expected to have a right to demand repayment in two years after the Definitive Peace, it was inconsistent with the good faith of the nation to permit individuals to suffer from any doubts in the Act. He therefore moved that the Act be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Vanstuart said, that the conduct of Ministers in this business had been founded on the opinions of the great Law Officers.

Mr. Pitt declared, that his opinion was entirely in favour of the Holders, and against the Law Officers of the Crown: he hoped that Ministers would not draw upon Parliament the charge of imposition.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted the motion, and inferred that no claim could be made on the score of justice.

Mr. Fox spoke in favour of the motion; and declared, that he concurred in the whole of the arguments advanced by Mr. Pitt.

Mr. Tierney spoke against the motion; and

Mr. Morris observed, that the stock being at discount, shewed that the Holders had not sufficient confidence in the faith of Government.

The Attorney General also spoke against the motion; and on a division, there



there were—Ayes, 76; Noes, 100; Majority against the motion, 24.

WEDNESDAY, *April 25*.—Mr. Yorke moved for a Committee on the Army of Reserve Suspension Bill; on which

Mr. Pitt, at considerable length, stated his reasons for opposing the motion. It was his opinion, that its adoption would abolish all chance of the benefit of that augmentation of our disposable force, which ought to be the principal object of attention; he saw nothing effectual in the acceptance of the Irish offers, and he even doubted whether the interchange should be encouraged, under the view of national interest: he had the same objection to augmenting the Militia of Ireland, as there were yet deficiencies in the Irish Army of Reserve to the amount of 6 or 7000. He therefore strenuously contended, that the suspension of the Army of Reserve Act was not called for on principles of necessity, policy, or utility. He added, that he had the strongest reasons for being convinced that the Militia of England should not exceed 48,000, to which number it should be immediately reduced; that there should be an augmentation in the English Army of Reserve of 24,000, and 4000 for Scotland. The remainder of his speech consisted of a description of our present unprecedented situation, and of strong arguments to shew the necessity of considering every patriotic suggestion for our defence.

Mr. Yorke declared, that he had heard nothing in the speech of Mr. Pitt which could induce him to think that any good would result from postponing the Committee. He adverted to the different topics introduced against the measure, and recapitulated his former arguments in its favour.

Mr. Whitbread spoke against the Suspension Bill, and was particularly severe in his remarks on the conduct of the Ministry, who, he contended, acknowledged their incapacity by contradicting their own measures. He gave his negative to the motion for a Committee, on the principle, that if the Bill passes, the Army of Reserve Act can no longer exist; that a repeal, therefore, was more proper than a suspension.

The Secretary at War made a reply nearly similar in substance to that of Mr. Yorke to the speech of Mr. Pitt: it was, he said, the intention of Ministers only to move for a temporary sus-

pension of the law, till the recruiting for other services were completed.

Mr. Fox followed against the motion: his speech merely consisted of strictures on the manner in which the suggestions of Messrs. Pitt and Whitbread had been treated by Ministers.

Lord Castlereagh maintained that no sudden reduction ought to take place in the Militia; and that under all circumstances, the collection of such a force as we have at present entitled Ministers to the highest praise.

Sir J. Pulteney dwelt upon the superior efficacy of a Regular Army over a Militia, and recommended such a transfer from the former to the latter as should reduce it to 40,000 men.

Mr. Windham also enlarged on the advantage of such a measure; and was replied to by

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who contended, that the Army of Reserve had been productive of the greatest benefit.

Mr. Baskard condemned the proposition of Mr. Pitt as most arbitrary and unconstitutional.

Sir R. Williams requested to know whether the proposed plan would tend to relieve parishes from the heavy burthen of the Army of Reserve?

Mr. Pitt, in reply, re-stated his plan, which was to mitigate the severity of the Army of Reserve Act, by having different ballots, and, instead of throwing the whole burthen on one, to equalize it by exacting a small fine from those who, after being drawn, did not serve in person; and to allow a bounty to those who chose to serve in person. Parishes would likewise be excused, by allowing them to pay a small sum towards the general fund for recruiting, if they did not find their number of men.

After a few words from Mr. Yorke, the House divided.—For Mr. Pitt's motion, 203; against it, 240; majority, 37.

THURSDAY, *April 26*.—A Committee was appointed to determine the Liskeard Election.

The Deacons' Orders and Newfoundland Whale Fishery Bills were read a third time, and passed.

FRIDAY, *April 27*.—Admiral Berkely asked if the 15,000 Marines were added to the 68,000 Seamen voted on a former occasion?

Mr. Tierney said, that the whole Marine



Marine Force and Seamen amounted to 102,000 men.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Corry observed, with respect to the loan for Ireland, that the charges on the consolidated fund exceeded the ways and means for the year, and therefore it was necessary to vote, in the present instance, 1,250,000*l.* for the service of that country; as the whole of the supply to be voted could not at this period be ascertained. He concluded by moving, that 1,846,000*l.* Irish currency be raised for the service of Ireland for the year 1804; which was agreed to.

In a Committee on the Army Estimates, the Secretary at War went into an explanation of the principles of his Resolutions, and the different Corps to which they were to apply, but not including the expense of the new augmentation in Ireland. He stated the number and distribution of the foreign corps, that of Meuron, in the East Indies, and particularly the former legion, to consist of 5000 men, of whom between 3 and 4000 were already in the service. They had the advantage of being in a State of very high discipline. The whole of the vote, he said, under this head, would be from 7 to 800,000*l.* There was also a sum of 530,000*l.* to the account of the Commissary General of Stores, which was not usually included in these estimates, and the charge of 15,000*l.* for lodging the military of Scotland, at 9*d.* a week per man. He, after some further explanation, moved the following Resolutions:—

That there be granted to his Majesty, for the Pay and Cloathing of the Forces in America, 369,264*l.* For the Royal Military College, and the Establishment for the Education of the Sons of Military Men, 32,600*l.* For the new Barracks Department, 1,231,500*l.* Expense of Encampments, 1,534,000*l.* For the Recruiting Service in Ireland, 98,658*l.* Charges on the Army Estimates, 36,464*l.* Subsistence to Soldiers, and Allowance to Innkeepers, 455,464*l.* British Half Pay, 189,268*l.* Reduced Officers, 5,665*l.* Ditto Militia, 50,000*l.* Out and In Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, 245,400*l.* Recruiting Service, 26,500*l.* Volunteer Cavalry Corps, 570,000*l.* Barrack Department in Ireland, 400,000*l.* Hospitals for Sick and Wounded, 22,500*l.* Volunteer Infantry, 570,000*l.*

Recruiting Service in England, 5,000*l.* —Agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the following Resolutions:— For the Extraordinary Services of the Army in Great Britain, 1,400,000*l.* Ditto for Ireland, 600,000*l.* Foreign Corps, 482,216*l.* New Military Levy in Ireland, 400,000*l.* Extra Expenses of the Army, 339,270*l.* Old Irish Barracks, 600,000*l.* For compiling the Journals of the House, 16,521*l.* For a second Copy of the Journals, 14,500*l.* For making up the Journals, 12,220*l.* For the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty pursuant to an Act of 1803, 1,775*l.* Aliens, 8,589*l.* Extra Expenses for Prosecutions, 1,690*l.* Ditto for 1803, 1,700*l.* The Board of Agriculture, 2,000*l.* Civil Establishment of the Province of Canada and Nova Scotia, 8,050*l.* Do. New Brunswick, 4,650*l.* Do. Prince Edward's Island, 2,300*l.* Do. Cape Breton, 2,400*l.* Do. Newfoundland, 1,015*l.* Do. Bahama Islands, 4,100*l.* Do. Bermuda Islands, 580*l.* Do. Dominica, 600*l.* Do. New South Wales, 10,069*l.* Plantation Estimates, 40,060*l.* For Works done to both Houses of Parliament, and the Speaker's House, 12,345*l.* For the Record Office, 4,741*l.* Repairs of the King's Bench Prison, 2,010*l.* For Quarantine Works, and making a Lazaretto in the County of Kent, 30,000*l.* For the Caledonian Canal, and a communication from Ireland to the North Sea, 50,000*l.*

All which, after a few observations from Mr. Francis and Mr. William Smith, were agreed to.

MONDAY, April 30.

