

European Magazine,

For MARCH 1805.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of DR. WILLIAM BUCHAN. And, 2. A VIEW of LULLWORTH CASTLE, DORSETSHIRE.]

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London:

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FOR THE PROPRIETORS,
AND PUBLISHED BY JAMES ASPERNE,

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At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have no desire to revive the memory of *Napper Tandy*, and therefore decline inserting the verses on him.

Boniface the Vth is too indelicate, and *Argus* too violent, for us.

The paper on the *Round Towers of Ireland*; *Leisure Amusements*, No. XXII; and *The Jester*, No. I; came too late for this month. They shall all be inserted in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from March 2 to March 9.

| | Wheat | | | | | Rye | | | | | Barley | | | | | Oats | | | | | Beans | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| London | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| COUNTIES upon the COAST. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Effex | 103 | 8 | 55 | 6 | 48 | 2 | 35 | 6 | 47 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kent | 109 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 49 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Suffex | 108 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 47 | 2 | 36 | 6 | 00 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Suffolk | 99 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 46 | 1 | 27 | 7 | 41 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambrid. | 91 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 42 | 9 | 21 | 8 | 40 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Norfolk | 100 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 43 | 10 | 23 | 6 | 40 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lincoln | 85 | 8 | 58 | 7 | 47 | 11 | 25 | 3 | 41 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| York | 84 | 11 | 73 | 7 | 47 | 1 | 26 | 11 | 42 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Durham | 86 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 38 | 3 | 25 | 0 | 00 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northum. | 90 | 5 | 63 | 0 | 42 | 8 | 26 | 0 | 46 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cumberl. | 88 | 8 | 56 | 8 | 42 | 10 | 28 | 3 | 00 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Westmor. | 93 | 7 | 53 | 2 | 36 | 8 | 26 | 11 | 00 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lancash. | 95 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 28 | 1 | 49 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cheshire | 87 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 4 | 28 | 11 | 00 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gloucest. | 89 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 4 | 27 | 4 | 54 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Somerfet. | 92 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 8 | 24 | 1 | 51 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monmou. | 89 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 51 | 10 | 29 | 4 | 00 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Devon | 96 | 1 | 00 | 0 | 47 | 2 | 25 | 4 | 56 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cornwall | 95 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 45 | 2 | 25 | 8 | 00 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dorset | 97 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 50 | 1 | 35 | 5 | 59 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hants | 103 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 49 | 6 | 33 | 10 | 53 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WALES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N. Wales | 88 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 42 | 8 | 22 | 6 | 00 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. Wales | 87 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 47 | 4 | 21 | 2 | 00 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.

By THOMAS BLUNT, No. 22, CORNHILL,

Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty,

At Nine o'Clock A. M.

| 1805 | | | | 1805 | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|-----------|---------|-------|-------|-----------|
| Barom. | Ther. | Wind. | Observ. | Barom. | Ther. | Wind. | Observ. |
| Feb. 24 | 29.77 | 40 | SSW Rain | Mar. 11 | 29.71 | 36 | ESE Fair |
| 25 | 29.71 | 38 | W Fair | 12 | 29.88 | 46 | S Rain |
| 26 | 29.72 | 44 | W Ditto | 13 | 29.91 | 49 | S Fair |
| 27 | 29.57 | 45 | SW Rain | 14 | 29.70 | 50 | S Ditto |
| 28 | 29.44 | 44 | W Fair | 15 | 29.69 | 47 | NW Ditto |
| Mar. 1 | 29.47 | 37 | N Hail | 16 | 29.85 | 46 | SW Ditto |
| 2 | 29.76 | 34 | NW Fair | 17 | 29.84 | 46 | SSW Ditto |
| 3 | 29.82 | 36 | SW Ditto | 18 | 29.82 | 47 | W Rain |
| 4 | 29.90 | 46 | W Rain | 19 | 30.11 | 44 | N Fair |
| 5 | 29.70 | 42 | NW Fair | 20 | 30.08 | 44 | E Rain |
| 6 | 29.91 | 46 | WNW Ditto | 21 | 30.00 | 45 | E Fair |
| 7 | 29.93 | 42 | E Ditto | 22 | 29.89 | 46 | ESE Ditto |
| 8 | 29.97 | 42 | S Ditto | 23 | 29.99 | 45 | E Ditto |
| 9 | 29.62 | 39 | E Ditto | 24 | 30.00 | 37 | NE Ditto |
| 10 | 29.66 | 37 | E Ditto | 25 | 30.03 | 36 | NE Ditto |

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR MARCH 1805.

DR. WILLIAM BUCHAN.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

DR. WILLIAM BUCHAN, whose portrait we have the satisfaction of presenting to our readers, was born in the year 1729, at the romantic village of Ankrum*, in Roxboroughshire,

* This village is situated on a peninsula formed by the river Tiviot, the opposite bank of which consists of lofty and nearly perpendicular rocks of sandstone. These are perforated by a great number of caverns, supposed to have been made use of as places of safety for the concealment of the inhabitants and their effects during some of those sudden predatory incursions which, while England and Scotland continued separate kingdoms, were frequent among the inhabitants of the hostile borders. Concerning these caves the Doctor used often to relate the following anecdote:—THOMSON the Poet, who was born in that neighbourhood, was of a timid disposition and susceptible mind, strongly tinged with the prevailing superstitious belief of the day concerning ghosts. In these caves he was fond of meditating, especially towards evening, when he found the breathings of poetic fancy come strongly over his mind. But such was his weakness, that he never dared to trust himself alone among these his favourite haunts after dusk. A companion acquainted with this infirmity of the Poet's mind, decoyed him, on a summer's evening, into one of the most romantic and inaccessible of these caves, and while he was gazing, enraptured, on the

in the neighbourhood of which his father possessed a small landed estate. At an early period of life, while at the grammar-school of Jedburgh, having shown a decided turn for literary attainments, his parents, at a proper age, sent him to the University of Edinburgh, with a view to the study of divinity, an elevation to the pulpit constituting the highest degree of literary eminence which presented itself to the minds of the then simple peasantry of the border.

Soon after matriculation at the University, the mind of the young student began to be more forcibly attracted by mathematical studies than by the mystical theology of Calvin. In these pursuits he made a rapid proficiency; and his time was soon much occupied in superintending the progress of his fellow-students in this branch of science. This employment led to an association with the students of medicine. The University of Edinburgh was then in the dawn of that celebrity which it has since attained as a school of physic. The professors had been in general the disciples of Boerhaave, and many of

glowing tints of a setting sun, withdrew unperceived from his company. On missing him, Thomson called his name repeatedly aloud; and when his friend, after enjoying his perplexity a little, rejoined him, he found the Poet almost in a convulsive agony of fear.

them at that period delivered their prælections in the Latin language. The study of medicine, as a branch of natural history, is delightful to the young and ardent mind; and the practice of it, as a profession, held out a prospect of emolument at least equal to any thing which could be expected from advancement in the Scottish kirk.

To medicine, and its collateral studies, the object of this memoir finally dedicated his whole attention. In botany, which about that period began to be systematised by the genius of a LINNÆUS, he made very considerable progress, and this interesting science continued to afford him amusement even to the latest years of his life, as often as an opportunity occurred of recalling it to his memory.

After having passed a period of not less than nine years at the University, he first settled in practice at Sheffield, in Yorkshire. He was soon afterwards elected Physician to a large branch of the Foundling Hospital then established at Ackworth. In the course of two years he reduced the annual number of deaths among the children from one half to one in fifteen; and by the establishment of due regulations for the preservation of health, greatly diminished the previously burthensome expense of medical attendance.

In this situation, he derived from experience that knowledge of the complaints, and of the general treatment of children, which was afterwards published in "The Domestic Medicine," and in the "Advice to Mothers;" works which, considering their very general diffusion, have no doubt tended to ameliorate the treatment of children, and consequently to improve the constitutions of the present generation of the inhabitants of this country.

When that institution was put an end to, in consequence of Parliament withdrawing their support from it, Dr. Buchan returned to Edinburgh, where he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and settled in the practice of his profession, relying in some measure on the countenance and support of the relations of the Lady he married, who was of a respectable family in that city.

On the death of one of the professors, the Doctor offered himself as a candidate for the vacant Chair. But the system of rendering professorships hereditary in

particular families, which about that period began to be acted upon in the University, a system which must eventually terminate in the downfall of that, or indeed of any seat of learning where it is allowed to prevail, prevented his success.

About this period, the work entitled DOMESTIC MEDICINE was first published, with the view of laying open the science of medicine, and rendering it familiar to the comprehension of mankind in general. In this plan he was encouraged by the late Dr. Gregory, of liberal memory, who was of opinion, that to render medicine generally intelligible was the only means of putting an end to the impostures of quackery. The work was also patronised by, and dedicated to, Sir JOHN PRINGLE, then President of the Royal Society, and a distant relation of the author. This work has had a degree of success unequalled by any other medical book in the English language, having passed through nineteen large editions. It has also been translated into every European language. On its appearing in Russian, the late Empress Catharine transmitted to the author a large and elegant medallion of gold, accompanied by a letter expressive of her sentiments of the utility of his exertions towards promoting the welfare of mankind in general*.

On the death of FERGUSSON, the celebrated itinerant Lecturer on Natural Philosophy, which took place about the year 1775, he bequeathed to the Doctor the whole of his apparatus. Thinking it a pity that this collection, which at that period was perhaps the best this country could boast of, should remain shut up and useless, the Doctor, with the assistance of his son, who conducted the experimental part, delivered several courses of lectures, during three years, at Edinburgh, with great success, the theatre being always crowded with auditors. On removing to London, he disposed of this apparatus to Dr. Lettsom, in whose possession it pro-

* The writer of this article has lately been informed, on good authority, that the Domestic Medicine has lately been translated into Latin in Germany, and is ordered to be read as a classical book by the students in divers of the Universities of that country.

bably still remains. Of Natural Philosophy, the part which particularly attracted the Doctor's attention was astronomy. Nothing delighted him more than to point out the celestial phenomena on a fine starlight evening to any young person who appeared willing to receive information; and the friendship of the present highly respectable Astronomer Royal, Dr. MASKELINE, afforded him, of late, every facility of renovating his acquaintance with the planetary bodies, whenever so inclined.

He was possessed of a most retentive memory, which was particularly exemplified in his recollection of the Bible, which in his more early years he had been much accustomed to peruse with attention. On an appeal being made to him concerning any particular text of scripture, he hardly ever erred in giving the very words of which it consisted, and pointing out the precise chapter and verse where it was to be found. The same faculty furnished him with an infinite fund of amusing anecdotes, which he used to relate in a good-humoured and entertaining manner. This talent rendered his company much courted by private circles, and interfered with that assiduous attention to business requisite to ensure success to a medical practitioner in the metropolis, which his popular reputation and pleasing manners were in other respects well calculated to obtain. He latterly confined his practice to giving advice at home, and in that way did more business than most people acquainted with his habits supposed.

The Doctor had a prepossessing exterior, and was of a mild, humane, and benevolent disposition, which not only embraced all the human race, but was extended to the whole of the animal creation. He was blessed with an excellent constitution, never having experienced sickness till within a year of his decease, when he began sensibly to decline. The immediate cause of his death, of the approach of which he was sensible, and which he met with the same gentleness and equanimity which characterized every action of his life, appeared to be an accumulation of water in the chest. He died in the seventy sixth year of his age, and is buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. Two children survive him, a daughter and a son, the latter of

whom has been some years settled in practice as a physician in Percy-street, London.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

READING a few evenings since the ingenious Heranio's "Leisure Amusements for the month of January, I was forcibly struck with the very close resemblance of two lines in the stanzas he quotes from the poem written by Norris, in 1696, under the title of "The Meditation," and two lines in Blair's "Grave."

The lines I allude to are the two first of the second verse quoted from Norris—

"Some courteous ghost tell this *great*
secrecy,
What 'tis you are, and we must be."

Blair's are, to the best of my recollection, (for I have not been able just at this time to lay my hand on the poem itself,)

"Oh! that some courteous ghost would
blab it out,
What 'tis ye are, and we must shortly
be!"

almost word for word.

Heranio also expresses an idea, that from the penultimate, or last verse but one, some poet has taken an expression. I perfectly agree with him in that idea, and think it would be found in Blair's "Grave," but unfortunately cannot at this moment point it out.

I am, Sir,

With great respect,
Your very obedient

Feb. 12th, 1805.

J. M. L.

ORIGINAL LETTER from Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

(Now first published.)

SIR,

I AM desired by Miss Williams, who has waited several times upon you without finding you at home, and has been hindered by an illness of some weeks from repeating her visits, to return you her humble thanks for your present. She is likewise desirous to lay before you

you the enclosed plan, which she has meditated a long time, and thinks herself able to execute by the help of an amanuensis, having long since collected a great number of volumes on these subjects, which indeed she appears to me to understand better than any person I have ever known. She will, however, want a few of the late books. She begs, that if you think her dictionary likely to shift for itself in this age of dictionaries, you will be pleased to encourage her by taking some share of the copy, and using your influence with others to take the rest, or put her in any way of making the undertaking profitable to her.

I am extremely obliged by the seventh volume. You have a trick of laying yourself open to objections in the first part of your work, and crushing them in subsequent parts. A great deal that I had to say before I read the conversation in the latter part is now taken from me. I wish, however, Sir Charles had not compromised in matters of religion.

I must beg leave to introduce to your acquaintance Mr. Adams, under whom I had the honour to perform exercises at Oxford, and who has lately recommended himself to the best part of mankind by his confutation of Hume on Miracles.

My Lord Corke is desirous to see Mr. Falkner's letter to me. I wish you would send it him as by my desire; and when it is returned, take care to keep it for my justification, for I would not have shown it but at his own instigation.

I cannot conclude without reiterating Miss Williams's little business to you; she is certainly qualified for her work as much as any one that will ever undertake it, as she understands chemistry, and many other arts with which ladies are seldom acquainted; and I shall endeavour to put her and her helpmate into method. I can truly say, that she deserves all the encouragement that can be given her; for a being more pure from any thing vicious I have never known.

I am, Sir,

Your most obliged and most humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

Mar. 28, 1754.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 216.

Λεύσσω πάλαι δὴ σπεῖραν ὀλκείων κακῶν,
Σύρουσαν ἄλμη, καπιροζούσαν πάτην
Διναῖς ἀπειλάς, καὶ περιφλέκτους βλάδας.

CASSANDRA foretells the approach of the Grecian ships to the coast of Troy. She represents herself as being an eye-witness of those calamities, which the ships foreboded, and their crews threatened. The ships are supposed to be advancing in a direct line towards the Trojan shore, and hissing like serpents as they roll. For the metaphor is taken, as the Scholiast remarks, ἀπὸ τῶν δράκόντων. The words σπεῖραν, ὀλκείων, ἐπιροζούσαν, are all applicable to serpents.

Lycophron probably recollected the story of Laocoon and his sons. Poets, painters, and statuaries had exercised their talents on this subject, long before Virgil described it. Two immense serpents had been represented as rolling towards the shore, and Laocoon and his sons were the objects of their pursuit. This spectacle might have suggested to the poet's thoughts the substitution of serpents for ships. Both were moving on the same element, and both were alike occupied in the destruction of their enemies. Other poets would have *likened* these ships to serpents, and given a simile in form. Lycophron prefers metaphors; which, as being more concise, and less explanatory, were better suited to the speaker's purpose. Ὀλκείων, rendered by Canter *attractorum*, means, that which may be *tracked*: whether the track be made by a ploughshare, or a wheel; by the keel of a ship, or the trail of a serpent, incumbent on the land or water.

Nicanor, in his description of the serpent called Seps, informs us, that it was his custom to contract his folds into the narrowest compass. Not thus the Asp. This serpent, he tells us, was too drowsy and indolent to contract his spire. He extended it, when compelled to move, to its utmost length. The track, which he marks in his progress, Nicanor calls

ἀτραπιῶν

ἄτραπον ἀλαίην. He applies the same word to the track of a ship; τράμπιος ἀλαίης. Milton, whose poem required him to make frequent mention of the serpent, seems to have bestowed considerable attention on the accurate and animated descriptions of Nicander.

I see, and long have seen a lengthening train
Of snaky mischiefs, dragging thro' the main;
Which, towards my country as they roll
their way,
Dire threats, and desolating flames convey.

R.

EPITAPH ON DR. JOSEPH WARTON.

H. S. E.

JOSEPHUS WARTON, S. T. P.

HUJUS ECCLESIE

PREBENDARIUS

SCHOLÆ WINDONIENSIS

PER ANNOS FERE TRIGINTA

INFORMATOR;

POETA FERVIDUS, FACILIS, EXPOLITUS,
CRITICUS, ERUDITUS, PERSPICAX, ELE-

GANS;

OBIIIT XXIII FEB. M, DCCC,

ÆTAT. LXXVIII.

HOC QUALICUNQUE
PIETATIS MONUMENTUM
PRÆCEPTORI OPTIMO
DESIDERATISSIMO
VICCAMI SUI
P. C.

LULLWORTH CASTLE, DORSET-SHIRE.

[WITH A VIEW.]

LULLWORTH CASTLE, the seat of Thomas Weld, Esq. is a noble pile, situated on an eminence in the south-east corner of an extensive park, which occupies a circuit of nearly four miles and a half, and has been lately surrounded by an excellent stone wall upwards of eight feet high. It commands a fine view of the sea from an opening between the hills, as well as extensive prospects of the adjoining country. The present edifice is not of any great antiquity; but it is supposed to be built on or near the site of a Castle mentioned as far back as the year 1146: the materials used in

erecting it were brought principally from the ruins of Bindon Abbey. The foundations were laid in the year 1588, and the structure, except its internal decorations, finished in 1609: the latter were not completed till after the year 1641, when the ancestor of the present owner purchased the estate. * Lullworth Castle is an exact cube of eighty feet, with a round tower at each corner, thirty feet in diameter, and rising sixteen feet above the walls, which, as well as the towers, are embattled. The walls are six feet thick; the offices are under ground, arched with stone. The house has three stories, but the towers four: in each front are three rows of four windows; in the towers are four rows, of three each, exclusive of the offices. The hall and dining-room are large; and the rooms are in general eighteen feet high. In the apartments are some family portraits, executed by the celebrated Sir Peter Lely. The principal front is on the east, and faced with Chilmark stone; before it was a large court, now laid into the lawn leading to the landing-place, which is guarded by a ballustrade of stone, (which in the late Edward Weld's time only extended along the east front,) called the Cloisters, because paved with the stones taken from the cloisters of Bindon Abbey. This has been continued by the present possessor along the north and south sides, at the extremity of which it joins a terrace to the west, of the same height as itself. Over the doors are statues of two ancient Romans in their gowns. On each side of the door, which is supported by four pillars of the Ionic order, is a large niche, and over them two shields, on which are the arms of Weld properly blazoned. In the niches are the statues of Music and Painting.* In the year 1789, during their Majesties' residence at Weymouth, Mr. Weld had the honour to receive several Royal visits, the particulars of which are commemorated in two inscriptions over the entrance to the Castle.

The manor of East Lullworth, in which this edifice is situated, appears to have given its name to its ancient possessors, the *de Lollesworths*. In the twenty-eighth of Edward the First,

* Hutchins's History of Dorset, Vol. II, p. 227.

William de Eit Lullworth granted to John de Novo Burgo, (Newburgh,) and Elizabeth his wife, and their heirs, all his right in this manor, for which they paid 100 marks sterling; and by another agreement 200l. It was held by the Newburghs till the reign of Henry the Eighth, when Christian, the sole heiress of that ancient house, conveyed it by marriage to her husband, Sir John de Marney. After his death, it came by marriage to the Howard family, one of whom, James, Earl of Suffolk, in 1641, sold it to Humphrey Weld, Esq. from whom it descended in a direct line to the present proprietor.

Mr. Weld has lately erected an elegant little chapel at a short distance from the Castle, for the convenience of his family and dependents. This structure is of a circular form, increased by four sections of a circle, so as to form a cross, and finished with a dome and lantern. It contains a well-toned organ, a copy of Raphael's Transfiguration, and two other scriptural pieces lately brought from Italy. The altar-piece is decorated with very costly ornaments, disposed with much taste and effect: it is chiefly composed of the richest and most curious marbles. The front and outside pannels of the two supporters of the altar-table are of beautiful oriental rose alabaster, having mouldings of *giallo de Sienna*: within the former are two angels of bronze, in postures of adoration; between them is a vase, composed of one piece of amber-coloured transparent alabaster: the platform on which the latter is placed is of porphyry, with a base of a brilliant *breccia corallina*: the back part and two sides of the space wherein the vase and angels stand, are of a *breccia antiqua*, so variegated as to throw a kind of splendour about the urn; the pannels of the altar-steps are of *plasma di smeraldo*, set in *giallo antico*; the small step that projects immediately on the altar-table is of choice *pecorella minuta* alabaster; the door of the tabernacle, and its frame, are composed of *lapis lazuli*, *amethyst*, *verde di Corsica*, *Cianco e nero antico*, *verde d'Egitto*, and other choice stones. The pedestal of the crucifix is composed of *plasma di smeraldo* and *verde antico*; the entire sides of the cross are incrustated with *lapis lazuli*; the Saviour is carved in ivory, and the Magdalen is of gilt bronze.

In a magnificent folio Pfalter, made

by order of Geoffery, Lord Louterell, last Baron of that family, who died in the twenty-fifth of Edward the First, now in the possession of Mr. Weld, is a most beautiful and curious illumination, an accurate engraving of which is given by Mr. Carter in his "Specimens of Ancient Sculptures and Paintings." It represents a Knight arming for a tournament, or some martial exercise, the particulars of whose dress are highly curious, and most minutely delineated: two ladies, apparently his wives, assist him. "As he sits on his steed, a lady, habited in curled hair, with a fillet, a veil thrown back, and a wimple, her surcoat charged with his arms, lifts up to him, with her right hand, a close pointed helmet; and in her left hand she holds a pennon of his arms round the point of a spear. Behind her is another lady, in the same dress, holding in her right hand a pendant shield of his arms, which are likewise on her surcoat; and on her left arm is hanging, as it may be presumed, the embroidered collar, an usual prize or favour given by some lady to her favourite Knight, as a charge to him to meditate some feat of chivalry, which collar was generally fastened above the knee, by some of the lady's female attendants. The ladies' dresses are alike, the hair combed back on the head, and curled at the ears; a fillet of gold beads encircles the head; a red band edges the veil, as a stiff kind of ornament does the ears. Their bodice, or under-dress, is red, with the surcoat of their arms over it."

The parish-church of St. Andrew, near the Castle, (which was an ancient and rather curious fabric,) has been within these few years rebuilt, at the expense of Mr. Weld, who previously removed the bodies of his ancestors, which were in the family vault beneath the church, to the new catacombs he has made under his chapel. It at present contains a few funeral memorials, chiefly of the above family; one of which, to the memory of Sir John Weld, who died in 1674, gives a very distinct genealogy of the house of Weld, who are said to be lineally descended from "Edrike, surnamed Sylvaticus, or Wild, whose father was Abrike, brother to Edrike Stratton, Duke of Mercia, who married Edina, daughter of Etheldred, King of England."

VESTIGES, *collected and recollected*. By JOSEPH MOSER, *Esq.* No. XXXIII.

THE CONCLUDING CHAPTER OF HATS.

_____ and my demerits
May speak, and bonnetted, to as proud a
fortune,

As this that I have reach'd*.

SHAKESPEARE.

I HAVE frequently contemplated Bunbury's print of the long story, till, seemingly tired at the recital, I have

* This passage is quoted in the first instance, because the idea it conveys seems to allude to the subject of this speculation; which is a much better reason for placing it at the head of this Chapter, than can be given for the introduction of many mottoes, in even the learned languages, that we have frequently had occasion to contemplate, and because this being in English has a chance, at least, of being understood, which is not always the case with the literature of the *heads of chapters*, even to and from the days of the eccentric Dean, upward and downward. When I say that those lines may be understood, I would also be understood to mean only the words. The idea is Shakespeare's; and to suppose that a single idea of our immortal Bard had *escaped* without a comment, would neither be doing justice to the ingenuity nor industry of his *undertakers and upholders*; and although his sense may, in many instances, rest as impervious in the text as if screwed in a *patent coffin*, I shall prove, by a passage quoted from the great book of nature, that this is not one of them, but that Mr. Theobald, whom I deem not to have been quite so well treated by his fellow-labourers as he deserved, was right in his construction of its meaning. *E. Gr.* A Magistrate sitting in a public office, had one evening brought before him a man of the lower order, charged with a trifling assault upon another, a little his superior. When the charge was heard, and the culprit called upon for his defence, he put on his hat, and was addressing his discourse to the complainant. "Take off your hat!" said the Clerk. "I will take off my hat to his Worship. I am sure I meant no offence to him," said the prisoner; "but sure I may speak to such a fellow as that" (pointing to the complainant) "*with my hat on.*"

gaped with *boots*, stretched myself with the wearied travellers, fidgetted on the chair with the complaisant auditors; and yet I fear my readers will say that, unreformed by sensation or example, I have, alas! too frequently been as tedious as the Captain. They will, or they may, say, that, as that ingenious speculator *amused* his friends with floating *nut-shells* which served for *gun-boats*, and *corks* for *men of war*, upon the dribbling of decanters and glasses, which he probably termed the *Red Sea*, and congratulated himself on keeping the adverse Navy safe in *Port*, where he continued to blockade them till he found that his whole *company* had deserted, I have in some instances done the same; and quoting the three former Chapters of this work, which have been afloat much longer than the continuance of a *trade wind*, as proofs, correctly conclude that their author, in telling a story, is *long-winded*.

To this objection (which I will freely confess was at first raised, as magicians of old used to raise the devil, in order to show how easily they could lay him,) I fear I must plead guilty; because it appears that the evil spirit I have so liberated, like the Genii freed from the copper cabinet*, is too mighty to be combated: therefore throwing myself upon the mercy of the readers, I promise to deserve it in future, by showing mercy to them by copying one good trait of our friend the Captain in the print alluded to, and sending them to *sleep* before they have half got through this Chapter, which being the concluding one on this important subject, may not unaptly be termed the *night-cap*, because its title seems to indicate, that *in it* the workings of the brain shall be *composed*, and that *this head* shall be at rest.

In the third part of this important work †, (for although friends and enemies may, if they please, say it is tedious; yet they must allow a speculation upon the mode in which their ancestors furnished their heads to be important.)—In the third part, I repeat, (and repetition is almost as useful in *book-making* as in *special pleading*;) we (that is, the reader and author,) hung up our hats

* Arabian Nights Entertainment, Vol. I.

† Vol. XLV, p. 499.

upon *certain pegs*, which we found in the reign of James the Ist, where it would have been my dear delight to have stated that they had remained without a *brush* till this hour: but this, it appears, was by no means the dear delight of the people.

Without attempting to develop the latent springs that impelled the events of those times, it may be sufficient to state, that soon after the accession of the learned, the liberal, the benignant Charles, the said people, tired of peace, threw up their hats, and clamoured loudly for war. Why? This question it is rather difficult to resolve; but it is believed, that hats were more concerned in this clamour than *heads*. Whosoever has turned his attention to physics, must have observed the rapid vegetation of mushrooms, toadstools, and puffs; and if he sought for their analogy in history, he must have found, that, about this period, a multitude of *hats* were as speedily produced, which, in three particulars, resembled these funguses, being *broad* like the first, *pointed* like the second, and *hollow* like the third. They were indeed in another respect dissimilar, being most of them *black*; but then they coalesced in another; for as the former were the emanations from *heat* and *moisture* as they issued from the moist rank and filthy compost, so was the latter, notwithstanding the statutes, produced from the very dregs and refuse of the staple; of which we have instances in a number of ancient laws for regulating the making of hats*.

To consider this matter a little retrospectively, and endeavour to trace the rise of a set of hats which, as we were always fond of foreign fashions, were imported from Geneva, it must be observed, that those were manu-

factured from *articles* of extraordinary *purity*: and this will, perhaps, a little account for the fine of five shillings and twopence which was paid by the parish of Fulham* for the pleasure of wearing them. A person of the name of Button is said, about this time, to have appeared in this parish with a beaver of such a very extraordinary *fine* texture, that the whole of the inhabitants were anxious to adopt the same fashion †, and get hats nearly *as good*; and it is even said, that some Bishops (whether in the neighbourhood of Fulham is uncertain,) liked the materials of which this was composed so well, that they had theirs made of the same *stuff*, and clapped them on their heads at times when they should have worn *their mitres* ‡.

To resume the subject, from which I have a little digressed. In the first years of the reign of Charles the Ist, the Court hats were of the fashion which that *excellent* Minister Buckingham introduced when he returned with his Prince from the Spanish visit. These, and the alteration of the double sleeves, which were before plain and close, to those flashed, puffed, and of an immoderate width, by which it is supposed he meant to indicate that he had not led his Royal Master upon a *sleeveless* errand, were *all* the advantages that the nation derived from this Quixotic expedition.

These Spanish hats (for so they were termed, though they were, as may be seen by the portraits of Rubens, Vanduyke, and others, admirably picturesque,) did not seem to fit quite easy,

* "1578, Paid for the discharge of the parish of Fulham for wearing hats contrary to the statute } 0 5 2

Church-wardens' Accounts of the Parish of Fulham.

* It does appear, that in the reign of Elizabeth the wearing of hats was considered as a kind of luxury, or that assumption of superiority, which rendered those that had so far stepped out of their rank liable to a fine; for by the statute of 13 Eliz. every person above the age of seven years, and under a certain degree, was obliged, on Sundays and holidays, to wear a woollen cap, made in England, and finished by some of the fraternity of Cappers, under the penalty of paying 3s. 4d. for every day's neglect. Repealed 39 Eliz.

† It is almost needless to say, that from the success that attended this fashion, button and hat became the closest friends in the world, and so they continued for ages. Indeed it is but a few years since that they in some degree separated; though it is a little extraordinary that their connexion was owing to what has dissolved many other friendships, namely, *a loop*.

‡ Thuan. Hist. lib. 43; Spondan. A. C. 1565.

even upon the heads of Courtiers : the Commons soon after complained of them, and they got into a little disrepute among the Peers. This disgust is said to have arisen from their having rather *too much crown*; therefore those that wished to be even with them began to extend the lower parts, or, as they may be termed, *the base*, of theirs.

This kind of opposition seems to have been the signal for that confusion in *head-pieces* that soon after ensued. A new-fashioned hat, it has been observed, appeared almost every day. At one time they were formed of the same materials as the Scotch bonnets, only they were *died black*. When this kind of hat was put on, like the touch of a torpedo, it is said to have communicated a stiffness to the *necks* of its wearers, such as might have occurred if they had been *properly banded*. Under the influence of these teguments, nothing could make them *incline*—not even ***; but it is not my intention to turn the current of this moral, philosophical, and historical disquisition into the stream of spirituality.

In the revolution of fashion, the next hats that rose to any degree of eminence were termed INDEPENDENTS. These teguments are said to have been the part of dress that distinguished that useful, humane, and supereminently loyal sect, that from them derived their cognomen. Upon further inquiry we find, that these hats originally assumed the appellation of INDEPENDENTS from *their form*, which was, at that period, so curiously contrived, that it was impossible, however desirable, to hang any of them up.

It is already well known, that a hat of this species (but, as appears by that most excellent picture of the dissolution of the long Parliament*, in its colour white,) once adorned the head of a person who chose to call himself The Protector †: but it will be ob-

served, that it was only so in external appearance; every one that has historically investigated this tegument, is convinced that it had a very *black lining**.

The

Those gentlemen *also* who reeceive property not of a very *safe shale*, have, in the language of adepts, been termed *protectors*.

The term protector seems to be *truly English*; though persons in *the same way* have appeared under other names in France, and in most countries in Europe.

* Lord Bacon has somewhere a comparison of times to roads. Some, he observes, are more smooth and easy to pass, others more rugged and difficult to travel over. The former is better for those that live in them, the latter for those who look back upon them, and in historical detail contemplate the accidents and hairbreadth escapes that have occurred to their passengers, which render that kind of reading truly interesting.

This proposition, the offspring of genius, is fully exemplified in recurring to the era of James the Ist, and contrasting it with the turbulent transactions of the subsequent times, when the hats which have been slightly noticed for their *independent* properties, which were then considered as curious, were the height of fashion. But it would open to a wide and expansive field, were all the vagaries that were engendered within and under their most ample circles recited. In fact, they were such as to fall exactly within his Lordship's metaphor respecting the ways of a country, winding round the edge of a *precipice*, *slimy*, *rough*, *slippery*, and *unsound*; abounding in quicksands, and at last, owing to the backsliding of the *limbs*, injurious to the *rump*.

It would be vulgar to say that their Protector kicked the posterior parts of his Parliament out of doors; yet it is metaphorically certain, if the certainty of a metaphor may be allowed. This, if the present speculation had alluded to *tails* instead of *heads*, we should have endeavoured to have exemplified by many instances and anecdotes respecting the said members and their posterity. However, upon this occasion, having nothing to do with any part or party of persons, nor a single vestige of their clothes, great or *small*, except their *hats*, we shall close this note with an observation, that these teguments, though made under a *solemn covenant*,

* This long Parliament puts us in mind of the Long Minuet of that humourist Bunbury; as it was rendered remarkable by the monstrous *strides* and *contortions* of its members, and by the many *false steps* which they were continually taking.

† The ladies of easy virtue term those honourable gentlemen who attend at certain houses, to see that they *have justice* done them, their *protectors*.

The hat of George Fox, the founder of the society of *Friends*, was also white: yet there was as much difference betwixt the two, as betwixt *guilt* and *innocence*. Domestic economists say, "always buy a good hat:" which most excellent, plain, and frugal maxim, is fully exemplified in this, which has been but very little *soiled*, though in constant use for a long series of years, nor has the *knap* been much *rubbed* (though this, perhaps, is owing to its different wearers always taking it off when they put on their *night caps*.)

We have sometimes seen a butcher stick a candle in his hat: however, this was not the case with Thomas Vennor, the *illuminated* porter of Oliver Cromwell: his light was within, that is to say, he was *light headed*; and therefore, perhaps to damp the flame, wore a hat of a most enormous size, in the shape of an *extinguisher*. This might be proper; but that the great Milton, who was as *wise* as the enthusiastic porter was *otherwise*, should sometimes appear in a beaver of nearly the same shape and size, must excite our pity and indignation, because, according to Shakspeare, "The cover of the *salt* hides the *salt*, and therefore is more than the *salt* *."

