

# THE European Magazine,

For APRIL 1805.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of MASTER BETTY. And, 2. A VIEW of the TEMPLARS, an ANCIENT HOUSE at HACKNEY.]  
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FOR THE PROPRIETORS,  
AND PUBLISHED BY JAMES ASPERNE,

(Successor to Mr. SEWELL.)

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VOL. XLVII. APRIL 1805.

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### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Owing to a mistake, the review of Mr. Pratt's *Harvest Home* is obliged to be deferred until next month.

*Mercurio* is under consideration. We are obliged to him whether his piece is accepted or not.

*G. H.* is inadmissible.

### AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from April 6 to April 13.

										COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans						
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.											
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0						
										Effex	98	4	53	0	43	4	30	0	44	3
										Kent	107	8	00	0	47	6	32	2	47	8
										Suffex	105	0	00	0	42	0	36	6	48	0
										Suffolk	93	7	57	1	44	3	27	2	40	10
										Cambrid.	91	1	00	0	42	9	21	10	40	9
										Norfolk	94	9	36	0	41	9	20	9	39	10
										Lincoln	89	7	55	0	46	10	23	2	44	1
										York	79	6	66	0	44	3	24	10	40	11
										Durham	90	7	00	0	46	2	24	10	00	0
										Northum.	86	9	64	0	43	0	24	4	44	0
										Cumberl.	89	9	56	8	43	0	28	2	00	0
										Westmor	100	3	63	0	36	8	28	0	00	0
										Lancash.	91	6	00	0	48	2	29	0	46	0
										Cheshire	88	10	00	0	52	6	27	9	00	0
										Gloucest.	91	5	00	0	50	5	27	8	49	10
										Somerfet.	90	11	00	0	48	4	25	4	50	8
										Monmou.	89	3	00	0	48	0	38	10	00	0
										Devon	100	10	00	0	46	8	30	0	00	0
										Cornwall	99	6	00	0	48	0	25	0	00	0
										Dorset	94	3	00	0	45	3	37	2	00	0
										Hants	98	10	00	0	45	8	31	5	53	7
										WALES.										
										N. Wales	85	4	00	0	43	4	23	8	00	0
										S. Wales	94	8	00	0	40	0	20	8	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.	Barom.	Ther.	Wind.	Observ.	1805.	Barom.	Ther.	Wind.	Observ.
Mar. 26	29.70	37	E	Fair	Apr. 10	30.15	44	SE	Fair
27	29.70	37	N	Ditto	11	29.89	46	S	Ditto
28	29.99	38	E	Ditto	12	29.62	46	SE	Ditto
29	30.02	38	S	Ditto	13	29.51	47	SE	Ditto
30	29.80	45	W	Rain	14	29.42	48	SE	Ditto
31	29.76	49	SW	Fair	15	29.30	48	NE	Ditto
Apr. 1	29.61	48	NW	Rain	16	29.37	48	W	Ditto
2	29.85	50	NE	Fair	17	29.60	46	N	Rain
3	29.91	52	W	Rain	18	29.81	49	NNW	Fair
4	29.42	48	WSW	Ditto	19	29.92	48	NE	Ditto
5	29.50	45	W	Fair	20	30.13	46	E	Ditto
6	29.52	44	N	Rain	21	30.06	50	NW	Ditto
7	29.81	46	N	Fair	22	30.01	47	E	Ditto
8	30.04	43	N	Ditto	23	30.00	46	E	Ditto
9	30.20	42	E	Ditto					

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THE  
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,  
AND  
LONDON REVIEW,

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FOR APRIL 1805.

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ACCOUNT OF MASTER BETTY.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

WILLIAM HENRY WEST BETTY, the celebrated subject of this memoir, is a native of Shropshire, and was born the 13th of September, 1791, as appears from the register of St. Chad's parish, Shrewsbury. We are not in possession of any anecdotes of his earliest years; but this deficiency is abundantly compensated by the fame he has since acquired. At an age which we are accustomed to consider as developing only the faint outlines of future excellence, by which in maturer years we may hope to be delighted and instructed, Master Betty appears in the full splendor of genius and talents, and commands the attention and applause of admiring thousands.