#### THE BUDGET.

On opening this subject, the Chancellor of the Exchequer briefly adverted to his plan of last year; observing, that he took credit for the justification of his prediction, that if 10,000,000*l.* were raised within the year by War Taxes, the burthen of the war would be defrayed without any addition to the National Debt; and that the disposable amount of the Consolidated Fund, the Tax on Excise and Customs, and the Property Tax, would more than produce that sum of war expenditure. He was now convinced, that the produce of the War Taxes, Excise, and Customs, would not be less than 8,778,000*l.* per annum. The Property Tax and Commercial Assessments he calculated would amount to 12,500,000*l.* per



per annum: and he hoped the House would persevere in a system which had already been so productive. He added, that when it was proposed to raise so considerable a sum as 12,000,000*l.* within the year as War Taxes, fears were expressed that their operation would interfere with the permanent Taxes. Hitherto there had not been sufficient time for a fair experiment; but as far as that experiment went, it proved that such apprehensions were unfounded. In referring to a comparison of the permanent Taxes imposed previous to the year 1793, and in 1803 and 1804, he found that in 1793 the amount was about 15,000,000*l.* and in 1803, 15,400,000*l.* From these comparisons, he concluded that the produce of the permanent Taxes was increasing; and as we had the experience of the last war to shew that, by a judicious system of taxation, the old Taxes may increase, while new ones are imposed, we had reason to hope, that by pursuing a similar system now, a similar result would be obtained. He then stated the Supply, and Ways and Means for the present year, which are collectively as follow; and which afford a total of upwards of 200,000*l.* beyond the necessary supplies.

*Supplies.*—Navy, (exclusive of 325,000*l.* Ordnance Sea Service,) 11,715,000*l.*—Army, (England,) 15,256,000*l.* Ditto, (Ireland,) 3,887,000*l.* Together, 19,147,000*l.*—Ordnance, (England,) 3,693,000*l.* Ditto, (Ireland,) 369,000*l.* Together, 4,062,000*l.*—Vote of Credit, including 800,000*l.* for Ireland, 2,500,000*l.*—Miscellaneous, (England,) including 40,000*l.* for Services not yet voted, 617,000*l.* Ireland, (Miscellaneous,) including 50,000*l.* for Civil Contingencies to be voted, 266,000*l.* Together, 883,000*l.*—Irish Permanent Grants, 400,000*l.*—Joint Charges of England and Ireland, 38,703,000*l.*

Add England Separate Charges.—Toulonese Ships, 265,000*l.*—Deficiency Malt Duty, 1802, 115,000*l.*—American Awards, 412,000*l.*—Exchequer Bills, ob. 1803, 1,500,000*l.*—making 2,292,000*l.* Total Supplies, 40,995,000*l.*—Deduct, on account of Ireland, as below, 4,711,652*l.*—Remains on account of England, 36,283,348*l.*

Exchequer Bills on Aids, 1804, to be replaced by a like Amount on Aids, 1805, viz.—Per Act 43 Geo. III, cap. 36, part of 4,000,000*l.*, 3,000,000*l.*

Ditto, 147, Bank, 1,500,000*l.* Ditto, 93, 5,000,000*l.*—making 9,500,000*l.*

Two seventeenths of the above sum of 38,703,000*l.* are to be contributed by Ireland, 4,553,294*l.*—Add for Ireland, two seventeenths of 1,346,043*l.* for Civil List, and other Charges on Consolidated Fund, not relating to Public Debt, 158,358*l.*—making 4,711,652*l.*

*Ways and Means.*—Malt Duty, 750,000*l.* Duty on Pensions, Offices, &c. 2,000,000*l.* Surplus Ways and Means, 1803, 1,370,000*l.*—War Taxes to 5th April, 1805: Customs and Excise, 8,200,000*l.* Property Tax, 7,000,000*l.*, making 15,200,000*l.* Deduct, wanting to complete Grant 1803, 760,000*l.*, leaving 14,440,000*l.* Additional War Taxes, 1,000,000*l.*, making 15,440,000*l.*—Surplus Consolidated Fund to April 5, 1805, 5,000,000*l.* Lottery, 250,000*l.* Vote of Credit, 1,700,000*l.* Loan, 10,000,000*l.*—Total, 36,510,000*l.*

The New TAXES consist of the following Items, amounting in toto to the sum of One Million, to be applied in aid of defraying the interest of the Loan:—Wine, 8*l.* per pipe, calculated to yield 200,000*l.*—Consolidated Customs: Additional Duties (with the exception of Wine, Tea, Cotton, and Cotton Wool), calculated to yield 800,000*l.*—An additional Duty on Stamps, the extent of which has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained.

He then explained the terms on which the Loan had been contracted for. The remainder of his speech consisted of a recapitulation of, and comments on, the different items of the supplies.

WEDNESDAY, May 2.—An Account was ordered, on the motion of Mr. Yorke, of the Corps of Volunteers that have entered for permanent service.

THURSDAY, May 3.—Lord Castlereagh, on moving a Vote of Thanks to the British Army in India, observed, that the Marquis of Wellesley, after providing for the security of our extensive territories, had brought no less than 55,000 effective troops against the enemy: he added, that the whole of our brilliant operations in that quarter had been effected in three months, during which we had conquered all the countries between the Jumnah and the Ganges. After enumerating the different battles which had been fought, and the consequences that arose from them, he concluded with moving a Vote of Thanks to the Marquis of Wellesley,



Wellesley, for his zeal and ability in directing the operations of the Army in India.

Mr. Francis objected to the Vote before the causes of the war had been known; and

Mr. Fox observed, that to include a Civil Governor in a Vote of Thanks to the Military was quite unprecedented.

The Address was supported by Mr. Wallace and Mr. Hobhouse; and on the question being put, it was agreed that Thanks should be voted as follows: 1st, to the Marquis of Wellesley; 2dly, to Lord Clive; 3dly, to Jonathan Duncan, Esq.; 4thly, to General Lake, for the invincible intrepidity which he exhibited, and which reflected additional lustre on the British arms; 5thly, to General St. John; 6thly, to General Arthur Wellesley; 7thly, to the several Officers serving in the Indian Army; and, 8thly, to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

FRIDAY, *May 4.*—In a Committee on the Aylesbury Disfranchising Bill, several Members spoke against the gross corruption which had prevailed at the late Election for that Borough; and on the question for the Speaker leaving the Chair, there was a majority of 16 in favour of the Bill.

MONDAY, *May 7.*—Mr. Francis, after a few words introductory of the subject, moved for a variety of Papers relative to the Mahratta War, some of which were ordered.

The Aylesbury Election Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Fox postponed his intended motion till Wednesday; and

Mr. Rose stated, that he was authorised to say, that a Member of that House had received his Majesty's commands to submit a plan for a new Administration.

TUESDAY, *May 8.*—Mr. Foster moved, that there be laid before the House an Account of the Exports and Imports of Ireland for the last seven years.—Agreed to.

The English and Irish Loan, the Excise Duty, and the Subaltern Officers' Bills, were read a third time, and passed.

WEDNESDAY, *May 9.*—Mr. Shaftoe took his seat for Durham.

In answer to a question from General Loftus, Mr. Yorke said, that it was the intention of Ministers to make a provision for the family of the late Lord Kilwarden.

Mr. Fox moved for an Account of the Number, Tonnage, and Expenses of the Transports taken up by Government for transporting the Hanoverian Troops; also an Account of the first Orders issued for the sailing of the Vessels for this purpose. He was convinced that it would appear, on investigation, that Ministers had in this respect been extremely negligent; as the whole of the Hanoverian Army might have been brought to this country, if proper measures had been adopted in time.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer requested the House to consider the state of the country at the time the French entered Hanover; as it would be seen that no part of our force could be spared for the protection of that Electorate; while all exertions on our part would have been useless, as long as the Continental Powers declined affording that assistance which they were bound to give by the Treaties of Luneville and Ratibon. He, however, had no objection to Mr. Fox's motion, as it would appear that Ministers had by no means been remiss in their exertions.—The motion was put and carried.

Mr. Rose, in consequence of the passing of the Aylesbury Election Bill, moved that the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute R. Bent, Esq. for bribery and corruption; but the motion being resisted by Messrs. Fox, Sheridan, Ward, the Master of the Rolls, and Sir J. Newport, it was put, and negatived.

THURSDAY, *May 10.*—A new writ was ordered for Cambridge, in the room of Mr. Pitt.

Mr. Yorke delivered a Message from his Majesty, requesting the Commons to settle an annuity of 1200*l.* on the family of Lord Kilwarden,

FRIDAY, *May 11.*—There were not Members sufficient to form a House.

Adjourned.



# INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, APRIL 21.

THE following dispatches have been received at the East India House by way of Bagdad:

*To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c.*

*Camp, four Miles Westward of Caffowly, Nov. 1.*

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that I marched from Agra the 27th ult., in pursuit of the Mahratta force, which was composed of the brigades which had been detached from the Dekhan in the early part of the campaign, and of a few battalions which had effected their escape from Delhi. I was the more anxious to defeat this corps, from its being furnished with a numerous artillery. Owing to the detention the army met with from a heavy fall of rain, it was not until the 29th that it reached a camp westward of the Furtipoor. From intelligence I received here of the rapid manner in which the Mahratta army moved, I determined to leave the heavy artillery, with a proper detachment of infantry for its protection, and to pursue the enemy by forced marches, in the hope of being able the more speedily to come up with him. On the 31st the army encamped at a short distance from the ground which the enemy had quitted the same morning. Possessed of this intelligence, I resolved to make an effort to overtake him with all the cavalry of the army, in the intention of delaying him, by a light engagement, until the infantry should be able to come up. To this end the cavalry marched at twelve last night, and having performed a distance of more than forty miles in twenty-four hours, came up with the enemy this morning soon after day-break. From the sudden manner in which I came upon the enemy, I ventured to make an attack with the cavalry alone, supported by the mounted artillery; but finding him too advantageously posted to hope for complete success without too much risk, I drew the cavalry out of reach of cannon-shot, and waited the arrival of the infantry. Soon after their arrival, I made a general attack upon the enemy's position, the result of which I have the satisfaction of informing your

Excellency has been a complete, though, I sincerely lament to add, dear-bought victory.

The enemy were totally defeated, with the loss of all their cannon, tumbrils, and baggage; but this important advantage has only been gained by the loss of many valuable Officers, the principal of whom are Major-General Ware, Colonel Vandeleur, Major Griffiths, Major Campbell, the Deputy Quarter-Master General, and my Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Duval, who gloriously fell in this honourable contest. I have not been able to ascertain the exact account of our loss in killed and wounded, returns of which, with a detailed account of this important affair, I shall have the honour of transmitting to your Excellency by the first opportunity.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

*To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, &c.*

MY LORD,

In my dispatch of yesterday's date, I did myself the honour to state, for your Lordship's information, some particulars of the march of the army from Agra to the camp it now occupies, together with the general result of the action which took place yesterday. I now have the honour to send your Excellency a more detailed account of that affair. After a forced march of twenty-five miles, which was performed by the cavalry in little more than six hours, I came up with the enemy, who appeared to be upon their retreat, and in such confusion, that I was tempted to try the effect of an attack upon him with the cavalry alone. By cutting the embankment of a large reservoir of water, the enemy had rendered the road very difficult to pass, which caused a considerable delay in the advance of the cavalry; of this the enemy had availed himself to take an advantageous post, having his right upon a rivulet, which we had to cross, and his left upon the village of Safwaree; the whole of his front was amply provided with artillery. I was prevented from discovering this change in the situation of the enemy, by the quantity of dust, which, when once clear of the water, totally obscured him from our sight; I therefore



therefore proceeded in the execution of my design, by which I hoped to prevent his retreat into the hills, and secure his guns; directing the advanced guard and first brigade commanded by Colonel Vandeleur, upon the point where I observed the enemy in motion, but which proved to be the left of his new position; the remainder of the cavalry I ordered to attack in succession, as soon as they could form after passing the rivulet.

The charge of the advanced guard under Major Griffith, and that of the first brigade led by Colonel Vandeleur, was made with much gallantry; the enemy's line was forced, and the cavalry penetrated into the village; they still, however, continued to be exposed to a most galling fire of cannon and musketry, which, as it was impossible, under such circumstances, to form the squadrons for a fresh attack, determined me to withdraw them. The guns which had fallen into our hands could not be brought away from the want of bullocks. In this charge Colonel Vandeleur fell, mortally wounded: in him, the service has lost a most valuable Officer. The attacks of the other brigades were conducted with the same spirit; but after taking several of the enemies' guns, being still fired upon without being able to discover the enemy, they retired in good order, retaining possession of a part of the artillery. In the performance of this service, the Third Brigade, consisting of his Majesty's 29th regiment, and the 4th regiment of Native Cavalry, under the command of that meritorious Officer, Colonel Macan, met my entire approbation.

The infantry having marched at three A. M. arrived upon the banks of the rivulet about eleven o'clock. After so long a march, it was absolutely necessary to allow some time for the men to refresh themselves, during which the enemy sent in to say, that if certain terms were allowed them, they were willing to surrender their guns. Anxious to prevent the further effusion of blood, I directed a letter to be written, acquiescing in their proposals, and allowing them an hour to decide. In the mean time, the several columns for the attack were formed. The infantry formed in two columns upon the left; the first, composed of the right wing, under the command of Major-General Ware, was destined to gain the enemy's

right flank, which he had thrown back since the morning, leaving a considerable space between it and the rivulet, and to assault the village of Saswaree; the second, composed of the left wing under Major-General St. John, was to support the first column; the third brigade of cavalry, under Colonel Macan, was to support the infantry; the second brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Vandeleur, was detached to the right, to be ready to take advantage of any confusion in the enemy's line, and to attack him upon his retreat. The brigade under Colonel Gordon composed the reserve, and was formed between the second and third brigades. As many of the field-pieces as could be brought up with the gallopers attached to the cavalry, formed four different batteries.

At the expiration of the time which I had allowed the enemy to decide, I ordered the infantry to advance; as soon as they became exposed to the enemy's guns, the four batteries commenced their fire, and continued to advance, though opposed by a great superiority, both in number and weight of metal.

When the 76th regiment, which headed the attack, had arrived at the point from which I intended to make the charge, they were so much exposed to the enemy's fire, and losing men so fast, that I judged it preferable to proceed to the attack with that regiment, and as many of the native infantry as had closed to the front, to losing time in waiting until the remainder of the column should be able to form, the march of which had been retarded by the impediments in the advance.

As soon as this handful of heroes were arrived within reach of the enemy's cannon shot, a most tremendous fire was opened upon them. The loss they sustained was very severe, and sufficient alone to prevent a regular advance. At this moment the enemy's cavalry attempted to charge, but were repulsed by the fire of this gallant body: they, however, rallied at a short distance, and assumed so menacing a posture, that I thought it advisable to order them to be attacked by the cavalry. This service fell to the share of his Majesty's 29th regiment, commanded by Captain Wade, (Major Griffith having at that instant been unfortunately killed by a cannon-shot,) and



was performed with the greatest gallantry, and in a manner which entitles Captain Wade, and every Officer and foldier in the regiment, to my warmest acknowledgments. The remainder of the first column of infantry arrived just in time to join in the attack of the enemy's reserve, which was formed in the rear of his line, with its left upon the village of Sawaree, and its right thrown back.

About this time Major-General Ware fell dead, his head being carried off by a cannon shot. He was a gallant Officer, and one whose loss I deeply lament. On his death, the command of this column fell upon Colonel M'Donald, who, though wounded, continued to acquit himself in this important command very much to my satisfaction.

The enemy opposed a vigorous resistance to the last, and it was not until he had lost his guns that he abandoned his post. Even then his left wing did not fly, but attempted to retreat in good order; in this, however, they were frustrated by his Majesty's 27th regiment, and the 6th regiment of Native cavalry, under the command of Colonel Vandeleur, who broke in upon the column, cut several to pieces, and drove the rest in prisoners, with the whole of the baggage.

Severe as the loss has been which we have sustained in the achievement of this complete victory, that of the enemy has been much greater. With the exception of upwards of two thousand who have been taken prisoners, (of which number I have only detained the principal Officers, amounting to forty-eight,) I have reason to believe that very few escaped the general slaughter.—It would be a violation of my feelings, were I to close my dispatch without bearing testimony to the gallant conduct of Major M'Leod, and Captain Robertson of his Majesty's 76th regiment, and of every Officer and foldier in that inestimable corps, in the attack of the village of Sawaree. Major Gregory too, at the head of the 2d battalion 12th regiment of native infantry, in the same service, displayed a conduct highly meritorious.

In the list of those Officers who particularly distinguished themselves, I cannot omit the names of Lieutenant Wallace, of his Majesty's 27th regiment, who was entrusted with the command of a battery of gallopers; nor that of

Lieut. Dixon, of the 6th regiment of Native Cavalry, who was employed in the same service. The whole of my Staff upon this, as upon every former occasion, are entitled to a large share of praise, and to my warmest gratitude. The zeal which they displayed upon this memorable day is too plainly proved by the enclosed returns of the killed and wounded. I have sustained a great loss by the death of Major William Campbell, the Deputy Quarter-Master General, and by that of my Aid-de-Camp, Lieutenant Duval, of his Majesty's 19th light dragoons, who was a young man of great promise.—Herewith I have the honour to enclose returns of the ordnance and colours which were captured upon this occasion.—I have the honour to be, &c.

G. LAKE.

P.S. In the hurry which I wrote my dispatch of yesterday's date, I fear I did not explain to your Lordship, that the enemy's corps, which we have defeated, comprised the whole of the fifteen regular battalions which had been sent from the Decan, under the command of Monf. Duderne, and two battalions of the same description which had escaped from Delhi. I therefore have the satisfaction of congratulating your Excellency upon the annihilation of the whole of the regular force in Scindiah's service, commanded by French Officers. (Signed) G. L.