On speculating upon the hats of this period, it is impossible to pass over the singular one of that eminent legislator, Praise God Barebones, because it is said to have been the exact model upon which Butler formed that which adorned the head of Squire Ralph, or Ralpho, " 'tis all one." This beaver in many respects bore the semblance of a *dark lantern*; for while its top was picked, its brims were so *narrow* as scarce to be discernible. Though its exterior colour was sable, it was, like Vennor's, supposed to contain a considerable portion of *inward light*, with which, when he *turned the horn*, he could dazzle the people. The hats of Pride the Brewer, Barkstead the Thimblefeller, Cooper the Haberdasher, Whaley the Clothier, and a number of others, were all formed

upon the *same blocks*; for which reason it has been thought they were termed *Peers*.

Reflecting a little upon the fashion of these teguments, considering in what manner they *were filled*, of what *coarse stuff* they were made, and what was *said* and *done* under them, we are naturally inclined to wonder, that in a nation formerly so generally observant of that kind of political and moral propriety which induced men to place hats in their proper stations, how strangely they were at this period jumbled out of them, and thrown together, as we have seen them in the cricket ground, at a public feast, and in other *places* where the *preservation of order* made no part of the business of the hour. In youth we remember to have beheld in the fields, and since in taverns, hats trimmed with gold and silver lace, loops and buttons, &c. mingled with, and indeed lying under, those of the plainest, the most vulgar forms and coarsest materials. These owed all their distinction to being *new dressed*; at first they were *only felt*.

This matter may be further illustrated by a chemical experiment. If you dissolve gold in *aqua regia*, and afterwards put a piece of the coarsest *tin* into the vehicle, the gold will sink to the bottom, and the solution of tin float in the menstruum *. Evaporate this, and endeavour to incorporate them, they will *crack* and *fly*: but if you can give to the gold a *proper heat*, it will explode like thunder, and totally disperse the noxious particles of the tin.

This process, philosophically considered, seems metaphorically to describe the period and persons alluded to. The principal part of the tin which had long floated above the *pure ore*, was, by a process which adepts term *Balneum Arenæ*, reduced to a *Caput Mortuum*, and the gold, which had been refined in the furnace of adversity, resumed its pristine *weight* and *brilliancy*: or, in the language of common sense, the black hats, which, in those times, were as favourite a tegument with *real*,

covenant, agreed in nothing but the *execution of the deed* which was to cement their union, but which, as from the nature of it might have been expected, was the emanation from, and the incentive to, *all* the most dreadful and diabolical that can be imagined.

* Two Gentlemen of Verona.

* The common method of producing the Anrum Fulminans is by precipitating the dissolution of gold with salt of tartar: but this is a more curious preparation, as with a glass flux it produces a purple colour.

as black wigs were afterwards with stage murderers, were some of them *hung up* in their *proper places*; some were exported, and have *extended* the branch of commerce in which they were engaged; some were obliged to hide the *round heads* of their owners; and others clapped upon *wigs* in *middle row*, where they served as *signs*, till, in a subsequent period, they *were properly turned*.

Luxuriating with the reader in our escape from this long period of ignorance, vulgarity, formal hypocrisy, and treason, we hail the auspicious hour when the *Restoration* of the *True Hat* to its proper situation was the signal for the restoration of the arts and sciences, liberality of sentiment, the elegancies of literature, and all those graces that can dignify, adorn, and sweeten life: but as the best of things may by redundancy become obnoxious to the *Constitution*, as the wholesomest of foods may be converted into poisons by misapplication and excess, and the most exquisite sensations of pleasure produce sensations of pain equally exquisite: so was it in the redundancy of the fashion of those teguments in whose history I have with infinite labour thus far prosperously proceeded.

Though every Courtier admired the *crown* of the royal hat, as placed upon the head of Charles the II^d, the people, who were at times a little moody, thought that it was *surrounded by too many brims*.

In the Court of this merry Monarch, the hat most distinguished for eccentricity of character, was that of the Duke of Buckingham. It has been said to have had as many fanciful points and contortions as that of Edgar*, and its fashion to have changed with *every block*, like that of Benedict †.

This hat was once most mischievously amused in mimicking the *upright* form of the beaver of Clarendon.

Perhaps since hats have been manufactured, there never were two more different in every respect than those of the Duke and the Chancellor. Yet although the latter was made of the best materials, had the *best lining*, and gave by far the most sober, grave, and decent appearance to the human countenance, it was by no means so fashion-

able, even at the Council Board, as the former, which, when encircled with *bells*, exhibited, on many occasions, the exact pattern of a Merry Andrew's cap.

It would afford little amusement to trace the history of this remarkable hat, worn by the Duke, much further than to observe, that with four others, all in their different forms equally conspicuous, it raised a *cabal*, which obliged the Chancellor to take his beaver out of the very *handsome box** in which the Vintners' Company, who always take care of their *customers' hats*, had placed it, and carry it to France, where, though it had been so persecuted in England, it met with the greatest respect, both from the Presbyterians, whose *head-pieces* were broadest at the *base*, and the Roman Catholics, who had then spread the *crowns* of their caps to a most enormous extent; to both which fashions the fallen Chancellor had been, through life, inimical.

It is curious to remark the change that took place in this reign in the fashion of hats from the Spanish to the French, and so in all the parts of dress *under* them. Speculators have conjectured, visionaries have conceived, and philosophers have concluded, that from the transformation of taste, the political, the religious, and the moral systems of society, were rendered more subject to alteration. With these propositions, abstruse in their nature, ab-

* Clarendon House. This mansion is marked in the old plans of the metropolis. It stood at the upper end of St. James's-street, on the other side of the *then* road. Upon the site of this house and its garden Albemarle and Dover streets, &c. were built. It is said to have been erected chiefly at the charge of the Vintners' Company, in a very remarkable period, the year 1665, and is also said to have been so large and so magnificent, that when the Chancellor, who had been absent, (probably upon account of the diseased state of the metropolis,) came to see it, he exclaimed, with a sigh, "This house will one day be my ruin!" It has been said to have cost 50,000*l.* building: but the print of it, which is still extant, sufficiently indicates, that this is a most enormously exaggerated statement, considering the value of money at that time.

* King Lear.

† Much Ado About Nothing.

tract in their principles, and leading to a field of discussion large enough to fill a dozen volumes of this Magazine, we have at present nothing to do: Be it our task to endeavour to collect the ideas which the surface of things was supposed to exhibit; and if we can convey those ideas to the readers, they will say with us, "Surely," looking at the mere surface of things through the medium of these pages, "the appearance of the country in general, and of the metropolis in particular, was never more picturesque."

One fashion of dress had receded, another was scarcely adopted. The pale had not yet been quite broken down betwixt the different classes of society. The common people, many of them, adhered to their long coats and Monmouth caps. The Independents, who were the first that wore their hats under a roof of which, upon some occasions, John Bull is exceedingly fond, still kept to those that were moulded into the form of an *inverted fan*, to which it would not be decent even to allude. The military wore the slouch and feather; and the courtiers assumed the French cock, trimmed in the most fanciful taste, and loaded with every extravagance of lace, fringe, and plumes, that the imagination can conceive*. This infinite variety must, as has been observed, in mixed assemblies, have given to the whole a most picturesque appearance, and to particular groupes much characteristic humour.

The Court hats of the reign of James the First are said, in some instances, to resemble the caps of the Jesuits; though we do not mean to insinuate that they were the fashion in all courts, because this would include *courts of judicature* †.

* The hat of Dryden has been quoted as a specimen of the eccentricity of the fashions of those times. It was small in its dimensions, cocked in the French taste, trimmed with a broad point d'Espagne lace, and adorned with a sumptuous red feather.

† *Query*, Was not the *then* common sign of the Three Hats, of which an excellent specimen still remains at Illington, intended to convey some mystical meaning? Some *deep* ones have thought, that it alluded to the three hats of Lord Peter; but its date is, we think, more ancient than the Tale of a Tub. Others

With King William arrived the broad Dutch beaver; and as, according to Farquhar, every thing in Holland was broad at that time*, this fashion is supposed to have laid the *foundation* for the hats that are worn at present †.

From this great *revolution* in these kind of teguments has sprung such a variety of fashions, that it is impossible to enumerate them. The hats of the Whigs and Tories, for instance, very frequently covered *materials* which inflamed the minds of their owners, and set them at *loggerheads*. Yet they have been also known to *cover* and *discover* wit, brilliancy of ideas, the most florid imaginations, the most elegant diction, humour, and, in short, every emanation from true genius that could adorn or dignify human nature †.

Hats, from the accession of the House of Brunswick, it appears, judging by those of Members of Parliament, had

have imagined, that by these three hats, the Papists, Presbyterians, and Protestants, were ingeniously typified, as they once were by a tract called the Three Ps.

* A Dutchman is broad, a Dutch woman is squab, a Dutch ship is round, &c. — *Vide* Letters.

† From the trial of Titus Oates may be learned, that a considerable variety had obtained in the fashion of hats about this period; for though these were worn as disguises, they must have been common, or they would rather have discovered than disguised the Doctor.

Mr. Mayo stated, that the Doctor had a whitish hat, &c. John Butler, that he had an old white hat and horseman's coat. Another time, he had a white hat flapping over his ears, and a short grey coat. Another time, he was in a grey hat and coat. Butler further stated, that the next time he came he had a cinnamon-coloured suit, a long black peruke that was curled down "thus far," and a black hat, with a green ribband, and green cuff strings. — *Page*. "He had (another time) a broad brimmed hat on." — *Vide* State Trials.

‡ In alluding to party signs, such as fans, patches, &c. I wonder it escaped the acumen of Addison, that the Tories are said to have cocked their beavers over the right eye, and the Whigs over the left, and *vice versa*, as the hopes of the party were depressed or elevated.

been

been remarkable for having *three sides*. That which was adorned with a gold or silver loop and button was supposed to denote the monied interest; the *plain* parts the different divisions of the landed; while the *broad band*, which was buckled round the *crown*, was to indicate the adherence of courtiers to *certain situations*. But as these are mysteries too sublime for our understandings, we shall proceed to hint at a few of the fashions of modern hats, and conclude our labours with showing the extraordinary manner in which, to the astonishment of all Europe, one has lately been *put on*.

The Kevenhaller cock rose upon a very singular occasion, about the year 1745. This seemed to partake of the magnetic properties of the needle. True to the *pole*, it pointed to the *North*, and every thing flew before it.

The Nivernois hat arrived in this country as the harbinger of peace. This fashion was instantly adopted; but, alas! it did not continue long. Yet although this *civil* hat was displaced, it was soon after succeeded, notwithstanding the war, by another from the same artificers, called the Gallic Cock. This, we well remember, was exhibited by our military men in different parts of the world, to whole armies of Frenchmen, who were supposed to be the best judges of the improvements that had been made upon it; but they have always declined either *lacing* or *facing* it, and have shrunk from the examination of their own invention.

The rise of the round hat, or rather its revival, forms an epoch in the history of these kind of teguments of considerable importance; inasmuch as, since it has again made its appearance, and been exhibited upon human *blocks*, it has banished every other species, except one, which has usurped the name of a dress hat, to the great injury of the *flat* tegument of this denomination which our ancestors used to carry, *chapeau bras*. This modern invention, which must portend something, (though what *meaning* or *sense* there can be *in it* it is impossible to conjecture,) is most enormously large. It is supposed, according to the idea of Shakspeare, to contain felt enough "to shoe a troop of horse *:" and

though no one will aver, but that at certain times, and in certain situations, (taverns, for instance,) it may be *laid as flat* as any hat in the kingdom ever was, yet while it does remain on the head, it gives such a terrific appearance to the countenance, that all the Saracen quackery of black brows, beards, and whiskers, were nothing to it. In fact, when worn *en militaire*, if in a battle it could be kept on the said head, (though that is impossible,) it would—but it is of no importance to conjecture what it would do, because our Officers want nothing external to render them terrific to their enemies*.

PUTTING ON A HAT.

However lightly this process was formerly considered, recent circumstances have evinced that it has become a thing of the utmost importance to the whole of Europe, &c. as will appear evident from the following story, which is in-

* Whosoever remembers the prints of Theophilus Cibber, (or the performance of Dyer,) in the character of Ancient Pistol, must have observed that great part of its fierceness was derived from the most extraordinary size and extravagant cock of a characteristic hat; but few could have believed that this should have become fashionable among the beaux of these times, only that the present derives a still more terrific appearance from its construction when expanded, and that it is contrived, when the air or other *light matter* is out of it, to shut together like a pair of bellows. When the *Drunken Colonel* was performed by Woodward, that judicious Comedian deemed it to be most impressively characteristic of inebriety to turn one of the broad corners of his hat before. Now every dashing youth, though he well know that the youths of this period are always perfectly sober, does the same. In the military costume, this mode of wearing, or rather *carrying*, their hats, (for they are too big to be worn,) is still more common. Yet we also well know, that the Greeks and Romans thought the head dress, indeed every part of the dress of their soldiers, could not be *cropped* too close, as is evident from the bas-reliefs on the Trajan and Antonine columns, &c.; therefore to return home, surely such an amazing load of beaver and plumes as are now worn must *in service* be extremely inconvenient.

* King Lear.

tended as a conclusion to this important treatise, for which it seems admirably adapted, as it is impossible to carry this, or indeed any *other subject*, much further :

A boy, who was sent from a far distant country to seek his fortune, as has been the case with many who have made considerable figures upon the stage, the road, and the political theatre, arrived at Paris. He was much distressed, and without his hat, when he entered that city. His forlorn condition being made known to the principal gentleman in the country, who, with his lady, were persons of the most benign and liberal sentiments ; this gentleman took him into his service, had him fed and clothed, and sent him to school. He upon this occasion, among other things, gave him a *new hat*, trimmed with gold lace, and adorned with a white cockade, with which this hopeful lad, who it will be presently seen was a great admirer of hats, strutted about, as fine as a lord, and cocked in all companies.

Such is the revolution of human affairs, that in process of time it so happened, that this youth, whose passion for hats we are about to celebrate, and who even at this early period had probably taken a fancy to that of his benefactor, found a fortunate opportunity to execute a plan which he had long had in contemplation ; namely, to form a collection of those teguments, which should comprehend the *principal hats* of the different nations of Europe.

Small events frequently lead to the most serious consequences. The people of Paris, the most fickle, inconstant, and, at times, the most furious and mischievous beings upon earth, had, a short period antecedent to the career of our adventurer, become tired and disgusted with the fashion of wearing their hats *chapeau bras*, though it certainly contributed to keep their *heads cool*. They therefore, in their wisdom, resolved to cock them in the face of the Gentleman to whom we have alluded, and, as is hinted in the motto of this Chapter, to wear them in the presence of the privileged orders. They did so ; and in the confusion that arose from this solecism in dress, (which, with its consequences, is too horrid, too outrageous to humanity, to be detailed,) hats were found to be inconvenient, and caps deemed fitter for those

engaged in *active* operations ; upon the principle, that when a butcher goes into the *slaughter-house*, he always puts on a *red cap*. This colour, so pleasing to the eyes of modern Gauls, was immediately adopted by the nation, and the *red cap* became the *reigning* fashion, and covered the *heads* of the people.

To return to our adventurer, from the history of whose exploits we have a little diverged. Soon after this revolution in *heads* and head-dresses, he, as his sagacity enabled him at once to discern their importance, began his travels in search of curious hats.

The Italians, he knew, had, from the time that they had laid aside their helmets, been extremely fastidious and fantastical with respect to those kind of teguments ; and it was at first believed, that this *eminent collector* would, in this region of taste and *virtu*, have found a sufficient number to have satisfied his *classical* cupidity. But those that thought so reckoned, as we may say, without *their host*. Italy was ransacked for hats, which, so insatiable was his curiosity respecting this receptacle of knowledge, which Hogarth once termed the *idea-box* of a connoisseur, that he, in the moments of his *elevation*, (as they had been used,) obliged the people to take them off wheresoever he came ; and notwithstanding this act of *devotion* to him, by which he acquired hats of different colours, (some red,) enough, one would have thought, to have satisfied any reasonable being, he was proceeding to Rome, where an ancient person resided, whose predecessors having themselves had the same *Capital* propensity, he was perfectly apprized of the *motives* that stimulated him to this visit.

This old Gentleman, who did not wish to have his *hat-boxes* routed, sent to our adventurer a letter, in which he, with great propriety, stiled him his " Dear Son ;" and so from congeniality of sentiment he metaphorically was, for, as has been hinted, this Holy Papa's ancestors had been as fond of hats as the youth.

This *paper missive* not having quite the intended effect, though no one had ever rendered paper more *valuable* than our adventurer, his Papa, who knew what he would be at, offered him *three hats*, which having been worn for ages, set up as scarecrows, and frequently *cut round the brims*, were become extremely shabby.

These

These things, which had no legal stamp, and respecting which a Jew, had he been appointed to appraise them, would have said, "Upon my conscience they are not worth a crown," were a most acceptable present to our hero, who resolved to brush them up at Paris, and to have them cocked in the French fashion.

Having performed this exploit so much to his own satisfaction, our adventurer, in the moment of his exultation, had a whim come into his head, the strangest that ever entered into a human cranium. He had somewhere read of a country, which was then to him *terra incognita*, called Egypt, where the inhabitants covered their heads with the greatest variety of teguments under Heaven. Ever active in the pursuit of his favourite amusement of collecting hats and their substitutes, for the decoration of his grand National Institute at Paris, he made a voyage of discovery to the Banks of the Nile, where the first thing that he took was *the turban*. He then began to collect every species of those articles, from the highly embroidered caps of the Mamelukes to the straw bonnets of the Copts. But, owing to the interference of some persons from *this side* the Channel, whom he at first despised as ignorant contemptors of science, he is stated to have taken *French leave* of the Delta, and to have left *his turban* behind him.

Though foiled in this enterprize, it did not by any means abate his scientific ardour; for he is said to have immediately revived his design of seizing the hats of all the different nations of Europe, and, by force or treaty, actually to have furnished his Museum with a Sardinian, a Spanish hat without the crown *at present*, a number of these teguments of a smaller size, manufactured in Germany, which were much depressed in their *different Circles*, and a Dutch broad brim, of which only the *bare felt* remained, &c. &c.

Having, with much taste and judgment, made this collection and selection, it was natural enough for our adventurer to have *the stuff* which was scraped off some of them manufactured again in France.

This some of his best hands immediately set about; but they formed a hat of so enormous a size, that the like was never seen, at least since the days of Charlemagne. However, right or

wrong, our said adventurer resolved to wear it, as a Dutchman does his beaver, *in church*.

It then became a question, who should first put it on his head? because it was supposed that this operation *aids the sitting*. This point was soon determined; who so clever at putting on a hat as the old Gentleman at Rome, whom we have formerly celebrated for having three of his own, which he wore at once, and whose ancestors were at the *head of every thing*?

He was accordingly sent for post haste; and many persons considered his arrival as auspicious, as they were induced to believe that he would revive the *old fashions* in other things besides hats.

However, with these we have, at present, nothing to do; all that is meant to be stated is, that this old Gentleman put on his dear Son's hat in the parish-church with great ceremony and success.

As it is now conjectured that, from the same he has acquired by his judicious manner of placing this tegument upon the head of our adventurer, he will have some other employment of the same nature in the same family, he still continues in his service, though he probably wishes to return to Rome: but whether, out of *tender consideration* for his health, he will be suffered to take so long a journey; or, if he is, whether he will be allowed to take even one of his own hats with him, are mysteries which time only can develop.

An ACCOUNT of PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG is situated in 30° 23' East longitude, and 59° 57' North latitude. It is partly situated on the two banks of the Neva, partly on some islands formed by that river. Though the Neva is of all the great rivers of Europe the shortest, it being but sixty wersts from the lake Ladoga to the gulf of Finland; yet as that lake is the reservoir of all the rivers of northern Russia, those which discharge themselves into the White Sea excepted, and as the Neva is its sole outlet, the abundance of its waters render it easily navigable. By means of this river, every commodity which a metropolis can need is brought to Petersburg; and all the merchandizes of the interior

interior part of the empire, which formerly came to Revel and Hapsal, being brought to it by the lake and canal of Ladoga, it is now the principal emporium of the commerce of Russia.

It cannot be denied that the inhabitants of Petersburg suffer many inconveniences. Its situation causes the cold to be severe, and of long continuance, which frequently shuts up the port, and suspends its trade for a considerable time; so that the poor often find it difficult to procure a subsistence. Winter affords no pleasures but to the rich, who have plenty of firing and furs. At this season, the presence of the Court and of the Nobility, and the great leisure of the merchants, multiply the diversions of the place; whilst the purity of the air and the keenness of the frost seem to render the minds of its inhabitants more acute, and their bodies more vigorous. The frozen surface of the earth being perpetually covered with snow, they can make use of no carriages but sledges, in which they are continually taking their pleasure. But at this period the poor have much to suffer; their earnings ceasing with the interruption of trade, navigation, and agriculture, whilst their wants increase, as more food and more clothing both become necessary.

Peterburg is more brilliant in winter than in summer; but it is not, perhaps, so well peopled. The Court, the Nobility, and their attendants, scarcely make up for the labourers who retire into the country, where it is not quite so difficult to procure subsistence. The summer is short. It is generally cold, wet, and subject to sudden variations of temperature. The spring is late. In the middle of June a warm stove is extremely comfortable; and in August the cold weather begins to return. Even in the middle of summer the mornings and evenings are sensibly cold, if it rain or blow; and you will never see a Petersburger venture out without a cloak or furtout: almost every day there are hours in which those garments are by no means superfluous.

From the severity of the climate, the species of plants, and particularly of trees, are few; nor do they thrive in any abundance. The few which are able to support the cold require a long time for their growth, on account of the shortness of the summer. The wild chestnut grows very feebly in

the botanic garden. Linden trees, if we except the extensive groves of Tsarko-zelo and Peterhof, planted by Peter the Ist, are extremely rare. The fir, though a native of the North, degenerates, and is soon removed to make room for the birch-tree, which grows more speedily, and with less difficulty. Hence gardens in the English stile, though attempted by some, are never brought to any perfection. Serpentine rivers and basons of water are made indeed at a considerable expense; but a variety of trees and shrubs are always wanting, and the birch-tree is by no means calculated to afford an agreeable shade.

As Petersburg is built in a long, wide, low, marshy plain, its situation exposes it to frequent and sudden inundations, when the course of the Neva is retarded by a continuance of strong westerly winds. The most considerable of these inundations, that has happened since the building of Petersburg, was on the 10th of September 1777. It was not, however, of long duration: in a few hours the water began to subside, and at the end of five or six the river had recovered its former course. Inundations are as rarely produced by the ice of the Neva, as they are common from a similar cause on the borders of the rivers of Germany. As the course of the Neva is short, and its bed wide, the ice is in smaller quantity, and not so apt to accumulate. Sometimes, it is true, it lodges in large masses on the shallows near the mouth of the river: but there the width of the Neva is so considerable, that, if it swell the water, it seldom produces an inundation.

In the winter, when the ice floats down the river, the bridge of the Neva is removed, and thus the communication between the different parts of the city is interrupted. For this reason the offices of government and colleges, formerly situated in the Vasiliofrof, near the Exchange, have been removed to that part of the city in which is the palace. The buildings they occupied have been converted into warehouses for merchants, to whom a speedy communication with the Court is not so necessary as to the different branches of the administration. The Senate now assembles in the ancient palace of Bestuchef, near the bridge of the Neva. The English merchants have also built in the neighbour-

neighbourhood of the Court, choosing rather to be separated from the Exchange during the winter than from the shops. The Nobility too begin to reside in this part, that they may be able to frequent the Court at all seasons. It must be owned, however, that the other side of the river is much more pleasant. Its view of the Neva is more beautiful and extensive, whilst it receives the rays of the rising sun, which is a most desirable situation at Petersburg.

The streets of this city, as in all low towns, are muddy with the least rain, and dusty in dry weather. When the wind is high, which is not unfrequent, the dust is insupportable. From the manner in which the bridges in the streets are constructed, they have very little solidity. Stones rudely put together have their interstices filled with a kind of mortar, made of badly burnt bricks. A carriage, if it be a little heavy, cannot pass without injuring them. Were they to use waggons or carts for the conveyance of goods, the bridges would soon be destroyed; but all their heavy commodities are transported by water.

The dust is not the only thing offensive to the eyes at Petersburg. From the straightness of the streets, the rays of the sun, reflected between lofty white houses, which frequently give no shade, are particularly troublesome. The whiteness of the snow, and long continuance of night, are sometimes still worse in the winter. It is surprising that they have never yet thought of watering the streets in summer. The extent of the city and width of the streets would render it of some labour, it is true; but the convenience of the canals would lessen it.

The marshiness of the soil gives birth to great numbers of gnats. In the city they are not so numerous, but the neighbourhood swarms with them; though they say, that the more they build the more they decrease.

Another inconvenience to strangers, even to those who have resided there some years, is the water. In Europe, that of the Neva is boasted of as the best and purest any where to be met with; and the Court uses it every where, even carrying it with it on its journeys. The late Modell, on analyzing it, found it more free from foreign matter than any other water has yet been discovered to be: and

on this is founded the preference given to it. It is clear and tasteless, yet it affects the digestive faculties of strangers, frequently producing in them obstinate diarrhoeas and hæmorrhoids. By use we may become habituated to it, as to other things possessed of noxious qualities; but really good water would not incommode strangers. Its fault, as late experiments have discovered, is the having too little fixed air. This, indeed, may be remedied by art, but it is said not to imbibe fixed air so readily as other waters.

With all its inconveniences, Petersburg is calculated to excite our astonishment, when we consider that, in little more than half a century, it has been raised from nothing to the rank of one of the first and most splendid cities of Europe. To this the reigning Empress has not a little contributed. The idea of Peter the Ist, of translating the seat of government from the beautiful climate of Moscow, on the southern frontier of his dominions, to a stinking, uninhabited marsh, situated in a newly-acquired province, in the possession of which he was hardly yet secured, seemed a rash one. But Sweden losing its weight on the death of Charles the XIIth, and the revolution which followed it, left him nothing to fear on that head.

Few of the ancient Russian Nobility could conquer their aversion to Petersburg, which, in an unpleasant and, as it were, foreign climate, was more than a thousand leagues distant from the estates of many of them. The greater part remained at Moscow, and made few acquisitions in the neighbourhood of Petersburg. Favourites and the new Nobility were those who obtained lands in the provinces conquered from the Swedes. The despotic decree of Peter the Ist, which ordered every Nobleman who possessed five hundred peasants to build a house of a certain size at Petersburg, and every one who possessed a thousand to build one twice as large, was not sufficient to complete the city. The luxury of late years, and the various enterprizes of government, which have thrown large sums into circulation, have been more effectual than any ordinance. For this reason more buildings have been raised in Petersburg during the present reign, than from its foundation to the year 1762.

The first motives which led Peter

to remove the Imperial residence to Petersburg, was the hatred he had conceived against Moscow, on account of the dangerous insurrections of the people, which were frequent there, and his desire of becoming an European Power. His travels having made him acquainted with the manners and customs of Europe, he thought they would greatly conduce to strengthen his authority: consequently preferring them to those of his subjects, he endeavoured to form the latter on their model. The farther distant his Court from that centre, from which the light was to extend over every part of his dominions, the weaker would it be rendered. To these motives may be added the beauty of the Neva, and Peter's extreme love of maritime affairs.

The Czar was resolved to have a fleet: to effect this, his presence in the neighbourhood of the yards, in which it was to be constructed, could not be dispensed with. Petersburg, however, cannot become very important as a harbour, or the rendezvous of a fleet. Though the Neva is a beautiful river, it offers many obstacles to navigation. During half the year it is covered with ice; and the islands and rocks of the gulf of Finland render the navigation dangerous when it is not obstructed. Add to this, the shallows at its mouth entirely exclude the entrance of large vessels: those which draw more than eight feet of water cannot get up to Petersburg. Ships of war, as soon as their hulls are finished, are obliged to be sent down to Cronstadt to be finished and equipped. Revel, Hapsal, and many other places in Estonia, are much better calculated for fitting out a fleet.

Strangers cannot fail of being struck with the air of grandeur which presents itself at the first view of Petersburg. The width and regularity of the streets, the height and extent of the buildings, the beauty of the Neva, and its several branches, altogether form a magnificent picture. The city, according to the original plan of Peter the It, was to have been built in the Dutch stile. In the middle of each street a large canal was intended, which would have contributed much to its cleanness and conveniency. But this plan has long been given up. The first canal, made in Vasiliofrof, did not answer, from the faultiness of their

construction; and perhaps the expense was an object. There are scarce any now, except in the oldest streets; and these are too narrow, and offensive both to the eye and nose. They are lined with wood, are scarcely three feet wide, and, having no inclination, the water is stagnant and fetid, and thus injurious to the health of the inhabitants. These canals do not contribute in the least degree to the cleanness of the streets; and for this reason they have been filled up in many places: it is surprising, indeed, that they are not so every where, as in their present state they are a nuisance, not a conveniency.

At the corner of each street is a green post, on which are written, in white letters, the name of every inhabitant, both in Russian and German; the latter in Roman characters. From the regularity and width of the streets, the course of the Neva, the churches and steeples, a stranger seldom loses his way in Petersburg, even on his first arrival. The gilt tower of the Admiralty is a remarkable object, which may be seen from almost every part of the city. The streets are not very well paved, but they have on each side a footway of broad flat stones, as in London.

Petersburg is open on all sides. A few years ago there was a design of surrounding it with a wall and a ditch, which were begun, and of which the remains, with a handsome gate, still appear on the road to Peterhof. They were probably meant to restrain contraband trade, and, perhaps, also with an intent of establishing an excise: but this scheme has been laid aside, and the walls already begin to fall into decay. The sole defence of the city consists in the castle of Schlüsselbourg, situated above it, and that of Kronschloß below it; for what is called the citadel is of no use but as a mint, a state prison, and to fire a few cannon on rejoicing days.

The buildings of Petersburg are large and magnificent. Peter the Great, its founder, was desirous of making it one of the most splendid and flourishing cities in the world; and, in this respect, his successors have not deviated from his design. The pleasure-house of the reigning Empress is one of the greatest ornaments of the city, which is also indebted to it for its new quay

on the Neva; a quay that is not to be paralleled, and which will immortalize the memory of the present government. It has a parapet of granite, breast high, which in solidity, beauty, and extent, surpasses every thing of the kind that has been seen. New buildings are continually carrying on. Some grand mews, the new Exchange, the house for the Academy of Sciences, and the great Church, dedicated to the patriarch Isaac, to be constructed entirely of marble, are not yet finished.

In building her pleasure-house, the Empress has given a powerful incentive to her subjects to follow her example. The ground is covered with stones and timber, and new edifices arise on every side. It must be owned, many of these buildings display a magnificence ill suited to the purposes for which they are destined. One is surprized, on examining the windows of a superb palace, to perceive them furnished with iron bars, through which miserable looking wretches are receiving alms, by means of a small purse suspended to a string. The prison is undoubtedly the most beautiful in the world. But though we would not have a poor prisoner confined in a dungeon, surely it is not necessary that he should inhabit a palace in the principal part of the city. It is an insult to misery to make prisons and hospitals for the poor and sick objects of splendor without, whilst the sums thus squandered might be better employed in alleviating the miseries of those within.

The houses even of private persons at Petersburg have an extent and magnificence, which show, that government has had a part in the constructing them. Many of them it has wholly built, and it has assisted in the building a still greater number. Notwithstanding these helps, many places remain void, and in others we meet with houses of wood. Though they have been continually building for many years, house-rent increases instead of diminishing. This does not proceed so much from an augmentation of the number of inhabitants, as from their increasing luxury. They who once contented themselves with one or two rooms, must now have whole houses: to this we may add the number of servants and domestics of every kind,

who have been multiplied with a pomp truly oriental.

Besides common bricks, a granite with large white or yellow spots is frequently used in building, particularly for the foundations, which require to be the more solid on account of the marshiness of the soil. The latter is also used for pavements, and for all buildings that require solidity and durability. It is brought in large blocks from Finland, the whole coast of which is one continued rock of granite. The facility with which it is conveyed to Petersburg makes building with it not very expensive. The borders of the lake Ladoga abound in different sorts of marble, harder and more solid than those of Italy. These compose the materials of the new church.

Strength and durability do not seem to have been the principal objects in building Petersburg. Houses have sprung up like mushroom, and appear to decay in like manner. Many want repairs even before they are finished. The house intended for the academy required to be fresh pointed with mortar, long before it was in a state for receiving the academicians. This is owing to the badness of the lime, which ought to be excellent in this country, but being carried to Petersburg in open boats on the Neva, exposed to a moist air, it is thus spoiled.

There are few taxes at Petersburg; a circumstance necessary to promote the speedy growth of a city. Of the few there are, none go to the treasury; all are expended on the city, and its police have the disposal of it under the heads of lodging for the soldiers, guards for the prevention of fire, &c. Every house ought to pay in proportion to the number of its fire-places and apartments; but there are some evasions and abuses in the assessments and collecting. To remedy this, it has been proposed to regulate the tax by the space of ground which a house occupies; but they whose interest it is to continue to pay or receive it in the old way have opposed this innovation, hitherto with success. A house of any considerable size pays for the lodging of soldiers seventy or eighty roubles, and sixty or seventy for the watch, amounting together to about one hundred and fifty roubles a-year. Public buildings are exempt from this tax.

HISTORY of the SMALL POX.

(Abridged from Dr. Black *; with additional Authorities from Rhazes †, Avicenna ‡, Abulpharagius §, Boylston ¶, and others.)

THREE new diseases, the small pox, the measles, and the spina ventosa, are first described by the Arabians. About the six hundredth year of the Christian æra, the two former diseases had never before been seen in any part of the globe frequented by Europeans; at least no history is found of them in any ancient medical author, poet, or historian, of Greece or Rome ¶. Maho-

* Observations, Medical and Political, on the Small Pox. 8vo. 2d edit. Lond. 1781.