At an early period his father changed his residence from Hopton Waters, Salop, to Ballynahinch, near Belfast; and the first circumstance that marked Master Betty's strong predilection for the drama, was Mrs. Siddons's unrivalled performance of *Elvira*, in the play of *Pizarro*, of which he was a fortunate spectator in the summer of 1802; and it may be urged, as a proof both of his discernment and taste, that *Rolla*, though the hero of the play, and a part that seems calculated almost exclusively to strike the youthful fancy and admiration, made little or no impression upon him. It was *Elvira* that filled his imagination; it was her speeches which he repeated; her accents that still sounded in his ears, and her majestic demeanour and awful brow, that were still forcibly present to his recollection; the effect was instantaneous; a love of the drama became at once his predominant passion. To this every thing was sacrificed; and his parents were at length under the necessity of considering how this passion could be prudently indulged.

About this time, the gloom occasioned by the late insurrection in Dublin, and the subjection of the country to martial law, had produced a general

indisposition to theatrical amusements; and Mr. Atkins, the Belfast Manager, anxious to bring forth some extraordinary novelty, on account of the extreme depression of the times; and having witnessed, together with Mr. Hough, his Prompter, Master Betty's powers of recitation and action in private, offered him an engagement for four nights. On the 16th of August, 1803, he was announced for the part of *Osmyn*, in *Zara*, when he was yet a month short of twelve years old; of course, the singularity of this exhibition drew together a most crowded audience, who were equally astonished and enraptured with his performance. Even on this his first appearance, he is stated by an eye-witness to have manifested no embarrassment, but to have gone through the part not only without confusion or mistake, but with a force and correctness almost beyond belief. It is a circumstance worthy of notice in this place, that the first and only play he saw before he came upon the stage was *Pizarro*, in which (as has been mentioned) Mrs. Siddons performed *Elvira*; nor had he seen any of those plays in which he was so eminently distinguished until he himself undertook the principal characters. The fame of this dramatic prodigy had now reached Dublin; and Mr. Jones engaged him on advantageous terms for the Theatre Royal, Crow-street; and here he had afterwards the offer of a permanent engagement, which, however, his friends judiciously declined. With the view of rendering every necessary assistance towards the perfection of so rare a genius, Mr. Betty (the father) invited Mr. Hough to accompany his son in his excursion to Dublin, and henceforth to become his instructor, as well as to superintend his theatrical interests and concerns in his future engagements; an invitation which induced Mr. H. to relinquish his situation as Prompter to the Belfast Theatre,

Theatre, and which has since proved mutually agreeable and useful to the pupil and the preceptor.

At Dublin he made his first appearance the 28th of November, 1803, in his favourite part of Young Norval, being announced as "The Young Gentleman who had acquired the name of the Infant Roscius." He played nine nights to crowded and brilliant audiences, with increasing reputation to himself and advantage to the Manager. From Dublin he proceeded to Cork, where he opened with Hamlet, the 31st of December, and played six nights; and his power of attraction in that city was as unprecedented as it was universally acknowledged, and numbers of the inhabitants were prevented, by overflowing houses, from seeing him at all. He also performed at Clonmel and at Waterford, and thence he proceeded towards Port Patrick, in order to cross the Channel and fulfil an engagement he had made with Mr. Jackson to play at Edinburgh and Glasgow. He first appeared at Glasgow, the 21st May, 1804, and his reception both here and at Edinburgh exceeded the warmest wishes of his friends. Mr. Jackson, the Manager of both Theatres, in writing upon this subject, declares "he was received with the greatest bursts of applause that he had ever witnessed to have been given by any audience."

Master Betty had now passed the ordeal of two parts of the empire, and till his performance at Edinburgh, he was little known in England; but his fame was now rapidly extending itself in every direction, and the continual rumours of his talents had begun to excite attention even in London.

Mr. M'Cready, the enterprising Manager of the Birmingham Theatre, was the first who brought him before an English audience; and he had no cause to regret the liberality of his terms. Both here and at Sheffield, where he played during the months of August and September, no theatrical annals had furnished any thing equal to the commotion and interest he excited: even carriages, labelled "*Theatrical Coaches to carry six inside to see the Young Roscius,*" were stationed at Doncaster during the races; and accommodation where Young Roscius was actually to be seen was scarcely procurable at any rate.

It was at Birmingham that Mr.

Justice Graham, one of the Board of Management of Drury-Lane Theatre, passing through the town, made a proposal for him to act at that Theatre; which proposal, however, was deemed so inadequate that it was declined, Mr. M'Cready having given his opinion that Master Betty ought to have fifty guineas per night and a clear benefit for a London engagement. In the mean time Mr. Harris engaged him for twelve nights on those terms for Covent Garden Theatre; but not having stipulated that he should not act at Drury-Lane Theatre during the intervals of his engagement, the managers of the latter took advantage of this circumstance, and he was consequently engaged for both houses.