*Total Killed and Wounded.*—1 Major-General, 1 Colonel, 2 Majors, 1 Captain, 4 Lieutenants, 2 Quarter-Masters, 2 Cornets, 11 Serjeants, 4 Matrosses, 67 Rank and File, 1 Subadar, 7 Havildars, 6 Naicks, 60 Privates, and 3 Lascars, killed; 1 Colonel, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 2 Majors, 7 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, 3 Quarter-Masters, 1 Cornet, 1 Ensign, 27 Serjeants, 6 Matrosses, 248 Rank and File, 1 Drummer, 4 Subadars, 7 Jamadars, 26 Havildars, 19 Naicks, 279 Privates, 5 Lascars, and 1 Beasly, wounded.—Grand total, 172 killed, and 652 wounded—277 horses killed, 154 wounded, and 122 missing.

*Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded.*—Killed, Major-General Ware, General Staff; Major-General Campbell, Deputy Quarter-Master General; Lieutenant Duval, Aid-de-Camp to the Commander in Chief.—Wounded, Lieut. Gen. Gerrard, Adjutant General; Major G. A. F. Lake, Secretary to the Commander in Chief; Captain J. Campbell,



Campbell, Grain Agent; Lieutenant Ashurst, commanding the Escort of the Commander in Chief.—8th Regiment of Light Dragoons. Killed, Colonel Vandeleur, Captain Storey. Wounded, Lieutenant Lyndon (since dead), Lieutenant Willard.—27th Regiment of Light Dragoons. Wounded, Captain White, Captain Sandys, Captain Milne, Lieutenant Gore.—29th Regiment of Light Dragoons. Killed, Major Griffiths, Cornet Fitzgerald, Quarter-Masters Philley and M<sup>c</sup>Goughby. Wounded, Lieutenant Halket (since dead), Captain Sloane, Lieutenant Thorne, Quarter-Master Fallen.—1st Regiment of Native Cavalry. Killed, Cornet Coxwell. Wounded, Lieutenant Cornish.—4th ditto. Wounded, Lieutenant Reid.—6th ditto. Wounded, Cornet Dixon.—76th Regiment of Foot. Killed, Lieutenant and Adjutant Meuth, Lieutenant Herd. Wounded, Captain Robertson, Lieutenants Master, Wilmer, and Sinclair.—12th Native Infantry. Wounded, Ensign Dalton, Major Gregory, Captain Fletcher, Lieutenant Ryan.—15th ditto. Killed, Lieutenant Lambert. Wounded, Colonel M<sup>c</sup>Donald.—16th ditto. Wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel White, Ensign G. D. Heathcote.

*Ordnance captured*.—71 pieces of cannon of different calibres, 64 tumbrils complete, laden with ammunition, and 44 stand of colours.

General Wellesley, in a letter to the Governor in Council at Bombay, under date Ferdapoor, Oct. 24, announces, that Burhampore surrendered without opposition to Colonel Stevenson, on the 15th of that month, as did Asseer Ghur, after a slight resistance. On the 21st, General Wellesley finding that the enemy had not moved to the Southward, as was reported, after advancing to Phoolmurry, on the 15th, defended the Ghaut of Adjuntee on the 19th. He then learnt that Scindia had moved to the Northward, but halted as soon as he found General W. had returned, and on the 23d October, was at Aboonah, on the Taptee. The Rajah of Berar had separated from him, and it was supposed had gone towards Chandore. General W. purposed to re-ascend the Ghauts immediately.

Twenty-nine Officers and Serjeants, formerly in Scindia's service, had joined the army of Colonel Stevenson. When

this Officer approached Burhampore, Scindia's infantry returned towards the Nerbudda, and it is said has been totally dispersed.—Asseer Ghur was the last fortress belonging to Scindia in the Decan; and General Wellesley observed, that the future operations of the troops would be directed against the possessions of the Berar Rajah.

General Wellesley, in another letter, dated Nov. 6, gives a detailed account of the reduction of Asseer Ghur.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 28.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Edward Sterling Dickson, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Inconstant, to William Marsden, Esq., dated at Goree, March 15, 1804.*

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of the arrival of his Majesty's ship under my command, and the vessels named in the margin\*, off the Island of Goree, on the morning of the 7th of March; but, conceiving it possible that it might be in the possession of the enemy, (although English colours were hoisted on the Citadel, and sentinels clothed in red placed on the different batteries,) I brought to with the convoy, and directed Mr. Charles Pickford, my First Lieutenant, to proceed on shore in the cutter, and, if he found it in the hands of the English, to make the signal I established for that purpose. At sunset, not any signal having been made, nor the appearance of the boat, I came to anchor with the convoy a little out of gun-shot; and deeming it highly necessary to gain some information with respect to the situation of the garrison, I ordered, at ten o'clock P. M., three boats, manned and armed, under the direction of Mr. Runciman, Midshipman, to proceed into the harbour, and cut out any of the vessels he could find, which he did in a gallant manner, by bringing out a ship, under a heavy fire from the batteries, which sunk our cutter, and wounded one man. From her I learned, that the French had been in possession of Goree since the 18th of January, and that they had three hundred white and black troops in the garrison.

On the 8th instant, at daylight, I weighed, and stood to the westward

\* Eagle store-ship, Hamilton, Venus, Jenny,



of the Island, to prevent any succours being thrown in by sea from Senegal; and, on the evening of the same day, being determined to attack it, having ordered scaling ladders to be made for that purpose, at nine P. M. anchored, and ordered all the boats of the convoy to be sent on board the *Inconstant*, and after embarking as many troops as they could possibly stow, I found they would not carry a sufficient number to promise success; I therefore postponed the attack until the arrival of one of our convoy, which was in sight, standing into the bay, as her three boats could carry from thirty to forty men more; at day-light, in the morning of the 9th instant, we were agreeably surprised by seeing the English colours hoisted over the French, and shortly after I received information from Lieutenant Pickford, that the garrison had capitulated with him; I instantly stood into the harbour with the convoy, anchored, and disembarked the troops. Conceiving it of importance that his Majesty's Ministers should be made acquainted as soon as possible with the recapture of this Island, I have purchased a small brig, and sent my First Lieutenant, Mr. Charles Pickford, an intelligent and deserving Officer, to England, who will have the honour to present my dispatches; and I beg leave to recommend him in the strongest manner to their Lordships' favour.

I have appointed Captain William Murray, Senior Officer of the Troops, to be Commandant of Goree, till his Majesty's pleasure is known, and Mr. William Arnold, Master's Mate, to be Lieutenant of the *Inconstant*, *vice* Pickford, and hope it will meet their Lordships' approbation.

The moment I can get a sufficient supply of water and provisions landed, and put the Island into a proper state of defence, I shall proceed, and put their Lordships' orders into execution.

I cannot conclude my letter, without assuring their Lordships, that the greatest cordiality existed between the Officers, seamen, and soldiers; and had an attack been found necessary, from the handsome manner they volunteered their services, I am persuaded they would have done honour to their country.

Enclosed are the Articles of Capitulation, and an account of the ord-

nance and military stores found in the garrison.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. S. DICKSON.

*A Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, was this Day received by the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Captain Dickson, commanding his Majesty's Ship Inconstant:*

*H. M. S. Inconstant, Goree, Africa, March 15.*

MY LORD,

I beg leave to acquaint your Lordship with the recapture of the Island of Goree, and I have the honour to enclose you the Articles of Capitulation. I have appointed Captain W. Murray, Senior Officer of the African Corps, Commandant of Goree, until his Majesty's pleasure is known; and as I had not any directions relative to the cargo of the Eagle store-ship, I took the liberty to open the letter addressed to Colonel Fraser, from your Lordship, and have given it to Captain Murray, and ordered him to follow, as close as possible, the directions contained therein. The very ample supply of stores and provisions this vessel appears to have brought out, and the great strength of the garrison at present, enables me to assure your Lordship of its perfect security.—Mr. Charles Pickford, my First Lieutenant, an intelligent and deserving Officer, and whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship, will have the honour of presenting this letter. He will be able to inform you very fully of every particular relative to Goree and its dependencies.—I hope the arrangement I have made will meet your Lordship's approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. S. DICKSON.

*Articles of Capitulation.*

Art. I. The French garrison at the Island of Goree shall be allowed to leave it, drums beating, and with the honours of war.

Art. II. The effects, baggage, and arms of the troops, shall be given up to them, as well as the private property of the Officers, the Commandant of the Garrison, Officers of Administration, Guards of Artillery, and other public employments.

Art. III. The convalescents and sick, in a state to be sent to Senegal with the troops, also such French Citizens as wish to leave the Island, with their



their property, shall be permitted to enjoy the same privilege.

Art. IV. The vessels, stores, &c., of all kinds, to be delivered to the British.

Art. V. The property of the inhabitants, of what nature soever, shall be respected and preserved.

Done at Goree, this 8th of March 1804.

(Signed) C. PICKFORD, Lieut. MONTMAYEUR.

A true copy of the original in my possession.

(Signed) EDW. STERLING DICKSON.

[Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, under date Jamaica, 10th March, mentions the following captures, &c. to have been made by the Squadron under his orders since December last:—a French national schooner, of 2 guns and 95 men; a privateer, of 1 gun; 1 ditto, of 2 swivels; 2 French merchant schooners; 2 Danes and 2 Americans detained; and an English sloop retaken.]

TUESDAY, MAY 1.

[This Gazette contains a number of letters from Commodore Hood, of the Centaur, our chief Naval Commander at the Windward Islands. The first, dated Feb. 6, off Martinique, relates a very gallant action performed by 72 seamen and marines belonging to the Centaur, under the command of Lieutenant Reynolds, in four boats. They captured a French corvette, of 16 long guns and 100 men, lying in Fort Royal Harbour, after a very spirited resistance. Every French Officer but one was either killed or wounded; and the Captain, (M. Cordier,) who was among the latter, jumped overboard and got on shore; our loss in killed and wounded was only three Officers and six men. In another letter, dated Feb. 21, the Commodore encloses two letters from Captains Nourse and Shipley, of the sloops Cyane and St. Lucia, stating the capture of four French privateers which had very much annoyed the trade in that quarter.—On Feb. 27, the Commander in Chief encloses a letter from Captain Carr, of the schooner l'Eclair, 10 guns and 60 men, describing a most spirited action, in which, after a close engagement of about an hour, they beat off a French ship privateer, the Grande Decide, carrying 22 nine-pounders and 230 men. The

Frenchman is said to have escaped by superior sailing.—On March 7, the Commodore writes from Carlisle bay, Barbadoes, that Captain Bland, of the Heureux, had taken a French armed schooner, after a long chase to windward of Barbadoes.—Other letters describe the particulars of different captures at Martinique in February and March. Lieutenant King, of the Centaur, now acting in the sloop Drake, carried Fort Trinite on the night of the 19th Feb., with only 30 men opposed to much superior force. Lieutenant Forrest, of the Emerald, with 30 volunteers on board the Fort Diamond armed sloop, took possession of the Mosambique French schooner privateer, of 10 eighteens, in the most spirited manner, from under the batteries near the Pearl, on the 13th of March last. And Lieutenant Furber, of the Blenheim, with 50 Officers and men in two boats, made a very gallant, though unsuccessful, attempt to cut out a French armed schooner, which was chained to the beach, and lay under the protection of a battery at St. Pierre's.]

SATURDAY, MAY 12.

[In this Gazette a letter from Admiral Rainier, dated Bombay, Dec. 14, announces the capture of two Dutch ships, carrying 6 guns each, and three French ships, from 160 to 473 tons burthen. They were taken between the 2d of August and 8th of September 1803, and most of them were laden with merchandize and stores.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 19.

*Copies of Letters from Commodore Hood, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Leeward Islands, to William Marsden, Esq.*

H. M. S. l'Eclair, St. John's Roads, March 10.

It is with great pleasure I have the honour to acquaint you, that on Tuesday the 5th inst., at two P. M., passing Englishman's head, Guadeloupe, in his Majesty's schooner under my command, I discovered a schooner standing at the northward: on drawing near her, she hoisted a red pendant, stood into the Hayes, and anchored close under the batteries. On standing in, I discovered her to be a French privateer full of men. The wind blowing fresh on shore from the westward prevented my send-



ing the cutter to attack her. At seven, still lying off the Hayes, it fell calm. I then proposed sending the cutter to attempt her, when Mr. Salmon, the Master, volunteered this service, to which I consented, from the knowledge I had of his resolution and good conduct on former occasions; and I hope, Sir, you will be of opinion he merits the confidence placed in him:—the boat containing only ten men, himself, and the Surgeon, who was also a volunteer. At two A. M. the boat returned, having captured and brought out the privateer, who commenced firing on them, as also the batteries, immediately on their entering the harbour; the boat persevered, boarded, and carried her, after a stout resistance of ten minutes from the crew, consisting, when boarded, of forty-nine men, well prepared to receive them, and obliged afterwards to tow and sweep her out in a dead calm, under heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, as also the musketry from the shore. The Master assures me, that the very gallant conduct of the men, together with the assistance of the Surgeon, in opposition to all difficulties, enabled him to execute this service. She proves to be la Rose schooner privateer, carrying fifty men, well armed, and one long brass nine-pounder; sails extremely fast, well found, and victualled complete for three months for fifty men; just going on a cruise.—I am happy to add, that no loss has been sustained on the part of the boat. On the part of the enemy, five men killed and ten wounded, four of whom jumped overboard, including the Captain, who was wounded on the first of the attack.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. CARR.

*Centaur, Carlisle bay, Barbadoes,*

SIR,

*March 28.*

I beg leave to enclose you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter I have received from Captain Younghusband, of his Majesty's sloop Osprey, giving an account of a most spirited action he fought with the Egyptienne, a French frigate, of 36 guns, 260 men, which must certainly have fallen to his superior skill and bravery, had she not availed herself of her sailing to get away. Captain Younghusband's gallant conduct, with that of his Officers and men, against such superior force,

merits my warmest applause.—This ship was formerly the Raillure, and given to the merchants of Bourdeaux, to fit out as a private ship of war; she had made several captures, one of which has been retaken by the Hippomenes.

I have the honour to be, &c.

S. HOOD.

*H. M. Sloop Osprey, Barbadoes,*

SIR,

*March 28.*

I beg leave to inform you, that on the 23d instant I discovered four sail on the S. W. quarter: I immediately chased, and upon nearing them, I found them to be a large frigate and three merchant ships; upon coming within hail of the frigate, she hoisted French colours, and fired her broadside, which was instantly returned, and the two ships continued in close action for an hour and twenty minutes, when the enemy ceased firing, and began to make off, and her convoy to separate on different courses. I then found with regret that she outailed the Osprey under her topsails upon the cap. I however continued the chase, firing our bow chasers as long as they could reach, but we lost sight of her during the night.—The French ship's sails, rigging, and hull, were very much cut; the Osprey has also suffered very much in her sails and rigging; and I am sorry to add, that we have one man killed and sixteen wounded.—Lieutenant Collier, the Officers, and ship's company, behaved with the greatest bravery and gallantry.—I have further to inform you, that on the 25th, the Osprey and Hippomenes retook the ship Reliance; and I am informed from the French prize-master, that the ship the Osprey engaged was the frigate Egyptienne, fitted out as a privateer by the merchants of Bourdeaux, mounting 36 guns, and having on board 255 men.

I am, Sir, &c.

G. YOUNGHUSBAND.

*Centaur, Carlisle bay, Barbadoes,*

SIR,

*March 29.*

I have the satisfaction to send you a copy of a letter I have received from Captain Shipley, of his Majesty's sloop Hippomenes, giving an account of the capture of the Egyptienne French frigate, of 36 guns, by that sloop. The firmness and perseverance of Captain Shipley in the pursuit of a ship of such force, does him, the Officers, and sloop's company, the highest credit; and



and being well marked with judgment and decision, he so surprised the enemy, that he struck the moment the *Hippomenes* came alongside, after three hours running fight. No doubt the spirited action of the *Osprey* contributed; of which Captain Shipley speaks in the handsomest terms.

I am, &c.

S. HOOD.

*H. M. Sloop Hippomenes,  
March 29.*

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you with the capture of l'Egyptienne French privateer, (formerly a republican frigate,) mounting 36 guns, twelve and nine, commanded by M. Placard, and having 240 men on board, on the evening of the 27th, after an arduous chase of fifty-four hours, and a running fight of three hours and twenty minutes, by his Majesty's sloop under my command, for she struck the moment we fairly got alongside of her. I feel much pleasure in saying the Officers and men behaved with that coolness and intrepidity inherent in Englishmen; and had the enemy allowed them a trial alongside, I am convinced her superior force would not have availed them much. However, I cannot forbear recommending to your protection my First Lieutenant, for his good conduct on this as on all former occasions. The slight resistance she made I can only attribute to the fear of being as severely beat as she had been four days previous by the *Osprey*, who killed eight of her men

and wounded nineteen, and whose gallantry astonished them. Mr. John Lloyd, Master's Mate, is the only person hurt on this occasion, and he slightly.—I have farther to inform you of the recapture of the *Reliance* of London, taken by the above frigate.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CONWAY SHIPLEY.

[This Gazette likewise contains a Letter from Lieutenant King, Acting Commander of the *Drake*, announcing, that having driven a large ship, mounting 18 guns, ashore near the Haye, Guadalupe, two boats under the orders of the Master, Mr. Robson, took possession of her, the enemy abandoning her on their approach. About half an hour after she blew up, by which accident Mr. Robson, a Master's Mate, three seamen, and a marine, lost their lives, and several others were much bruised.—The *Drake* recaptured the *Enterprise* of Biddeford.