† Rhazes was by birth a Persian, and practised at Bagdat. He lived about the year of Christ 900. We have a large volume of his writings called "the Continent." His treatise on the Small Pox and Measles was translated from the Arabic by the care of Dr. Mead. He appears in many instances to have treated them judiciously, and recommends the cooling regimen to a degree which physicians practising in northern climates might not unreasonably think bordering upon excess. His works were collected, and published at Basil, 1543.

‡ The prince of Arabian philosophers and physicians: born at Assena, a village in the neighbourhood of Bokhara, A. D. 978. He died at Hamadan, aged fifty-eight years, in the 428th year of the Hegira. His works are voluminous.

§ Gregory Abulpharagius, an Armenian physician and historian, highly celebrated and esteemed in the East: born A. D. 1226, died 1286. Dr. Pocock published his history, with a Latin translation, in 1663.

¶ Zabdiel Boylston, F.R.S. This eminent man was born at Brookline, near Boston, in the year 1684: he was the first who practised inoculation in America; and published "An historical Account of the Small Pox inoculated in New England;" with a dedication to the Princess of Wales; and several small tracts, in answer to Dr. Douglass and others, in defence of his practice. He died June 2d, 1766.

¶ Unless we receive for evidence the declaration of Dr. John James Reiske, (in his Disp. Inaug. Lug. Bat. 1746,) who

met's followers are said to have exported those two specific poisons from the deserts of Arabia, when they sallied forth to propagate his religious doctrines, and with rapidity subdued several great kingdoms and provinces to his yoke. The most remote written traces we can find of the small pox is in Egypt, during the reign of Omar, Mahomet's successor. Aaron, a native of Alexandria, is mentioned by Rhazes as having, nearly about that time, published a treatise on the symptoms and cure of this disease*. Variolous poison was soon spread by the Mahometans through Palestine, Syria, Egypt, Persia, Spain, and wherever they carried their victorious arms. Many centuries after, the crusades, or holy wars, were instrumental in diffusing this exotic venom more widely over Europe; and on the return of the Christians from these frantic expeditions, Rhazes and Avicenna, the two earliest writers of repute on the small pox and measles, became known and translated.

Doubts and conjectures have arisen, whether or not these pests of mankind, the small pox and measles, were engendered in the Arabian deserts. If they had been known in Greece, Rome, Alexandria—in any of the wide dominions of the Roman Empire, or even in Persia, we must conclude that the Greek and Roman physicians, who described every disease, down to the most minute, would not have omitted the

says, that he read the following assertion in an old Arabic manuscript of the public library at Leyden, "*this year, in fine, the small pox and measles made their first appearance in Arabia.*" By *this year* he means that of the birth of Mahomet, which was the year of Christ 572.—[See Dr. Mead's Disc. on the Small Pox and Measles.]

* See also Abulph. p. 99. Haly Abbas. Theor. c. 1. It is very evident that the small pox did not exist in Greece much before the time of Aaron; for Ælius Amideus, who lived not long before, studied physic also at Alexandria †, and collected every thing he could together relating to diseases and the treatment of them, yet never once mentions the disorder of which we speak.

† Vide Tetrabib. 1. 1. Ol. Cyzicen. et Ol. Salcæ.

history

history and cure of two so conspicuous and fatal. Rhazes and Avicenna, notwithstanding, treat of them as diseases familiar in their time, and without any intimation of novelty; the earliest Arabian accounts convey no suspicions of this nature; and therefore lead us to believe that they were much more ancient than the epoch of Mahometanism. Rhazes, who entertained a profound reverence for Galen, says, that although that author left no description of, nor regular practice in, the small pox, yet he supposes that Galen attends to this disease under the name of pestilential carbuncle and confluent inflammation: but this more probably meant putrid sore throat and scarlet fever; and physicians are at present universally agreed, that neither the Greeks nor Romans, in their writings, have taken the least notice of small pox or measles.

We cannot but think it a most extraordinary circumstance, that two diseases, whose infection is so extremely contagious, and especially that of the small pox, (the poison of which adheres to clothes, linen, woollen, cotton, and porous materials, during a long time, and has in this way been conveyed to very distant kingdoms,) that such a disease could have been circumscribed, and its ravages confined for several thousand years to a small corner of the globe, not divided by sea from the rest of Asia, is altogether unaccountable. If it had distilled its venom upon Arabia alone, until the æra of Mahomet, that kingdom from the creation must have had very little or no communication with the rest of its neighbours; and it is one proof that Arabia and its inhabitants had not undergone many revolutions. The intercourse of distant nations was then certainly rare and difficult; but whether the existence of the universe be dated sixty, or (according to the Christian code,) only about six thousand years back in antiquity, it is inexplicably singular that the small pox did not much earlier find a vent from Arabia, and that the disease should be altogether 1200 years unknown to Europe.

Dr. Mead thinks that the small pox was first generated in the hot climate of Ethiopia, and, together with the plague, transplanted thence across the narrow channel of the Red Sea, into the opposite continent, Arabia. This is a weak

conjecture, unsupported by proof or probability. If it had been a disease anciently known in Ethiopia, which no one has proved, there were various opportunities for the infection being carried down the Nile into Nubia and the heart of Egypt, countries bordering upon Ethiopia, and of the remotest antiquity in arts and cultivation.

Sesostris, one of the Egyptian Kings, made himself master of Ethiopia; he also conquered Palestine and Scythia. On the other hand, Sabacon, one of the Ethiopian Kings, is said to have conquered the latter country, and to have reigned over it fifty years. The Queen of Sheba, who came to visit Solomon at Jerusalem 1000 years before Christ, is generally thought to have travelled from Ethiopia or Arabia. Cambyfes, after subduing Egypt, sent ambassadors, or rather spies, into Ethiopia, and with his army sailed up considerably beyond Thebes. A scarcity of provisions, it is true, obliged him to return back without penetrating across the deserts, but he conquered some of the Ethiopian provinces bordering upon Egypt.

When Herodotus the Greek, and the father of history, made the tour of Egypt, he was informed that several of the natives had travelled into the heart of Ethiopia.

That the small pox should not have burst over the boundaries of Arabia until the irruption of Mahomet, is marvellous and inexplicable. The northern Arabian Princes had waged war with the Egyptians, the Persians, and the Kings of Assyria. Cyrus, Cambyfes, and afterwards Alexander the Great, reduced some of the northern Arabian provinces to a temporary subjection. In the reign of Augustus, and the epoch of Christianity, before Celsus wrote, and one century and a half before Galen, Arabia to the north was subjected to Rome. Augustus's Generals penetrated even into Arabia Felix, and into Ethiopia. In the succeeding, or second century, the fleets of Trajan ravaged the coasts of Arabia, bordering on the Red Sea. In this Emperor's reign several of the northern provinces were tributary to Rome. Besides, the Romans, in the height of their glory, and after the conquest of Egypt, carried on a considerable trade with Arabia and India. One hundred and twenty vessels sailed annually down the Red Sea, traversed

traversed the Arabian coasts, and arriving at the Malabar shores in India, and the island of Ceylon, returned loaded with cinnamon, pepper, ginger, silk, pearls, and diamonds. Mecca too stands on the borders of the Red Sea. Throughout all this intercourse, how happened it that variolous infection was not dispersed over any other country.

On whatever side we cast our eyes, to explore the cankered embryo of the small pox and measles, we wander through a labyrinth of surmises and conjectures. Let us now direct our inquiries and researches to India.

Mr. Holwell, a gentleman of respectable rank and character in the English Company's service, and who resided great part of his life in India, (Indo-fan,) published, some years ago, a very sensible treatise on the practice of inoculation, and the medical treatment of inoculated small pox in that country. It is believed, says he, in India, that the small pox raged there time immemorial, and that the Bramins or Priests have, time out of mind, practised inoculation. In confirmation of this, he quotes the *Gentoo* code of laws and their scripture, which, as they say, has been now promulgated at least 3370 years by their original lawgiver Brama. In this code there is a form of prayers and service instituted to be offered up to the *Goddeſs of Spots*, a supposed female divinity. These ceremonies and religious practices are still faithfully observed during the continuance of the small pox, measles, and other epidemical diseases accompanied with eruptions on the skin. And certain it is that no people upon earth have, through a revolution of ages, adhered so scrupulously and uniformly to the established ceremonies and institutions of their ancient legislator as the East Indians.

Suspensions and difficulties still start up in our progress to evolve this, not only curious, but interesting subject, from obscurity. In the first place, chronology, which depends upon oral tradition, is not to be received without many doubts and scruples. The *Goddeſs of Spots* is also a vague term; the spots might signify any eruptive or cutaneous disease. Mr. Holwell says, that inoculation in India is a practice, the origin of which is too remote to be traced back. This likewise probably

rests upon the imperfect and dubious records of tradition.

The Turks again ascribe the origin of the practice to Circassia, one of the Asiatic provinces of Turkey, where its antiquity is not ascertained by any written memorials. Inquiry hitherto has been pushed no further back; but perhaps it is to India that Europe is originally indebted for this important discovery, through the medium of the Circassians.

None of the Arabian physicians, who wrote in the ninth and tenth centuries, make any mention of inoculation. Had variolous poison been transported from India to Arabia, the physicians of the latter nation could not have remained ignorant of a practice, according to Indian tradition, so universal and ancient, and attended with such happy consequences. At least, we may fairly presume that the Arabian writers would not have observed a profound silence upon inoculation, had they heard of its use in any part of the world.

The question therefore remains to be determined, whether the small pox and measles were first engendered in the climates of Arabia or India? or whether both countries did not give birth to those scourges of the human race? for to derive them from the burning sands of Ethiopia is mere romance. We know that the variolous disease is not bred in the human frame, but that it is propagated from one to another by contagion. America, neither in the cold nor torrid regions, had ever known it until it was carried thither by Europeans.

Supposing, for a moment, that small pox and inoculation were as ancient in India as the Bramins and Mr. Holwell assert, we are extremely puzzled to conceive how the disease could have raged from the time of Brama, above 2000 years, without ever being heard of in Europe, or ever crossing over into Persia: there was no sea, nor obstacle to prevent the communications between the two contiguous nations; and the Kings of Persia possessed a small portion of India. Much of Asia, says Herodotus, was discovered in the reign of Darius: he sent ships, which failed down the river Indus into the Indian Ocean; and, we are assured, collected a larger annual tribute from the different parts of India subject to the crown of Persia, than of any other of the

the twenty great satrapies, or governments, into which he divided his immense empire. Alexander afterwards conquered some of its northern provinces, and failed down the whole course of the Indus with a large army.

Let us now carry our inquiry to the extremity of Asia, and search for further information respecting the small pox and inoculation amongst a nation which disputes antiquity and chronology with the Egyptians.

In the *Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses*, written in the present century, we are informed, by a missionary Jesuit then residing at Pekin, the capital of China, that inoculation had been practised there from about the middle only of the last century. The method was, to wrap up in cotton some of the scabs which had fallen off from the variolous pustules, and by putting small pledges of these up the nostrils; in that way, in the course of a few days, communicating the artificial disease. How ancient the disease itself is in China cannot be determined.

In 1520 the infection was carried into Mexico by a negro slave of Spain; when half of those infected died of the distemper. In 1588 it was carried into Persia, and still later into Paraguay; where it has committed such inexorable carnage among the unseasoned natives, as had well nigh depopulated that continent.

Europe and America were but lately supplied with the only safe and defensive shield, worthy of divine original, against this inveterate enemy. Their earliest information of inoculation, and its utility in surprisingly diminishing the mortality of small pox, was from Emanuel Timoni, a Greek physician, in a letter to Dr. Woodward, and dated at Constantinople, 1713. In 1715, in another epistle from the same author to the Royal Society of London, he says, that forty years before the above date, inoculation had been introduced into the capital of Turkey, from two of the Asiatic provinces bordering on the Caspian Sea, Circassia and Georgia. Kennedy, an English surgeon, an eyewitness of the success of inoculation in Turkey, published, the same year, some observations on the subject. Pylarini's account of inoculation at Constantinople, where he then practised medicine, was published at Venice, 1715; in which year several thousands

were inoculated in the Turkish capital. In Greece, and the adjacent island of Candia, it had been a practice during one or two centuries earlier. At Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and other provinces of Africa subject to Turkey, it was likewise known, and had extended so far south on the African continent as the river Senegal. Probably the practice was first carried to those countries by the provincial soldiers sent from Circassia to the remote garrisons.

Besides the security afforded by inoculation, we learn that the Circassians and Georgians were induced to this practice by an additional and powerful motive, avarice, in order to preserve the beauty of their female children, and to sell them at higher prices to the rich Turks and Persians as mistresses. The variolous matter they transferred by a small scratch made in different parts of the body with a needle, whose point had been previously dipped into a ripe pustule, or into a nut-shell full of variolous infection.

In 1717, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, the elegant letter writer, and wife to the English Ambassador at Constantinople, had her son inoculated in that capital, by Maitland, an English surgeon.

The Latin letters of Timoni were read by the learned in England; but were supposed to recommend rather an ingenious method of propagating infection than the means of restraining its violence. But Dr. Cotton Mather, of Boston, in New England, thought more of them. During the prevalence of the small pox in that metropolis in the year 1721, he translated several paragraphs from these letters, sent them to the physicians in the neighbourhood, and humanely requested their attention to a circumstance which seemed to promise an alteration of the raging and extremely fatal distemper. No one had sufficient fortitude to carry it into execution but Dr. Boylston. He began the practice in his own family, and inoculated some of his children and servants. The experiment succeeded happily, and realized his hopes. Notwithstanding the opposition made against him, and the mode of transferring the disease, he had an opportunity afterwards to enlarge the practice, and inoculated in Boston, and the neighbourhood.

neighbouring towns, two hundred and forty-seven persons the same year, and beginning of the next; thirty-nine were inoculated by Dr. Raby and Thompson in Roxbury and Cambridge, in the whole amounting to two hundred and eighty-six, of which number no more than six died. This demonstrated the utility of the practice beyond dispute, and tended to introduce it into Europe also*.

In 1721, Dr. Mead and Mr. Maitland made the experiment upon seven condemned criminals in Newgate, all of whom by that means obtained a pardon from the King, and recovered †.

On Lady Montagu's return to England in 1722, her young daughter was inoculated by a slight incision on each arm. (Timoni had substituted this simple method of conveying the artificial disease.) A few months after the Princess Royal, and some others of the Royal Family, were inoculated.

Fears and strong prejudices almost universally prevailed against a practice so novel. Several physicians wrote against it. They condemned it as a hazardous experiment, as tending to multiply infection, and, as they agreed, the number of deaths. They also alleged, that in the small portion of virulose poison, inveterate hereditary diseases might be communicated. Many divines and foolish bigots, inflamed with a mistaken zeal, preached against the practice as impious, and an insult to the divine decrees; they exclaimed, that it bore a stronger resemblance to magic than to physic; and, to crown this fiery rhapsody, that the devil had inoculated Job. Others, with ignorant effrontery, asserted, that it would not prevent the attack of the natural disease. A variety of objections and falsehoods were invented to depreciate this important discovery. In 1723 a considerable mortality happened in London by small pox, which the opponents ascribed to inoculation; but Dr. Jurin, its fostering patron, proved that the mortality by this disease was in January and February, and that no person was inoculated before the 27th of March, and then a very small

number. The severity of this natural epidemic notwithstanding contributed, with the causes before mentioned, to increase the public disgust in England, and bring inoculation there into discredit. In 1738 it was revived again in England and America. Of two thousand inoculated in the former place in the counties of Suffolk and Hampshire, but two died. Middleton inoculated eight hundred, and lost but one. Other inoculators lost but one out of three and four hundred. Ranby inoculated 1000, and without one blank. Of 1000 inoculated at all ages, in one province in North America, South Carolina, and in the most unfavourable season, during the sultry heats of June, July, and August, but eight died.

In the island of St. Kitt's, in the West Indies, of 300 negroes inoculated not one died.

In 1746 a small charitable hospital was erected at Pancras, in the environs of London, for the double purpose of inoculation, and to receive, during their sickness, persons of indigent circumstances who should be seized with natural small pox. Of 1800 inoculated in this hospital in the course of several years, but eight died. And, at another period, of 496 but one was lost. In 1759 the numbers inoculated at Pancras were 593, and many of those adults, yet but one died*.

In 1748 inoculation was introduced into Amsterdam by Dr. Fronchin, who began the experiments upon his own son; and before 1754 it was adopted in several other towns in Holland.

In 1754 a malignant small pox was committing severe ravages in the ecclesiastical state of Italy; and in this alarming extremity several mothers, trembling at the impending destruction of their whole family from the uncommon mortality of the natural epidemic, inoculated their children when sleeping, and with the desired success.

At Leghorn, where some English families were settled, it had been a few years earlier in use.

* The Suttons, by their own computation, inoculated throughout London, and many parts of England, about 40,000, and did not lose 100.

In Pennsylvania, and other provinces of North America, of 8000 inoculated only nineteen died, or one of 467.

* See Boylston's Historical Account, *passim*.

† See Maitland's Account of the Successes of terminating the Small Pox.

Haller and Tissot, near the same time, laboured strenuously to introduce the practice into Switzerland. On the other hand, de Haen, of Vienna, and physician to the Royal Family, wrote impetuously against inoculation, but was ably replied to by Tissot. Some years after Dr. Gatti, a professor of medicine in the university of Pisa, in Italy, inoculated 1000, and without a single mis carriage.

In 1723 a few physicians and patriots in France had proposed to introduce inoculation into that kingdom; and nine theological Doctors of Sorbonne, who were consulted upon the occasion, declared in favour of the experiment. Of these humane efforts one Dr. Hecquet, a foe to all modern innovations in medicine, and an impetuous partisan, declared his disapprobation. The royal censor, or reviewer, also stamped this conceited trash of Hecquet's with the seal of authoritative ignorance, and conspired with him in the condemnation of inoculation. Jurin's essays were not translated nor published in Paris before 1725, and then they were accompanied with the comments and invectives of his fiery opponent, the notorious Wagstaaf. From 1724 until 1752 no person in the medical profession in France wrote upon inoculation. Throughout that long period it slept in profound oblivion, when the English publications and enlarged experience of inoculators were revived, and exposed to view as recommendations of the practice. And in 1754 the public attention was farther awakened by M. Condamine's excellent papers read before the Academy of Sciences in vindication of inoculation. In 1755 and 6, a few of the Nobility were inoculated at Paris. Numerous pens in that kingdom were then waging war in defence and proscription of this novel experiment. At the end of four years M. Condamine could collect a list of 200 persons only inoculated throughout all parts of France. So precarious was its establishment for many years, that at one time inoculation was interdicted in Paris by an order of the Parliament, and was tolerated only in the suburbs.

In 1755 Mr. Shultz returned to Stockholm from London, where he had been sent by order of the Swedish Court to inquire into the success and mode of inoculation, particularly at the inoculating hospital; and in that

year a small building for a similar purpose was erected in Stockholm. Of 1200 inoculated in Sweden before the year 1764, not one died. Denmark adopted the practice about the same time with Sweden.

What little progress inoculation may of late years have made in Poland and Russia, or in the two southern kingdoms of Europe, Spain and Portugal, we have not good information.

ACCOUNT of FRANCIS BLACKBURNE,
M.A. RECTOR of RICHMOND, and
ARCHDEACON of CLEVELAND.

By his SON.

FRANCIS BLACKBURNE was born at Richmond, in Yorkshire, June 9, 1705. At the age of seventeen he was admitted Pensioner of Catherine Hall, Cambridge. His attachment to the principles of civil and ecclesiastical liberty rendered him obnoxious to his superiors, and occasioned the loss of a fellowship for which he was a candidate. On this subject, in writing to a friend more than forty years after the event, he says, "A certain person (meaning himself) indeed owes his principles to a very accidental word of advice given him at seventeen, by a worthy old lay gentleman, who said, 'Young man, let the first book thou readest at Cambridge be Locke on Government.' It was accordingly the first book that person bought; and he improved so much by it, that he lost a Fellowship by a speech on the 5th of November; and having bread to eat, by the care and industry of a grandfather, would be the most inexcusable man upon earth, should he ever regret that, and some other losses of the same sort." In the year 1739, Mr. B. was ordained by Dr. Gooch, Bishop of Norwich, at Ely Chapel, Holborn, and in a short time afterwards he was inducted into the rectory of Richmond. Here he resided constantly for forty years, during which he composed all the pieces contained in the volumes lately published, besides a multitude of smaller ones, some of which are collected in three volumes, 12mo., published in 1774, and entitled "A Collection of Letters and Essays in Favour of Public Liberty, &c." In the year 1744 he married Mrs. Elsworth, by whom he had several children; one of them the editor of his works. In the year 1784,

Mr. B.'s eye-sight entirely failed him for all the purposes of reading and writing; but his patience, resignation, and cheerfulness, never forsook him; and on the 7th of August, 1787, he closed a long and highly important and useful scene of studious, regular, and religious life, with the sentiments of the amiable Erasmus and the benevolent Jortin, "I have had enough of every thing in this world," without a groan; and as he sat in his chair, he literally fell asleep, in the humble hope of a blessed resurrection to a better world. It was but a very few weeks before his death that he attended, as Archdeacon, his thirty-eighth annual visitation in Cleveland; for which purpose he had prepared a charge grounded on the words of Timothy—"To preach the word—to be instant in season, &c." This charge was delivered for him by his eldest son, and was heard with all the attention and respect which venerable years, and an useful and indefatigable life spent in the cause of virtue, naturally inspire.

It appears that Mr. Blackburne, who disapproved of many things in the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and whose income, as a beneficed Clergyman, never exceeded the sum of 150*l.* per annum, nevertheless refused, from principle, a situation among the dissenters.

"Thus, then," says his biographer, "the offer of a station of the first eminence and celebrity among the non-conformists, with a revenue of at least 400*l.* a-year, was rejected by a man, who, at all times, held out the right hand of fellowship to a Protestant dissenter, and who, in the situation proposed, would certainly have been relieved from some grievances in the exercise of his Christian liberty, which the national establishment imposed upon him. And such, then, was the pure and disinterested attachment of Archdeacon Blackburne to the Church of England; such his affectionate and peculiar zeal for her best interests; and such his claim to be ranked with the most faithful of her servants, if she be desirous to become more and more what she affects to be thought, a gospel institution established by law for the edification of a Christian people."

Mr. Blackburne's attachment to the principles of civil and religious liberty, as it commenced at a very early age, so it continued to the very latest period of

his life, unabated on every honest occasion which he could embrace of serving that cause, either by his pen or by his personal influence. His own account, in his Memoirs, of the rise of that attachment we have been happy enough to illustrate by some curious anecdotes from his private letters, which certainly present, as it hath been well remarked, a striking instance of the effect of single circumstances in sometimes giving a direction to the whole of future life.

Some of Mr. Blackburne's more peculiar and characteristic opinions as a divine, we are inclined to believe, may be traced to his early intimacy and correspondence with his learned and excellent friend Edmund Law. With the translator of Archbishop King's Essay on the Origin of Evil, he had learned to reject Dr. Clark's Theory of the Eternal Relations and Fitnesses of Things; and along with that his demonstration *a priori* of the moral attributes of God. The inquiries arising from speculations like these, Mr. Blackburne appears at one time to have pursued with the most serious and diligent application of all the powers of his mind; and the conviction resulting from the whole we find thus expressed in his own strong language, in a letter to a friend: "It is impossible there should be any religion in the world without positive declarations of the divine will, and actual information, by prophecy or otherwise, concerning the divine nature and perfections."

The general doctrine of Dr. Law's celebrated Appendix on the Meaning of the Term Soul, and on the State of Death described in the Scriptures, Mr. B. had certainly adopted several years before that Appendix appeared. But it is equally certain, that for many years after his first settlement at Richmond, he had held a regular correspondence, as well as enjoyed frequent opportunities of conversation, with Dr. Law, on that and other topics of religious concern.

The real importance of the controversy on the sleep of the soul, and the support which the unscriptural notions of its natural immortality and separate existence after death afford to deism and popery, Mr. Blackburne has very ably shown in the prefatory discourse to his historical view. That discourse, indeed, is written in such

an animated strain of argument, and exhibits such a forcible plea for the freedom of religious inquiry, as beneficial to the interests of truth in other departments of literature and science, that whoever wishes to appreciate the use and importance of theological controversy in general, as well as of the particular controversy occasioned by Dr. Law's Appendix, will find himself amply rewarded for the time and attention bestowed on the perusal of that very instructive and entertaining essay.

Without ever taking an active part in the disputes which in his time agitated, and are still agitating, the Church of England, on the article of Predestination, it is certain that Mr. B. was, in the general sentiments of his creed, what he more than once declared himself to be, a moderate Calvinist; and his writings place it beyond a doubt, that he believed himself so much more a Protestant for being so. His Calvinism, however, was of the largest and most liberal cast. This will be easily understood from what he thought of the great work of David Hartley on Man—"a book," writes Mr. B. to a friend, in 1750, "to which, if I am not exceedingly mistaken, Christianity is, or will be, more beholden than to all the books besides of the two last centuries. But he has joined necessity and religion together.—What of that? Ask the Church of England in her Articles."

While engaged in the controversial field, and maintaining what he believed to be the cause of truth and liberty, Mr. Blackburne, like his admired Luther, pursued his adversary often with vehemence, and sometimes with asperity of attack: and when either rank or eminence in the object of his animadversions was likely to lend a sanction to prejudice and superstition, or to give an imposing air to the encroachments of human authority in matters of religion, no writer ever more intrepidly encountered odium, by exposing error and bigotry if it were even found, where many good and gentle natures will hardly allow it to be looked for, under the lawn and the mitre. Yet, doubtless, in the execution of so critical an office, the most acute and honest judgment might at times fail in discernment, or carry severity too far. To say, therefore, that Mr. Blackburne never passed an

unjust censure, or harboured an unworthy dislike as a polemic, would be to suppose that he was perfect in the most difficult of all tasks—the task of inquiring into the justness of argument, the integrity of motives, and the rectitude of conduct of other men like himself.

Of all this, in his last years, especially when he had retired from the business of controversy, and looked back on the scene which he had quitted for ever, Mr. Blackburne was duly sensible; and one day, a few weeks before his death, conversing with a Lady then resident at Richmond, one of the most amiable and excellent of her sex, he acknowledged, with great earnestness, that some things which he had written and published in the course of his life he was afraid might have been too warmly or too hastily advanced. Yet no scholar, perhaps, was ever more industrious and indefatigable in the investigation both of facts and of arguments, or less precipitate in delivering his researches to the public, than Archdeacon Blackburne.

Nor did mere difference of opinion, even on points of the highest political and religious consequence, or on speculative topics, where years of study had endeared conviction to him, operate as a bar to his approbation of the merits of his opponent; and he readily acknowledged, and admired, literary talent and scriptural knowledge, or clear and able enforcements of the truths and obligations of religion, as well as personal virtue and eminent piety, in those from whom otherwise he differed widely, and whom, with no little eagerness, he had sometimes opposed.

Mr. Blackburne's cordial and eloquent compliment to the memory of Jortin, to whom, besides some specific disagreements, he was nearly as dissimilar in general characters as Luther to Erasmus, has been more than once repeated. His amanuensis testifies the genuine satisfaction which the reading of Dr. Johnson's Prayers and Meditations appeared to afford his venerable friend; and he well remembers with what delight Mr. Blackburne listened to the sermons of Bishop Sherlock, which he had doubtless often himself perused before; and with what frankness of heart he wished that it had been in his power to be equally useful as a preacher of the doctrines of Christianity.

Amidst the calls of his public station, and the labours of private study, during the most active stages of his life, Mr. Blackburne had been always constant in the regular performance of family devotion and of solitary prayer. The contemplation too of some passage in the Old or New Testament, with the comments of the best early or later critics, was not forgotten in the habitual arrangement of his forenoon. In his latter days, these exercises and meditations, and a course of reading congenial to them, suited particularly well with the sober and serious cast of a mind like his, and with afflictions fast weaning to a better world. Towards the close of his life, retaining strong faculties of memory and intellect, his powers of cheerful and instructive conversation were little diminished by age; or what they had lost, if any thing they had lost, in vigour, was abundantly compensated in that soft mellowness of temper, which, like the mild setting sun of an autumnal evening, gilds the declining day of a wise and virtuous old man.

Such was Francis Blackburne; a believer of Christianity, from the deepest conviction of its truth; a Protestant on the genuine principles of the reformation from popery; a strenuous adversary of superstition and intolerance, and of every corruption of the simplicity or the spirit of the gospel; a zealous promoter of civil liberty; a close and perspicuous reasoner; a keen and energetic writer; an attentive, benevolent, and venerable archdeacon; an elegant and persuasive preacher; a faithful pastor and exemplary guide; of unblemished purity of life; of simple dignity of manners; a sincere and cordial friend; an affectionate husband, and an indulgent father: in short, a just, humane, pious, temperate, and independent man.

His works, lately collected in seven volumes, octavo, contain *THE CONFSSIONAL*, and the controversy occasioned by that celebrated work; together with various tracts in defence of civil and religious liberty and the right of inquiry. Also the controversy concerning an intermediate state and separate existence of the soul between death and the general resurrection.

The SEVEN RINGS of JARCHUS.

An INDIAN FABLE.

By JOSEPH MOSER, Esq.

"Is there any human being so profoundly ignorant," said Ximo, the Bramin, as he was one morning offering his orisons to the rising Sun: "Is there," he repeated, "any human being so profoundly ignorant, though even of the lowest order of the Sodees, as not to have heard of the divine philosopher Jarchus, the child of yon glorious luminary, the immediate descendant of the great principle of truth, which formed all things visible and invisible, and produced Brumha?"

Nine times did the Sage repeat this question before he received any answer; and he might have continued his repetitions, had not his good fortune sent to the bank of the river where he stood upon a rock, a young man of the name of Aca, who resided near the base of the Damasian mountains, who had been some time observing the Sage, and whose ears catching the last of these interrogatories, he was impelled to reply, "I am, O Ximo the learned! (whose wisdom is the theme of renown from the heights of Tauris to the gulf of Ormus, whose fame, for that sublime philosophy which elevates the human mind to the stars, is wafted on the wings of every wind which sweeps this immense peninsula,) that ignorant mortal of whom you seemed to doubt the existence; I have never till this moment heard of Jarchus."

"Never heard of Jarchus?" returned Ximo, with astonishment, "the offspring of light and truth, who had for himself constructed a chair of virgin gold, in which he could elevate his body to the Sutte, the highest sphere, and hold converse with the planets?"

"Never," said Aca: "gold, though a metal that really circulates, is, I believe, only metaphorical in its elevation."

"Ignorant!" exclaimed the philosopher: "Gold, the purest and most sublime of metals, notwithstanding its specific gravity, raises men from the lowest to the highest sphere. I could descant for seven moons upon the power of gold, but that its influence is so obvious. Gold, the legitimate progeny of the Sun, from whom we, philosophically speaking, derive our existence,

spreads through all nature, extends from the depth of chaos to the bright empyrean, the celestial fire, the pure object of the devotion of our Magi, the elevated seat of brilliancy and wisdom. Gold—but I must leave this important theme to descend to Jarchus:—

“Whom you have raised to a sublime height,” said Aca.

“I did this,” replied Ximo, “to show you, in seven instances, how the power of this philosopher became connected with gold and jewels:—”

“Its proper appendages,” said Aca.

“Certainly!” continued Ximo. “Jarchus, seated in his chair above the third region, where he attracted the attention of the philosophers of the West, to whom, enveloped in clouds, he spoke in thunder, received from the hand of *Burmha* Seven Rings.”

“Seven Rings!” said Aca: “Of what were they made?”

“Of gold, to be sure!” returned Ximo: “What else have we been expatiating upon? But although the principal substance of these rings was gold, they had in each of them a gem enclosed, indicative of their several qualities.

“The first displayed a **DIAMOND**, the latent meaning of which denoted brilliancy of ideas, combined with purity of heart.

“The second a **RUBY**, expressive of that warm and animated glow which branches into universal benevolence.

“The third an **EMERALD**, which, in the composure that it exhibits, typifies the mild verdure of eternal spring, and from a happy combination produces the colour of general nature.

“The fourth a **SAPPHIRE**, the cerulean tint of the heavens, gives to the mind the perfect idea of truth.

“To the fifth, which encircled a **TOPAZE**, was believed to appertain the metaphor of caution and sagacity.

“The sixth, a **CHRYSOLITE**, seemed to depict a mind varying with the events of the passing hour, and, cameleon-like, receiving its colours from the influence of the times and seasons.

“The seventh an **AMETHYST**, in the beautiful composition of its first principles, contained simplicity and order; its true emblem was piety, and ultimately dignity.”

“What an elegant set of jewels!” said Aca: “I wish *Burmha* had made me a present of these rings.”

“What would you have done with them?” replied Ximo.

“I would have put them upon seven of my fingers, and so have become at once the possessor of their intrinsic qualities and virtues.”

“Ignorant again!” exclaimed the Sage. “It was not by the omniscient *Burmha* intended that all these virtues and qualities should be possessed by any one mortal. They were designed to become the treasure of nations. Will you hear his decree?”

“Gladly!” said Aca.

“He commanded Jarchus to take those Seven Rings, which contained talismanic properties, and descend to earth, where the fame and importance of his acquisition had already been promulgated. Here he was to bestow these precious gifts to seven virgins, who appeared upon examination best to deserve them: and it was further decreed, that these gems should communicate their virtues to the husbands of the successful applicants, and to their descendants, till time should dissolve itself into eternity.”

“Oh!” cried Aca, “that I had had the good fortune to have met with a virgin possessed of such a wedding-ring as the *Diamond*, or the *Ruby*, or the *Emerald*! I would have carried her to my cottage on the bank of the Ganges, where we would have made the whole country smile around us!”

“Ignorant again!” exclaimed the Sage. “It was not the mere cottage that the two former were intended to adorn, though they have been sometimes known to have been worn by its inhabitants. The latter I hope you already virtually possess. Now listen to the circumstances attendant upon the disposal of these gifts.”

“I will,” returned Aca.

“Jarchus,” continued Ximo, “descended in his golden chair to earth. He alighted in the centre of a plain near the Imperial city of Delhi. A superb temple immediately arose over his head, and he found himself seated in a magnificent hall. In a short time, this place, spacious as it was, was filled with applicants.

“The throne of Jarchus was soon after surrounded by a number of competitors for the *Diamond Ring*.