In addition to the characters already noticed, Master Betty has now perfected himself in Richard 3d, Achmet or Selim, in Barbarossa, Tancred, Romeo, and Octavian; and to these Mr. Hough had added (in a letter to the Birmingham Manager,) Zanga in the Revenge, and Osmond in the Cattle Stealer.

On the 8th October he played for the first time in Liverpool, where he remained till the 31st. With regard to his theatrical career in this place, he played uniformly to crowded and applauding audiences, and was honoured with the particular notice and patronage of his Royal Highness Prince William of Gloucester. The following proof of his attraction at Liverpool is decisive: he received from the Managers for his share of the profits of fifteen nights, the sum of 1520l., as appears from Mr. Betty's receipt, in Mr. Knight's possession. From Liverpool he went to Chester, where his performances were attended by all the gentry of that city and neighbourhood, including a circuit of many miles. He left Chester the 9th November, and having played one week at Manchester, and a few nights at Leicester, he came to present himself before a London tribunal, and was announced for the part of Achmet the 1st December 1804. Nothing could exceed the curiosity he had excited, a curiosity which has not even yet subsided, and perhaps in no similar instance have the eager expectations of the public been more generally gratified. Since this period to the present he has played with uninterrupted success; and he still continues to possess the same favourable place in the public estimation. It is remarkable,

able, that though on the stage his deportment and address are so completely those of a man, yet in private life he is fond of associating with those of his own years, and of partaking in all the amusements of early youth: but though among his equals he is sportive, and even boyish, his usual manner is serious and pensive, and his fondness for play and every thing else instantly yield when his favourite pursuit comes in question. His modesty is said to be as remarkable as his merit; and though it may excite no wonder, that a juvenile mind should occasionally be interested in juvenile pursuits, yet, notwithstanding all the instruction he may have received, and all the ability he is known to possess, it has perplexed some of the wisest heads to determine how it has happened that the same mind is adequate to the conception and performance of several of the most arduous characters of the British Drama. Any critical remarks upon Master Betty's performances would extend this sketch to an inconvenient length, and they are rendered almost superfluous by the stamp of general approbation which they have received; but it would be an act of injustice to withhold the unequivocal testimony of Mr. Home, who was a delighted witness of Master Betty's Douglas at Edinburgh: "This," said the venerable author, "this is the first time I ever saw the part of Douglas played according to my ideas of the character, as at that time I conceived it, and as I wrote it." It might almost be said, "He needs no other herald;" and this account shall close with an extract from Lord Meadowbank's letter to Master Betty, dated at Edinburgh, 28th July, 1804, and accompanying a present of Beattie's Minstrel. It will show the interest his Lordship took in his future welfare.

Speaking of the Minstrel. "My reason for wishing you to read it again and again is, that it exhibits a most interesting picture of the inspirations of youthful genius, and of the anticipations of future excellence; while it delineates, in delightful and true colours, that immense field of study which you must cultivate and master before you can be entitled to the highest honours of your profession.

"Give me leave to add, that the strictest guard over your own conduct, and the most inviolable seclusion from

the brutifying society of coarse or immoral characters, is essential either to obtain or preserve the bodily vigour, the penetrating discernment, and the purity of taste, on the happiest combination of which your future eminence must depend."

His Lordship thus concludes: "The earnestness of my wish that the tree may thrive and bear fruit suitably to its promise, will, I hope, plead my apology for troubling you with these observations, and procure me credit, when I assure you that I am, with much respect, Sir,

"Your most obedient and

"Faithful servant,

"A. MACONACHIE."

ORIGINAL LETTER from Dr. ARNE to WILLIAM SHENSTONE, Esq.

SIR, *Nov. 30th, 1754.*

RECEIVED your very obliging letter, and would for my own pleasure comply with your request; but Mr. Doddsley's interest in this particular interferes with mine; for if he prints my music in his publication, I shall lose the sale of it to Mr. Walsh, the King's music printer, who gives me twenty guineas for every collection I compose, consisting of eight or nine songs, and would not give a shilling for any thing that another had first published.

Of this I acquainted Mr. Doddsley, who did not seem inclined to make any gratuity for loss.

Any Song, Cantata, or Dramatic Piece, from so delicate a pen, whereby I should not considerably lose, to promote another's gain, would be the most welcome present I could receive, stamp an additional reputation on my music, and highly oblige, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS AUGUSTUS ARNE.