A Letter from Captain O'Brien mentions Lieutenant Gregory, with the boats of the *Emerald*, to have destroyed a sloop and a schooner at Port-au-Diable, Martinique.

Captain Stuart, of the *Ethalion*, communicates the capture of l'Union, Dutch national brig, of 12 nine and 4 six-pounders, and 81 men, on the 9th instant, after a chase of six hours. She had been two days from Bergen. She has arrived with the *Ethalion* at Leith.]

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE French *Moniteurs* have been completely filled with adulatory Addresses to Buonaparté. Those from the Generals in command are peculiarly striking in point of extravagance. Generals Murat, Masséna, and Bernadotte, conclude their Address in the following manner:—

“But, under whatever denomination we announce to Europe the Chief of the most brilliant Empire of the Universe, the man will be always greater than his title, &c.”—*Moniteur*, 12th May.

General Junot, in the name of the Grenadiers of Reserve, says:—

“Fix, Citizen First Consul, the Go-

vernment on an immovable pedestal: the Army shall form its base, (a very appropriate base for such a Government,) and woe be to the rash hand that shall attempt to shake it.”—13th May.

The left wing of the National Flotilla concludes thus:—

“If you were as immortal as your glory, we should have nothing more to desire: but the future excites our solicitude, and makes us ask a new favour of you.”—12th May.

The Address of the town of Montauban:—

“The title of Emperor was wanting, not to your glory, but to the happiness of 30,000,000 of souls.”—15th May.

The



The 20th Regiment of Horse Chasseurs, like able politicians, observe, that

"The Vessel of the State is at length arrived in port: soon will the hand which guides it let perfidious Albion feel its weight; and, after having punished her attempts, conduct it gloriously through every sea, causing its flag to be respected, and protecting its commerce."

Augereau says, —

"As soon as the hour of Justice shall have struck, as soon as you shall have resolved to punish a Government which has filled the measure of its crimes, give the signal, Citizen First Consul; you will always find us faithful and devoted."—14th May.

But the 4th Regiment of Horse Chasseurs have already almost inflicted the punishment of plunder.

"May the Fourth Regiment of Horse Chasseurs contribute to consolidate the splendour of the Empire — by composing part of the brave men who are to plant the French Standard on the Tower of London!!!"—13th May.

PARIS, May 19.—Yesterday the *Senatus Consultum* respecting the Imperial dignity to be bestowed on Buonaparté was finally adopted: the Senate, accompanied by several bodies of troops, repaired to St. Cloud; and, being admitted to an audience of the Emperor, the Consul Cambaceres, after a long Address, presented the *Senatus Consultum*.

This Act contains 143 Articles, and is in substance as follows:—

"Napoleon Buonaparté is declared Emperor of the French, and the Imperial dignity hereditary in the legitimate descent, from male to male, in the order of primogeniture, to the exclusion of females and their descent. The First Consul may adopt the children or the grand-children of his brothers, provided they have attained the age of eighteen years complete, and he himself have no children.—Adoption, however, is prohibited to his successors. In default of a natural heir of the First Consul, or of an adopted heir, the Empire will be transferred to Joseph Buonaparté and his descendants; and in default of Joseph and his descendants, to Louis and his descendants. In case of failure of the heirs of Joseph and Louis Buonaparté, a *Senatus Consultum* proposed to the Senate by the Titularies of the great Dignities of the Empire, and submitted to the people,

shall appoint an Emperor.—The Members of the Imperial Family shall bear the title of French Princes. The eldest son of the Emperor shall bear the title of Imperial Prince. A French Prince who shall marry without permission from the Emperor shall be deprived of all right to the inheritance, unless he shall have no children by this marriage, and it shall be afterwards dissolved."

The brothers of Buonaparté are to be created French Princes. Imperial palaces are to be established in four principal points of the Empire. Females are in all cases excluded from the Regency; and the reigning Emperor may, previous to his death, appoint a Regent from among the French Princes, if his heir male be a minor.

"The Titularies of the great Dignities of the Empire are, the Great Elector, the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire (Cambaceres), the Arch-Treasurer (Le Brun), the Constable, and the High Admiral. They shall be nominated by the Emperor, and they shall enjoy the same honours as the French Princes, and rank immediately after them; they shall be Senators and Counsellors of State and shall form the great Council of the Emperor."

The other great Officers are, one Marshal of the Empire, chosen from among the most distinguished Generals; twenty-eight Inspectors and Colonels-General of Artillery, Cavalry, and the Marine; three great Civil Officers of the Crown, such as shall be instituted by the statutes of the Emperor.—The laws are to be thus promulgated:—

"NAPOLEON, by the Grace of God, and the Constitution of the Republic, Emperor of the French, &c. &c. &c."

Cambaceres concluded his speech with

"Requesting his Imperial Majesty to consent that the organic dispositions should be immediately carried into execution; and that for the glory as well as the happiness of the Republic, Napoleon might be immediately proclaimed Emperor of the French."

The Emperor replied in the following terms:

"Every thing that can contribute to the good of the Country is essentially connected with my happiness. I accept the title which you think necessary to the glory of the Nation. I submit to the sanction of the people the law of hereditary descent. I hope France



will never *repent* of its having surrounded my family with honours. In all cases my spirit will cease to be present with my posterity the day on which it shall cease to deserve the love and confidence of the Great Nation."

The Senate being then admitted to an audience of *Her Majesty the Empress*, the Consul Cambaceres made a similar address; in the course of which he observed—

"That the name of the *Empress Josephina* will be the signal of consolation and of hope; and as the *virtue* of Napoleon will always serve as an example to his successors, to teach them the art of governing nations, the living remembrance of your goodness will teach their *au fait* Consorts, that the care of drying up tears is the most effectual means of preserving an empire over all hearts."

The adoption of this *Senatus Consultum* has been announced by discharges of artillery.

His *Imperial Majesty* has addressed to Consul Cambaceres the following Letter (and a similar one to Le Brun):

"*Citizen Consul Cambaceres,*

"Your title is about to be changed; but your functions and my confidence remain the same. In the high dignity of Arch-Chancellor, with which you are going to be invested, you will manifest, as you have done in that of Consul, the wisdom of your counsels, and those distinguished talents which have given you so important a share in all the good that I can have done.—I have nothing, therefore, to request of you, but the continuation of the same sentiments for the State and for me.

(Signed)

"NAPOLEON."

Done at the Palace of St. Cloud,  
28 Floreal, Year 12, (May 18,  
1804.)

The Emperor Napoleon has raised eighteen of his Generals to the rank of Field-Marschals of France.

On the 30th May, Moreau, Georges, and the other State Prisoners in France, were put on their trial. The first day was occupied in the reading of the indictment. Three propositions were considered by the accusers as fully established by the depositions obtained from interrogatories of confederates: "1st, that the conspiracy is indisputably proved; 2d, that the English Government is the soul of it; and, 3d,

that all the individuals confined in virtue of the different mandates of arrest, are authors or accomplices in the conspiracy, or guilty of infringing the law of the 9th Ventose (28th February,) relative to conspirators."—Georges, it is said, boldly declared, "that he came to Paris to attack the First Consul by main force; that there were several persons in Paris under his orders; that his object, and that of his coadjutors, was to put a Bourbon in the place of the First Consul; that this Bourbon was the Pretender, acknowledged by him and his adherents as Louis XVIII.; that a *ci-devant* Prince was to be at Paris; that, upon the attack being made, he was to act the part assigned by this Prince; that the plan had been formed, and was to be executed in concert with the *ci-devant* French Princes; that he had long had sums of money at his disposal; that he was to attack the First Consul with arms, &c. similar to those of his attendants and guards."—With respect to the testimonies or confessions of the other witnesses who were examined, they both confirm the declarations made by Georges, and go to prove, that although Moreau had first undertaken to act in concert with the Royalists for the restoration of the Bourbons, he had, on the arrival of Pichegru and Georges, shrunk from his promises, and attempted to make them his instruments, in order to obtain for himself the office of Dictator. Moreau, however, in a letter to Buonaparté, has denied having had the least share in the conspiracy, characterising the idea of an endeavour to restore the Bourbons, by a handful of individuals, as an act of the greatest folly. He conceives his connexion with Pichegru to have been the cause of the accusations against him; and he enters into a history of that connexion, from its commencement to its close. He justifies himself from the charge of ambition, by reminding Buonaparté, "that if ever the desire of taking part in the Government of France had been the aim of his ambition and of his services, the cover was open to him in the most advantageous manner before Buonaparté's return from Egypt; "and surely," says he, "you have not forgotten the disinterestedness with which I seconded you on the 18th of Brumaire." He closes his letter in the following terms of deference to Buonaparté—"If, General, I can gain your



your full attention, then I shall have no doubt of your justice. I shall await your decision on my fate with the calm of innocence; but not without the uneasiness of seeing that those enemies which are always attracted by celebrity have triumphed."—On the whole, there appears, even from Moreau's own letter, which may be considered as his defence, sufficient grounds to suspect him of having had some concern in the conspiracy.