“The first that approached was a lovely virgin, who, conscious of her attractions, seemed to claim this jewel as a matter of right. The Sage, in his turn,

turn, asked her what pretensions she had to such an especial favour from Burmha? She, without hesitation, replied, *Purity*. The ring was therefore immediately delivered to her: but scarcely had she put it upon her finger, ere she exclaimed, 'This is no diamond! the stone has become as black as jet!'—'It is,' said Jarchus, as he received the ring from her finger, 'a property inherent to it on certain occasions.'—In his hand it instantly recovered its former brilliancy. This applicant departed in evident confusion.

"This ring was successively handed to many other candidates, who tried it on their fingers; but it was not found to fit any, until a girl arrived accompanied by her parents. This virgin, though not supereminently beautiful, had that kind of fascinating modesty in her deportment and looks whose attractions are held to be far superior.

"She had already advanced a few steps towards the throne, when, observing the solemn majesty of the sage Jarchus, the shrunk from his presence, and had she not been restrained by her parents, who almost dragged her forward, would have left the hall.

"The Sage perceiving her diffidence, encouragingly took her hand, and asked her what could induce her to suppose that a diamond ring would render it more attractive?

"That was never the idea of Feta," returned her father. "Her hand, the beauty of which you seem inclined to praise, O wife Jarchus! derives its only attraction from another source. Her hands have both taken their exquisite forms from, and become polished by, exertions; by being the organs and instruments of that ingenuity which enables her to support her parents. In that part of India where we dwell, the province of Kafembazar, silks of the finest texture, and of the most exquisitely beautiful patterns, are wove, and those patterns are many of them formed by the hands of Feta."

"I shall," said the sage Jarchus, (continued Ximo,) 'be no longer at a loss how to dispose of this ring: those hands which so elegantly execute the effusions of mental ingenuity, and so piously apply the emolument arising from their exertions, deserve the diamond, were it a thousand times more valuable. Indeed it has already become so,' said he, addressing the assembly; 'for you will observe, my chil-

dren, that on the finger of Feta it has instantly acquired additional brilliancy.'

"Charming girl!" exclaimed Aca: "She was sure of a good husband."

"The virtues of the ring," added Ximo, "which I have before told you were talismanic, attracted many admirers. The parents of this interesting virgin approved of the address of a youth, the son of a Raja, whom Feta had long loved, though she had smothered the flame in her own bosom: she had not even made her mother her confidante, on account of the great difference of their situations. It is almost unnecessary to say, that happiness attended their union. But I must observe, that the superior brilliancy of their minds, and the purity of their hearts, were of the greatest importance to their country; for while, in the latter instance, they exhibited examples of piety and virtue, which their conditions in life rendered conspicuous, in the former they were led to exertions which stimulated the people to efforts of ingenuity and industry, which, by bettering their condition, rendered piety and virtue more practicable."

"What," said Aca, "became of the Ruby ring?"

"It was," returned Ximo, "by the wisdom of Jarchus, decreed to a Persian Princess, in whose bosom glowed those exalted qualities which its radiance typified. She was married to the Great Mogul; and, influenced by its latent power, they cultivated benevolence universal as their domination."

"I long," said Aca, "to become acquainted with the success of the Emerald. The applicants for the possession of this jewel were unquestionably numerous, as its colour is a favourite with the followers of the prophet Mahomet, who abound in Indostan."

"The candidates who endeavoured to possess this ring, were indeed, as you have suggested, numerous," replied Ximo, "and, for aught I know, there might among them be the votaries of every sect tolerated in India; but Jarchus did not think himself either qualified or empowered to make any religious distinctions. To him it seemed sufficient if the lives of his applicants were virtuous; if they endeavoured to fulfil the duties of the several stations in which they had been placed by the omniscient Burmha, who, when he
created

created the four orders of mankind, also endued each with rational faculties, which informed them to whom homage and adoration were due. The particular mode in which that homage and adoration should be offered he in a considerable degree left to themselves; knowing that piety and religion must form the principal links in the great chain which bound society together. The candidates for the Emerald ring were, as I have observed, numerous; all the young virgins who traversed the plains of Delhi were anxious to possess the emblem of perpetual youth, and to adorn themselves with a jewel which exhibited the spring colour of their fields and forests. A great variety of pretensions were urged. Some founded their claims upon the cultivation of flowers, the gayest children of the spring, the most blooming offspring of nature; others upon being the inhabitants of farms and villages, and busied in preparing the earth for the production of autumnal fruit. These, and a number of other claims arising from the same sources, were allowed by Jarchus, who, at the moment that he was about to select the successful candidate, and to decree the ring, involuntarily suspended his hand and his speech at the approach of Emira, a virgin who had just then entered the hall, in the elegance of whose person and sprightly and beautiful countenance the spring of youth might be said to be indicated. When she advanced to the first step of the throne, she suffered her loose castan of lively green to float unrestrained in the breeze, and displayed a tunic and under-dress of white satin. The years of the sage Jarchus, although they had bleached his locks and beard, could hardly defend his heart from her animated glances. He hesitated while he asked her upon what principle she founded her claim to the Emerald ring?

“ ‘Upon two, divine Jarchus!’ she replied: ‘youth and innocent hilarity.’”

“ ‘Youth,’ returned the Sage, ‘is a property common to every candidate, and innocent hilarity I conceive to be its concomitant. Have you, Emira, no higher pretensions?’”

“ ‘I have,’ she replied; ‘but they are seated in the mind, and therefore it is impossible for me to exhibit them. I do not imagine that the beneficent

Burmha intended this ring as the reward for the cultivation of a garden, or for labouring in the fields; nor, O venerable Sage! for that hilarity which arises from that ebullition of spirits which health and moderate exercise produce, concomitant, as you have observed, to youth, and which generally centre in the possessor. No! what I mean by hilarity is that pleasing internal sensation which blossoms into benignity, that warm effusion of the heart which, from the redundancy of its own spirits, impels us, in a variety of forms, derived from the animating emotions of universal philanthropy, to smooth the brow of care, to meliorate the condition of human life, and by such exertions elevate the spirits of others.’”

“ ‘Lovely Emira!’ exclaimed the Sage, ‘the ring is yours! You well deserve it, and I wish that I could at the same time present to you a youth worthy to be your husband.’”

“ ‘I am much obliged to you, O Jarchus!’ said Emira; ‘but I have already such a youth at hand. To him I shall present the emblem of the mildness and composure of spring, the best emblem that a wife can bestow, and from its influence, and the blessings that it communicates, we shall ardently hope for a series of happiness.’”

“ ‘And a long series of happiness I can promise you,’ returned Jarchus. ‘Your bliss shall continue during your mortal existence, and be to eternity renewed when you meet before the throne of the Dewtah.’”

“ ‘We come now to the Sapphire ring,’ said Aca: ‘there were claimants enough for the symbol of constancy, no doubt.’”

“ ‘There were,’ returned Ximo. ‘It is recorded, that the virgins surrounded the throne of Jarchus when he displayed this ring, and that the possession of it became among them quite an object of contention. Several of the applicants vaunted on this occasion their own constancy to the objects of their affection, and from this circumstance demanded the emblem of truth which he exhibited. But the divine Jarchus endeavoured to explain to them, that the kind of constancy of which they boasted was not the object intended to be thus rewarded.’”

“ ‘No! then what species of sincerity was it the intention of the omnipotent Burmha to reward?’ was asked

by several of the candidates at the same time.

“ ‘If you will singly advance to the foot of the throne, and answer my questions,’ said the Sage, ‘I shall probably be able to inform you.’”

“The virgins, after some little dispute respecting precedence, did as the Philosopher directed.

“To the first that approached his golden chair he said, ‘Athma, or divine spirit, for such from your lovely form and translucent drapery you appear, let me request you to declare to me your opinion of the charms of your sister candidates. Are they not beautiful as imagination has painted the virgins of the celestial choir that furround the diamond throne of the Dewtah?’”

“‘Beautiful!’ she exclaimed with energy: ‘Beautiful! Merciful Burma! You might as well term the black and deformed idols erected in the temple of the false prophet of *Laos* beautiful, or the infernal spirits that sometimes attempt to damp the sacred flames in the caverns of the *Gaur*s, and who in their distortion and darkness of tints are symbols of the vices of mankind, which are tortuous and shun the light. Beautiful indeed! What a fright is the first! How ill-formed the second! The third is as crooked as the *Zukoom*! The fourth as inanimate as the *Tartarian Jos. Tus*. I need not particularize the defects of the rest; they are sufficiently obvious; but I must generally observe, that the eyes of the whole set, those mental indeces, are deficient in brilliancy; their tresses hang straight as the ropes of the vessel that brought me from the border of the lake *Chiamay* down the *Ganges*; their teeth the exact patterns of the brown shells found in the sands of *Tipra*; their features flattened like those of the inhabitants of the *Tonquene* Mountains; their * * * but I believe I have said enough.’”

“‘You have!’ returned *Jarchus*.

“‘You perfectly understand me?’”

“‘Perfectly! Withdraw a few steps until I have spoken to the other candidates. I shall then decree the ring.’”

“‘To me, of course!’ said the *Virgin*.

“*Jarchus*,” continued *Ximo*, “for some minutes contemplated the assembly of maidens, but could not find amongst them a black or deformed idol, nor any traces of the distortion of the infernal spirits, which he had by his last examinant been taught to ex-

pect. He therefore called them separately to his throne, and privately questioned them. They were all of the same opinion with respect to the beauty of their competitors; and the Sage had listened to falsehood and misrepresentation, until, disgusted with their duplicity, he was about to dismiss them; and by the golden thread which was suspended from the sky return the *Sapphire ring* again to the *Dewtah*, with an intimation that this jewel, set in the purest of metals, and of the colour of the heavens, where truth eternally resides, could only there find a congenial possessor, when a female, whom he had not till that time observed, stood before him, and, with a diffidence which heightened her personal attractions, seemed to supplicate the donation of the ring.

“‘Other virgins,’ exclaimed *Jarchus*, ‘were beautiful; but thou art beauty itself! What is thy name?’”

“‘*Aximira*,’ she replied.

“‘Have you observed the maidens that are, with yourself, competitors upon this occasion?’”

“‘Closely!’ said *Aximira*.

“‘I am almost afraid, O lovely *Virgin*!’ continued *Jarchus*, ‘to ask your opinion of their persons.’”

“‘Why? I will give it correctly; I have neither envy nor jealousy in my bosom.’”

“‘Then I do not wonder at its celestial loveliness. What do you think of the first?’”

“‘That her charms, which every one must allow are most strikingly brilliant, would shine with still superior lustre, were they not a little shaded by comparison.’”

“‘Observe the second.’”

“‘Ah! What an elegant form! The third seems as straight and exquisitely proportioned as the *cedar* of *Asam*! What enchanting animation distinguishes the fourth! How beautiful is their hair, waving and winding in wanton luxuriance like the foliage of the *plaf*s, their teeth white and vivid as the pearls of *Ormus*!’”

“‘Hold! O lovely *Aximira*! while I inquire if this is your real opinion of your rivals?’”

“‘Certainly it is! It must be the opinion of every one who beholds them.’”

“‘Here you are mistaken,’ returned the Sage; ‘for to me they have

have painted each other as frights, horrid, haggard, and deformed.'

" 'The deformity to which they allude,' she replied, 'from its not exhibiting any external symptoms, I should suppose resided in the mind. This, probably, the talismanic properties of the ring would correct.'

" 'It must,' exclaimed Jarchus, 'be by example then, O lovely and sincere Aximira! therefore I present this ring, the very emblem of truth, to you, under whose influence it appears that you have already acted. You have, I suppose, a lover?'

" 'I have; he will be charmed with the possession of this ring.'

" 'Is he here?'

" 'No; I wish he were. He is now upon duty in the fleet of our beloved Monarch.'

" 'A sailor?'

" 'Yes,' returned Aximira; 'in whose bosom constancy and truth are inherent qualities. I shall preserve this ring as his dearest treasure while absent, and present it to him as an emblem of his virtues when he returns.'

" A murmur of disapprobation pervaded the circle of the disappointed sisterhood, which subsided into astonishment on the part of Jarchus when the unsuccessful virgins declared themselves again candidates for the possession of the Topaze ring."

" They conceived it," said Aca, "to be the symbol of envy and jealousy."

" They certainly did so, friend Aca," said Ximo; "but they shrunk from the presence of the divine Jarchus, when he had explained to them, that those vices, which even the all-pervading Burmha could hardly have supposed to have been in so great a degree the inmates of bosoms so beautiful, could be obvious only to the great principle of truth, whose dictates they had abandoned."

" The colour of this ring," said the Philosopher, "only indicates sagacity and caution."

" I wonder who became the possessor of this jewel?" cried Aca.

" A virgin of the name of Zelebris," continued Ximo, "who came from Kenncroof, where the King of Siam keeps his court, for the purpose of claiming it."

" What," asked Aca, "were her pretensions?"

" The very virtues which it typified," returned Ximo. "Zelebris, who had attained more years than any of the other candidates, had repressed the advances of a number of lovers, from motives which did her honour. Situated in the bosom of a Court, she had a sagacity still superior to that for which the Siamese are distinguished. The transactions that continually occurred enabled her to develop the intricacies of the human heart. Being immensely rich, and discriminating the motives from which the addresses and adorations that were every day paid to her in a considerable degree emanated, she was, by her superior understanding, armed with caution sufficient to enable her to shrink from them."

" Then," said Aca, "she had the less occasion for the ring."

" True, friend Aca," continued Ximo; "but you know that it is written in the *Beids*, that mortals are the more apt to use caution, the less there is occasion for it; though I rather think, that as from the lapse of time the fortress becomes weaker, the garrison should be proportionably strengthened."

" So," added Aca, "poor Zelebris died unmarried?"

" You are mistaken," returned Ximo: "the same which attached to the possession of the Topaze ring, which is of a colour deemed Imperial by our neighbours the Chinese, occasioned her to obtain the hand of the *Mahaomma* rat, who has the honour to sit in the presence of the King, and is first Minister of Siam; a Courtier who, sagacious and cautious as herself, had remained till past the middle age a bachelor. From this union the happiness of the Siamese may be dated. I could for hours praise the wisdom of the system by which they are governed, but that it is already well known to you."

" It is," said Aca. "The disposal of the Chrysolite ring, I presume, gave to the wise Jarchus more trouble than that of all the others?"

" Just the reverse!" returned Ximo. "This curious stone, which borrowed its various colours from the reflection and refraction of the different lights in which it was displayed, seemed a true emblem of the great variety of persons, sects, castes, and dispositions, of the inhabitants of this vast peninsula of India. The claimants for it were unquestionably

ably numerous; therefore, as their merits and pretensions were nearly equal, it was decreed by Jarchus, that it should be hung upon the breast-plate of *Sommon*, who, though now in the eighth heaven, has permitted his image to be erected in the public *treasury*. He further decreed, that every one who had pretensions should, however diffident, if by fair means they endeavoured to possess themselves of the favour of the god, receive an *impression* which would appear an exact copy of the valuable original, and which, subject to the influence of all its *changes* and *variations*, would in most instances enable them to attain the gems whose colours it reflected; or when, as it hung to their bosoms, it exhibited a fable tint, and seemed converted to *jet*, it would, in that omen, indicate to them, that the objects which they had been so long and so sedulously anxious to attain, were changed to another, which, turning the pursuer, was inevitable, and certain to overtake them.

“The seventh Ring, the polished gold of which enclosed an Amethyst,” continued Ximo, “was eagerly solicited by the higher order of females. The daughters of the Rajas, Omrahs, Nabobs, and Ministers of State, surrounded the throne of Jarchus. In the course of his examination, he had occasion to discover in these young ladies, that they had not been educated exactly in the manner in which he wished the possessor of this ring to have been educated. He observed, that, from the influence of fashion, dissipation had become too prevalent in the dominions of the Great Mogul. They smiled when he spoke of simplicity, which they insisted could only mean simplicity of dress. Order and piety too frequently interfered with engagements, but to dignity they were all devoted. After much consideration on the part of Jarchus, he decreed the possession of this ring to a young maiden from the kingdom of Boutan, who had fed her flock on the banks of the lake of Elephants, who had been remarkable for her skill in domestic arrangements, and for her filial piety. The acquisition of such a jewel rendered the hand which it adorned a most desirable object. From a train of numerous suitors she chose for her husband a young citizen of Delhi; who, influenced by her example, and from the latent property of the ring possessing those virtues of

which it was the emblem, in process of time attained the dignity to which it pointed, having, by gradual steps, ascended to the post of Grand Vizier to the Sultan of the Indies.”

“What,” said Aca, “became of Jarchus when he had disposed of all his rings?”

“The Spirit Sefi descended from the clouds,” continued Ximo, “and thus addressed him: ‘Hail! most wise and venerable Jarchus, father of moral philosophy, which is the true basis of piety and virtue! thy labours are acceptable to the omnipotent Burmha! Thou hast, through the medium of gold, that universal magnet, planted in the bosoms of the human race the seeds of purity, benevolence, mildness, truth, sagacity, diffidence, order, and piety. These are the jewels bestowed from him by you upon mankind. May they for ever remain unfulfilled! but the care of preserving them in their pristine brilliancy must be left to their possessors. Fate has decreed to them the means. The manner in which these shall be exerted must be left to their discretion. If they use their best endeavours to cultivate those virtues which he has so liberally bestowed, they will, at the termination of their mortal existence, be rewarded with a chrystal seat near his throne: if, on the contrary, they suffer the virtues which those rings have infused to remain dormant in their minds, they will finally descend to the terrific regions, and be condemned to never-ceasing toil in mines far deeper than those whence these jewels were extracted.’”

“At this instant a peal of thunder seemed to rend the heavens. The stature of Sefi appeared to extend until his head touched the roof of the temple. The golden roof of the temple melted into air; its glittering walls sunk into the earth. Numerous voices exclaimed, ‘The mission of Jarchus is fulfilled!’—‘The mission of Jarchus is fulfilled!’ was reverberated along the river and through the vallies. The Spirit Sefi was no longer visible; his incorporeality had assimilated with the atmosphere. When the storm had abated, Jarchus, the divine Jarchus, pronounced a benediction upon the people. His golden chair instantly mounted again to the celestial region, where he now has become an object of our devotion, and where he continually is employed in transmitting our prayers

to the omnipotent Burmha for mercy, and our thanks for blessings bestowed upon this his chosen nation."

ON TRUE BEAUTY.

INQUIRING with myself wherein true beauty consists, and how it may be attained, the best account I could find for it was true virtue. I know this will appear strange to some; but I am not here to enter into metaphysical disputes or criticisms on other people; I appeal to nature, and shall proceed to deliver my opinion.

When all the faculties of the soul harmoniously conspire in their several operations in due proportion to their nature, without jarring and interrupting one another, then the mind is serene, and the person is virtuous and happy. The outward form, like an instrument tuned in concord, presents to the eye an image of this internal harmony. The face never is a false glass, but through artifice and bad habits.

What is it in external forms that excites in us the idea of beauty, but the harmony and delicate proportions observed in the arrangement of certain particles of matter? But as the soul arranges and moves all matter, those harmonies and delicacies of proportion never could take place under the influence of an unharmonious mind.

How amiable are the characters of children! and there are few of them come so far of age as to have their features distinctly marked but who appear pretty; and yet gradually as they grow up, we often see their muscles convulsed by passions; their features turn coarser and stronger; and then their beauty flies.

There is a great deal of beauty owing to the happiness of birth: as, for example, where the father and mother have been well assorted and lived a temperate life, in peace and mutual love; in such a case, the children are fresh and vigorous, yet the flow of their blood and animal spirits is not irregular; they naturally are more disposed to a life of tranquillity and virtue, which, as it does not ruffle the mind, the face, its image, is more serene.

I would make allowances for the small pox and other accidents of sickness, or the cares and distresses of life, that imprint themselves upon the face. Some of these rather confirm than con-

tradict our theory; and at any rate they are like whirlwinds, inundations, earthquakes, and other extraordinary calamities, against which no provision can be made in the ordinary course of human affairs. There are, however, many distresses which impair beauty, for which people have themselves to blame, such as the hysterical disease. This indeed chiefly arises from some unfortunate accident or shock to the tender female constitution; but frequently also from sloth and idleness, and a romantic imagination, where there has been no useful business to keep the mind employed, and proper exercise for the health of the body. The laws of nature are inflexible; the transgression of them always proves its own punishment.

Reading books of extravagant poetry raises corresponding tumults in the mind, as they paint all the passions immoderate. Tragedies, such as they frequently are, books of romantic love, and, which is fifty times worse, books of romantic intrigues, all tend to disturb the breast of the tender fair-one. As their imaginations are more lively than ours, they are more apt to receive wrong impressions, and have their taste corrupted. Thus the unfortunate maid pines inwardly from a wounded imagination, and her corroded beauty falls a victim to her folly.

It is the hardest task in the world to form the heart to goodness; an early and prudent application to the tender minds bids fairest for success; but that care must be perpetual, and you must keep from them every thing that would counteract your good designs. Your own example should be extremely exact and regular. Nothing more becomes the human kind than piety, and nothing is a better assistant and a guardian to virtue. Your servants should be chosen with the greatest care; you would scruple to trust them with your purse, and you daily trust them with a treasure infinitely more valuable, the forming of the characters and inclinations of your children. Join to these a constant employment in some useful business, and moderation in diet and in sleep.

I may observe here, that some parents hurt their children by unreasonable and unbounded indulgence; others by too much harshness and severity. Whatever wrong cast is given to the mind by erroneous education, or other acci-

dent, the face receives the impression of it, as wax does from the seal.

According to the different characters and complexions of people, the wise and good author of Nature has constituted various kinds of beauty, which strike various corresponding tastes. As there is scarce a complexion of mind, but what, under proper restrictions and correctives, you will find agreeable; there seems, in like manner, scarcely a complexion of face which will not strike and please some particular taste: if the inward form of mind is sound and good, and where those features were preserved fresh in that economy and arrangement in which they are originally placed, beauty is diffused over all the universe with unbounded munificence, and diversified innumerable ways: and you will rarely observe any great defect of beauty which is not owing to perversion of the economy of nature, through the pride, affectation, and other follies of mankind.

How pleasing does the countenance appear when the mind is cheerful and serene! and how frightful when ruffled by the storms of passion! A learned anatomist has described what muscles of the face are convulsed by different passions, to which we refer. But there would be no end to the arguments and examples that might be given to prove that beauty is inseparable from virtue. I dare say there are few who cannot recall to their memory several living instances of this. I shall only mention the amiable Lucinda; every one who saw her loved her; prudence, sweetness, modesty, shone forth in her behaviour; in private life she was always busy in some useful or elegant employment, and left no idle time for tumultuous passions to prey upon her virgin beauty. Happy was the man who made her his wife! happy the children who call her mother!

Even old people of worthy characters have in their appearance something that strikes and pleases you, though you are unacquainted with them, on account of that decency and dignity of manners which virtue and goodness inspire. It may be objected, that we often see very beautiful persons extremely wicked; but I ask, whether or not those very features would appear incomparably more beautiful if the person had been good? I ask, whether or not we feel more than ordinary pain in seeing such forms? This pain arises

from observing an association of contrarieties. We imagine that here nature intended a beautiful mind and elegant form, but they are both perverted.

We have said, it is the hardest task in the world to form the heart to goodness, and perhaps it is still harder to persevere in those paths, on account of the temptations of life, and the frailty of human nature. Hence arise many exceptions to the general theory, though they can never contradict the manifest indications of the original good intentions of nature in those apparently beautiful forms, where vice and wickedness, like robbers or wild beasts, have destroyed the original inhabitants, and taken possession of the dwelling by violence.

But these false appearances of beauty do not impose on every one. Ulysses found out Creteia's character at the first sight. Fie, fie upon her, there's language in her eye, her cheek, her lip: nay, her foot speaks, her wanton spirits look out at every joint and motion of her body, &c. Such also are the unfortunate wretches of common fame, lost to the sense of modesty and virtue; like the Medusa fabled by the poets of old, who had been once extremely beautiful, but after she was debauched, there grew snakes in her hair, and she turned every one who looked upon her into stone.

From such examples we may see the divine beauty and force of virtue; and how much the young and innocent fair one should be on her guard against the snares of life, for the sake of her honour, and for the sake of her beauty. There is a certain degree of reserve and severity of manners necessary to repel the rude and impertinent, lest the incautious innocent should flutter round the dangerous flame, and burn her wings and perish. Hence the goddess of wisdom is fabled to have worn the Medusa's head upon her shield, and by the aspect of it confounded every one who dared to assault her virtue; and even though young people should happily escape the greatest calamity, yet a taste for gallantry, coquetry, and intrigue, spoils the genuine charms of beauty, and withers it before its time; besides that it diminishes the happy joys and confidence of mutual love, the greatest joy of life.

On the other hand, let these things teach the men to beware of counter-

feits, because the mind is often painted. Let them also take care that they themselves are not under the power of irregular passions, which may render them blind to the most engaging beauty; and having made a wrong choice, unjustly blame the whole sex, or foolishly say, that beauty soon turns familiar to the lover. If our eyes are jaundiced, how can we judge of colours?

SOCIETY for BETTERING the CONDI-
TION of the POOR.

No. 190, Piccadilly, January 1,
1805.

IT has been represented to Parliament, that many of the inhabitants of the more crowded parts of the metropolis suffer very severely under infectious fever:—that, upon an average of several years back, above three thousand persons have annually perished by this disease within the Bills of Mortality:—that in many parts the habitations of the poor are never free from the febrile infection; there being not only courts and alleys, but some public buildings, in which it has continued for upwards of thirty years past:—and that, by means of the constant and unavoidable communication which exists between the different classes of inhabitants of the metropolis, and between the metropolis and the other parts of the kingdom, this dreadful disease has frequently been communicated from the London poor to country places, and to some of the more opulent families in the metropolis, with the most fatal and lamentable effects.

These allegations have been established by evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons; and the examples of Manchester, Waterford, and several other populous places, have been referred to, where, by a proper system of medical attention, the progress of this disease has been checked and prevented. In consequence of an address of the House of Commons, the sum of 3000*l.*, in addition to a similar sum now raising by private subscription, has been entrusted to the undersigned, as a Select Committee of the Society for preventing the spreading of contagious and malignant fevers in the metropolis.

The Select Committee is anxious to make an early and beneficial application of these funds to the attainment of the proposed object; not merely by giving

aid to the present House of Recovery, and to other similar establishments in London, but by inviting and inducing hospitals and dispensaries, and also parishes, to increase and extend their exertions for the cure and prevention of infectious fever.

Among the measures to be taken for this purpose, it appears to be of the first importance, that a careful investigation should be made respecting those parts of the metropolis in which the febrile infection is supposed to have remained uncorrected; in order that the traces and vestiges of the evil may be removed, by white-washing the apartments with hot lime, and by cleansing the bedding, clothing, and furniture.

The trial of this remedy for latent infection has been recently and successfully made by the London Fever Institution, in the instance of a court in Gray's-inn-lane, where the infectious fever had continued for a series of years. With considerable attention, and at a moderate expense, the apartments, furniture, &c. have been so cleansed and purified, as to leave no apprehension of the renewal of the disease in that place, except from external causes. It is the wish and hope of the Committee to extend this example to every part of the metropolis, where it can be of use; and it is submitted, that in every instance in which such a remedy shall be properly applied, the danger to which the inhabitants of the metropolis may be subjected by this infectious disease will be proportionably diminished.

Another desirable object of the Committee will be to form, in conjunction with the parishes in the Bills of Mortality, such a parochial plan for preventing the introduction of infectious fever within their respective limits as may hereafter be adequate to the object of preventing the renewal and prevalence of febrile infection in the metropolis, without any further call for parliamentary aid.

With these views, the Committee solicits assistance and information, for the attainment of an object which is important, not only to all classes of persons in the metropolis, but to the country at large. The enclosed queries will show the nature of the information, to which we request your early attention; hoping that, by a speedy answer, you will favour the

Com-

Committee with assistance in forming its plan of operation.

We have the honour to be
Your faithful and obedient servants,
S. DUNELM. W. WILBERFORCE.
SOMERSET. N. VANSITTART.
GEORGE ROSE. T. BERNARD.
R. PEELE.

QUERIES from the Select Committee for preventing the spreading of Contagious Malignant Fevers in the Metropolis.

1. What are the streets, courts, alleys, and other places in your neighbourhood, where infectious fever prevails?

2. How long has the infection continued in any such place respectively?

3. What means have been adopted by the parish, or neighbourhood, for curing such fever, or for preventing the spreading of the infection?

4. How far can the Select Committee be useful in assistance towards such an object?

5. How far do you think your parish, or any hospital in your neighbourhood, will be disposed to further the objects of the Select Committee?

6. Have you any other observations or suggestions to offer to the Select Committee?

SHAKSPEARE.

To the EDITOR.

SIR,

IN the late voluminous edition of the works of our immortal Bard, it was surely reasonable to hope, that though every doubted passage should not be restored or explained, none would be left unamended or unillustrated, by such assistance, at least, as might be found within the sphere of ordinary reading. Give me leave to mention concisely, in this and a future letter, a few instances in which this hope has been defeated.

The edition is dated 1803. On the 11th of December, 1809, a letter from Robert Smith, Esq. to the Rev. John Brand was read to the Antiquarian Society, upon the true import of the word *Gimmel*, which the writer was enabled to illustrate by a *Gimmel Ring*, then lately discovered, and upon the advantage with which that word might be adopted into a passage of the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, to which hitherto no satisfactory meaning had been assigned. The text in the present, as in the former editions, stands thus:—

"*Helena*. ———— So methinks,
And I have found Demetrius like a jewel
Mine own and not my own."

Warburton, observing that this is the immediate reply to
"Methinks I see these things with parted
eye

When every thing seems *double*," proposes to read, instead of "jewel," *Gemell*, from GEMELLUS a twin, which emendation Dr. Johnson says "is ingenious enough to deserve to be true." Thus far the *Ten Volume* Edition. In that of *Twenty-One* Volumes there are added notes by Dr. Farmer and Mr. Steevens, which show satisfactorily enough, that, in the age of Shakspeare, *Gemell* had the sense attributed to it by Warburton, as the English synonyme for GEMELLUS, but do not otherwise justify the use of it here. There is also one by Mr. Malone to say, that *jewel* may be the true reading, because a person who finds a jewel by accident may call it *his own and not his own*! Here the topic is dismissed, without one word to record that any other reading had ever been offered, though the paper containing the new suggestion had been publicly read to a learned Society two years before the appearance of this edition, and was since printed by their order.

The reasons of the writer in the *Archæologia* for proposing to read *Gimmel*, rather than *Jewel*, or *Gemell*, were chiefly shown by his description of what a *Gimmel Ring* is. This, it seems, is constructed of double hoops, playing one within another, so that it may either remain like the two links of a chain, or be formed into one ring, with two ornamental hands clasping each other, as a crown to the whole. Such a ring, from a simple *love token*, was at length converted into the more serious "*sponsaliorum annulus*," or ring of affiance. The lover putting his finger through one of the hoops and his mistress her's through the other were thus symbolically yoked together; a yoke which neither could be said wholly to wear, one half being allotted to the other.

Whether this reading, thus illustrated, ought to be adopted or not, the readers of so voluminous an edition should certainly know it to have been suggested, and those of your Magazine, I hope, will not be displeas'd to have it offered them.

TYRO.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR MARCH 1805.

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

Narrative of a Voyage to Brazil; terminating in the Seizure of a British Vessel, and the Imprisonment of the Author and the Ship's Crew by the Portuguese. With General Sketches of the Country, its Natural Productions, Colonial Inhabitants, &c.; and a Description of the City and Provinces of St. Salvadore and Porto Seguro. To which are added, A correct Table of the Latitude and Longitude of the Ports on the Coast of Brazil; a Table of Exchange, &c. By Thomas Lindley. 8vo.

IN the present delicate situation of the Portuguese Government, this well-timed publication will be found peculiarly useful to our merchants, ship-owners, and mariners, by the information it communicates of the obstructions to our commerce existing in the Portuguese Brazilian Colonies, even whilst their mother-country continues to be on terms of perfect amity with the British Government.

In proportion as the French influence prevails at the Court of Lisbon, the severities exercised on British ships touching to refresh in Brazilian Ports, to take in water and provisions, or for repairs, may be expected to increase; "even our Indiamen will not be exempt from them, but by observing the rules and cautions conveyed in this work."

The Author's case is fully detailed in a Diary regularly kept from the 13th of July 1802, to August 5th, 1803, when he effected his escape from his imprisonment at Bahia, (St. Salvadore,) on board a vessel bound for Oporto. The Diary forms the main body of the Volume, and is interspersed with sketches of the country, its inhabitants and manners, from which

we shall take the liberty to extract some curious observations; after giving a concise statement, from the introduction, of the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. and Mrs. Lindley, and the seizure of his ship and cargo.

"The arrival of the news of peace at the Cape of Good Hope, in the month of December 1801, occasioned a considerable alarm to several British merchants of that place, from the immense stock of goods they had in store, the sale of which began instantly to stagnate, through the Dutch refusing to purchase, under the idea of having them hereafter for a mere trifle, when the merchants might be obliged to dispose of them at the evacuation of the colony. In consequence, other markets were selected, and vessels immediately forwarded to the Mauritius, river Plata, and various places in every direction. Among the adventurers on this occasion, Mr. Lindley entered into a speculation of a brig for Saint Helena, and a market, and personally undertook to conduct the voyage. They failed from the Cape on the 25th of February 1802, and arrived at Saint Helena the beginning of March. They remained there about three weeks, and a few days after their departure encountered a severe squall of wind, which considerably damaging the vessel, obliged them to bear away for the nearest port in Brazil, and they arrived at Bahia, or St. Salvadore, towards the middle of April. In that city no foreign vessels are allowed to trade under any pretence whatever, and the laws which heretofore existed only in form had been lately thoroughly enforced, and new edicts had been sent from Europe, prohibiting the sale of foreign goods, even to pay port expenses,

penfes, obliging them to be fent for difpofal to Lifbon.