*Charles street, Covent Garden.*

*To William Shenstone, Esq.  
at the Leasfords, near  
Birmingham, Warwickshire.*

ACCOUNT of M. DIDOT.

(Translated from the Seventh Number of the Archives Littéraires de l'Europe.)

FRANCE has just lost in Ambrose Didot, who died a little time since, at the age of 84, one of those few men, who, by carrying their art to the high-  
est

est pitch, reflect some lustre on their nation, and contribute to the prosperity of the state. Francis Didot, his father, an excellent printer, and possessed of some knowledge himself, brought up his son in the love of the art which he meant him to follow; and early initiated him into all the knowledge necessary to enable him to distinguish himself in it. The youth soon became inflamed with that kind of zeal which is so favourable to the acquirement of knowledge: and these advantages, united to an exquisite taste, was the eventual means of raising the French press to that degree of perfection which it has at present attained.

For a long space of time the printing of the English had excited the admiration of connoisseurs; whilst France had produced no printer who had distinguished himself from the multitude, till M. Didot produced the work of *Durtus sur les Pierres Gravées*. This was enough to cheer his countrymen with the hope that they should eventually behold a revivification of the Stephens and the Elzevirs. Encouraged with merited praise, M. Didot redoubled his care, and new perfections were found in every succeeding production; as we might instance, were it necessary, in his *Traité des Delits et des Peines, l'Art de verifier les Dates, Isocratis Opera, &c.* These works, though printed with ancient types, present us, independently of the beauty of the printing and paper, with a regularity of font, which we should seek for in vain in antecedent works; and an accurate correction of text, without which the most beautiful edition can possess little merit.

A new form had been given to types, by Balkerville, of London, (Birmingham); Ambrose Didot endeavoured to render them still more beautiful. He established a foundery in his own house, in order that he might have all its operations under his own eye. He invented a typometer, by means of which he was able to give the types a just proportion, and a perfect correspondence amongst themselves.

Not content with having obtained types more elegant than those of neighbouring nations, he turned his attention to the improvement of paper. His first attempt was on that sort called vellum, which was already in use in England; and in consequence of his perseverance, France now makes that kind

of paper for herself. The first trials on the construction of it were made at his own expense, in the paper manufactories at Annonay.

He afterwards constructed presses more uniform in their effect than those hitherto in use. He looked with the eye of an observer on all the mechanical parts of his art; and by perfecting them successively, he arrived at that superiority, which every where appears in his works. His success acquired him the attention of the Court, and he was charged with the printing of the books destined for the education of the Dauphin.

Ambrose Didot has left two sons, who have succeeded to his reputation and talents. Messrs. Pierre and Firmin Didot are known throughout Europe by their typographic *chef d'œuvres*, and by the new perfection which they have given their productions even after their father appeared to have attained the bounds of the career of the typographic art.

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*An ADDRESS delivered at the SMALL-POX and INOCULATION HOSPITALS, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of APRIL, 1805, previous to the FUNERAL of WILLIAM WOODVILLE, M.D., PHYSICIAN to that INSTITUTION; who died there on TUESDAY, the 26th of MARCH, 1805. By ANTHONY HIGHMORE, SECRETARY.*

THERE is not, perhaps, any reflection which affords more soothing consolation to concern at the loss of relatives or friends, than that which dwells on the remembrance of their merits, and recapitulates the history of their virtues:—whatsoever may have been the station of any individual, his peculiar profession, or the general course of his occupations, these either furnish unequivocal testimonies to his fame, and transmit his character with sympathy and esteem to his nearest relatives, or hand it with eulogy and renown to the listening admiration of a remote posterity. We fix upon the generous qualities of his heart, or upon the enlightened liberality of his mind, as a centre from whence his public action or his private worth emanate as radii, which expand to their distant circumference as the congenial spirit of veneration and respect bear testimony to their justice, and magnify, but not exaggerate, their truth.

Which

Which of us, my respected friends, have not thus sympathized with the tears of sorrow, and thereby mitigated the mournful agonies of distress? Who is there amongst all the sons of Adam, who has not born the sighs of grief, and wept with those that weep?

We have here no common cause for our concern; the tribute of our tears is the last that we can offer to the merits of the man! the tribute of our respect is due to his public character—the tribute of veneration and applause is the debt we owe to his fame!

It is with affecting delight we contemplate the merit of our departed friend, and review his eminent services since his introduction to this humane Institution; and they seem to have reflected back the honour which they cast upon each other. As Patrons of this house of mercy you have revered his skill, and duly appreciated his exertions in it's cause: you have seen the energies of his mind devoted to it's extension, and the fruits of his beneficial improvements have transmitted its name to remotest climes.