The trials of the conspirators closed in the forenoon of the 3d of June; when the Attorney General demanded sentence of death against the persons named in the accusation, except Even, Carron, Gailais, and his wife. The Court adjourned for two hours, to give the prisoners time to prepare their defence\*.

Letters from Petersburg state, that on the 19th of May, the Emperor of Russia set off for Revel. According to other letters, he has made preparation for a journey to Berlin, that he may have a personal conference with the King of Prussia. The motives of his

journey are obvious, though we doubt of its success.

Dr. Olbers, who some time since discovered the planet which he named Ceres, has lately published, in Germany, his observations on another, which, from its vast magnitude, he has called *Hercules*, being three times the bulk of Jupiter. He calculates the time of its revolution round the Sun at 211 years; its supposed distance from the centre of our System being 3,047,000,000 of miles. It looks, to the naked eye, like a star of the sixth magnitude, and is now in the sign *Gemini*. Dr. Olbers observed, on the 8th of December last, that it moved; and, on the 6th of February, that it was a planet, attended by seven satellites, one of which is twice the size of our earth. It is inclined to the plane of the ecliptic in an angle of 30 degrees, and is in 13 degrees North amplitude: its eccentricity is 1100. The Sun to an inhabitant of the Earth, placed in it, with our powers of vision, would appear no larger than the smallest of the fixed stars.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 25.

**WILLIAM COBBETT**, a political writer, was tried in the Court of King's Bench, on an information for a libel on the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Redefdale, and other Officers of State in Ireland—He was found *GUILTY*.

26. Another action was tried in the same Court, brought by Mr. Plunkett, Solicitor General in Ireland, against the above Mr. Cobbett, for a libel.—Damages, 500*l*.

31. According to annual custom, upwards of 6000 Charity Children, attended by their Patrons, Masters, and Matrons, went in procession to St. Paul's Church; where an excellent and appropriate Sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Father in God George Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

It appears, by the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the Corn Laws, that within these thirteen years, the enormous sum of thirty mil-

lions sterling has been paid for grain imported.

JUNE 4. On the celebration of the Anniversary of his Majesty's Birth at Jersey, the public joy experienced a sudden interruption by a dreadful accident, which, but for the signal intervention of Providence, and the bravery of an individual, would have proved the destruction of the whole town. At noon, the forts on the island, and the artillery in the new fort on the large hill, fired a Royal Salute, by order of the Governor. After the ceremony, a Corporal of the Invalid Company of Artillery received the matches, and locked them in the magazine at the top of the hill, which is bomb proof; it contained 209 barrels of powder, a quantity of loaded bombs, caissons full of cartridges, and other combustibles. About six in the evening the sentries observed a smoke issuing from an air-hole at the end of the magazine, and immediately ran from the fort to give

\* GEORGES and several others have since received sentence of *Death*; MOREAU and three others to *two years' imprisonment*.



the alarm of fire; when Mr. P. Lys, the Signal Officer on the hill, also observing the smoke, came towards it, and meeting two brothers, named Touzel, who were employed by him as carpenters, endeavoured to prevail on them to break open the door. One of them, however, refused, and went in search of the keys; but the other, named Edward, having requested a soldier, named Ponteney, to assist him, he acquiesced, and they agreed to sacrifice their lives. Touzel then proceeded to break open the door with an axe and a wooden bat; when, finding the magazine on fire, he rushed into the flames, and threw out heaps of burning matches. At length, by the intrepidity of this man in particular, the fire was subdued before the soldiers or inhabitants could reach the top of the hill. Captain Leith, and the soldiers of the 31st regiment, then proceeded to inspect and empty the magazine, lest any sparks should remain undiscovered; when, wonderful to relate, they found two wooden caissons filled with ammunition attacked by the fire, and one containing powder-horns, cartridges, &c. was nearly half burnt through; an open barrel of powder was also situated under some of the beams which were on fire, and supported the roof!

There is now in the barracks at Woodbridge, occupied by the Royal Lancashire Militia, a cat, which has brought up two young chickens. The circumstance happened as follows:—Some days ago, a hen was observed sitting upon two eggs, and was frequently visited by one of the soldiers, till the hen was missing, supposed to be killed by a dog; he immediately took the eggs, and laid them under a cat and three small kittens, and, to the surprise and admiration of a number of people, four days after two chickens made their appearance, one of which has five claws on each foot, and the other only four: the whole have lived together in the greatest harmony for this fortnight past: when the chickens go from the cat, she immediately fetches them back in her mouth, and is as fond of them as she is of the kittens.

An extraordinary circumstance was mentioned in the Papers a few weeks since, of the death of a woman at Cadostone, near Cardiff, in child-bed; and of her mother (though upwards of seventy years old) putting to her own

breast the infant of her deceased daughter, and continuing to suckle the child. We learn, from a Gentleman of the highest respectability in the neighbourhood, that the infant thrives very fast, that the old woman's age is *seventy-two*, and her milk as fine as that of any young woman. Her last child was the daughter above mentioned, who died at the age of thirty-five.—(*Cambrian*.)

10. A few days since, a private in the Army of Reserve, quartered in the Isle of Wight, being about to be punished for a misdemeanor, informed the Commanding Officer, that her sex rendered it improper for her to undergo military chastisement. She was ordered to be taken to the hospital and examined; when she proved to be a female, though she had served, unsuspected, in the ranks for upwards of four months.

13. The Recorder made a Report to his Majesty of the following eighteen prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, viz. George Smith, Mary Anderson, George Donohow, James Heath, John Smith *alias* Lacey, Richard Anderson, John Kemp, James Draper, Jeremiah Corneille, James Nixon, William Barnett, Robert Harris, William Gill *alias* Matthews, Caroline Matthews, Elizabeth Fisher, Mary Ann Taylor, Edward King, and Louisa Darney;—when they were all respited during his Majesty's pleasure.—The cases of Robert Aslett and fifteen other prisoners were not reported.

14. A pike was taken out of the great pool in Packington Park, Warwickshire, the seat of the Earl of Aylesford, with a carp stuck in its throat that weighed 10lbs., which had choked him: the pike, when empty, weighed 30lbs.

16. Four of 1100 journeymen boot-makers engaged in a conspiracy against their masters, were examined at Marlborough-street Police-office. Three of them were ordered to hard labour in the House of Correction for two months, and one for one month.

22. The surrender of Surinam was communicated in the following letter from Earl Camden to the Lord Mayor:

*“ Downing street, June 22.*

*“ MY LORD,*

*“ I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that dispatches were received late last night from Major-General Sir C. Green, commanding his Majesty's troops in the Leeward Islands, dated Paramaribo,*



Paramaribo, May 13, announcing the surrender of the colony of Surinam to his Majesty's arms, on the 4th of that month, with a very inconsiderable loss on the part of his Majesty's forces. I have the honour, &c."

The following is an Extract from the Bishop of Llandaff's Sermon, lately preached before the Society for the Suppression of Vice and Immorality:—

"Deplorable, without doubt, is the condition of that country, in which the manners of its people have gotten the ascendancy over its laws, in which the fashion of the world tyrannises over the religion of Christ!—And is there not great reason to believe, that such is the condition of this country at this time, in both those points? The law says, that deliberate duelling is murder;—our manners say, that it is not. The law prohibits gaming, at any time, for high stakes;—our manners permit it, even on a Sunday, to any extent. The law suffers not the Sabbath to be profaned by the unnecessary pursuits of ordinary occupations;—our manners, stimulated by commercial avarice, suffer mail coaches, stage coaches, and other means of conveying goods and passengers, to be as free on that as any other day in the week. Religion bids us perform unto the

Lord our oaths;—*Fashion* has rendered oaths of office a bye word. Intemperance of every kind may be avoided from the apprehension of disease—but intemperance is fashionable. Who abstains from "chambering, rioting, and wantonness," from an apprehension of being thereby excluded from the kingdom of Christ? Religion represents illicit commerce with the sex as a great sin!—fashion esteems it no sin at all; and has rendered it as common amongst Christians, as it ever was among the heathens of Greece and Rome! Religion bids women "adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and sobriety;"—Fashion exhibits them in such indecency of apparel, that the pure innocency of a virgin mind shudders to appear in it! I have no pleasure in representing us in a worse light than we deserve; but our assembling here on this occasion is a convincing proof, that the laws have not sufficient energy to restrain the dissoluteness of our morals. The laws are good, but they are eluded by the lower classes, and set at naught by the higher: the laws are good, but they are fallen into contempt, and require zeal, activity, and discretion, to renovate their vigour!"

## MARRIAGES.

MAJOR FRANCIS HENRY DOYLE to Miss Milner, eldest daughter of Sir William Milner.

Richard Saumarez, esq. to Mrs. Hetherington.