After a month's ftay, the veffel being repaired, they failed from the bay of All Saints, intending to fteer their courfe for Rio Janeiro, (where the Captain expected a ready fale of his cargo to the Spaniards trading from the river Plate,) and thence to return to the Cape of Good Hope. But the wind changing, they were obliged to run into *Porto Seguro*, to wait for more favourable weather, and in entering it, the bridge ftruck on a ledge of rocks, which carried away her rudder. The civil Governor or Judge of this province of Brafil, and the Military Captain, received them with great apparent hofpitality, giving Mr. Lindley *per-miffion to trade*, ordering a new rudder, and tendering every refrefhment which the place afforded.

The day after his arrival, *Sen Gafpar*, one of the fons of the Judge, and who tranfacted the immediate official bufinefs for his father, converfing, in his prefence, with Mr. Lindley refpecting the different productions of the country, mentioned the immense quantity of Brafil wood it contained; the high price which the article bore in Europe; and offered to barter a portion with him for goods, if it fuited his views. The propofal appeared fo advantageous, that he could have no hesitation, except from an uncertainty whether this wood was allowed to be exported; but as the offer came from the Governor himfelf, every doubt was difpelled, and he agreed to the exchange. Accordingly, a certain quantity of goods were the next day felected by *Gafpar*, equivalent to a cargo of wood for the brig, which was to be delivered at the river Grande when ready; and he rode for that place immediately to give the neceffary directions. In about a week, however, he returned, with the unpleafant intelligence, that the bufinefs muft be given up, from its being too generally known, that they, the guardians of the trade, were going to engage in an illicit commerce. Both the father and fon feemed much hurt by the difappointment, which was mutual: but they confoled Mr. Lindley with the idea, that he might be able to procure the wood he wanted by another channel, and that he fhould meet with no hindrance or oppofition on their part. Encouraged by this,

he had recourfe to an offer which had been made him in the interim, and agreed for a fmall quantity on the fpot, to be furnifhed in the courfe of ten days; when the owner informed him, that part of the wood was ready, and that as much as a large canoe could carry would be fent on board the following night. This intelligence Mr. Lindley prudently communicated to *Gafpar*; who, changing his former opinion, requested him in the ftrongeft terms not to receive it; in confequence, he declined the bufinefs altogether, and was no longer folicitous to obtain any wood, as he found by this that it was an article ftrictly contra-band, and could not be obtained without danger. He now determined to continue his voyage, and actually proceeded to fea the 25th of June; but the next day it was difcovered that the brig was fo much damaged in the counter, and made fo much water, that it was neceffary to come to an anchor in the river *Caravellos*, which was near, to examine and repair completely her ftern.

On the 2d of July, when the repairs were nearly finifhed, Mr. Lindley was furprifed by an Officer and foldiers coming on board, with orders to take poffeffion of the fhip, to conduct her to *Porto Seguro*, and to fend the crew by land to the fame place. Mrs. Lindley and her husband, as an uncommon favour, were permitted to remain in the brig, which arrived a fecond time at *Porto Seguro* on the 13th of July, where a commiffion deputed from the government of Bahia arrefted Mr. Lindley, and all the parties concerned with him.

The arreft was owing to an information given by an inhabitant of *Porto Seguro*, who went to Bahia for the purpofe, in revenge for the non-payment of a debt by the civil Governor, whom he accufed of trading with Mr. Lindley for Brafil wood; and he declared that the brig was laden with that article. Notwithftanding the moft folemn declaration of Mr. Lindley, on his firft examination, that the brig had never had any Brafil wood on board, which was fully confirmed by the fhip's crew, they were all committed to the common prifon; and not only the vef-fel's papers, log-book, and journals, but even his private papers and a pocket-book were taken from his per-
fon.

son. The unfortunate husband and his wife were then taken to an upper room in the prison, in the floor of which a small trap door was opened, a ladder put down, and they were ordered to descend; they did, to the depth of about forty feet, and entered a dungeon below the ground, totally dark, and from which arose a dreadful stench; but the keeper of the prison indulging them with a light, they soon beheld their dreadful situation; a solitary bench of two planks formed the bed, and was the only furniture; and the whole dungeon was so filthy, that the remaining description of it is truly disgusting. In a few days, however, they were removed to a small deal-partitioned apartment above, with liberty of walking in a larger one adjoining; but strict orders were given for him not to converse with any one, nor to send or receive any letters.

On the first of August a new transaction took place, which is thus related in the Diary: "At the time of seizure, the commission found in my writing-desk a paper, containing a small quantity of grain gold intermixed with gold-coloured sand, which had been brought to me by an inhabitant of Porto Seguro as a sample. This strongly attracted their curiosity, and I was most closely questioned about it. I made no secret of whence I had obtained the article, but declared I was ignorant of the name or residence of the individual from whom I had it, although I believed him to belong to a distant settlement. The commission declared they were resolved to discover the man, and insisted on my taking a journey with them for that purpose." The next morning they accordingly set out on horseback; the detail of the excursion extends through several pages, and it gives the writer an opportunity of viewing and describing the country in an entertaining and interesting diary. The most delightful scenes are delineated: "but this beautiful country, one of the finest in the world, is entirely lost for want of inhabitants, of cultivation, and of industry; mines of wealth being buried, far exceeding all their mineral and metallic ones.

"The result of three days' search was, that they found out the stream on whose margin the gold had been taken, but not the man: guards were directly appointed over it, and all approach to

its banks interdicted, in the dread name of Her Most Faithful Majesty, while a further sample was taken for accurate inspection and assay on the arrival of the Commissioners at Bahia." Our countryman was conducted back to prison; but it appears in another part of the Diary, that the Commissioners proceeded up the river (Grande) for fifteen days in canoes, when they found its banks incalculably rich in natural productions, and abounding with articles of food; the woods with wild hogs, and savannahs with cattle. At the termination of their voyage, at a small distance from the river, were diamonds lying on the surface of the earth; but, according to their account, of small size and value. They found also topazes, amethysts, and emeralds.

After three months' imprisonment at Porto Seguro, Mr. Lindley, with his wife, three of his crew, and two other prisoners, were embarked on board his brig, under charge of an Official of Justice, and six soldiers with their Corporal, to be conveyed to St. Salvadore; the ship was manned with Portuguese, and hoisted their colours. On their arrival in the bay of All Saints, they cast anchor, and waited on board for the Governor's orders two days. On the 28th of September, a Serjeant arrived with a covered barge to convey them to the Fort de Mar, in the centre of the bay, facing the city. The first night they were confined in a dungeon to the full as miserable as that of the common prison of Porto Seguro: but the following evening, on application by letter to the Governor, and through the intercession of Velozo, the Captain of the Fort, they were released from the dungeon, an apartment was assigned them, and they were allowed the liberty of the fort. From this time, their situation was made comfortable by the polite behaviour and civilities of the Captain and his Lady. They dined with them and a party of their relations. The dishes were plain, but far superior to any they had met with at Porto Seguro, and the guests more refined; yet even these had that miserable custom of the country, using their hands instead of knives and forks, although there was no want of these articles in the place. They first take in their fingers a little meat, (which is always so much over-done as to be ready

dily separated,) then vegetables and farinha, (flour of the mandioc;) these they roll in the sauce, oil, or soup, with which their plates abound, squeezing the whole in the palm of the hand, into the shape, and about the size of a wash-ball; which, when thus prepared, they convey into their mouths at once, and whilst eating form another.

The women of all ranks, even to the negroes, adorn themselves with gold chains suspended round their necks, and down the bosom; they are generally from one to three yards in length, and pass three or four times round, having pendant a crucifix or *Agnus Dei*. The workmanship of these chains, and the weight of the ornaments attached, solely mark the difference of the wearers. The Lady of Captain Velozo had a complete load, while a poor woman who came to her on business had merely a simple gold string, with two scapularies of silk.

The male inhabitants generally dress as in Lisbon, following the English modes, except when visiting, or on a holiday, when they have an excess of embroidery and spangles on their waistcoats, and lace to their linen. Shoe and knee buckles of solid gold, and of their own manufacture, are very common; and they are fondly attached to every species of finery. On their return home, these gala clothes are instantly taken off, and a gown or thin jacket adopted by some in their stead, while others content themselves with remaining in their shirts and drawers.

The singular custom of permitting the nail of the thumb, or fore-finger, (sometimes both,) to grow to a hideous length, and then paring it to a sharp point, is common to both sexes. This excrescence, however, is not without its use, as it serves the men to divide the fibres from the tobacco-leaf, and cut it into shape preparatory to the rolling it into segars, to the smoking of which they are greatly addicted. Their viols and guitars are also thrummed with this nail, the flourishing display of which adds, in their conception, a beauty to the instrument. And, lastly, these sacred nails are considered as distinguishing the wearers for an easy indolence, which in this country is no trivial recommendation; for employment of any sort among the females is nearly unknown. Needle-work, and other domestic useful occupations, are

performed by mulatto slaves. In short, the people here merely vegetate in a senseless apathy and unnerving indolence, increased by the equal neglect of their minds; for few of the women can read; and writing is an art which not many of the men acquire: constitutional idleness characterizes the latter, who lose whole days in visiting each other, yawning in flimsy conversation, or playing at cards; while their plantations, &c. are carried on by European overseers, some favourite mulattoes, or confidential negro slaves.

Our Author observes, that it is astonishing how little subordination of rank is known in this country. You see here the white servant converse with his master on the most equal and friendly terms, dispute his commands, and wrangle about them, if contrary to *his better opinion*, which the superior receives in good part, and frequently acquiesces in. The same licentious freedom is found in their marine and troops. On board of ship an order is seldom issued without the sailors giving their opinion on it, and frequently involving the whole in dispute and confusion. In consequence, each Officer walks the deck with a stick of no small dimensions, as a mark of authority to use as occasion requires, and carry on the duty of the vessel.

The Captain of the Fort in which he was confined traversed the platform in a pair of coarse printed cotton trowsers, and a jacket of the same, with a supple jack in hand, commanding his working-party of artillery men under the title of *comrades*: so that the result of the unreserved freedom which generally prevails is, that no command is voluntarily and promptly obeyed, "nor could any duty go on without compulsion."

Of the wretched state of the troops in garrison we have the following specimen:—

"The different detachments from the royal artillery I have hitherto seen in the Fort, are the most beggarly set of beings that ever were honoured with the name of soldiers: they enter in a uniform consisting of a threadbare blue jacket, (generally patched or torn,) coarse white calico waistcoat, breeches of the same, a white neck handkerchief, and a few only with the remnant of a wretched shirt. Their hair is profusely powdered, their hats as various

various as the wearers, and their legs incased in spatterdashies of painted linen. This dress is pulled off when in the fort, and carefully guarded; the men continuing in a ragged shirt and an old pair of drawers; frequently with only the latter, except the sentinels. These soldiers are chiefly boys, or mere shadows of men, there never being five effective out of twenty; and the whole are enfeebled with dirt, disease, and idleness. Their misery is not to be wondered at, for they live solely on bannanas and farinha, with now and then a small fish or two; their pay not affording better food. It is only two-pence a-day, with no rates of extra allowance; and even contingencies of clothes are deducted from that sum."

From such troops, although the total amount at St. Salvadore is five thousand, little resistance can be expected; and from the description of the dismantled state of some of the fortifications and outworks, it is much to be feared, should the French attempt it, the whole country of Brasil would be an easy conquest: the partiality of the Portuguese Government in favour of that nation is therefore easily accounted for, on the modern principles of political necessity and existing circumstances.

The last removal of Mr. Lindley and his wife was to Fort Barbalho, situated on the outside of the city, on an elevated site, and commanding two important passes from the interior of the peninsula. As they had now free liberty to pass to the city and its environs, this gave them the opportunity finally of making their escape, as already related. But the ship and cargo remained in the hands of the government of Bahia, nor could any restitution or indemnification be obtained, notwithstanding the strong representations of the case made to the Portuguese Government, by Lord Robert Fitzgerald, the British resident Minister at the Court of Lisbon, jointly with Mr. Gambier, the Consul General.

For an account of the delays and hardships suffered by Captain Anstis's, Commander of the Triton, a private British East India ship, and by the Master of a Schooner Whaler from London, who put into Porto Seguro and Bahia through stress of weather and for repairs—the ample and entertaining description of the city of St. Salvadore

—and, above all, the correct table of the latitudes and longitudes of the Brazilian Ports, from the line to the river Plate inclusively, we refer the reader to the work itself, which merits general circulation for the benefit of the Author; and, as a further recommendation, we observe, that it is dedicated, by permission, *To the Right Honourable the Earl of Moira*, the patron of the unfortunate. M.

The Correspondence of the late John Wilkes with his Friends: Printed from the original Manuscripts: in which are introduced, Memoirs of his Life, by John Almon. In Five Volumes. 12mo. 1805.

(Continued from page 129.)

The commencement of the fourth Volume records the commencement of the civic life of Mr. W., who, on the 27th January 1769, attained one firm step toward the goal at which his wishes had long pointed, by being elected Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without. This step was, to him, of considerable importance, as it enabled him to take many others, which might be deemed *strides* from the posts of honour, to that in which both honour and interest were combined, where he at last securely seated himself.

At this time (it is written by Mr. A.) "Mr. Wilkes's popularity stood very high," being, as he well knew, raised upon the shoulders of the low; "the more he was persecuted, the more his popularity increased."

"By the mere influence of his name and character, (for he had no influence of family, or of former connexions,) he had already elected his favourite and able Counsel, Mr. Sergeant Glynn, for the county of Middlesex, in the room of Mr. Cooke, deceased. He appointed Members of Parliament, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Mayors."

So says Mr. Almon: but although we admire him for swelling his friend, like a balloon, with inflammable gas, and then puffing him up to an incomprehensible altitude, where he blazed like a meteor, we aver, that he did not do exactly what Mr. A. has asserted. We can remember the *mania* of those times; and we have read of the *mania* of times preceding them, those of Shute Pilkington and a number of other

other worthies, who took advantage of the same means, namely, the infamy of the mass of people to accomplish their ends, whatsoever they might be. But neither in the days of "the protestant Sheriffs," nor in those of "Wilkes and liberty," were those kind of offices *entirely* under the *respectable* patronage in which he has placed them.

We must here also correct another mistake: The Editor says, "Never did Ministers of the Crown show more impotent malice, and degrade their master into a lower estimation in the judgment of his subjects, (if indeed these measures were not forced upon them by a *secret cabinet*,) than throughout the whole persecution of Mr. W."

This we aver, and, had we time, could prove by many hundred instances, is historically mis-stated. There have, much as we have been used to respect Ministers, been many who, in former times, have done much worse things than what Mr. A. terms *persecuting* Mr. W. In fact, the only fault which they seem to us to have committed, was a precedential error at the outset, of which advantage was *greedily* taken, and which being, as Mr. A. well knows, *properly managed*, gave rise to all the clamour that his hero created, and endowed him with all the popularity which he ever acquired. Now the business is over, we may "talk a little like folks of this world," and state to Mr. A., that the *persecution* of his friend, of which he complains, *is nonsense*; or, if not nonsense, was absolutely courted by him, in the same way, and probably from the same motives, that his prototype Jack stood at the corners of streets, and entreated passengers to give him a handsome slap on the face, or a reasonable kick on the breech, or to roll him in the kennel; and that these his prayers and entreaties were attended with the same success. Both these Jacks were elevated to situations which surprised even their friends. Both these Jacks had the honour and happiness to be adorned with the civic insignia of office, to ride upon the *Great Horse*, and to eat *custard* with great composure; * and both these Jacks had the pleasure of laughing in their wide sleeves at the geniuses that had thus elevated them. So much for patriotism: we have a page or two of

the elections and expulsions of Mr. W.; and then begin to touch something real. The reader will guess that we allude to the subscriptions which, under the influence of a set of WITS, who chose to denominate themselves "The Society of Supporters of the Bill of Rights," poured in on every side.

"In those golden days of confusion," it is written, and we believe it not to be apocryphal, "that many of the great men, and the *elders* of the city, that congregated together, and subscribed for the support of the idol which the people had set up in defiance of the rulers of the land, and the Priests, and the Counsellors, and of the Lord Mayor, and who had clothed him in scarlet and fine linen, and put a gold chain about his neck; also subscribed large sums of money for the payment of his debts, when it was at that time murmured among *the Jews*, that they had better have paid their own.

"The Scribes," it is in the same Chapter written, "knew better than to *subscribe*."

In the next pages, 10 and 11, we conceive that Mr. A. gives a much more striking instance of his impartiality than of his prudence.

The dissolution of this society, which, like ancient Parliaments, seems to have been suffered to exist longer than it was peculiarly *useful*, soon after followed. These sages had done some things well; but, alas! they had not done every thing. The image they had set up wanted a little more *gilding*, and the gold was exhausted. But upon these things it would *now* be useless to speculate.

It is a happy relief from the dull and clouded remembrance of politics and parties disgraceful to our national sense, and which, thank Heaven! no longer exist, to meet again the fond father writing to an amiable daughter.

Mr. W. was a man who (although we think his talents and learning were rated too high,) had in his composition much to be admired. We have had opportunities of knowing how much, after the ebullition of the times had subsided, he was beloved and respected in Westminster, we mean by the sober and rational part of society; but of all the pleasing traits of his character, there

there were none so prominent, none so deserving of praise, as his love for his daughter, his attention to her education, and solicitude for her happiness. Never did daughter better deserve this love, attention, and solicitude, which is evinced through the course of a life, in which, though too short for the wishes of her friends, she had constant opportunities of displaying her elegance of manners, purity of heart, accomplishments, and virtues, such as even the most flattering ideas of a fond father could not exaggerate, such as fully justified and amply rewarded his care and affection.

In the third letter of this series, which appears to have been written while Mr. W. was sitting in the seat of justice for the Lord Mayor, he says, "I was at the adjourned Sessions at Guildhall on Friday, from ten till near five, with the Recorder, &c., and every thing passed with good humour, but dullness reigned triumphant during the whole day."

What he could have expected to have enlivened a Sessions, (which certainly, until the *dinner appears*, is not intended for a convivial meeting,) we are at a loss to conjecture. He concludes this letter, "for fear of growing dull in this thick aldermanic air," &c. These quotations are trifling, but useful, as they show his opinion of *civic sense* at the time when the Citizens were loading him with honours, and he was existing upon their still more substantial favours.

A new epoch now opens in the life of Mr. W., who was, on the 24th of June 1771, elected Sheriff, and, at Michaelmas 1774, Lord Mayor of London.

We here meet with an epistle from Dr. Wilson, Senior Prebendary of Westminster Abbey, addressed to the Lord Mayor, November 4; which, out of respect to his memory, we think the Editor ought to have kept for his private amusement. Mrs. Macauley, it appears, was at this time the *dear friend* of the learned Doctor.

Passing over the *reprint* of speeches and letters, (which must in this volume be considered as buckram and staytape used in a taylor's bill, though we do not mean to insinuate that there is in the said speeches any *fustian*;) we come, after having met with a good deal of

"empty praise," to the "solid pudding" with which the election of Mr. W. to the Chamberlainship of London gave him an opportunity of satiating himself.

Here it would be uncandid in us to withhold our approbation of his addresses upon the several presentations of the freedom of the City to Mr. Pitt, the Marquis Cornwallis, Sir William Meadows, Earl Howe, Sir Horatio Nelson, and Admiral Waldegrave: the speeches are equally elegant and appropriate, and certainly do equal credit to his politeness and the facility of his verbal arrangement.

We now take a short step or two upon classic ground; and find, "that in the year 1788 Mr. W. amused himself with printing, at the press of his Deputy, John Nichols, Esq. a very elegant and perfectly correct edition of *Catullus*."

This, it will be observed, was not an effort which it required superabundance of genius to accomplish: however, it induces Mr. A., who is no Plutarch, to draw a parallel betwixt the patriot and the poet, in whom we can discern no greater similarity than in Fluellin's comparison betwixt Alexander and Henry the Vth. Catullus abused *Cæsar*, who notwithstanding invited him to supper. Who were the Cicero, Plancus, and Ispitilli? Who the Lesbia? But it is unnecessary to pursue this inquiry any further. This immaculate edition of Catullus produced to Mr. W. many letters of acknowledgment and praise from those eminent and literary characters to whom he presented copies. It was soon followed by a very beautiful and perfectly correct edition of the characters of Theophrastus, which he employed his very active and accurate Deputy to print; and perhaps, from the foundation of London, it was impossible to have found an Alderman and his Deputy so classically employed. "This," says the Editor, "is the only complete edition of Theophrastus that we know of; Mr. W. having added the two Chapters found in the Vatican, and separately edited by John Christopher Amadutius."

We cannot pass without notice the letter of William Holwell, Esq. respecting this work. His observation, that the want of accents and aspirates in the Vatican MS. are proofs of its

antiquity, is learned and judicious; and indeed the whole of his remarks, from the classical erudition that they display, must have been valuable guides, of whose assistance we are glad to hear that Mr. W. availed himself.

The works of Theophrastus are, generally speaking, less known than those of Lucian, Diogenes, Laertius, or Plutarch. M. la Bruyere translated, or rather produced them in French. In him the great principles of nature, which ought to be considered as invariable, are frequently obscured by the Parisian frippery in which they are clothed; and, at the beginning of the last century, an attempt was made to introduce these characters in a way still more reprehensible, by naturalizing and associating the faint ideas which the incorrect outlines of the translator conveyed with other objects. We wish that Mr. W. had undertaken the task of translating this author, which it appears his intimate acquaintance with *his sense* would have rendered so easy. However, what he attempted he performed much to the satisfaction of a number of the most eminent literary characters, whose acknowledgments grace and dignify these pages; most of whom were, and we are happy in one instance at least to say *is*, superlatively skilled in this department of literature.

When a bookfeller turns author, we have already hinted he knows what to do with *his scraps*. This is still more apparent as we proceed in these volumes: as, for instance; Mr. Wilkes's tour on the coast, 1776, produces eight letters from his daughter, which we believe gave him great pleasure and satisfaction; but being upon subjects temporary, and even, when written, unimportant to every creature upon earth except the fond father to whom they were addressed, how, we might ask, could Mr. A. suppose that they would afford entertainment now? This disquisition will also apply to the next series of letters from the same party, and of the same importance. How, in the name of every thing that is tedious, we would again demand of him, can he expect that the public will either be entertained or improved by learning that Mr. W. had a basket sent him from Calais, containing three hares, eight partridges, and four capons? or that the Member for Lynn

sent a very fine turkey and sausages; in short, that he had more presents than *Volpone*? or that the widow was so kind as to partake of a *piper* with Miss W. One of these letters begins thus:—

“*Bonnes nouvelles de Calais! Le froc François du patriote Anglois est returé du vaisseau du Capitaine Gunston, et doit arriver très incessamment par les soins des Messrs. Minet et Co.*”

This coat, which, we all remember, was on the one side scarlet, on the other blue; so that it had double *facings*, and could be turned with great ease: we used to call it a *Janus*. What *the taylor*, whom our lamented friend Collet has immortalized for his zeal in riding to Brentford to support the patriot, had he been in the secret, would have thought of this *measure*. How he would have relished the good news from Calais, had he learned that a French frock was, by the great encourager of our manufactures, *cabbaged* into this country, we are at a loss to conjecture.

The letters from James Boswell, Esq. would be the most trifling of all trifling productions, did they not serve as precursors to two anecdotes respecting the meetings of Mr. W. and Dr. Johnson, and also to inform us that the writer was anxious to get *his pedigree* authenticated before the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Warton's letter upon the criticisms in the Monthly Review and the Pursuits of Literature is valuable, because it shows that by the pains which a man of genius takes to disavow his sensibility to reproach, he really felt its force, otherwise he would not have written a line upon the subject.

“On the peace in 1783, Mr. W. joined Mr. Pitt's party in Parliament, which occasioned some schism among his friends; and from this time he voted with Mr. Pitt in all his principal measures.”

This Volume (if we consider the contents of the three former, and particularly how *the work* began,) concludes with the greatest curiosity that we have yet met with. This is what the *adepts* term a Treasury letter; which, though it is difficult to *improve* upon this species of literature, we think ought to have finished thus:

Quod petis hic est.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Travels to the Westward of the Allegany Mountains, in the States of the Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee; and Return to Charlestown through the Upper Carolinas, &c. Undertaken in the Year 1802, by F. A. Michaux, M. D. Member of the Society of Natural History of Paris, &c. Translated from the French by B. Lambert. 8vo. 1805.

This interesting Volume contains accurate details of the present state of an extensive territory belonging to the United States of America, but little known, not being visited by travellers from Europe, and only slightly noticed in former works treating of the Atlantic States. The idea our Author had formed of these countries, induced him to consider them as much more important than they were generally imagined to be, and determined him to visit them. Few persons could be better qualified for this expedition, not only from his scientific talents as a botanist, but likewise from being well acquainted with the constitution of the United States, with the manners and customs of its inhabitants; and in habits of intimacy with many of them; as it appears "that business had brought him a second time to Philadelphia," from which city he took his departure in the month of June 1802, to travel upwards of six hundred leagues, in order to give his countrymen, and his readers in general, as correct an account as he could collect, within a short space of time, of the present state of agriculture, of the natural productions, and of the commercial connexions of the Western Country with the Atlantic States and Lower Louisiana.

A correct Map of the Southern, Western, and Middle Provinces of the United States, engraved by Neele, is judiciously prefixed, as a guide to the readers of the Travels, and which will be found very useful to such persons as may be disposed to visit these countries hereafter. The preference to be given to this Map consists in the following improvements on those which were extant before it was executed. The course of the river Cumberland is rectified, which was evidently carried too far to the East. "On the road from Lexington to Nashville," says the Author, "I have indicated exactly the spot at which the banens (*meadows*) of Ken-

tucky commence, and also that of their termination. The line which begins at Nashville, and finishes at the Natches, shows very nearly the road which is now making. It was traced for me by persons who have travelled it several times. I have, besides, indicated, in the most accurate manner possible, by a punctuated line, the boundaries which, in the Southern States, separate the high country from the maritime part; I have also been careful, in the course of the work, to mention the distance from the sea at which this division takes place.

In tracing the progress of his journey (from his arrival at Charlestown from Bourdeaux) to the Western Provinces, we meet with several judicious remarks, which merit the attention of the lower classes of our fellow-subjects, particularly in Ireland and Scotland, where American Agents have been, and probably are still secretly, very active, and too successful in seducing workmen of several descriptions to exile themselves from their native country, in the hope of more advantageous and comfortable establishments in the United States of America. It is also well known, that other persons in the middle ranks of society, possessed of property, have been induced, by fallacious expectations, to dispose of that property at home, to transport themselves and families to America, who have found nothing but disappointment; and some have had the prudence to return. On all these considerations, we recommend an attentive perusal of this work; and amongst other discouragements to emigrate from our own happy and delightful country, we shall present to our readers some striking observations of this intelligent traveller, as they occur in different stages of the journey.

"The *yellow fever* makes its appearance regularly every summer at Charlestown. The intensity of this fatal disease varies every year, and observation has not yet succeeded in ascertaining the characteristic signs by which a judgment can be formed as to its greater or less malignity. The inhabitants of the city are not so subject to it as strangers, eight-tenths of whom died in the year of my arrival (1801). It has been observed, that during the months of July, August, September, and October, in which this disease is commonly prevalent, those persons who quit Charlestown

town only for a few days, are, on their return to the city, much more susceptible of catching it than those who have remained. The inhabitants of Upper Carolina, distant two or three hundred miles, who come here during this season, are as liable to it as foreigners; and those of the surrounding country are not always exempt from it. Whence it results, that for one-third of the year nearly all the intercourse between the country and the city is stopped, whither people only come through necessity, and are cautious not to sleep there. The supplies of provisions are, at that time, brought by the negroes of the country, who are not subject to the yellow fever. When, on my return from the journey which I had taken into the countries to the Westward, I proceeded to Charlestown in the month of October, 1802, I did not, in the most frequented roads, and for a distance of three hundred miles, meet a single passenger going to or coming from that city; and at the houses where I stopped, they did not conceive it possible that any one could have business of such importance as to go thither during that season. From the first of November to the first of May, the country exhibits a very different appearance: every thing is restored to a new life; the roads are covered with carriages, bringing the products of the exterior in all directions; a multitude of coaches and chaises pass rapidly along, and keep up a continual intercourse between the city and the plantations in the vicinity, where the owners pass a part of this season: in a word, commercial activity makes Charlestown as lively as it was dull and melancholy in the summer."

From Charlestown Dr. Michaux proceeded to New York, and from thence to Philadelphia. These three cities have been so often and so fully described in other works, that nothing new can be expected in his short account of them; but in his botanical excursions much entertainment and information is afforded to the professors and amateurs of that science, in almost every stage of his long journey of nearly two thousand miles, from Philadelphia to the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Ohio. Determined to take the most expeditious conveyance to Pittsburgh at the head of the Ohio, he took the stage to Shippensburg, through Lancaster, York, and Carlisle. The country

through which they passed on the road to Lancaster is described as very fertile. The fields were covered with wheat, rye, and oats; the town is built on a regular plan; and the population is from four to five thousand inhabitants, nearly all of German extraction, and of different religions: the Roman Catholics are the least numerous. Most of the inhabitants are gunsmiths, hatters, saddlers, and coopers. The gunsmiths of Lancaster have long been famous for the fabrication of rifles, the only kind of fire-arms made use of by the inhabitants of the interior, as well as by the Indian nations adjoining to the United States.

The first town at which the stage arrived after quitting Lancaster was Columbia, situated on the river Susquehannah; it is composed of about fifty detached houses, almost all constructed of planks. Still, however, this may be called a considerable town, when compared with many others in different parts of the United States; for the title of *town* is given in this country to an assemblage of seven or eight houses; and at seventy or eighty miles from the sea, in the central and Southern States, but more particularly in those situated to the West of the Allegany mountains, seven-tenths of the inhabitants live in *log-houses*. These houses are made of the trunks of trees, from twenty to thirty feet long, and four or five inches in diameter, placed one above another, and supported by letting in their ends. The roof is formed of pieces of a similar length with those which form the body of the house, but lighter, and brought gradually nearer together from each side: they are intended for the support of the shingles, which are fastened to them by means of small splinters of wood. Two doors, which frequently supply the place of windows, are formed by sawing away part of the trunks which form the body of the house. The chimney, which is always at one of the ends, is also made of trunks of trees of a suitable length. The back, which is of clay, six inches in thickness, separates the fire from the wooden wall. Notwithstanding this slight precaution, fires are very uncommon in this country. The spaces between these trunks of trees are filled with clay, but always with so little care, that they are open to the weather on every side: these houses are consequently very cold in winter, notwithstanding

the large quantity of wood they burn. The doors are hung on wooden hinges, and the greater part of them have no locks. At night they are only pushed to, or shut with a log of wood. Four or five days are sufficient for two men to complete one of these houses, in which there are neither nails nor iron of any sort. Two large beds receive all the family. In summer, the children sleep on the ground, wrapped in a blanket. We conceive these are not the comforts of life for which British subjects could wish to emigrate; yet we do not find any better offered to our notice in the vast extent of territory described in this journey.

At Shippensburg the stage stopped at the house of Colonel Ripley, who keeps a good tavern, the sign of the General Washington. Taverns are very numerous in the United States, particularly in small towns; but they are every where very bad, except in large towns and their environs. However, rum, brandy, and whiskey (brandy distilled from rye,) are considered as articles of the first necessity, and are always to be had. Travellers generally stop till the regular hours of the family to take refreshment. At breakfast, they serve bad tea, worse coffee, and small slices of ham fried, to which are sometimes added eggs and a broiled fowl. At dinner, there is a piece of salt beef and roast fowls, with *grog* (rum and water) to drink. At night, again, coffee, tea, and ham. There are always several beds in the room in which they sleep: white sheets are seldom met with; and happy the traveller who arrives on the day they are changed! But these are things with which an American who travels never troubles himself.

The ancient commercial principle of barter prevails universally in the United States. In almost every town there are several stores, or warehouses filled with different commodities, such as mercery, haberdashery, and grocery; these are exchanged with the farmers for the products of the land, which are forwarded from the interior provinces to the sea-ports; in some districts at an astonishing distance.

The distance from Shippensburg to *Pittsburgh* is one hundred and seventy miles; and the stages not going farther, travellers are obliged to perform this journey on foot, or to purchase horses. They are always on sale; but the owners are so well acquainted with

the necessity of the case, that the purchasers must pay double their value. Our traveller was advised to join an American Officer, whom he had met in the stage, and who was going on to *Pittsburgh*; they purchased a horse between them, and agreed to ride by turns. Their next arrival was at *Strasburgh*, a small town, not consisting of more than forty log houses, situated at the bottom of the first chain of the *Blue Ridges*. After a fatiguing march of three quarters of an hour, they ascended the first ridge, by an extremely steep and gravelly road: in this manner they traversed the three ridges, all of equal height, and lying in the same direction; their descent forms two valleys, and there are about thirty detached houses on both sides of the road; also about twenty farms in the vicinity, each of them containing from *two to three hundred acres* of wood land, of which there are not in general more than *seven or eight* cultivated, and very rarely more than twenty or twenty-five. The want of hands, and the difficulty of finding a market, are the obstacles to the rapid progress of agriculture. Here again we find no encouragement for British settlers.

At a town called *Bedford-Court* the travellers arrived on a rejoicing-day to the inhabitants, who had assembled to celebrate the renewal of the duty on the whiskey distilleries—a considerable impost, which had prejudiced the inhabitants of the interior against the late President Adams. At the tavern where they lodged, the rooms, the stairs, the yard, were covered with men dead drunk. An inordinate desire for spirituous liquors is one of the characteristics of the inhabitants of the countries in the interior of the United States. They do not relish cyder, which they think too mild; their dislike to this salutary and agreeable beverage is the more extraordinary, since they might easily procure it at little expense, for apple trees of every kind succeed wonderfully in this country. Both on the East and West of the *Alleghany Mountains* are seen tall trees, raised from the seed, which produce apples eight or nine inches in circumference.

A remarkable instance of the commercial advantages of great navigable rivers is given in this place. The inhabitants reckon only 200 miles from *Bedford* to *Philadelphia*, and 100 from

Bedford to Baltimore, by a well frequented road, while the distance from Bedford to New Orleans is 2200 miles, that is to say, 100 miles by land to Pittsburgh, and 2100 by water, from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Mississippi; yet they find it more advantageous to send their flour and other articles exported to the Antilles by the latter conveyance. "Hence it is evident that the navigation of the Ohio and the Mississippi is very easy, and not expensive, since it compensates the enormous difference between these two distances. The position of New Orleans with respect to the Antilles, gives, therefore, to this port very striking advantages over all the Eastern ports of the United States; and in proportion as the new Western States increase in population, New Orleans will become the centre of an immense commerce: and its proximity to Louisiana gives our traveller an opportunity to demonstrate the benefits which the United States will derive from the late cession of that country. A description of Pittsburgh; of its commerce; of the construction of vessels of large burthen at this town; and an accurate account of the course of the Ohio from hence till it runs into the Mississippi, which continues the voyage to New Orleans, will be found in Chapters VI and VII.