His qualifications as a physician, and his merits as a man, were considered fourteen years ago, by the ample patronage he received at his first introduction to the office which his decease has now vacated. His studies and researches in the science of medicine were then called forth into new action, for they were made subservient to the cause in which he had thus engaged, and formed a considerable part of his general practice. His mind willingly devoted itself to the fulfilment of his engagement, by not only conducting its medical department, but by also taking the supervision and direction of its domestic household; the regulations which his care and vigilance have introduced, remain as monuments of his skill, and as testimonies of his paternal regard.

Five years after his introduction to this office, he began the compilation, of which only the first part has appeared, of a *History of Inoculation*; which ought to constitute a leading feature of his literary labours, as it proves how deeply the design was impressed upon his mind, of fulfilling the extent of his duty by the most attentive investigation, wherein nothing might be left unexplored, which could contribute to elucidate or promote the objects of his situation.

Amongst his literary labours, which

afforded no small assistance to his profession, and reputation to himself, and which offers a further testimony how deeply every part of the medical science was within the scope of his attention, was his work on *Medical Botany*—an accurate delineation of the science of plants, and a useful and pleasing inquiry into the vegetable kingdom: here he explored the forms and natures of the

“ Living herbs, beyond the powers  
“ Of Botanists to number up their  
tribes \*.”

Whilst the mind of Dr. Woodville was thus ardently engaged in studies, which enlarged his own sphere of knowledge, and secured to him the well-earned honours of professional reputation, it will excite no surprise to find him zealously engaged in the discovery and adoption of *Vaccine Inoculation*. A discovery so fortunate for mankind, and which so immediately affected the advancement of this Institution, could not fail to attract his vigilance, and to press for his mature investigation. As its course proceeded, he was enabled, from his peculiar office, and was urged, from his peculiar benevolence, to communicate many essential observations and improvements, which tended to methodise the discovery, and to push its new-born light upon the world, to remove the suspicions of fear, and to promote and mature the blessings of security.

After the minutest experiment, and the most unequivocal testimonies of its success, it was to our departed friend that this Institution claims the honour of its introduction into general practice in the metropolis; and, as one of the branches of the establishment, to have been instrumental, superadded to the subjects of its former fame, in conveying comfort and security to more than 17,000 persons, during the last six years; a number which, in addition to those which have received the same benefit from other societies, and from the liberal exertions of other medical men, will live to teach their children, and their children's children, to bless the name of Woodville when they bless the name of Jenner.

What best characterized his medical genius, was the solidity of his conceptions, the caution of his measures, and

\* Thomson.

the prudence which prevented their adoption until he had ascertained their final effects: it may without exaggeration be affirmed, that there are few men who present us with such inestimable lessons in the study of public utility.

But his exertions and his fame were neither limited by the narrow circuit of these walls, which now hold his silent remains—nor even by the expanded boundaries of the metropolis—nor yet by the shores which girt our United Kingdom; his reputation stretched to many or most of the states of Europe, to the Provinces of America, and to the Colonial Establishments in the Eastern and Western World. From all these parts his various correspondences, and particularly the earnest desire with which his presence was solicited at Paris, during the late Consulship, and granted by the British Government, prove the ardour with which his opinions were sought and esteemed; to these he freely imparted the result of his judgment, and the correct information of his practice: and if such an intercourse diffused the character of his own talents, it also carried along with it the fame of this national Institution to the remote corners of the globe.

Glorious must have been the inward satisfaction of his own benevolence, that he was thus guiding, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the great purposes of the Institution whose principle he superintended, by not only extending relief to affliction itself, but by combining the most effectual measures for protection against it, with the most active cooperation with other societies, for its final extermination.

It is thus, through these men, that the formidable hydra, whose venom was the terror of our ancestors, has in our times been devoted to its ruin; it is thus that the monster of Peloponnesus no longer scatters devastation from every wound; these men have the modern glory of neutralizing her virus, and, mingling their labours with those of Hercules himself, they will commit her story to the records of former times; while the dark shade which once obscured the happiness of human life shall be dispelled by a noon-tide radiance, presenting to the admiring gaze of posterity the characters of Jenner and of Woodville, written with a sun-beam!