Robert Wray, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Maton.

The Rev. Francis Blackburne, of Brighthelm, Yorkshire, to Miss Hogg, of Richmond.

Lord King to Lady Hester Fortescue.

Sir W. Darley, of the Cambridgeshire militia, to Miss Hodges.

William Tennant, esq. of Aston Hall,

Staffordshire, to the Hon. Charlotte Pelham, fourth daughter of Lord Yarborough.

Sir John Dantze, bart. to Miss Dorothea Carew, daughter of Sir Thomas Carew.

The Hon. W. G. Menckton, eldest son of Viscount Galway, to Miss Catherine Elizabeth Handfield.

Dr. Young, of Welbeck-street, to Miss Eliza Maxwell, of Cavendish-square.

Lord Boringdon to Lady Augusta Fane, second daughter of the Earl of Westmorland.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MAY 8.

AT Edinburgh, Menzies Baillie, esq. barrack-master at Leith Fort.

13. At Brompton Grove, in his 89th year, John Savage, esq. formerly an American merchant.

22. Mr. James Allen, of Tower-street, wine-merchant, secretary to the West India planters and merchants.

23. Henry le Mesurier, esq. late of the 52d regiment of foot.

Lately, at York, the Rev. Joseph Pickford, M.A. chaplain to the Countess of Handford.

Lately, Mr. C. Allen, surgeon, of Market Harborough, Leicester.

26. At Bath, Lady Hampden.

At Burlingham, near Fulham, Christopher



topher Parker, esq. vice-admiral of the red, and only son of Sir Peter Parker, bart. He was in his 43d year.

27. At Edinburgh, Robert Corbett, esq. of Corbethall, in the county of Wexford, Ireland, and captain of the Aberdeenshire regiment of militia.

28. Mr. Jeremiah Thompson, upwards of forty years in the accountant's office in the East India House.

29. Mr. Saunders, of the ordnance office in the Tower.

In Dublin, Francis Henry Forster, esq.

31. At Dungannon, Colonel Lindsay, late of the 22d foot.

JUNE 2. Richard Slater Rich, esq. of Fryton, Ferrybridge, Yorkshire, in his 45th year, representative for the city of York in the three last parliaments.

At Dursley, the Rev. James Webster, LL.B. archdeacon of Gloucester, rector of Dursley, and vicar of Stroud, Gloucestershire, and rector of Much Cowane, Hereford.

3. Mr. John Legge, master of the Rainbow coffee-house, Cornhill.

4. At Robin's Rest, Ferryside, Caermarthenshire, in the 92d year of his age, Robert Brightocke, esq. This veteran carried with him to the grave no less than eight wounds, received in eight different campaigns, in the honourable service of his country during the late and present reign; and, being desirous to spend the remainder of his days in retirement, he fixed on the above delightful little spot, erected a cottage thereon, and honoured it with his own name, Robin's Rest.

Lately, at Cloghadremin, in the county of Limerick, Godfrey Greene, esq.

Lately, Mr. Francis Blick, editor of "The Birmingham Gazette," son of the Rev. Mr. F. Blick, of Bonehill, near Tamworth.

5. James Hefeltine, esq. King's procurator.

At Taunton Lodge, Somersetshire, James Coles, esq. clerk of the peace for that county.

6. At Bath, in his 77th year, the Hon. and Rev. Robert Cholmondeley.

At Stirling, Robert Banks, esq. of Craighead, in his 78th year.

7. At Capenoch, Sir James Kirkpatrick, bart.

Lately, at the Signal-house, Maker, near Plymouth, Lieutenant D. Birdwood, aged 47, commanding officer at the Maker telegraph signal post.

Lately, at Oswestry, John Griffiths, esq.

8. At Lewes, Sir Ferdinando Poole, bart.

Mr. Henry Spicer, of Great Newport-street, portrait-painter in enamel to the Prince of Wales, aged 61.

9. At Stirling, William Cock, esq. collector of the excise, in his 79th year; and, on the 8th of April last, his son, Robert Cock, esq. British vice-consul at Madeira, in his 57th year.

Lately, at the Deanery-house, Malting, near Lewes, Deputy-Commissionary Roberts.

Lately, at Okehampton, in Devonshire, John Eastabrooke, esq. of Stoke House, near Dartmouth, formerly commander of the London East Indiaman.

11. Mr. John Wheeler, formerly manager of the Portsmouth theatre.

The Rev. Maximilian Friend, rector of Chinner, Bucks.

Thomas Millard, esq. senior alderman of the city of Wells.

Richard Simpson, esq. of Wolsingham-place, Lambeth, in his 60th year.

12. At Kingston, Warwickshire, Richard Hill, esq. captain of the volunteers of that town.

13. General Marsh, colonel of the 77th regiment of foot.

At Bath, General Conway.

At Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, Charles Talbot, esq.

Lately, at Sidmouth, Charles Patson, esq. of Mid Lothian.

Lately, Wadham Wyndham, esq. of Hinton Admiral, near Christ Church.

14. The Rev. W. W. Porter, M.A. of St. John's College, Oxford, aged 28 years.

Mr. Kennett Dixon, of Trinity-square, Tower-hill, aged 84 years.

18. Mrs. Owen, widow of Dr. Owen, of Edmonton, and daughter of Dr. Butts, bishop of Ely.

At Bath, Henry Duquerry, esq. of Dublin, eminent at the Irish bar.

19. Mr. William Sutton, of Maidstone.

Lately, Mrs. Moody, wife of S. Moody, esq. of Pall-mall.

#### DEATH ABROAD.

Lately, in America, the Rev. Charles Nisbett, D.D. for more than eighteen years principal of Dickenton College in Pennsylvania, formerly one of the ministers of Montrose, in Scotland.





# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JUNE 1864.

Days	Bank Stock	per C Reduc	per Ct. Consols	per Ct. Consols	Navy per Ct	New 5per Ct	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn.	Imp. 3pr Ct	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	Irish 5per Ct	Irish Omn.	English Lott. Tick.
26		55 $\frac{1}{4}$		72 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 1-16	4									
28		55 $\frac{1}{2}$		72 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 5-16	3 1-16	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		9 7-16				3 dif.			
29																		
30	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	55		72	92 $\frac{7}{8}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 1-16	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{8}$		171						
31	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{7}{8}$		71 $\frac{7}{8}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 7-16					84 $\frac{7}{8}$		
1	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{3}{8}$		71 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 5-16		3	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	169 $\frac{1}{2}$						
2		54 $\frac{3}{8}$				95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 5-16		3 $\frac{1}{4}$									
4																		
5	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{7}{8}$		72 $\frac{1}{8}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 5-16		3		9 $\frac{3}{8}$	170 $\frac{1}{2}$				84 $\frac{7}{8}$		
6		55		72 $\frac{1}{8}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 5-16		3 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{8}$							
7	153	55 $\frac{1}{4}$		72 $\frac{1}{8}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{3}{8}$		3 $\frac{1}{4}$									
8		55 $\frac{1}{8}$		72 $\frac{1}{8}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{3}{8}$		3 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$						85		
9		55 $\frac{1}{4}$		72 $\frac{1}{8}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{3}{8}$		3 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 7-16							
11	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	56 a $\frac{1}{4}$	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{3}{8}$		4	54 $\frac{1}{8}$								
12	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$		72 $\frac{3}{4}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 7-16	3 1-16	4		9 $\frac{3}{8}$							
13	154	55 $\frac{1}{4}$		72 $\frac{1}{2}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{8}$							
14	154	55 $\frac{1}{4}$		72 $\frac{1}{2}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 1-16	4	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{8}$				4	85		
15		55 $\frac{1}{4}$		72 $\frac{1}{2}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 5-16							
16		55 $\frac{1}{8}$		72 $\frac{1}{2}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$		4									
18		55 $\frac{1}{8}$		72 $\frac{1}{2}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 7-16		4	54 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 $\frac{3}{8}$				4			
19	154	55 $\frac{1}{4}$		72 $\frac{1}{2}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{3}{8}$		3 $\frac{3}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{4}$					5			
20		55 $\frac{1}{4}$		72 $\frac{1}{4}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{3}{8}$		3 $\frac{3}{4}$	55								
21	153	55 $\frac{1}{8}$		72 $\frac{1}{4}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 5-16		3 $\frac{3}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{8}$					84 $\frac{1}{4}$		
22		55 $\frac{1}{4}$		72 $\frac{1}{2}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$		4	54 $\frac{1}{2}$					4			
23		55 $\frac{1}{8}$		72 $\frac{1}{2}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 7-16		4	54 $\frac{1}{2}$					3			
25		55 $\frac{1}{2}$		72 $\frac{1}{2}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$		4	54 $\frac{1}{2}$								
26	154	55 $\frac{3}{8}$		72 $\frac{1}{2}$		95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 7-16		4		9 7-16							

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.