From Pittsburgh the journey to the states of Kentucky and Tennessee may be traced on the Map. And the several towns through which Dr. Michaux passed till his arrival at Nashville, with every particular circumstance worthy of notice, relative to the state of agriculture, nature of the forests, the extraordinary bulk of some of the trees, the species belonging to each, the native animals, manners of the inhabitants, &c. &c. &c. furnish information and entertainment through twelve Chapters of the Volume.

With not less satisfaction the reader will peruse the remaining Chapters, which contain an account of East and West Tennessee; of the Doctor's botanical excursions on roaring river; a description of the rivers Cumberland and Tennessee; of the different species of culture in West Tennessee; of the domestic manufacture of cotton stuff, &c. — His departure from Jonesborough for Morgantown, in North Carolina—the passage of the Iron Mountain, of the Blue Ridges, and of the Mountains of Linneville—General observations on

this part of the chain of the Allegany Mountains—Departure for Charlestown; arrival there; and general observations on the Carolinas and Georgia. We are concerned to be obliged to conclude this article with lamenting the fate of the Scotch and Irish who, if this author's account be true, arrive annually in great numbers to settle in this country, which he acknowledges is unhealthy; and adds, "the majority of these new comers pass into the Upper Carolinas, where they are bound, for one or two years, to work for the persons who pay the Captain of the vessel for their passage." M.

Concise Statement of Facts relative to the Treatment experienced by Sir Home Popham since his Return from the Red Sea: to which is added, the Correspondence, Naval, Military, and Commercial, to his Excellency the Marquis Wellesley, &c. from Sir Home Popham during his Command in the Red Sea, and his subsequent Embassy to the States of Arabia. 8vo.

Observations on a Pamphlet which has been privately circulated, said to be a concise Statement of Facts and the Treatment experienced by Sir Home Popham, &c.: to which is added, A Copy of the Report made by the Navy Board to the Admiralty on investigating the Account of Expenditure for the Romney and the Sensible at Calcutta in 1801, while under the Orders of Sir Home Popham. 8vo.

A few brief Remarks on a Pamphlet published by some Individuals supposed to be connected with the late Board of Admiralty, entitled 'Observations on the concise Statement of Facts,' &c. in which the Calumnies of those Writers are examined and exposed. Together with Strictures on the Reports of the Navy and Victualling Boards, &c. &c. &c. By Eschimes. 8vo.

We announce the publication of these three pamphlets together, regretting, at the same time, both the cause and the manner of conducting the controversy. Both parties seem too much inflamed to permit a sober discussion of the points in dispute; and the tribunal to which each have appealed seems an improper one to settle the difference. A further inquiry cannot be avoided, consistently with the honour of the parties; therefore, until that period arrives, it will be prudent to suffer these pamphlet hostilities to cease.

ANCIENT PUNISHMENTS IN LONDON OF INCONTINENCE.

CAPEL, Maior, 1510.

Die Veneris xxviii. de Junii Anno Regni Regis Henrici viii. secundo.

FORASMUCH as Elyn Davy, Elizabeth Eden, Johan Michel, Agnes White, Marion Beckworth, and Johan Westhede, that here standen, been indited in the ward of Portfoken of this citie, some of them for common bawds, and some other of theym for common harlots of their bodies, and thereof been lawfully convicted and atteynted: Therefore it ys adjudged by the Maior and Aldermen of this citie, after the laudable laws, and ancient customs of the same, that the said Elyn Davy, Elizabeth Eden, Johan Michel, Agnes White, Marion Beckworth, and Johan Westhede, shall be brought to Newgate, and the same day in the market season to be ladde from thens with basons and pawns afore theym, ray hods on their hedes, and white rodds in their hands, to the pillory in Cornhil, and there the cause to be proclaymd, and so from thens to Algate, and from Algate, to be conveyed to and through Candlewick-strete, Watling strete, and Flete-strete, to the Temple-barre, and there to be voided out of this citie for ever. And

if the sayd Elyn, Elizabeth, Johan, Agnes, Marion, and Johan, or any of theym hereafter may be found within this citie, they or she so found to be set on the pillory afore sayd, three market days next following, eve y day by the space of an hour, and furthermore to have imprisonment by the space of an year and a day.

JUDGE, Mair, 1550.

Quarto Die Augusti Anno Edwardi VI. quinto.

The Court of Aldermen inflicted the following punishment on Richard Dichan, a male bawd, who had been indited in the Court of Wardmore.

After trial and conviction, he was sentenced to be carried back to prison, and thence according to ancient custom to be put into a cart, cloathed in a party coloured coat, and so drawn through the public streets of the city, and especially through the markets, with the sound of basons and bells, and other noises, to expose him the more to mockery and shame, and so to Aldgate, and from thence to be forthwith expelled out of the city, and banished for ever.

CHARACTER OF DEAN SWIFT.

A GENTLEMAN in Dublin, who was lately looking over some of his father's papers found the following character of Dean Swift in manuscript:—"I was intimate with the Dean in the younger part of his life—our acquaintance continued to the end of it. I had a friendship for the man, and a fondness for his wit; but still think no author has given his character fairly. His wit was certainly unbounded; in his writings he had a natural propensity to humour; but no man was ever more deficient in *good humour*. His imagination was quick, but not warm; there was uncommon vivacity in his conceits, but they were, for the most part, cynical and eccentric. In every thing he said, and every thing he wrote, his pride constantly preponderated. He was not content to acquire admiration, but was arbitrary, and would command it. His fondness for satire was to prevalent a passion, that no man who knew him could escape it. The modest and assuming were attacked with

equal alperity, though not so much with a view to show the weakness of his friends as to assert the superiority of his own talents. In correcting the ignorant he was unmerciful; in censuring the works of his contemporaries he was ungenerous and unkind. He expected every man should consult his humours, while he consulted no man's in return. If he was silent in company, he looked for their patience till he spoke; if communicative, he laid claim to an undivided attention. His knowledge of men was general; it was not, however, deep nor perfect. He was by no means a master of first causes, of original principles of action; but rather observed the result, and reported with an appearance of consummate judgment. His poetry, in the main, with all its beauties, is prostituted to the most trifling subjects; his politics were *factious* in the extreme. He never could forgive the Ministry who superseded his friends, because they were not equally inclined to gratify

tify his unbounded ambition: hence arose his violent opposition to Government, and all the rancorous effusions of a party spirit, by which he inflamed the spirits of the vulgar. He affected a contempt for the Great, though no man was ever more gratified by their attention. His writings to his friends have an incomparable beauty of style;

but all his epistles to people in an higher sphere were unnatural and laboured. From the whole survey of the man, I am inclined to think, that, like Rembrant's figures, he would have been lost in the shadows of his character, if the strength of the light had not relieved him."

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

FEBRUARY 23.

MASTER BETTY performed *Tancred* at Drury-lane Theatre with much grace and energy; but we do not consider this part as his *chef d'œuvre*. Mrs. H. Johnston was very interesting as *Sigismunda*.

28. At Covent Garden, a new Musical Farce (from the pen of Mr. REYNOLDS) was produced, under the title of "OUT OF PLACE; or, *The Lake of Lausanne*;" the principal characters of which were thus represented:

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Count Vancenza | Mr. HILL. |
| Old Valteline | Mr. SIMMONS. |
| Young Valteline | Mr. BRAHAM. |
| Cavalier Pomposo | Mr. BLANCHARD. |
| Timothy | Mr. FAWCETT. |
| Lauretta | Signora STORACE. |
| Cicely | Miss WADDY. |

The scene is laid in Switzerland, and the plot is briefly this:

The farce commences with Old Valteline turning away his servant Timothy, and refusing to give him a character. Timothy in vain reminds him that he expects Cavalier Pomposo every moment, to inquire if he be the excellent servant he had that morning described himself to his niece. Old Valteline still refuses to give him a character, and leaves him. Timothy, according to his usual custom, sits down at his master's toilette, puts on a morning-gown, and begins shaving himself before he goes. At this moment Cavalier Pomposo enters; and Timothy's face being all lathered, he mistakes him for Old Valteline. Timothy, perceiving this, gives his own character; the Cavalier hires him; and through the rest of the piece Timothy is involved in equivocal with his two masters.—There is another plot, consisting of the love of Young Valteline for Lauretta, who are both thrown into embarrassing situations, by the for-

mer being denounced a traitor by the Swiss Council.

Though not very abundant in incident, this piece afforded much satisfaction. *Timothy*, the servant out of place, is the hero. All the life, bustle, and humour of the scene belong to him; and being in high spirits, Mr. Fawcett acquitted himself admirably, especially where he imitates his master's voice and manner, which are exactly those of Simmons in *Old Valteline*. There being some talk of Midas turning every thing that he *touch*ed into *gold*, he remarks, that the "process was now reversed; as the *touch* of *gold* converted a great man into any thing that could be desired." He afterwards related an exploit that he had performed while in the service of Lawyer Poach'em, of Lincoln's inn. There was a cat that greatly disturbed Mr. P. while drawing his pleadings. She had been frequently shut up, but always escaped and renewed her caterwaulings. "So (says Timothy) I at last tied her up in a blue bag, and carried her into the Court of Chancery. *There I was sure she would not get out again in a hurry.*" The idea of putting the cat into Chancery for a long confinement convulsed the house with laughter.

The music, the joint production of Braham and Reeve, has a high claim to approbation. There were no less than six *encores* in the course of two short acts. Braham has two delightful airs; the first descriptive of that celebrated incident in Swiss history, the achievement of *William Tell*, and the second describing the fate of one of the patriot band who died in defending the liberties of his country. They were both sung with the most affecting expression, and were encored. Storace and Hill were also encored, and very much applauded. Fawcett was equally well received in a humorous song, very happily

pily adapted to his whimsical stile of singing.

Some beautiful Swiss scenery is exhibited; and the mechanism of the scene in which the castle is stormed and set fire to is scarcely excelled by the celebrated one in Lodoiska.

No expense seems to have been spared in getting up the piece, which promises amply to repay the liberality of the proprietors. It was much applauded, was given out for a second representation without a dissenting voice, and has since had a great run.

MARCH 9. At Drury-lane, in the after-piece *Of Age To-morrow*. Mrs. STEWART, from the Dublin Theatre, made her first appearance in the character of *Maria*. This is the same Lady whom we recollect in 1798 at the Little Theatre, Haymarket, under the name of Miss GRIFFITHS. She was very well received, and possesses merit; but is certainly not equal to Miss de Camp in the same character.

14. Master Betty had his benefit at Drury-lane Theatre, which is said to have produced him no less than 1200l.! His performance of *Hamlet* obtained much applause, but exhibited by no means a uniformity of merit throughout. The closet scene after the entrance of the Ghost is the best part of his play. In this character, however, as in most of his others, he often makes us *admire*, but seldom *feel*.

The following passage in Act 2, Scene 2, where Hamlet is speaking of the "Tragedians of the City," was well omitted:—

"*Hamlet*. Do they hold the same estimation they did when I was in the City? Are they so followed?"

"*Reservantz*. No, indeed, they are not.

"*Ham*. How comes it? Do they grow rusty?"

"*Res*. Nay, their endeavour keeps in the wonted pace; but there is, Sir, an airy of *children* *, little *eyes*, that cry out on the top of question †, and are

* — an airy of children, &c.] Relating to the play-houses then contending, the *Bankside*, the *Fortune*, &c. played by the children of his Majesty's Chapel.—POPE.

† little *eyes* that cry out on the top of question.] Little *eyes*; i. e. young nestlings, creatures just out of the egg — THEOBALD.

most tyrannically clapped for it: *These are now the fashion*.

"*Ham*. Do the boys carry it away?"

"*Res*. Ay, that they do, my Lord."

It is said that Master Betty has made a new engagement at Drury-lane; by which he is to receive 100 guineas for every night of his performance this season; and for fifty nights in the next, he is to receive 5000 guineas, with a free benefit, which, it is engaged, shall produce 1,200l.!!!

Nothing can afford a more striking contrast than the variance of salaries paid to actors of former and of present times. Miss Lavinia Fenton, (afterwards Duchess of Bolton,) we are told, was tempted by Mr. Rich from the Haymarket to Covent Garden, in the year 1728, by a salary of *fifteen shillings* per week: on the success of the *Beggars' Opera*, to secure this valuable actress, he raised it to *thirty shillings*!

William Smith, Esq. of Bury, (formerly of Drury-lane Theatre,) has been in town to witness the performance of Master Betty; and was so pleased with his youthful exhibition of the characters of *Douglas* and *Achmet*, that he made him a present of a gold cornelian seal, with a beautiful impression of the head of Garrick, considered as one of the best likenesses extant. The following Poetic Lines and Admonitory Note accompanied the flattering present:—

TO MASTER BETTY.

ROSCIUS, the boast of Rome's dramatic story,
Left undisputed trophies of his glory;
Not more illustrious by his scenic art,
Than by the social VIRTUES of his heart.

Our British ROSCIUS great and good,
When on the summit of applause he stood,
Melpomene and gay *Thalia* join'd
To grace his talents with a taste refin'd:
Whilst these immortaliz'd his splendid name,
His VIRTUES consecrated all his fame.

May'st thou, young Genius of the present hour,
Whose bud anticipates so rare a flower,
Spreading thy blossoms to a ripen'd age,
Prove a third *Roscius* to th' admiring stage;
And like those stars of Britain and of Rome,
Bear thy unadorn'd laurels to the tomb.

MR.

MR. SMITH'S LETTER.

" YOUNG GENTLEMAN,

"The name of your talents has drawn an old fellow-labourer in the theatric vineyard from his retirement, at a considerable distance, in a very advanced age; and he feels himself well rewarded for his trouble.

"May your success continue, and may you live to be an honour to the state, and to your country.

"Let me recommend to you, strict attention to the moral duties, and to the cultivation of your mind by the arts and belles lettres; without which, little improvement can be gained in your profession, much less in society.

"Accept from me a Seal, a strong likeness of our great predecessor GARRICK: when you are acquainted with his character, keep his virtues in your mind, and imitate his professional talents as far as possible."

Could't thou in this engraved pebble trace

The living likeness of his plastic face;
Whilst thy congenial spirit caught its
fire, [spire.

His magic eye would thy whole soul in-

Mr. COLMAN, we understand, has sold a half share of the *Haymarket Theatre* to Mr. MORRIS (his brother-in-law) and Mr. T. DIBDIN.

POETRY.

THE POWER OF FANCY OVER
THE SISTER ARTS.

Tis *Fancy* forms the lofty lay,
To which we lasting homage pay,
Which fresh and flourishing appears,
Uninjur'd by revolving years:
And in the sacred rolls of *Fame*
Records the poet's favour'd name.
By *Fancy* stamp'd, the glowing page
Defies the carping critic's rage,
Nor dreads the cank'ring tooth of age. }

'Tis *Fancy* gives the vivid spirit
The standard of poetic merit,
Distinguishing the Bard sublime
From him who forms the flimsy rhyme,
Who flutters with a feeble wing
Around the *Heliconian Spring*,
Unable to allure the *Nine*
To feast him with the stream divine,
Reserv'd for the inspired train,
And ne'er bestow'd on the *Profane*.

'Twas *Fancy* find the *Greek* of yore
On eagle-pinions high to soar;
By her he gain'd immortal praise,
And wreaths of never-dying bays;
While he unlock'd the secret springs
Of discord 'twixt contending Kings:
And painted all the modes of woe
Which from ungovern'd passions flow.

By *Fancy* prompted, *Shakspeare* sung;
She o'er his infant cradle hung,
And taught her darling to controul
Each movement of the human soul;
To fill it with delight or woe;
To make the tears of madness flow;
To drive the shades of grief away,
By images grotesque and gay;

To draw the tear from *Pity's* eye;
From *Pity's* breast to call the sigh.

His *Ghost*, his *Monster*, *Witch*, and *Fairy*,
So awful, hideous, wild, and airy,
Were all in his prolific head

By *Fancy's* power creative bred;
And as their forms before us move,
They raise compassion, horror, love.
The weird mysterious Sisters three,
Grinning with infernal glee,
Dancing each, with aspect grim,
Round about the cauldron's brim;
And ev'ry scene of incantation
To *Fancy* owe their wild creation.

The beauties which around us smile,
And bloom in the *Enchanted Isle*,
By *Fancy* touch'd, will never fade
'Till *Time* himself shall be decay'd.

When the rash *Scot*, by pride made bold,
The murder'd dagger seems to hold,
We mark with him the bloody blade
By *Fancy* in the air display'd:
'Tis *Fancy* makes us, fear-struck, start,
And terrifies the feeling heart.

In *Collet's* graceful, bold designs,
The plastic power of *Fancy* shines;
To ev'ry spot he spirit gives,
And ev'ry rounded figure lives:
Each object stands before our eyes,
Ting'd with the most expressive dyes,
And over all a warmth is thrown
Which makes each finish'd piece his own.

By *Fancy* heated, *Handel* felt
The power to shake, to tear, to melt,
The stubborn, hard, or tender breast,
Of all its avenues possess.

In music there's a secret charm
To loath; to enervate, t'alarm;

And when the chords a genius smites,
 What various tumults he excites!
 The passions rous'd obey his call,
 And swelling rise, or sinking fall;
 E'en savages have stood amaz'd,
 And at the sweet musician gaz'd,
 With stupid wonder and surprise,
 (In harmony such magic lies;)
 And tho' to fiercest passions prone,
 Have signs of tender feelings shown.
 The pencil, pen, and tuneful lyre,
 All feel the force of Fancy's fire;
 'Tis *Fancy* charms the breast which
 bounds,
 Bewitch'd with colours, words, or sounds.

C.

EPITHALAMIC VERSES.

FIDELIO, hail! all hail *Honor*a too!
 Accept a tribute to your merit due;
 Since now the wish'd-for ceremony's o'er,
 And *Fortune* versecutes *Desert* no more;
 Since all the knots of duty are untied,
 And *Doubt's* dull paules happily subside;
 Accept the gratulations of a friend,
 Warm from the heart, and not by flatt'ry
 penn'd.
 Long may you happy in each other live,
 Blest with each comfort which this world
 can give! [woe,
 Long may ye live exempt from racking
 And no connubial controversies know,
 But those which rise from the desire to
 prove [love.
 How much ye feel the force of mutual

C.

ON THE DRAMATIC POWERS OF
SHAKSPEARE AND JONSON.

AT the foot of *Parnassus* we oft
 See the classical student, well-let-
 ter'd;
 While the darling of Nature aloft
 Sits sportive, by learning unfetter'd.
 The correct and the regular line
 Rough pedants may hew from the
 grammar;
 But the child who is touch'd by the *Nine*
 Will in leading-strings melody stam-
 mer.
 Old *Ben* knew the Muses by sight,
 But receiv'd from them very few fa-
 vours;
 They thought him a pains-taking Wight,
 But they never made ealy his labours.
 Young *Shakspeare* was lov'd by them all,
 They thought him a fellow of parts;
 The *Graces* too came at his call,
 And he play'd 'till he won all their
 hearts.

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In his works *Ben* has rudely display'd
 Much humour, and judgment, and
 knowledge,
 But too great a regard always paid
 To the pride and the pomp of the Col-
 lege.
 Young *Shakspeare*, unshackled, and free
 From the clogs which encumber the
 fancy,
 Rov'd about, unconfin'd, like the bee,
 And suck'd sweets from the pink and
 the pansy.

C.

BETSY-ANN.

A LOVE-LORN DITTY.

LET misers hoard their glitt'ring store;
 Let topers quaff the foaming cann;
 Let scholars search for ancient lore;
 But let me sing of Betsy-Ann.
 Let sportsmen break their necks for game;
 The soldier fight his fellow,—man;
 But let me sing a gentle dame,
 That pretty gipsy Betsy-Ann.
 Let gluttons most ungodly gorge,
 And sop a crust in dripping-pan;
 Let villains on their neighbours forge;
 But let me sing of Betty-Ann.
 Let fiddlers scrape the catgut's string;
 Let Braham squeak, while squeak he
 can;
 But when I warble, I shall sing
 The little gipsy Betsy-Ann.
 Let statesme's minions basely bow;
 Or let the statesman taxes plan;
 Let pilgrims pay the promis'd vow,
 Still I shall sing of Betsy-Ann.
 Let Frenchmen boast and gasconade,
 Invade this Isle they never can;
 But should they try, be this my trade,
 To fight, and sing of Betsy-Ann.
 Oh grant, ye Pow'rs! the poet's pray'r!
 Let pleasure's zephyr round her fan!
 Far from her drive the despot Care!
 Let Joy attend on Betsy-Ann!
 Feb. 4th, 1805. J. M. L.

TO JOSEPHA.

THINK not, dear girl! because the day
 Has once more trod its annual way,
 When Valentines go round;
 And pu'ile lovers gaily lend
 such letters as the toy-shops vend,
 And billets doux abound;
 I too am seiz'd with boyish love,
 And as such airy fancies rove,
 Send this address to you,
 To tell you all the silly things
 Of Cupid's darts, and Hymen's wings,
 Which poets ever knew.

G g

Mine

Mine is a pure, exalted flame,
Which does not blush at reason's name,
And feeds upon my heart.

What can its growing pow'r assuage?
Time only aids its gen'rous rage,
And fuel does impart.

Perhaps you'll ask, "How it can be,
When distance separates from me
The object of my soul,
That I can not forget to love,
But daily more and more approve,
And hail her blest controul?"

Who knows how beauty, when combin'd
With goodness, does affect the mind,
How gentleness persuades;
Where sense with sprightly vigour dwells,
Which ev'ry breast with transport swells,
And ev'ry heart invades;

Can never doubt the reason why,
But feel a sacred sympathy
Thro' each enraptur'd vein.
Then surely I, who know how fair
Those charms of yours, Josepha, are,
Need not the cause explain.

But oh! dear source of anxious joy,
Which sweetly does my peace annoy,
And mingles hope with fear!
Say, shall I dare be bold to tell
His name, who rashly loves so well,
Or stop my mad career?

Vent'rous, like Phaeton, who drove
The coursers of the sun, and strove
To prove himself divine,
I'm seated in a boist'rous car,
Which, unrestrain'd, may rush too far,
And a sad fate be mine;

Unless some gentle goddess deign
In my Josepha's breast to reign,
Whene'er the day arrives,
When I with trembling shall appear
Softly to whisper in her ear,

"My warmest love survives."
Feb. 14th, 1805.

SONNET,

*On a Son's * Birth-Day, (aged Twenty-one,) absent on the India Civil Establishment since Fifteen Years old.*

THY stripling form, in faithful memory
shrin'd, [lov'd!
Yet meets my mental sight, oh son be-

* Henry Townley Roberdeau, Esq.
Register of the Zillah of Momunising, one
of the Honourable Company's settlements
three hundred miles from Calcutta.

Where agile grace and manliness combin'd, [mov'd,
And vivid wit its embryo sparkles
As thy mild eye (wit's harbinger) ex-
prest

Impulsive Fancy's salliant motley flight;
And energetic glow'd thy gen'rous breast
With liberal Rectitude's refulgent
light.

Youth's dawn elaps'd, thy ripen'd talents
beam [shores,

This day their rays on rich Hindostan's
Where Burrampooter pours its mighty
stream, [soars;

And nature thron'd in majesty high
There bend my prayers, exultant at thy
name, [and honour'd fame!

Suppliant of Fortune's smiles, long life,

TO MISS *****.

BENEATH a cluster of green leaves conceal'd,
In beauty dress'd, a violet once grew;

But soon my eager search the spot reveal'd,
And I admir'd it for its lovely hue:

But as the sheltering leaves I gently mov'd,
And to the lovely violet nearer drew,

The fragrance it contain'd (I quickly prov'd) [my view:
Surpass'd the beauty which first caught

Then in my bosom plac'd the little flower,
Whose azure colour faded in a day;

But even Time, who bids us dread his power, [away.
Has not yet stole its fragrant scent

So I, dear girl! admir'd first thy face;
But when I knew thee, and cold form
was o'er, [grace,
I found within thy mind the sweetest
And beauty which will last for ever-
more.

Reign then, sweet friend! for ever in my heart;
[in heav'n;

Teach it, like thine, to seek true peace
To beat alone for joys that ne'er depart,
And gratitude for all the blessings
giv'n.

AN INNOCENT POOR VILLAGE MAID.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

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

(Continued from page 149.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, Feb. 18.

LORD GRENVILLE called the attention of the House to the charges against Judge Fox; and expressed his opinion, that a proceeding so entirely new was well worth their serious consideration. He advised them to reflect, whether it were not better that this proceeding should originate in the Commons; and therefore suggested that the sitting of the Committee should be adjourned for six weeks.

Lord Hawkesbury condemned any farther delay in this business as a serious evil; and assured the House, that the present was by no means a new case:—he was supported by

The Lord Chancellor, who spoke against the delay; and the commencement of the evidence was ordered for Thursday.

On the motion of Lord King for an account of the conditions under which persons arrested in Ireland had been set at liberty, Lord Hawkesbury proposed to give the names of such persons, but declared that it would be highly improper to make known the conditions: this opinion was combated by Lord Grenville, and the motion was agreed to by leaving out the "conditions."

TUESDAY, Feb. 19. — Several bills were forwarded in their respective stages.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20. — The Lord Chancellor, and several of the Bishops and other Members, attended divine service at Westminster Abbey; where a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Rochester.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21. — The Duke of Clarence spoke against the mode of proceeding with Judge Fox, which he contended should have originated in the other House. This gave rise to a debate of some length; in which the same arguments were adduced as those which took place on Monday.

Lords Limerick, Mulgrave, Westmorland, Hawkesbury, and Sidmouth, supported the present mode of proceeding; and Lords Carlisle, Spencer, and Grenville, spoke in favour of the Duke's

motion, which was negatived by a majority of 27.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22. — The Royal Assent, by Commission, was given to the Exchequer Bills, Commissioners of Assessed Taxes Annual Indemnity, Coal Factors' Indemnity, Irish Habeas Corpus Suspension, one Road and one Private Bill.

The Loyalty Loan and Greenland Whale Fishery Bills were read a third time, and passed.

MONDAY, Feb. 25. — Nothing but private business, and that of no general interest, was this day transacted.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26. — The judgment of the Court of Session, in the case of Hamilton v. Geddes, was affirmed, without costs.

Lord Scarfdale took the oaths and his seat.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28. — The judgment of the Court of Session, in the appeal of Bannerman v. Bannerman, was confirmed.

MONDAY, March 4. — The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Norwich took the oaths and their seats.

WEDNESDAY, March 6. — Lord Walsingham moved, that the Committee considering the complaints against Justice Fox should report, from time to time, the evidence relative to the charges, which, if proved, would be a sufficient ground for the removal of the person accused.

The Earl of Carlisle thought it unnecessary to give such a power to the Committee; and if the motion were adopted, he hoped the House would abstain from any proceeding on the reports that might be made.

Lord Hawkesbury observed, that the motion was one that the Committee had thought fit to submit as a new case, which it would be judicious to grant as a precedent. — The motion was then agreed to.

NAVAL ARTIFICERS.

Earl Portescue called the attention of the House to a subject which he considered of great importance. He stated, that in 1801, as Lord Lieutenant of Devon, he was called on to quell an

alarming riot relative to the high price of provisions; but he ascertained that the real cause of the disturbance was a conspiracy among the artificers of Plymouth Dock-yard to raise their wages, and who had joined with the country people in a clamour about the price of corn. These artificers had sent delegates to the men of the other yards, and were in a state of open mutiny. The result was, that Lord St. Vincent appointed a commission to inquire into the system of combination, and on their report he dismissed about 120 of the artificers of Plymouth Dock. Their names and descriptions were also sent to the other Docks, as well as to the merchants' yards, in order that they might not obtain employment; but he understood that several of them had lately been re-admitted; and the object of his motion was, to discover to what extent this re-admission had taken place, in order that any obloquy might be removed from the Noble Earl at the head of the late Board of Admiralty. He therefore moved for a list of the names of the persons discharged in 1801, and another of such of them as had since been admitted into any of the Dock-yards.

Lord Melville said, he would not resist the production of the papers, nor would he enter into any details on the transaction: but if this motion was to be the ground of any farther proceeding, he should produce papers which would place the whole transaction in a fair light.

Lord St. Vincent said a few words in support of the motion; which was carried, with an amendment of Lord Melville, that the numbers and descriptions of the persons discharged should be presented, with the omission of the names.

Lord King moved for copies of the depositions of the State Prisoners in Kilmajinham Gaol, before the Judges, on the 16th and 17th of April; on which

Lord Hawkebury moved the adjournment of the House, as he felt it his duty to inquire how far it would be safe to give the information demanded.—The motion was carried.

THURSDAY, *March 7.*—The Post Office Duty, and 25,000,000*l.* Loan Bills, went through a Committee without any amendment.

FRIDAY, *March 8.*—The Loan and Additional Post Duty Bills were read a third time, and passed.

The Earl of Suffolk, before proceeding to the business of the day, asked the Secre-

tary of State, as there was a great deficiency in our Army, between the force actually in pay, and that specified in the returns on the table, whether the large sum granted for the expense of the Army for the current year was meant to apply to the whole number at which the Army was calculated in the returns, or only to those now in actual service?—After some explanation,

Lord Camden seemed to say, that the whole Army specified in the returns was meant to be comprehended under the estimates, as it was to be hoped that the deficiencies would be supplied.

Earl Suffolk desired it to be observed, that the deficiencies were upwards of 70,000 men, the clothing and pay of whom rendered it necessary that some explanation should be given in what manner so large a sum granted, and unappropriated, was applied.

Lord King then brought forward his motion relative to our Military Establishment, and began by deprecating the Army of Reserve, of which 38 out of 40,000 were substitutes. He made some observations on the necessity of appointing Officers of experience to the Black Corps; and then took a view of the Military Force of the last and present year; from which he inferred, that our disposable infantry was much less this year than last. He therefore moved for a Committee to ascertain the means of improving our Military Establishments.

Earl Camden contended, that there was no necessity for the Committee, as the regiments which were now only 500 strong would speedily be increased to 1000.

Earls Stanhope, Romney, and Carlisle, spoke against Mr. Pitt's Defence Act; and were ably answered by

Lord Hawkebury, who insisted that we had now 400,000 men, exclusive of the Volunteers; and that, including Volunteers, Militia, and Fencibles, we had 814,000 men in arms, being above one-fifth of our whole population, and a greater number than ever was raised in France at any period of the Revolution.

Earls Suffolk, Carysfort, and Lord Grenville, spoke in favour of the motion, as did the Duke of Clarence; and Lords Mulgrave, Melville, and Sidmouth, against it; when, on a division, there were—For the motion, 52—Against it, 127—Majority, 75.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Feb. 13.

MR. FRANCIS moved for Copies of Treaties and Correspondence between the British Government in India and the Mogul, subsequent to the Treaty of Assye.

THE BUDGET.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, The Chancellor of the Exchequer opened his Budget. The Ways and Means he stated at

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------------|
| The Supplies at | - - - | £43,992,115 |
| | | 43,690,419 |

Leaving a Surplus of - - - 301,696

In going through the numerous items of National Finance, he proposed to increase the Property Duty ONE-FOURTH; and to provide for 1,537,000*l.* increased National Debt by the Loan. The means by which he proposed to meet the expense thus incurred, were, first, an increase of duty in the department of the Post Office. He should propose an additional duty of one penny on each *single* letter sent by the General Post; the duty operating according to the accustomed arrangement respecting double letters. He should also lay a new duty of one penny on all letters sent from the Two-penny Post-Office to places off the stones; and likewise a further duty of two-pence upon all foreign letters, and all letters brought by packets. The estimate that he had made of the produce of these taxes was 230,000*l.* The next article on which he thought it advisable to lay an additional duty, was Salt; on which he should propose to increase the present duty from ten shillings per bushel, as it at present exists, to fifteen shillings per bushel, which he calculated, on a fair average, to bring in 490,000*l.* He thought it right, at the same time, to lay an addition of sixpence per bushel upon all Salt exported; the benefit of which to the Revenue he calculated at 76,000*l.* He should next beg the attention of Parliament to another subject; he meant an increase of the tax upon Horses; both on those used for purposes of pleasure, and for those of business. On Pleasure Horses he should propose an addition of one-fifth to the tax now subsisting, which was after the rate of forty shillings per horse, and would then rise to forty-eight shillings. On an average of two years, he had estimated the produce of this new tax at 110,000*l.*

He had taken that average, because three years back an additional tax had been imposed on horses; and he was convinced that their numbers, since that period, had considerably increased. He should now propose an increase on those horses which are kept for purposes of husbandry, which at present paid at the rate of twelve shillings and sixpence per horse, but which he wished to raise to twenty shillings making an addition of seven shillings and sixpence each. This, he estimated, would realize 320,000*l.* He had but one other head of taxation to submit to the Committee, and that was the duty on Legacies. At present, Legacies in the direct line were exempt from all taxation, but he should propose to lay a small sum upon them: the sum he meant was only one per cent. He had taken pains to procure the best information on this particular subject which the nature of the case could afford; and he had found, as nearly as it could be arrived at, that the capital annually made over by wills, of which the probates were registered, were averaged at about 30,000,000*l.* Of these, it was calculated, that the amount of the property transferred by the direct legacies might be fairly taken at 20,000,000*l.*; he should therefore set down his expectations from this proposed tax at 200,000*l.* He should next beg the notice of the House to the case of Legacies made chargeable on land, which at present escape the duty, and which, he would suggest, should be made liable to the present tax when indirect, and to the duty he had just proposed, supposing them to be direct. This, he estimated, would furnish about 100,000*l.* There was another description of Legacy, liable at present to the duty of eight per cent., on which he should propose to raise the rate of taxation. This was the case of legacies left to persons who were absolutely strangers in blood. This he meant to raise from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per cent., and he calculated that it would produce 30,000*l.* The Right Hon. Gentleman then adverted to the leading financial propositions in his speech; the permanence of the Wine Duty, and the addition of one-fourth to the Property Duty, as a War Tax, and the Lottery. He then recapitulated the different sums at which he had estimated the produce of the various new taxes he had proposed,

to provide for the charges incurred by the Loan; which were as follow:—

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| Post Office Duties | - - - | £.230,000 |
| Salt - - - - - | - - - | 490,000 |
| Salt exported - - - - - | - - - | 76,000 |
| Pleasure Horses - - - - - | - - - | 110,000 |
| Horses employed in Husbandry, | | |
| &c. - - - - - | - - - | 320,000 |
| Direct Legacies - - - - - | - - - | 200,000 |
| Legacies charged on Land - - - - - | - - - | 100,000 |
| Legacies to Strangers - - - - - | - - - | 30,000 |
| | | £.1,556,000 |

Mr. Fox objected to the additional duty on Horses used in Husbandry, and upon Salt. He likewise said, "On the system of the Right Hon. Gentleman, we may go on adding to the Tax on Property, till, by little and little, you come to take the whole property of the Country. Gradually, the whole of a man's means may be taken from him; whilst at every pull he blindly suffers himself to be amused with the tale, that it is only a very trivial addition to what was taken before. I remember a story in an old book which illustrates this subject. A woman had a favourite cow that unexpectedly calved. The calf became the object of the good woman's affections. So fond was she of this calf, that she used to take him, when young, in her arms, perhaps two or three times in a day; till by degrees, and from the frequency of use, she acquired the method of doing so when he was grown a fat ox. Now, Sir, with respect to the Tax on Property, though, for a time, the people of this country may bear this calf; yet when the time comes that it is grown a fat beast, I doubt much whether they will be able by little and little to bear him."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a brief reply to these arguments; after which the Report was ordered to be received.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.—On the order for the third reading of the Irish Habeas Corpus Bill, Mr. Martin moved as an amendment, the statement of the grounds on which it had been introduced, namely, that several evil-minded persons in that part of the kingdom had been engaged in treason and treasonable correspondence, &c. This amendment was negatived without a division, and the Bill was passed.