Yet, notwithstanding these extensive

powers, this public usefulness, this thirst for medical knowledge, this almost universal reputation, the modest diffidence of our departed friend shrunk from the blazonry of fame, and almost forbade its voice; the silent consciousness of extensive merit, rather led him to rejoice in the effect, than to condescend in self-flattery to the cause; he rejoiced to see the prosperity of his plans, but the delicate humility of his heart ascribed to a sublimer source the dictation and the glory!

If the esteem and approbation of a few cordial friends were the limits of his ambition,—if he preferred not to barter a jewel of so inestimable a price, for the transitory breath of popular fame, it is for those friends to dwell upon his virtues; and now, that his humility does not repress their zeal, to furnish the triumph of applause:—they may exemplify his merits, which the loud herald of renown has not rendered common; they may dwell upon his character and his exertions, which the trump of eulogy can never tarnish by exaggeration!

As a public officer of this house, his liberal and active attention to all its departments was not limited by the rigid letter of his duty, but rather extended by the benevolence of his heart. His unwearied regard to the comfort and safety of those committed to his care—his gentle treatment of the afflicted, and his encouragement of the convalescent, procured him their respect and gratitude—and his punctual regularity, and affectionate interest, in the welfare of the household over which he was the deputed guardian and general visitor, has left an example for his successor until the house itself shall be removed. Happy, thrice happy, if that successor shall tread his path, and transfer to himself the remnant of his fame!

Endowed with urbanity of manners, warmed with the zeal of friendship, and ennobled by the self-possession of that *mens sibi conscia recti* which dignifies and elevates the human heart, which upholds in sorrow, and gives equanimity in the dangers of prosperity—we may reflect with satisfaction that our friend is departed but a little while before some of us; and if we contemplate his virtues, and emulate his example, we may hope to follow and to meet him where tears and sorrows shall be wiped away!



VESTIGES, collected and recollected. By JOSEPH MOSER, Esq. No. XXXIV.

LOOKING, the other day, over a very large box of papers which had long been neglected, I found the following letter, including the poem on Piranesi's Views of Rome, and the verses on the sensations excited by the prospect of the Roman and Tuscan States, as viewed from a Mountain, among them.

As, from the length of time that has elapsed since this paper has seen the light, it is impossible to guess from whom I had the copy, so is it equally impossible for me to conjecture who was the author.

These poems have never, I believe, been published; but as they have, in my opinion, too much genius and merit to be consigned to oblivion, I have therefore inserted them in this collection, to which their subjects seem peculiarly adapted:—

“ MY DEAR MADAM,

“ My astonishment at learning that you was yet at Paris, so obliterated all recollection of the past, that for some moments memory seemed vanished even as a dream when the eyes first open to the morning light. I will endeavour, however, not to permit astonishment to hinder me from giving you the best that I can recollect of those verses which you have honoured with your approbation, for I have preserved no copy.

“ My only condition is, that you will not let any of our bigotted English, indeed none of the English Catholics in Paris, know who is their author.

“ On Piranesi's prints on the Views of Rome, in which the perspective is so artfully lengthened, and every object so much aggrandized and embellished, that imagination forms very different ideas of Rome, her buildings, &c. than reality can justify\*. It is

\* The prints of Piranesi, which are well known in this country, and which I have also had opportunities of knowing have been much esteemed by the most eminent of our architects, have never been considered as exaggerations of those august vestiges of ancient art and elegance which they at once display and commemorate. That objects picturesque in themselves are rendered still more picturesque by being taken in the best points

done to draw strangers to a city whose chief commerce is fraud, deception, and imposture.

“ Far out of Truth and Reason's sight,  
With outstretch'd wing and gaudy  
plume,

See Fancy take her airy flight  
Thro' Piranesi's views of Rome.

“ Thus right and wrong, and good and  
ill,

May different light and shades assume,  
In long perspective drawn with skill,  
Like Piranesi's views of Rome\*.

“ Marriage in prospect may appear  
A beauteous garden all in bloom;  
A hedge of thorns we find it near;  
'Tis Piranesi's views of Rome.

“ Benevolence, how sweet in sound!  
What is it seen at each man's home,  
With all our little passions round,  
But Piranesi's views of Rome?

of view, and perhaps embellished with all the adventitious decorations which light and shade, clouds, figures, &c. afforded, is certain; and the judicious selection and assimilation of these are exquisite proofs of the taste and genius of the master, as they tend to give to the *still life* representations, that interesting animation, and that pervading harmony of parts, which render these views so fascinating.

It must also be observed, that the eye can only collect into its focus a small part of a large expanse at once, as the visual rays become distracted and dissipated by wandering over too wide a field; therefore let the objects be ever so sublime and magnificent, they certainly appear still more so when condensed through the medium of a camera obscura, or delineated according to the rules of perspective, as these enable the eye at once to comprehend and embrace a stupendous whole.

I have thought it necessary to say these few words, in order to rescue this eminent artist from unmerited obloquy; though it will perhaps be observed, that the ingenious author had less intention to censure Piranesi than to make those strictures upon his works the basis of moral reflections upon the religious principles; or rather, if they may be so termed, the religious practices, then operating at Rome.

\* “ The author is a Roman Catholic, but no friend to the hierarchy of Rome.”  
“ Parturent

" Parturient heaves von mountain; now  
Bursts forth a *Mouſe* from its huge  
womb.

Oh, human ſcience! what art thou?  
E'en Piraneſi's views of Rome.

" Thus every human hope and fear,  
Quite from the cradle to the tomb,  
Large at a diſtance, ſmall when near,  
Is Piraneſi's views of Rome.

" The uphill path that leads to hea-  
ven  
Is ſtrait and ſteep; but drawn by man,  
Wide as *la Scala* \*, may be ſeen  
In Piraneſi's Vatican.

" Like Virtue's ſelf, ſublimely grand,  
Is one majestic noble dome †:  
Muſt that alone conſtraiſted ſtand  
In Piraneſi's views of Rome?

" Riſe, then, to that ſtupendous height  
Where art's frail ſhadows ne'er can  
come:

Oh, thou my country baffle quite!  
Poor Piraneſe, and fallen Rome.

" The following verſes were written  
in conſequence of the ſenſations ex-  
cited from a proſpect of the Roman  
and Tuſcan States, viewed from a  
mountain as I travelled from Rome

\* The ſtair-caſe to the Vatican Palace.

† " St. Peter's Church, ſo vaſt, ſo  
noble, that no perſpective hyperboles  
can exceed, or even equal, the reality.

" I believe the difference between the  
prints and the preſent appearance of the  
ancient fabrics, ariſes from an attempt of  
the author to reſtore the buildings, bro-  
ken columns, and mutilated ornaments,  
to their former ſplendour."

This attempt, if the author had con-  
ſulted artiſts upon the ſubject, they would  
have been convinced him (or her) has never  
been made by Piraneſi, for the beſt of all  
poſſible reaſons; becauſe his judgment  
and taſte informed him, that in the ſtate  
of the buildings, &c. alluded to, they  
were infinitely better objects, and formed  
much more picturesque views than they  
would have done if taken in their priſtine  
perfection, or if reſtored, as far as imagi-  
nation could reſtore them, to their former  
accuracy and elegance of outline.

" Here Fancy brings the vaniſh'd piles  
to view,  
And builds imaginary Rome anew."

The firſt lines of the 16th epiſtle of  
Horace gives a pretty accurate view of  
the ſtate of the country in his time.

to Tuſcany, at whoſe foot runs the  
rivulet that ſeparates the Roman from  
the Tuſcan dominions near the Ponte  
Contino \*.

" As on the mountains top I ſtand,  
Juſt over where the waters glide,  
That Rome's ſad deſert barren land  
From fertile Tuſcany divide.

" The ſelf-ſame climate and warm ſun,  
Nearly the ſame the ſoil and air,  
I aſk, ſo wretched why the one?  
The other, why ſo lovely fair?

" Here Plenty thro' the Tuſcan State,  
In beauteous elegance of form,  
Hangs gay feſtoons; there angry Fate  
Bids devaluation pour the ſtorm.

\* \* \* \* \*

" O'er the vaſt plain, as far as ſight can  
ſpread,  
The whole one blaſted, burnt-up heath  
appears;  
No tree to ſhade the fainting traveller's  
head;  
His aching eye no pleaſing object  
cheers.

" Stretch'd on th' unwholeſome ground,  
expiring lies  
Unaided Nature; from the diſmal place  
Diſcourag'd Induſtry affrighted flies,  
Puru'd by Sloth and Begg'ry's loath-  
ſome race.

" The earth unturn'd, th' unventilated  
air,  
Teem here with vapours from ſtagna-  
tion bred;  
Horror and death involv'd in miſts are  
there,  
That clothe the mountains with re-  
doubled dread †.

" Fain

\* This rivulet, though it makes ſo  
diminutive a figure in this epiſtle, is,  
I take it, the famous river Rubicon,  
ſo amply recorded for the event of its  
being paſſed by Cæſar; an event ſo well  
known as to have become a proverb.  
Tuſcany was, and I fear is, a part of  
Cisalpine Gaul. The Rubicon has dwin-  
dled to a brook; and ſince this poem was  
written, another Briannus has made a  
more ſucceſſful inroad into the Roman  
State than the former.