On bringing up the Report of the Committee of Supply, Mr. Fox asked to what extent the Contractors of the Loan

were entitled to exemptions? To which the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that whilst they held scrip receipts they would be exempt; but when they received their dividends, they should be subject to the Property Tax.

Mr. Johnstone made some remarks on the Budget, particularly on a grant of 1,000,000*l.* to the India Company, who, instead of borrowing money, were, by the settlement of 1803, to pay the Government 500,000*l.* per annum. He also made many objections to the 5,000,000*l.* for Continental Alliances, as he thought it impossible to crush the power of Buonaparté.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declined any reply, as this was not the day for going into the subject.

Mr. Calcraft intimated, that if the duty on Salt were persisted in, he should oppose the Bill in all its stages.

Mr. Sheridan also spoke against this duty; and

Sir R. Buxton condemned the tax on Horses. He thought, that while they were taxing their Constituents, the Members ought to retrench some of their own privileges, particularly that of franking letters.

Mr. Windham and the Chancellor of Exchequer, however, both spoke in favour of the privilege of franking; which the latter said would, if abolished, only save 40,000*l.*

The Resolutions were then agreed to.

Mr. Kinnaird moved, that the order for printing the papers relative to Sir Home Popham be discharged, owing to a combination among the printers, which would occasion a delay in the investigation; but on the Chancellor of the Exchequer resisting the motion, it was withdrawn.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.—The Speaker and several Members heard divine service in St. Margaret's Church, on occasion of the General Fast. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Hall.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21.—A new Writ was ordered for Calne, in the room of J. Jekyll, Esq. appointed King's Counsel.

Mr. Windham prefaced his motion on the Defence of the Country, by stating, that he was influenced by the same motives which actuated Mr. Fox in his similar motion of last Session. He had heard that the Volunteers had improved, but he did not consider the Country more secure on that account; and he recapitulated his former objections against the different modes of raising men, on account

count of their inefficiency; and augured no good from the system of appointing Chancellors of the Exchequer Colonels, and Attornies-General Captains of Companies. Such a system was not calculated to be useful, and could not last. He then stated his objections to the military establishment of the Country; which were, that it was too various to be of advantage. He considered the Volunteer System as altering the general manners and tempers of the people. It tended to disturb the relations of civil life, filled men's minds with presumption, pride, and arrogance, contributed to bring down the high, and exalt the low; and the consequences of such a system would be best ascertained at a *General Election* or a *General Scarcity*. He proceeded at much length through a variety of other objections to the Volunteers; and then adverted to the Militia, which he considered as having checked recruiting for the line, while the Army of Reserve had defeated its own object, and the Country was left without the means of maintaining an army. On this ground he concluded with moving, "That it be referred to a Committee of the House to revise the Acts passed in the last Session of Parliament for the Defence of the Country, and to consider what further measures are necessary to be adopted to make that defence more permanent."

Mr. Canning opposed the arguments of the mover with much ability, censured the unfairness of his strictures, and entered on calculations, which proved that our disposable force was now 75,000 men, being 12,000 more than last year.

The question was then put; when there appeared for the motion, 96—Against it, 242—Majority, 146.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.—The Quarantine Bill was read a third time, and passed.

MONDAY, Feb. 25.—Nothing transpired this day, but a variety of motions for papers; and others that had been ordered were laid upon the table.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27.—Mr. Baker presented a Petition from Mr. Bowyer, of Pall-mall, for leave to enable him to dispose of his extensive collection of pictures by way of lottery.—Referred to a Committee.

Mr. Whitbread moved for an account of the number of men deficient in the Army of Reserve on the 29th of June last; of the deficiency of the Militia; and for other accounts contingent on this subject.—Mr. Giles also asked when the account of the apportionment of 9000

men deficient in the Army of Reserve would be presented? To which

The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered, that no such account could be presented, as the apportionment had never been made.

Several motions for papers relative to the repairs of the Romney and Sensible, under the orders of Sir Home Popham, were ordered.

Earl Temple presented a Petition from the West India Merchants against the Slave Trade.

A Petition was presented from the Bakers' Company, praying an additional allowance, in consequence of the advance in salt and in servants' wages.

A Petition from the Carmen's Company, relative to some privileges in the London Docks, was ordered to lie on the Table.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28.—Mr. Burrows moved for some additional papers relative to Sir Home Popham; the object of which was to show, that the expense incurred for vessels in the Red Sea, under that Officer, was considerably less than that of similar ships under Admiral Blanket.—Ordered.

Mr. Fitzpatrick suggested the propriety of introducing some new regulations into Courts Martial, such as administering oaths to Regimental as well as General Courts; and that no Officer should sit as President under twenty-one years of age.

The Secretary at War, in consequence of these suggestions, moved the suspension of the commitment of the Mutiny Bill till they were considered.

Mr. Wilberforce moved the second reading of the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and declined making any observations.

General Gaicoyne strongly opposed the measure, as being highly impolitic, and dangerous in the present situation of the country. He contended that there were now very few deaths in the middle passage, owing to the bounty given to surgeons; and that the natives of Africa had no greater claim to our humanity and protection than those born under our own Government. It therefore became the House decidedly, and once for all, to say, that they could by no means agree to such a measure. He then moved that the Bill be read again this day six months.

Mr. C. Brooke, Sir W. Young, Mr. Barham, and General Tarleton, supported the amendment; and the General made some very severe remarks on the efforts of

Mr. Wilberforce to stop a trade which so greatly contributed to our prosperity. He considered the agitation of the subject as unfurling the standard of the rights of man, and having jacobinism at the bottom of it; and he assured the House, that Mr. Wilberforce some time since received the diploma of jacobinism from the Jacobins of France, as a reward for his exertions.

Mr. H. Addington, Mr. French, and Sir W. Pulteney, also spoke against the Bill; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Fox in its favour; when the House divided—For the Amendment, 77—Against it, 70.—The Bill is consequently lost.

Previous to the division, Mr. Pitt assured Earl Temple, that he knew nothing of the reported contract for raising a corps of African negroes to serve as soldiers.

FRIDAY, March 1.—Mr. Jekyll took the oaths and his seat.

After much private business had been disposed of, Mr. Giles moved, that the Act appointing the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry be continued, as many papers remained to be examined.

Sir W. Elford condemned the continuance of these Commissioners, as they erected themselves into a criminal judicature, and published *ex parte* statements.

Mr. Pitt thought there was no necessity for the motion, and moved the order of the day.

Several Members spoke in favour of the original motion; and on a division for the amendment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, there were—Ayes, 92; Noes, 75; Majority for the Amendment, 17.

Admiral Markham, in the course of his speech upon the above question, averred, from his knowledge of the existence of abuses, that *one-third of the expenses of the naval service might be saved*, by an honest discharge of the duties of the Board of Admiralty. This was no wild assertion of his; for both the late First Lord and himself had in their possession documents to prove the truth of it, which had not yet reached the public; but which would be disclosed, should the Commission be suffered to go on.

MONDAY, March 4.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated his intention of dividing the Horse Duty Bill into two Bills, to render it more equal with respect to horses employed in agriculture.

Lord W. Russell made many objections to the Salt Bill, which he considered would raise the price of bread and salt

provisions: he therefore moved that it be rejected.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, we were engaged in a war for the defence of the poor as well as the rich, and every means should be adopted for raising the supplies. He denied that it could make any addition to the price of bread, and he should therefore persist in it as originally proposed.

Mr. Fox said, he never knew a tax more objectionable: and he went into a long argument to show that it would bear oppressively on the poor who killed and salted their own pork, as it would be an addition of a halfpenny to every pound of meat.

Mr. Giddy also spoke against the tax, and advised some other as a substitute.

He was followed on the same side by Lord A. Hamilton, Alderman Combe, and Sir W. Pulteney.

Mr. Rose insisted, that a statement of Mr. Fox relative to the quantity of salt necessary to salt a hog of twenty score, was an exaggeration of five-sixths; as he had ascertained that for a hog of fourteen score not more than 14 lb. of salt was necessary.—(Mr. F. had stated a bushel and a half to be requisite for twenty score.)—The Bill was then read a second time.

TUESDAY, March 5.—A Bill was ordered, for Mr. Bowyer to dispose of his Prints and Pictures.

Petitions from Nottingham and Larnark against the Corn Bill of last Session, were ordered to lie on the table.

The Secretary at War moved the third reading of the Mutiny Bill; and observed, that the clauses he had recommended were not yet prepared, as they were thought of too great importance to be hurried through the House; he therefore proposed an alteration in one of the clauses, to give power for admitting the amendments at a subsequent time.

General Fitzpatrick spoke against the third reading before the clauses were introduced; and after some conversation, it was postponed till Monday.

The Horse Duty Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. G. Johnstone spoke against the Salt Duty as it related to Scotland; after which the Bill passed through the Committee.

In the Committee on the Property Bill, clauses were proposed for exempting Subaltern Officers, and persons in Ireland who contributed to hearth and window

tax; but they were both opposed, and given up.

Lord Marham reported from the Committee on the Middlesex Election, that G. B. Mainwaring, Esq. was not duly elected; but that Sir F. Burdett ought to have been returned.

WEDNESDAY, March 6. — On the Clerk of the Crown erasing the name of Mr. Mainwaring, and inserting that of Sir F. Burdett,

Sir W. Anderson moved, that Mr. Mainwaring be allowed to petition against the return within fourteen days; which was agreed to.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Sheridan stated his intention to move to repeal the Act for establishing a Permanent Additional Force. He began with expressing his surprise at the disapprobation that prevailed when he gave notice of this motion. He admitted that nothing more could be said than had been brought forward by Mr. Windham; but as it had been shown that the Act was a disgrace to the statute-book, it was necessary that somebody should move to repeal it. He then remarked on the dignified silence of Mr. Pitt when Mr. Windham's motion was brought forward; and commented in a satirical strain on the exertions of Mr. Canning, whose speech he considered to be of a *catamaran* species, plenty of noise, but little effect. His own opinion, he admitted, was highly favourable to the Volunteer System; which he considered as having struck a panic amongst our enemies, and, as he had reason to know, had caused the Emperor of France and his Minister to check the threatened invasion, as no enemy could calculate what such a spirit as this nation had shown may produce. He professed himself adverse to any reduction of the Militia Force; but he wished to see the Country protected by various descriptions, from a conviction that no nation ever retained its liberty long, that entrusted its defence to a hired army. The measure of the last Session had proved its own inefficiency; and its repeal, instead of damping the spirit of the Country, would tend to its greater security. The Minister, therefore, had been a vain-glorious boaster: he had caused his predecessors to be turned out, that he might show what he could do himself, and it appeared he had done nothing. On the first day of the Session he boasted as if he could show the extraordinary means of this country for defence. He boasted of the increased Naval Force—that we

had fifty armed ships added since he came into office. I deny (says he) that we have had one man more to our military, or any addition to our naval force. He (Mr. Pitt) seemed to think, that there was something in the character and constitution of the present Administration which challenged such confidence, that all inquiry was precluded. Here he entered into calculations, from the accounts on the table, to show that the disposable infantry had not been increased one man beyond its amount in the late Administration; and continued, by asserting, that whatever disposable force we have to retort the threat of invasion, we are indebted for it to Lord Sidmouth. The failure of the Bill he considered to be ludicrously clear; for nearly 40,000 men had been employed to carry it into effect, and the result was, about four men and a half for each county: the whole county of Kent having produced but fifty-two, and the Cinque Ports only one man. The Bill was therefore an imposition on the public. "You come (says he) into a parish, and you say, 'Give me a soldier.' The parish-officer says, 'I can't; I have not got one.' Yet then turn round, like an impudent bully, and tell him, 'Very well, then, if you don't put twenty pounds in a certain place, I shall find a way of making you.'"—He then censured the Privy Council for not giving the assistance to the operation of the Bill which they were bound to do. He next elucidated what he insisted was its inefficiency by a variety of ludicrous comparisons; and proceeded to show that the naval defence is not equal to what it was during the late Administration. The force which Lord St. Vincent left when he went out of office was superior to that which exists now. If (says he) you come to examine and sift into the fifty additional ships of war, you will soon find what stuff they are made of: thirty of them are old West Indiamen; when one of them got to the Downs, the Captain wrote word that she was not fit either to come back or to go on; another, it was stated, could not keep with her convoy, because her convoy sailed faster than herself; another of these ships broke her back in the Thames, but still the Government would take her into the service. These, he contended, were the ships of war added to our Navy; and the evil was made still worse by the way in which they were manned. Seven sail of the line and a number of good frigates had been dismantled, and yet there were

only 700 more seamen and marines than in the late Administration: he therefore inferred, that the late Admiralty wanted no other vindication than to compare it with the present; and, after paying many high compliments to Lord St. Vincent, he reverted to different parts of the Defence Bill; ridiculed Lord Melville for accepting the office of First Lord of the Admiralty; finally called upon the House to exert their influence in seconding his intentions; and concluded with moving the repeal of the Act.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer began by saying, that it was time the House should exhibit some surprise on hearing such a notice as that of Mr. S. immediately after the failure of a similar motion by Mr. Windham; and though he (Mr. S.) had deferred till the present time to make use of the notes he took on that occasion, yet there could be no doubt as to the present decision of the House. Mr. Pitt then showed, that almost every circumstance which had been approved of by Mr. Windham, had been censured by Mr. Sheridan; and he proceeded to prove, that the very points which he (Mr. W.) had then condemned, had been approved of by him in 1796. Mr. Pitt then contended, that the grounds on which the repeal of the Defence Act was moved for were erroneous; and as to its pecuniary operation, it was milder than the measure which had preceded it; besides which, it was an important consideration that the present Bill had not commenced its operation till August last. He then entered into a comparison of the number of men raised previous to the operation of the Bill, and also a statement of the last three months, during which it appeared that no less than 200 men had, on an average, been raised per week, and might be reckoned at 9 or 10,000 men per annum. He would ask, Was a measure which was furnishing such a number of men at the time when the country stood in need of a large military force to be discarded as nugatory? Notwithstanding the number that had been raised, Mr. S. had stated, that not one man had been added to the regular army, and that it was good for nothing but raising fines. It was, in fact, a measure that nearly doubled the recruiting of the country. He would insist that the House ought to give the Bill a fair trial, merely from the three months he had stated. He then took a comparative view of the defects in the Army of Reserve Act; insisted that the present Bill had answered the purposes for which

it had been framed; and argued that there was every probability its success would be still greater in future, as it had already raised three-fifths of the proportion proposed, which he proved from the papers on the table; while the present Bill was far more lenient in its operation, and more favourable to the Regular Army than that of the Army of Reserve. He disclaimed the Bill as a pecuniary aid; but till it was proved by trial to have completely failed, he would contend that the sacrifice was one which we were bound to endure. There were 9000 men raised in England, exclusive of casualties. The bounties were paid out of the public money; so that this could not be deemed a pecuniary burthen on any particular set of individuals. Was it intended, if this Act was repealed, to give up all claims for the penalties both in it and the Army of Reserve Act? It was impossible to dispense with them altogether. The fines incurred by the former Bill were done away by the latter. It would be gross injustice and absurdity to repeal the fines laid on in both Bills; and so far from favouring his (Mr. S.'s) argument, it rather tends against it. On all these grounds, therefore, he should vote against the motion.

Mr. Windham, in answer to the assertions of Mr. Pitt, contended, that he had a right to change his mind; and gave his reasons for so doing, by declaring, that in his opinion the present Bill was inadequate in every point of view. He insisted that it gave parish-officers a vexatious authority; and instanced the apprehension of some Irish labourers last Sunday evening, many of whom were sent on board the tender, and which, he contended, was procuring men by unfair means: he insisted that this Bill had raised only 2000 men out of 8000, which it was intended to procure.

The debate continued:

Messrs. Whitbread, Tierney, Fox, and Lord Hamilton, spoke in favour of the Repeal; and

Messrs. Bragge, Bathurst, Fuller, and Lord Callereagh, in defence of the Bill. The latter asserted it had raised within the last eight weeks 204 men per week, or more than 30,000 per annum. The regular force of the country (Militia included) he reckoned at 252,000, which he concluded was sufficient to enable us to spare a force for offensive operations.

After a reply from Mr. Sheridan, the House divided; when there were—For

the Repeal, 127—Against it, 267—Majority against the motion, 140.

THURSDAY, March 7.—A variety of Petitions from Scotland were presented against the Corn Laws.

Mr. Johnstone made a strong protest against the Salt Bill; and

Mr. Rose, in answer, contended, that the faith of Parliament had never been pledged to repeal the Salt Tax.

Messrs. Hurst, Calcraft, Smith, and

Fox, also spoke against the Bill; and Mr. Kinnaird gave notice, that on its third reading he should move to diminish the duty in Scotland.

FRIDAY, March 8.—Lord H. Petty's motion for Copies of the Examination of the Prisoners in Kilmainham Gaol was agreed to, with some exceptions, by Mr. Pitt.

Adjourned.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 19.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. William Cornwallis, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to William Marsden, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, off Ushant, Feb. 13.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter to me from Captain Poyntz, of the Melampus, and one from Lieutenant Nicholson, commanding the Frisk cutter, giving accounts of the capture of the enemy's gun-vessels therein mentioned.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. CORNWALLIS.

Melampus, off Ushant,

Feb. 13.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that I, this morning, fell in with, and captured, two gun-brigs, carrying two long 24-pounders and one 18-pounder each, having on board fifty men, the greater part soldiers; also, four luggers, mounting one long 18-pounder each, manned with twenty-five men, mostly soldiers.

These vessels are part of twenty-seven, of the same description, from Bourdeaux to Brest; two more were captured, lugger-rigged, early the same morning, by the Rhoda and Frisk armed cutters.

I have the honour to be, &c.

S. POYNTZ.

To the Hon. William Cornwallis, &c.

His Majesty's hired Cutter Frisk,

SIR,

at Sea, Feb. 13.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that at day light yesterday, the Rhoda cutter in company, I discovered ten sail of the enemy's gun-brigs and luggers had come through the Passage du Raz, and the wind blowing fresh to the eastward, they were not able to get to wind-

ward; I immediately gave chase to the weathermost, a lugger, and at half past seven (Point du Raz S.S.W., distant five miles,) I captured her, and sent her to Plymouth. She proves to be No. 288, gun-vessel, mounting one long 24-pounder, with twenty-five men, twenty of whom are troops of the forty-fourth regiment, commanded by Monf. P. Roux, Enseigne de Vaisseau. At half past eleven the Melampus hove in sight to leeward.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES NICHOLSON.

The Hon. William Cornwallis.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 23.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Rose, commanding his Majesty's Gun-brig the Growler, to W. Marsden, Esq. dated Falmouth, February 15, 1805.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with my arrival at this port, with the French national gun-brig No. 193, which I fell in with, and captured, after a running action of one hour and a half. From what I can understand from the Captain, she was one of four of the same class, from Bayonne, bound to Brest, commanded by an Enseigne de Vaisseau; had on board fifteen seamen, a Captain in the Army, and thirty-four soldiers, mounts two long 24-pounders, one 18-pounder, and four swivels; sixty-five feet on the keel, is quite new, and draws six feet water.—I should be negligent in my duty were I to omit saying, that Mr. Henry Ellis, Sub-Lieutenant, with the other Officers and crew, did their duty much to my satisfaction.

I am, &c.

JAMES ROSE, Lieutenant and Commander.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Captain Lake, of the *Topaze*, to Lord Gardner, announcing his having captured the French privateer General Augereau, of fourteen 12-pounders and eighty-eight men; and a letter from Captain Bouverie, of the *Mercury*, to Sir John Orde, communicating the capture of el Fuerte de Gibraltar, Spanish gun-vessel, carrying two long 12-pounders, two 16-pound carronades, several swivels, and fifty-nine men, from Cadiz, bound to Algeiras, which had been driven from the land the evening before she was taken.]

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Captain F. F. Gardner, of the *Princess Charlotte*, to Admiral Duckworth, announcing the capture, on the 13th December, of le *Regulus* French privateer brig, from Guadaloupe, of 14 guns and 84 men.—The vessel is an exceeding fast sailer, and perfectly fit for service.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 14.

Extract of a Letter from P. Rainier, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, to W. Marsden, Esq., dated on board his Majesty's Ship Trident, 18th October, 1804.

On the 17th, M. Linois had seized on some country boats off Masulipatam Road, who gave him the intelligence of his Majesty's ship *Wilhelmina* having left that road a few days before for Vizagapatam Road, with the *Princess Charlotte* Indiaman in convoy, and accordingly he dashed into that road in the forenoon of the 18th, and commenced a furious attack with the *Marengo* and frigates on his Majesty's ship the *Centurion*, of 50 guns, whom I had a few days before substituted for the *Wilhelmina*, having ordered the latter to proceed to Calcutta with the *Bengal* and *Asia* Indiamen, who had some treasure on board. For the particulars of what followed, I beg leave to refer their Lordships to Captain James Lind's letter of the 19th, whom I had given an acting order to command that ship in the absence of Captain J. S. Rainier, left dangerously ill at sick quarters. The gallant and spirited conduct displayed by Captain Lind, his Officers and crew, in the defence of his Majesty's ship *Centurion*

against so great a superiority of force, under every advantage on the part of the assailants, with the complete defeat given the French Admiral and Squadron in the conclusion, merits every encomium, and I trust will be honoured with their Lordships' approbation. For my part, I do not hesitate to rank this brilliant action with the most famous of the defensive kind recorded in the annals of the British Navy.

H. M. S. Centurion, in Vizagapatam Road, Sept. 19, 1804.

SIR,

Yesterday morning, whilst at anchor in this Roadstead, and waiting till the Indiaman the *Princess Charlotte*, and the country ship the *Barnaby*, the two ships you directed me to convoy to Madras, were loaded, three ships were perceived under the land in the south-west, coming down before the wind with all sail set. About half past nine A. M. it was seen that the strange ships were enemies, and were a line of battle ship and two frigates; the line of battle ship hoisted, with her colours, a flag at the mizen top-mast-head, and I believe was the *Marengo*, Admiral Linois, and I shall so call her in this letter. The frigate appeared to be of 36 or 40 guns. For the information of the convoy, the signal of an enemy being in sight was hoisted, and soon afterwards one for the convoy, as they were best able to put into a port in view. This was done that the two ships that we had taken under convoy might get close in shore for protection, or, if necessary, to be run on it. The *Barnaby* complied with this signal; she ran in shore, but unfortunately afterwards got into the surf, and was totally lost.

About ten A. M. the headmost of the enemy's ships, a frigate, was about half-a-mile from the *Centurion*, without any colours flying. Several shots were fired at her. About the same time the cable was cut, and topsails sheeted home, which were already loose for the purpose. By this means the broadside was brought to bear upon the enemy, and prevented the ship being boarded or raked; by this manœuvre, likewise, a frigate, that was within a cable's length of the *Centurion*, and appeared to have an intention to board, got a close and well-directed broadside into her: the action soon became general; the three enemy's ships directing their fire on the *Centurion*, their only object, for the *Princess Charlotte* Indiaman

man had very early struck her colours. The Centurion stood in shore, the Marengo and one frigate on the starboard quarter, the other frigate on the larboard; they were all less than half-a-mile distant, and kept firing, which the Centurion returned. Her fire was chiefly directed against the Marengo. About a quarter before eleven the French ships stood to sea; and immediately after this I got on board, though with much difficulty and danger. I had been on shore to expedite the sailing of the convoy, and was not present in this early part of the action, for, till now, the Centurion had been under the direction of Lieutenant James Robert Philips, the First Lieutenant; and before I proceed any further in this account, permit me to notice the judicious conduct of this deserving and old Officer, and his gallant defence of the ship against so superior a force as that of the enemy. I hope, Sir, his conduct will be thought worthy of a reward, and that he will be esteemed deserving of promotion.

On my coming on board, I found the sails and rigging so very much cut as to render the ship not in a state to be worked, and therefore anchored at the back of the furf, about a mile and a half to the north-east of the town; this situation was the best I had in my power to take, both for defence, and to prevent her falling into the possession of the enemy if overpowered. A battery of three guns at the town, under the command of Colonel Campbell, of his Majesty's 74th regiment, had kept a fire on the enemy whilst within reach in the roadstead, but now we were too far distant to receive any support from it. I sent on shore to request guns might be brought on the beach nearer us; this was a thing, I have been since convinced of, totally impracticable, or it would have been done. We prepared again for action; and whilst thus employed, the enemy, in the offing, wore and stood towards us; the Marengo, after having repeatedly tried the range of her guns, came to an anchor abreast of us, and about a mile distant; clewed up her top-sails, furled her courses, and commenced cannonading. This threatening appearance of being determined to persevere and to succeed, only served to animate the Officers and men of his Majesty's ship to greater exertions of defence with the lower deck guns, the only ones that would reach the enemy, for she was too far distant for the carronades. But all the enemy's

shot reached us. In the mean time one of the frigates kept under sail on our quarter, and nearer than the Marengo, and annoyed us much by her fire; the other frigate carried off the Indiaman from her anchorage in the road. At a quarter past one P. M., nearly two hours after this cannonading commenced, and which had been kept up with vigour on both sides, the Marengo cut her cable, hoisted her jib, and stood to sea. By some of her last shot our cable was cut, and we made some sail, and got further off shore before we brought up with the sheet anchor. When the Marengo first made sail, I supposed she intended to make a short stretch, tack, and renew the action nearer, and made all necessary preparations to receive her; but she, frigates, and prize Indiaman, stood to sea, and a little before sunset bore up to the north-east, towards the bottom of the Bay. What damage the enemy has sustained, or from what cause they declined further contest with us, I cannot tell.

After this full account of the transactions of the day, I feel it a duty incumbent on me not only to repeat the high sense I have of Lieutenant Philips' services, but likewise to inform you that the other Lieutenants of this ship, Lieutenants David Pringle, Richard Coote, and William Fairbrother Carrol, displayed great gallantry and spirit on the occasion: the last mentioned, Lieutenant Carrol, though a young Officer, has seen much service; and as his commission of Lieutenant is not yet confirmed by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, may I request that you will be pleased to represent his great merit, to induce their Lordships to do it. To the zeal and energy of Lieutenant Warring of the Marines I am much indebted.

To insert any thing in this letter in praise of the behaviour of the veteran and gallant crew of his Majesty's ship Centurion, must be needless to you, Sir, who are well acquainted with it; but I cannot refrain from saying, that they displayed great experience and cool courage; and the good discipline of the ship was conspicuous, and does great credit to their proper Commander, Captain Raignier. His Majesty's ship has received considerable damage in her masts, yards, and rigging. The fore-mast, mizen-mast, and main-yard, are badly wounded, as well as several smaller masts and yards; several shot remain in the bottom, between wind and water; one came through into the gunner's store room:

but

but for your full information of particulars, there accompany this detailed reports of damages sustained in the gunner's, boatwain's, and carpenter's departments, as far as they have been yet ascertained. It is with pleasure I acquaint you that very few men, considering the long action, have suffered, none were killed, and only nine wounded, one of them is since dead, the others are not in apparent danger. I have received all the assistance that this place could afford me from Colonel A. Campbell, of his Majesty's 74th Highland regiment, Commanding Officer of the District, and from all the Company's servants, both civil and military, at this Settlement.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JAMES LIND.

Peter Rainier, Esq. &c. &c.

Trident, Madras Road, Oct. 1,
1804.

I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, informing particulars of your proceeding in execution of my orders, and of the very noble defence you made in his Majesty's ship Centurion, under your command, in Vizagapatam Road the preceding day, against the formidable attack of so superior a force of the enemy, as described in your letter, led on by the French Admiral Linois in the Marengo; the gallant and spirited conduct displayed on this occasion, by yourself, Officers, and crew, merits the highest applause, wherein you not only saved his Majesty's ship under your command from falling into the enemy's hand, as well as from shipwreck, by running her on shore, as a very obvious resource that offered to prevent it, but gave the French Rear-Admiral a complete defeat.

I shall not fail to forward your letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, for their Lordships' information, by the present opportunity, and have no doubt but their Lordships will bestow on you some honourable acknowledgment of their approbation of your gallant conduct.

I remain, &c.

PETER RAINIER.

*To James Lind, Esq. acting Captain
of his Majesty's Ship Centurion.*

*A List of the Enemy's Ships and Vessels
taken, destroyed, and re-captured, by his
Majesty's Ships under the Command of
Vice-Admiral Rainier, in the East Indies,
between the 21st of December 1803
and the 1st of November 1804.*

French ship Clarisse, of 12 guns and
157 men; taken by the Aibion and

Sceptre, Dec. 27, 1803, in lat. 1 deg. 13 min. S. long. 95 deg. 20 min. E.—French chaffe marée Passe par Tout, of 2 guns, 6 swivels, and 25 men; taken by the St. Fiorenzo, Jan. 14, 1804, off Mount Dilly.—French brig l'Épingle, of 4 guns (4-pounders) and 36 men; taken by la Dedaigneuse, Dec. 14, 1803, off Cochin.—French brig les Freres Unis, of 8 guns, (9 and 6 pounders, pierced for 16 guns.) 134 men, and 140 tons; taken by the Caroline, Jan. 6, 1804, in the Bay of Bengal.—French ship General de Caen, of 26 guns, (9-pounders and heavy caronades,) 200 men, and 360 tons; taken by the Caroline, Feb. 4, 1804, between the Cows and Andaman Isles.—French brig l'Alfred, of 14 guns, (6 and 4 pounders,) 75 men, and 110 tons; taken by the Sheerness, May 5, 1804, off Point de Galle.—French schooner Zephyr, of 4 men and 90 tons, laden with 114 slaves; taken by the Terpichore, Aug. 27, 1804, off Grande Port.—French brig la Jeune Clementine, of 15 men, laden with 180 slaves; taken by the Sir Edward Hughes Indiaman, July 12, 1804, in lat. 4 deg. 18 min. S. long. 64 deg. E.

(Signed) PETER RAINIER.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 16.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Musgrave, Commander of the Kitty Private Ship of War, to William Marsden, Esq. dated at Falmouth the 14th Instant.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of the Admiralty, that on Sunday the 10th instant, in the latitude of 48 deg. North, and longitude 10 deg. 15 min. West, we fell in with the Spanish private ship of war Felicity, mounting 20 guns and 170 men, commanded by Jose Vincento de Cinza, out ten days from St. Andero; and, after an engagement of one hour and a half, she struck to the Kitty, private ship of war, of London, under my command. I am concerned to add, that we had one man killed, and two dangerously wounded. In justice to the Officers and ship's company, I must say their conduct deserves the approbation of their Lordships, when you take into consideration that not twenty of them ever saw a gun fired before, and not twice that number ever were at sea before we left the Downs, on the 3d instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS MUSGRAVE.

[This Gazette likewise contains an account of Colonel Monson's retreat, &c. in India, the substance of which is given in page 236.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

HAGUE, *March 17.*

ON the 14th, the Government of State submitted to the Legislative Body a plan of the New Constitution for our Republic; it was accompanied by a letter, stating, that it was to be laid before the people for their assent; and in the event of their accepting it, M. Schimmelpenninck (the Pensionary) is represented as the fittest person to carry it into execution.—The letter was referred to a Committee of nine Members.

The plan of the Constitution consists of eighty-seven Articles: in these—the territorial division of the Republic is fixed, which, as hitherto, is to form eight Departments, again divided into Districts; the exercise of voting to continue provisionally on the present footing. It also proposed that no ecclesiastic, of any persuasion, shall be eligible to offices of Government, and that the military shall only have a right to vote at the place of their established residence, and not where they may be in garrison.

In the Articles which treat of the Legislative Body, it is stated that their title is to be, "Their High Mightinesses, representing the Batavian Commonwealth, the Members of which are to adopt the title of High and Mighty Lords."—The sovereignty of the people is to be represented by that Assembly, with the Pensionary. To it is to belong the enactment of laws; it is to consist of nineteen Members, to be elected every three years, and to be nominated by the Departmental Governments. After detailing a variety of subordinate points, it states that—The Assembly are to meet twice a year, viz. from April 15 to the 1st June, and from the 1st December to the 15th January; but it may be summoned to meet extraordinarily as often as the Pensionary shall deem it advisable. One-third of the Members of that Assembly go out on the 1st of December 1806. For indemnity, travelling expenses, and residence at the place of meeting, the Members to enjoy annually the sum of 3000 guilders. The Members whose time has expired are again eligible.—The Pensionary is elected for five years, by the majority of the nineteen Members of the Assembly,

and may at all times be re-elected. The commencement, however, of the first five years is to take place from the period of the peace with England, computing from the 1st of January of such year. He exercises no legislative power; but he appoints a Council of State, whom he is obliged to consult previous to laying any new law before their High Mightinesses. He appoints the Secretaries of State for all the Departments, the Ministers for Foreign Courts, all the Officers of the Army and Navy, and all the Members of the Tribunals, excepting those of the National Court. The fleets and armies of the Commonwealth are at his disposal; he confers military rank; the security and dignity of the State is to be maintained by him; the administration of justice; the maintenance and execution of the laws; he is charged with the supreme police throughout the Republic, as well in civil as ecclesiastical matters; and appoints the Magistrates of the place which is the seat of Government. Every subordinate appointment is, of course, subject to his approbation. The financial means continue as at present in each Department.

The same day a second letter was received in the Legislative Assembly from the Directory of State, containing a proposition for a new extraordinary contribution of three per cent. on the property of the Citizens, to be paid in three terms, before the 15th August, 14th November, and 15th February next, on the same footing as the last contribution of that nature, to be placed at the disposition of the new Government.

The *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* of October 2 contains a detailed statement of the operations of a detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Monson, on its way to join the main body of the army in Holkar's territory.—After the capture of Hinglaiz Ghur, by the Lieutenant-Colonel, in July, he advanced about fifty miles, with the hope of procuring supplies, and joining Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, at that time on his march with a considerable detachment of troops from Guzerat towards Oujein. The corps under Lieutenant-Colonel M. consisted of five battalions of sepoy, with a portion of artillery, and

and two bodies of irregular horse, under the command of Lieutenant Lucan, and a native Chieftain, named Bapoojee Scindiah, amounting to about 3000 men. In the mean time Holkar having crossed the Chumbul river between him and Colonel Murray's corps, Colonel Monson, though with only two days' grain in his camp, prepared to attack him, though the enemy had with him a large body of cavalry. Colonel Monson accordingly proceeded to the Mokundra Pass, leaving Lieutenant Lucan and some of the irregular cavalry on the ground. Shortly after he had moved, the Lieutenant's party was attacked by the whole of Holkar's cavalry; on which Colonel M. formed, and was about to return, but the enemy had defeated the force he had left: he therefore continued his march to Sopavo, and reached the Mokundra Pass without molestation. On the 10th July, Holkar arrived at this pass with a large body of cavalry, and ordered Colonel M. to surrender his arms, which being refused, Holkar divided his force into three bodies, and made a vigorous attack on the front and flanks of Lieutenant-Colonel M.'s corps. Owing, however, to the judicious position occupied by the Colonel, and to the bravery and steadiness displayed by the troops under his command, Holkar could not make any impression, and after various unsuccessful attacks, which continued until evening, drew off his troops, to a position two cofs from Lieutenant-Colonel M.'s corps, where he was joined by his infantry and guns, and where he encamped, with the intention of attacking on the following morning. The Colonel, however, not considering his post at Mokundra to be tenable, retired with great fatigue to Kotah, where not being able to procure provisions, he was obliged to go forward to the Gaumus rivulet. After encountering many other difficulties, arising from excessive rains, a detachment from the Colonel's army, under Captain O'Donnell, routed a body of the enemy's cavalry with considerable loss, capturing 200 horses and several camels. On the 24th July, the Colonel had another contest with a large body of cavalry, which he finally routed, though his force then consisted only of 700 men, twenty of whom were killed and wounded in this affair. On the 27th July, the Colonel reached Rampoorah, where being able

to procure sufficient provisions, he left a garrison in the place, and went against Holkar, who was now in his front with large bodies of cavalry, at the distance of only four miles; the enemy having begun a cannonade, Colonel M. charged him with only the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment, and some piquets, which were overpowered by a superiority of force, and with difficulty effected their retreat, being obliged to abandon their baggage. Some attacks were afterwards made upon our piquets rather to the advantage of the enemy; and on the 26th August a correspondence was detected between Holkar and some native Officers of the Colonel's corps, when a large portion of the native cavalry went over to the enemy. On the 28th August, the Colonel was compelled to retreat to Agra, after receiving several attacks from the enemy, in which the sepoy under the Colonel gave distinguished proofs of their bravery.

Heads of Intelligence from Rampoorah.—At nine A. M. on the 28th August, Captain Hutchinson, of the Bengal artillery, (who had been left in the fort of Rampoorah,) observed a party of the enemy marching in the direction of Oniara; and conceiving it to be possible to cut them off, ordered Lieutenant Robertson, with three companies of sepoy, and some Golundauze, to attempt this operation. Lieutenant R. succeeded in reaching the enemy, who immediately opened a fire upon him from three guns. The enemy, however, were enabled to draw off their artillery; but Lieutenant Robertson captured five tumbrils and a stand of colours, and compelled the enemy to retire with the greatest precipitation.

Official intelligence has been received of the capture, without any loss on our part, of Indore, the capital of Holkar's territories, by the corps under the command of Colonel Murray, on the 24th August. The Officer commanding Holkar's troops at Indore retired without any resistance to Colonel Murray.

List of Casualties with the Hon. Colonel Monson's Detachment.—Second battalion 2d reg. Major J. Sinclair, 24th August, 1804. Lieutenant T. Parr and Lieutenant N. G. Fulton, killed. Lieutenant W. Owen, missing, but reported to have been killed. Lieutenant W. W. Walker, killed 24th August. Lieutenant H. P. Stacy, ditto. Lieutenant T. Suelder, ditto.—Second battalion 8th reg. Lieutenant

Lieutenant Williams, killed, Aug. 24.—Second Battalion, 9th Reg. Captain J. Crockalt, killed, Aug. 24. Lieutenant A. R. Maillard, ditto.—First Battalion, 12th Reg. Lieutenant H. Lloyd, killed, July 10. Lieutenant Ford, wounded, Aug. 27. Lieutenant H. M. Rose, ditto, Aug. 24. Lieutenant T. Bowring, ditto, Aug. 27. Lieutenant Daiton, drowned in crossing the Chumbala, July 16.—Second Battalion, 12th Reg. Lieutenant Randall, wounded, Aug. 25. Lieutenant R. Davidson, missing, July 8.—First Battalion, 14th Reg. Lieutenant H. H. Harris, killed, Aug. 30. Mr. Burgh, Surgeon, ditto.—Second Battalion, 21st Reg. Lieutenant W. T. Nixon, killed, Aug. 24. Lieutenant Arden, wounded, 27th ditto.—Artillery, Captain Winbolt, drowned in crossing Bannas.

A mechanic at Bombay has discovered a process by which to extract from the saw-dust and shavings made in building a vessel, as much tar as is sufficient for her outfit.

Dispatches from Governor King, at New South Wales, announced the arrival of the Buffalo store-ship, which afterwards failed for the coast of New

Caledonia, where they discovered an excellent harbour on the N. W. side, and called it Port St. Vincent.

The Investigator sloop, which failed some time ago on a voyage of discovery, under Captain Flinders, and was afterwards wrecked on the coast of New Holland, has been repaired at New South Wales.

The fire-ship which was supposed to have blown up by accident, during the late attack of the Americans on Tripoli, now appears to have been set on fire by the crew, to avoid their falling into the hands of the enemy. By the explosion they destroyed two Tripolian gun-vessels which had approached, and about 100 men who had boarded, as well as themselves.

The fever at Gibraltar had entirely ceased on the 21st January. Part of the troops under General Fox had landed, but there were a great number remaining on board the transports in the bay. On the 30th, at night, there was a tremendous storm, which drove about twenty ships on shore: three of them, which were English, were dismasted; and many others lost their anchors and cables.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY 19.

IN the Court of King's Bench an action was brought by Mr. Southerwood, a custom-house officer, against Mr. Ramsden, an eminent cow keeper, 50 years old, and having a wife and large family, for the seduction of his daughter. He met her in Newgate-street; and, pretending he would make a settlement on her, enticed her to live with him in various places, till she proved pregnant; when he abandoned her.

The defendant attempted to repel the charge by producing some female witnesses of loose character, to prove that Elizabeth Southerwood had been debauched before the defendant knew her, and that she resorted to houses of ill fame. Their testimony, however, was not believed; and the Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages 300*l*.

20. This being the day appointed, by Royal Proclamation, for a public fasting and humiliation before Almighty

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God, to beseech forgiveness of our sins, and pray for the success of his Majesty's arms, the two Houses of Parliament, the Corporation of London, and most of the Volunteer Corps, attended Divine Service, as usual upon such occasions.

21. Dr. Sutton, the new Archbishop of Canterbury, was consecrated at Bow-church, according to ancient custom. The Bishops of Winchester, Bath, Wells, Chichester, Chester, Rochester, and Exeter, were the Commissioners under the Great Seal for the performance of the ceremony.

The Court of King's Bench was occupied for 17 hours on the trial of an indictment, which charged Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Passingham, of the Cheshire Fencibles, and John Edwards, Esq. with a conspiracy, to procure the consent of the prosecutor to a separation from his wife, and to compel him to allow her a large separate maintenance, and that by charging him with crimes of the most abominable kind.

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From the evidence it appeared, that the prosecutor, George Townsend Forrester, Esq. of Elmly, in Worcestershire, was married to a Miss Jones, of that county, with whom he lived for some years in the greatest harmony. The defendants were near relations to her, the latter (Mr. Edwards) by marriage. Great habits of intimacy and friendship subsisted between these parties for years, until the defendant, Colonel Passingham, seduced the prosecutor's wife. From that time a conspiracy was formed to charge the prosecutor with unnatural propensities, in order to procure the contemplated separation. Reports were at first circulated, letters were then dispersed, which stated various practices of the prosecutor's tending to diabolical crimes; and, lastly, persons were produced before the Magistrates at Bow-street, who gave such positive testimony, on oath, of the most shocking crimes, as induced them to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the prosecutor. He was arrested on the coast of Kent; but, upon a further investigation, the principal witness retracted his assertion, and acknowledged it was false.—The prosecutor himself was near four hours under examination; in the course of which, he was frequently so agitated as to be deprived of speech, particularly when the subject of his wife and children was called in question. His own evidence, and that of the greater part of his witnesses, established the facts charged in the indictment.—After an investigation of *seventeen* hours, in the course of which 30 witnesses were examined, and many circumstances transpired at which human nature must shudder, the Jury, without a moment's hesitation, found the defendants *Guilty* of all the charges stated in the indictment.

22. At the Old Bailey J. R. Turner was tried for forging a receipt for the sale of 7000*l.* stock, the property of W. Waltham. The prisoner had been several years a clerk in the house of Messrs. Stoward and Ryan, corn-factors; by which he knew that Mr. W. had 10,000*l.* stock in the Three per Cent. Reduced. He procured a recommendation to a stock-broker, to whom he applied to sell out 7000*l.* stock, and the prisoner gave him a receipt for the value.—Mr. Alley and Mr. Gurney, for the prisoner, argued, that the stock not having been actually transferred, the criminal action was not, in point of

fact, committed, and that therefore the prisoner was entitled to his acquittal.—The Court, however, over-ruled this, and said, that if the *malus animus* was evident in an action in an inchoate state, the person whose mind was so discovered was as guilty as when it was completed by any subsequent proceeding in the same act. It was for having signed the name of another man, with intent to defraud, that he was indicted.—*Guilty, Death.*

John Hodges, Edward Mahon, and John Rumball, were tried for assaulting Mr. Edmund Lodge on the highway, and under a threat of accusing him of an unnatural crime, taking from his person two bank notes, value 10*l.* and 5*l.* his property.—*Guilty, Death.*—The circumstances of this case were of the most horrible nature; and it was not until the prisoners had received considerable sums of money from the prosecutor, and had made a further demand of 250*l.*, that he had courage to lay open the transaction. Mr. Lodge is a gentleman of unblemished character.

23. This morning, at six o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Mayo, an upholsterer, No. 8, Quebec-street, Oxford-street, which destroyed the premises, and damaged those adjoining.—Mr. Mayo perished in the flames.

GRAND FETE AT WINDSOR.

25. A most magnificent entertainment was given by their Majesties at the Castle, which is admitted not to have been equalled by any since they came to the throne. The arrangements, which had been making for a considerable length of time, were entirely under the direction of his Majesty; and the expenses, at the lowest computation, are estimated at 50,000*l.* A new service of plate, supposed to be the most magnificent in Europe, was used on this occasion, and the rooms were illuminated by the silver chandeliers brought from Hanover, interspersed amongst a variety of superb glass lustres, all of new patterns. About 400 of the Nobility and persons of fashion were invited some weeks since; and the entertainments were to consist of a ball, cards, and music. The Concert consisted of the Oratorio of Esther, the composition of Handel, and which has not been performed in this country for the last twenty years.

The Staffordshire Militia and Oxford Blues

Blues guarded the avenues leading to the Castle. About seven o'clock the company began to assemble. A party of the Oxford Blues, with two Officers, were stationed from the great hall doors to the top of the first flight of stairs; and as any of the Royal Family entered, or Field-Officers, the men presented arms, and the Officers saluted them.

The company, as they proceeded into the Castle, were introduced into the Royal Presence by their Majesties' Pages, the same as on a court day. After they had paid their respects to their Majesties, they proceeded to view the rooms, and as the visitors increased in number, the effect was considerably heightened by the brilliancy of the dresses.

The Concert commenced at eight o'clock, in the antichamber; and at ten the ball began in the ball-room, the floor of which was painted in a beautiful manner. The first dance was led off by the Duke of Cambridge and the Princess Augusta. The attention of the company appeared most attracted by the novel and grand appearance of four silver tables between each window. Two of them came from Hanover, and had been repaired and beautified for this occasion. Under the centre are the Hanoverian arms, borne by a horse, and the feet of the tables represent lions' paws. One of the other two tables was presented by the Corporation of London to King William, and the other by the same body to Queen Anne. The magnificent effect of the tables was considerably heightened by four most elegant pier glasses over each, with silver frames, also from Hanover.

At the fire-places were four large and beautiful dogs, of solid silver, for burning wood instead of coals, and similar to those used in the time of Henry VIII. Their Majesties and the Royal Family supped in the Guard-room. A table, as on all public occasions, was set apart for them, and was elevated upon a temporary platform, raised about eight inches from the floor, for the purpose of enabling the Royal Family to behold their company, and to gratify the curiosity of their guests. Two tables were laid on each side the room, which held about sixty each. The plate on the royal table was entirely gold—the whole service was new for the occasion. Nothing but silver was used at all the other tables. The beautiful damask table-

linen was spun by the Princesses. The supper consisted of the choicest delicacies, among which was an abundance of pine apples and other delicious fruit, of natural growth. Eighty of the young gentlemen of Eton School supped in the presence chamber; his Majesty having been to the school to invite them.—Her Majesty's private rooms were illuminated with beautiful Egyptian lustres, and nothing but wax was burnt throughout the Castle.—Every bed in the town was engaged, in consequence of which upwards of 100 of the Bow-street Patrole were stationed along the road for the protection of those who might return to town.

The Ladies' dresses were sumptuous in the extreme.

The Gentlemen were dressed in the full Windsor uniform, except those who wore the military habit of their respective regiments.—Some, however, appeared in sumptuous court suits.

26. Her Majesty gave a grand Public Breakfast at Frogmore, which was attended by about 200 persons of distinction.—The company were waited upon by the royal servants in full dress livery. A few minutes past three o'clock dancing commenced, which continued till near six.

28. This day were executed, opposite Newgate, *John Tennant* and *Richard Hayward*, ALIAS *Reginald Harwood*; the first for a robbery in the house of Mr. Shawe, of Bridge-street, Black Friars; and the latter for cutting and maiming Benjamin Chantry. On the preceding day they evinced a shocking example of hardened depravity. These wretched men, from the hour of their confinement in the condemned cells, had expressed the greatest contempt of their situation: when the keeper went in the morning to warn them of their approaching execution, they behaved in so determined and riotous a manner, that it was necessary to secure them with heavy irons to the floor. Hayward, who is supposed to have procured a knife from his wife while she was permitted to see him, rushed upon the keeper during the altercation, and would have stabbed him with it, if he had not left the cell. They uttered the most horrid imprecations: and after declaring, in cant terms, that they would "*die game*," threatened to murder the Ordinary if he attempted to visit them. Their behaviour in all respects was so abandoned, that the attendants were

deterred from further interference, and left them to their fate.—At an early hour this morning, both the above prisoners being allowed to walk in the pres. yard, Dr. Ford importuned Hayward to pray; when the misguided wretch called him by every opprobrious name he could think of, and exhorted his companion to *die game*. Tennant shed tears, showed some contrition, and suffered the Ordinary to attend him to the scaffold. When the time for quitting the court-yard arrived, Hayward called to a friend to deliver him a bundle, out of which he took an old jacket and a pair of old shoes, and put them on. “Thus,” says he, “will I defeat the prophecies of my enemies; they have often said I should die in my coat and shoes, and I am determined to die in neither.” Being told it was time to be conducted to the scaffold, he cheerfully attended the summons, having first ate some bread and cheese, and drank a quantity of coffee. Before he departed, however, he called out in a loud voice to the prisoners who were looking through the upper windows at him, “Farewell, my lads, I am just a-going off; God bless you!”—“We are sorry for you,” replied the prisoners. “I want none of your pity,” rejoined Hayward; “keep your snivelling till it be your own turn.” Immediately on his arrival upon the scaffold, he gave the mob three cheers, introducing each with a “Hip ho!” While the cord was preparing, he continued hallooing to the mob. It was found necessary, before the usual time, to put the cap over his eyes, besides a silk handkerchief by way of bandage, that his attention might be entirely abstracted from the spectators. Dr. Ford continued in prayer with Tennant, who listened to him, but did not join with him. Just as the noose was placed round his neck, he emphatically exclaimed, “Lord have mercy upon me!” Hayward muttered some words in reply, which were not perfectly understood, but were supposed to be said to Tennant by way of reproach. He then gave another halloo, and kicked off his shoes among the spectators, many of whom were deeply affected at the obduracy of his conduct. Soon afterwards the platform dropped.

MARCH 1. Came on the election of Clerk for the Bidewell and Bethlem Hospitals; when Mr. Poynder had nearly a majority of 100 above seven

competitors. He was accordingly declared duly elected.

The following appointments are made for Prince of Wales Island:—J. H. Oliphant, Esq. First in Council and Warehouse Keeper; H. S. Pearson, Esq. Secretary to Government; T. Rattles, Esq. Assistant Secretary to Government; J. P. Hobson, Esq. Accountant; W. Robinson, Esq. Assistant; Q. D. Thompson, Esq. Sub-Warehouse Keeper and Paymaster; W. E. Phillips, Esq. Collector of Customs and Land Revenue; J. Erskine, Esq. Assistant to the Superintendent and Storekeeper; the Rev. A. Lake, Chaplain.

2. The Hon. Captain Gardner, son of Lord Gardner, obtained a verdict, with One Thousand Pounds Damages, in the Court of King’s Bench, against a Mr. Jadis, for *crim. con.* with his Lady.

3. His Highness Prince Baratinfski passed through Bury, in his way from Holkham to Bradfield, the seat of A. Young, Esq. Attached to this Russian Nobleman’s estate in the Ukraine are 25,000 male peasants; and, allowing for as many women, and only two children to each couple, there are 100,000 souls, like the cattle on the ground, the absolute property of a single individual.

4. The foundation stone of the East India Docks, now constructing at Blackwall, was laid by Captain Joseph Huddart, (in the absence of the Chairman, Joseph Cotton, Esq. who was confined by illness,) and John Woolmore, Esq. the Deputy Chairman, with some others of the Directors, amidst a numerous concourse of people. These Docks, though not so large as either the London or West India Docks, will be capable of admitting ships of larger burthen, by having deeper water, and locks of larger dimensions. They consist of two docks, and an entrance basin. That for discharging inwards will cover eighteen acres—that for outward-bound vessels nine acres. The entrance basin will be about three acres.

A Court Martial was held on board the fleet at Torbay, on Captain Bligh, of the Warrior, on charges of tyranny preferred against him by one of his Lieutenants, (who was tried some time since for disobedience of orders and acquitted.) After a trial which lasted the whole of the day, Captain B. was reprimanded, with an admonition from

the President, and restored to his command.

5. At the Surrey Quarter Sessions, before Serjeant Onslow and a full bench of Magistrates, *William Peckover*, *Elias Hollins*, and *Robert Bates*, a malter chimney-sweeper, were put to the bar, to answer a bill of indictment, charging the two first with stealing a number of sacks, and a quantity of barley-meal and malt, the property of Messrs. Langdale, Leader, and Attlee, at Wandsworth, to whom they were servants; and *Robert Bates* for receiving the same, knowing them to be stolen.—It is to be remarked, that the prisoner *Bates* had a most fortunate and astonishing escape last sessions, when he was indicted and found guilty for a similar offence, owing to the boy's testimony being falsified from his own mouth. The only evidence now adduced to substantiate this charge was *Knight*, who was himself tried last sessions, and acquitted on a similar charge: he most distinctly proved, that he was engaged by the prisoners, *Peckover* and *Hollins*, to remove the articles; that they were lodged at *Bates's* house, and were there found, under a search warrant, by *Callender* and *Wood*, constables; which articles were sworn to by *Mr. Leader*, one of the partners. The case was fully proved, and, after an appropriate charge from the Chairman, the Jury found them all three *Guilty*. *Peckover* and *Hollins* received sentence of transportation for seven years, and *Robert Bates*, the sweep, for fourteen years, as the receiver.

6. *D. Campbell*, a seaman of the Tribune, was tried by a Court Martial at Spithead, for desertion, and sentenced to receive 150 lashes. As the crime which he stood charged with upon the books of the ship precluded him from the benefit of prize money, the ship's company, on receiving a share arising from their late success, on Friday, gave him, each man, a dollar, and the midshipmen five dollars each. This act is characteristic of British seamen; and evinces the general good conduct of the man.

7. *Davis*, a Rationer, convicted at a late session for a fraud on the Stamp-Office, stood in the pillory, opposite *Somerfet* house, pursuant to his sentence.

This morning, about four o'clock, a tremendous gale from the W. N. W., the windmill of his Grace the Duke of

Northumberland, situated near Tyne-mouth barracks, was driven into motion by the force of the wind, and from the rapidity of the movement the friction of the axle-tree set fire to the adjoining timber. The whole roof was soon in a blaze, and went off in large flakes of fire. The metal wheels belonging to the machinery, in a countless motion, red hot, presented to the eye one of the grandest and most awful sights which the human fancy can conceive. The wands at length fell in with a mighty crash, bringing with them the rim of the building, stones, wheels, and axle-tree; nothing is left but the bare stone trunk; no lives were lost. The same high wind broke adrift ten sail of ships in *Shields* harbour.

9. It was determined in the Palace Court, that a tenant holding by the year premises of a greater value than *xl. per annum*, must give six months' notice of his intention to quit, or pay half a year's rent, although no such agreement should be expressed in his contract with his landlord.

11. This day being fixed for the Holders of Loyalty to make their election either of stock or money, applications for stock were made at the Bank to the amount of about 3,000,000*l.* out of the 4,400,000*l.* of which notice had been given. On Friday morning the parties who contracted for the late Loan gave in proposals to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for raising 1,000,000*l.* to pay the demands of the Loyalty Holders, and agreed to accept the same terms that those Holders refused, without any discount whatever. The periods of payment are on the 26th of April, June, and July, the 30th of August, and 27th of September. The Loyalty Holders expected to be paid before those instalments take place, and Government has undertaken to pay them on the 5th of next month.

13. The mill belonging to *Mr. Timothy Joslin*, of *Little Bardfield*, *Essex*, caught fire, owing to the brass-work being over-heated, and was consumed in a short space of time, together with about thirty quarters of wheat. The property was not insured.

17. A man of shabby appearance was observed lurking about *Windtor Great Park*; and on being questioned by the keepers, he replied, he came there by the appointment of *Mr. Pitt* to meet the King; and he expected the King's carriage

carriage to convey him to the Castle. Having evident symptoms of derangement, the park-keeper took him into custody. He proves to be a native of Ireland, and a Barrister.

18. A numerous body of the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland, now in London, met to commemorate the anniversary of their Patron Saint. The Earl of Moira and the Duke of Suffex, who had been appointed Chairmen and President of the Meeting, being unable to attend, M. Fitzgerald, Esq. Knight of Kerry, was called to the Chair. The collection of the night was above 1000*l.*, being 300*l.* more than that of the year before. The capital of the Society is now about 15,000*l.* The children supported by the institution passed through the room, to the number of 150 boys, and above 30 girls.

23. A shoemaker, named Holdsworth, and his wife, were committed by the Magistrates of Marlborough-street for

trial, charged with the most shocking cruelty to two children of the former by a previous marriage. The account given of the treatment to which these infants were subjected was very afflict- ing; they were confined during the winter in a room without a fire or a bed, nearly naked, covered with sores from beating, &c., and almost without food. They had been seen to pick up bones in the street, and to eat potatoe- skins and other offals which had been trodden on. The Magistrates ordered them to be taken care of.

His Majesty has given directions, that the Installation of the Knights of the Garter shall take place on Tuesday the 23d of next month.

A considerable reduction has just taken place in the Staff of this king- dom. Thirteen Majors and Brigadier Generals, employed on the Volunteer Duty, have been discontinued, with their several Majors of Brigade.

MARRIAGES.

HENRY FULKE GREVILLE, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 4th dragoon guards, to Lady Lambert.

Captain Welsh, of the royal navy, to Miss Thompson, of Southwold.

The Rev. Charles Robinson, of Cranford, Northamptonshire, to Miss Charlotte Pennyman, daughter of Sir James Pennyman.

Rear-Admiral Scott to Mrs. Crouder.

Mr. Lewis to Miss Harriet Cornwall, daughter of Sir George Cornwall, bart.

Henry Disney Roebuck, esq. to Miss Dalawal.

Charles Paget, fourth son of the Earl of Uxbridge, to Miss Elizabeth Arabella Monk.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

FEBRUARY 15.

CHARLOTTE, Countess-Dowager of Aylesford, youngest daughter of Charles, Duke of Somerset.

Lieutenant Philip Codd, of the 2d Veteran battalion.

At Castle Grant, Lady Grant.

Lady Harewood, lady of Lord Harewood.

16. John Fardell, esq. deputy registrar of the diocese of Lincoln.

18. At Haughton, near Darlington, John Byron, esq.

19. Jeremiah Ives, esq. aged 78 years, alderman of Norwich, of which city he served the office of mayor in 1769 and 1795.

Lately, the Rev. James Mitchell, rec- tor of Cotleigh, Devon.

20. Mr. James Hill, of East Smith- field.

Richard Fitzgerald Townsend, esq. gentleman-commoner of Christ Church, Oxford.

21. At Telsford, Somersetshire, — Greenhill, esq.

Benjamin Bradbury, esq. of Park-street, Richmond, in his 81st year.

22. At Dublin, Mr. Edwin, of the Theatre there.

Mr. Charles Greenhill, of Cranbrook, Kent.

23. At Bishop Auckland, aged 39, the Rev. George Mounley, master of the grammar-school in that place, and curate of the parish.

24. At Liverpool, Mr. John Baines, head-master of the free grammar-school there.

25. At Berwick, aged 76, the Rev. Joseph Rumney, vicar of that place.

At Reading, the Rev. Charles Higgs, aged

aged 26, fellow of New College, Oxford.

26. At Bath, Governor Pownall, of Everton House, Bedfordshire.

27. Charles Hornsby, esq. late of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

At Richmond, in his 76th year, Edward Collins, esq.

28. George Shum, esq. M. P. for Honiton, aged 53.

Lately, the Rev. Thomas Banks, vicar of Dixon, Monmouthshire.

MARCH 1. In Hill-street, General Pattison, aged 82.

Francis de Valengin, M.D. aged 80. He was the author of "A Treatise on Diet," 8vo. 1768.

At Claypeth, Durham, Mr. George Appleby.

2. Stephen Williams, esq. director of the East India Company, and elder brother of the Trinity-house.

3. At South Audley-street, Mrs. Boscawen, relict of Admiral Boscawen. To this lady Dr. Young addressed his poem entitled "Resignation."

Bridget, Countess-Dowager of Mortton, aged 82 years.

5. At Chichester, aged 59, the Rev. Edward Ellis, M.A. rector of Meriton, and vicar of Westbourne and Burpham, in Suffex.

Thomas May, esq. of Littlebourn Court, Kent.

Lately, Mr. Anthony Stevenson, attorney-at-law.

Lately, at Wavertree, Lancashire, aged 75, Robert Richmond, esq.

7. Mr. Charles Elsdon, an alderman of Lynn.

Lately, at his father's, near Basingstoke, Edward Fisher, esq. late under secretary of state.

8. At Birmingham, in his 86th year, Francis Wheler, esq. of Whitley, near Coventry, barrister-at-law.

At Canterbury, in his 59th year, Mr. John Burnby, attorney-at-law.

Lately, at Exmouth, aged 39, R. Sutton, esq. of Retford House, Nottinghamshire.

9. At Deptford, Mr. John Dugleby, sen. surveyor, aged 75.

Mr. George Cock, secretary to Earl Poulett.

Mr. Samuel Sellick, late bookseller at Bristol.

Mr. William Robert James, of Bristol, merchant, vice-consul of the King of Sweden.

11. Lady Fawcett, widow of the late Sir William Fawcett, K.B.

12. In Norfolk-street, aged 76, John Beckett, esq. of the Grove, Dorking.

Lately, Mr. Thomas Wright, printer of the Leeds Intelligencer.

Lately, at his seat in the county of Antrim, Ireland, Clotworthy Skeffington, Earl of Massareene, Viscount Massareene, and Baron of Loughreagh. This nobleman was many years confined in the Bastille prison in France, and effected his escape, in the year 1789, by marrying Mademoiselle Mary-Ann Barrier, daughter of the Governor, who, with her sister and her husband, became the partners of his flight, and accompanied him to Ireland. His lordship possessed many eccentricities: from his long residence in the Bastille, he contracted a habit of sleeping on a mattress on the floor, and after his return to Ireland continued it, her ladyship resting on a down bed in the same apartment: but this was not the only circumstance they disagreed in, and at last a separation took place. His Lordship was in his 63d year, and is succeeded in his titles and estates by the Hon. Colonel Skeffington, his Lordship's brother.

13. In his 95th year, the Rev. Daniel Hill, vicar of East Malling, Kent.

Mrs. Talbot, wife of John Talbot, of Stone Castle, Kent, esq.

14. Mr. John Ashley, sen. conductor of the oratorios at Covent Garden Theatre.

Mrs. Susannah Frank, of Loose, near Maidstone, Kent, in her 100th year.

15. Mr. John Nelson, wharfinger, of Stawton's Wharf, Southwark, aged 44.

At Watlington, Kent, in his 42d year, the Rev. Miles Cooper, master of the academy there, and curate of the parish.

16. Mrs. Jefferies, widow of Dr. Jefferies, residentiary of St. Paul's, aged 78.

Lady Mary Cochraine, sister to the Earl of Dundonald.

17. William Bentford, esq. of James-street, Westminster.

19. Thomas Pratt, esq. brother to the late, and uncle to the present, Earl Camden, aged 98.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Jamaica, the Rev. T. O'Keefe, chaplain to the Duke of Clarence, and only son of the celebrated dramatic writer.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MARCH 1805.

| Days | Bank Stock | 4perCt Reduc. | 3 per Ct Consols | 4perCt Consols | Navy 5perCt | New 5perCt | Long Ann. | Short Ann. | Omn. | Imp. 3pr Ct | Imp. Ann. | India Stock. | India Scrip. | India Bonds. | Excise Bills. | Irish 5perCt | Irish Omn. | English Lott. Tick. |
|------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 23 | 194 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 59 | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a a | 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 | 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 17 | | | | | 184 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | | par | | | |
| 25 | | 59 | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a a | 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 | 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 17 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ pr. | | | 184 | | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif. | par | | | |
| 26 | 199 | 59 | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a a | 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 | 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 179-16 | | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | 9 9-16 | 184 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | | par | | | |
| 27 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | 180 | | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a a | 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 | 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 179-16 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4 | 57 $\frac{7}{8}$ | | 184 | | | | 88 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | |
| 1 | 197 | | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a a | 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 | 101 | 17 | | 4 | 57 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 9 9-16 | 184 | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a a | 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 | | 17 | | 4 | | 9 9-16 | 184 | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a a | | 89 | | | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4 | | 9 9-16 | 184 | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a a | | 89 | | | 2 13-16 | | 57 $\frac{7}{8}$ | | 184 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | | 1 pr | | | |
| 6 | | | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a a | | 89 | | | | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 57 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 9 9-16 | | | | par | 88 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | |
| 7 | | | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a a | | 89 | | | | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 58 | | | | | 1 pr | | | |
| 8 | | | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a a | | 89 | | | | 4 | 58 | | | | | | 88 | | |
| 9 | | | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a a | | 89 | | | | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 57 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 9 9-16 | | | 2 | 1 | | | |
| 11 | | | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a a | | 89 | | | | 4 | 58 | 9 9-16 | | | 2 | 1 pr | 88 | | |
| 12 | | | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a a | | 89 | | | | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 58 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 9 9-16 | | | 2 | 1 | | | |
| 13 | | | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a a | | 89 | | | | 4 | 58 | | | | 2 | 1 pr | | | |
| 14 | | | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a a | | 89 | | | | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | | 9 9-16 | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a a | | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | 4 | 58 | 9 9-16 | | | 2 | 1 pr | | | |
| 16 | | | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a a | | 89 | | | | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | | | | | | par | | | |
| 18 | | | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a a | | 89 | | | | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | 1 pr | | | |
| 19 | | | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a a | | 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ | | | | 4 | 58 | 9 9-16 | | | 2 | 1 pr | | | |
| 20 | | | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a a | | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | 4 | 58 | | | | 2 | | | | |
| 21 | | | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a a | | 89 | | | | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | | 9 9-16 | | | 2 | 1 pr | | | |
| 22 | | | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a a | | 89 | | | | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | | 9 9-16 | | | 2 | 1 pr | | | |

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