† Is this, we might aſk, did we not  
anticipate the answer, an accurate de-  
ſcription of the *Campagna di Roma*,  
which formerly contained a million of  
inhabitants, and of thoſe ſpots which,  
under the maſters of the world, were  
formed

- “ Fain the dire cause would superstition  
hide ;  
Within yon City’s verge behold it  
plain,  
Where priestly avarice, ambition, pride,  
Have caus’d Italia’s sun to shine in  
vain \*.
- “ From thence escap’d, as from the  
gloom of night,  
Struck by thy brilliant, thy all-cheer-  
ing ray,  
My heart revives, my exhilarated sight  
Views nature and her sons in holiday.
- “ No more I trust the voice of vulgar  
fame,  
The vales, the hills, the rocks, with  
verdure crown’d,  
Yea, all that feed, and all that breathe  
around,  
Their Leopold †, their father’s praise  
proclaim.

formed into so many terrestrial paradises ?  
Is this the country to which the poets of  
the Augustan age alluded in the following  
lines :

— Aurea fruges, &c. HOR. EP. 12.  
— magna parens frugum Saturnia tel-  
lus. VIRG. GEORG. 3.

The cause of the political and physical  
changes in this country have been too  
often descanted on to render it possible for  
any author to increase our stock of infor-  
mation upon this subject ; but as moral  
lessons, they certainly cannot be too often  
contemplated.

\* It is curious enough to reflect that  
the influence of superstition in this un-  
happy country seems to have finished what  
the influence of arms began :—

“ Jupiter arce sua totum dum spectat in  
Orbem,  
Nil nisi Romanum quod tucatur habet.”  
OV. DE FAST. LIB. 1.

† It appears that this letter was writ-  
ten during the government of Leopold,  
(the brother and successor of the Emperor  
Joseph,) who upon the death of his father  
became the Grand Duke. It is well  
known, that in the course of the predat-  
ory war which the French waged against  
the Italian States, Tuscany was more  
than once invaded, and that on the 25th  
of March, 1799, Sherer entered its capi-  
tal, from which though he suffered the

“ Thus, my dear Madam, in all the  
scattered irregularity of an incorrect  
imagination, I present you with an  
imperfect sketch of the verses you  
wished to see, as a proof that I am,  
on every occasion,

“ Your most obedient humble  
servant,

\*\*\*\*\*.

DR. ARNE.

The father of this celebrated Com-  
poser, and the still more celebrated Mrs.  
Cibber, was an upholder and under-  
taker in King-street, Covent Garden,  
with whom the Doctor, when a young  
man, resided.

At this time there was a Gentleman  
of much celebrity in the musical world  
employed at Drury-lane Theatre. Ma-  
ny may still remember Mr. John Heb-  
den, who for almost half a century  
stood in a corner of the orchestra, and  
performed on the bassoon and the bass  
viol, on which two instruments he was  
unrivalled. He was also of the Band of

ducal family to depart, he chose to send  
the venerable Pontiff Pius the VIth, who  
had in Florence sought an asylum, into  
captivity, wherein he soon after expired.  
To observe upon the requisitions in the  
first instance, and unlimited plunder in the  
second, with which the innocent, the  
learned, and elegant inhabitants of this  
delightful country were visited by the  
savagè hordes of Gallic banditti that  
like a mountain torrent rushed again  
upon them, would only be to repeat,  
with modern improvements, the history  
of the depredations of ancient times.  
Some of our late Parisian tourists, whom,  
from their admiration of certain persons,  
I do not take to deserve the appellation of  
*King-Fishers*, have skimmed over the sea,  
and *dived* into the places wherein the *sto-  
len* goods were deposited, and have only  
admired the splendour and elegance, with-  
out remarking on the *morality* of these  
acquisitions.

However, as we are apt to look a little  
below the surface of things, it does strike  
us, that in consequence of the removal of  
the seat of the arts from Florence *the fair*,  
it is, with the whole country, except  
great exertions are made both by the  
government and the people, very likely to  
become obnoxious to the same observa-  
tions as in these poems are applied to  
Rome *the Imperial*.

his late, and for a few years of his present Majesty\*.

One Sunday morning he called upon Tom Arne, to whom he occasionally gave lessons. He found him in the undertaker's shop practising upon the violin, his music-desk and book placed upon a coffin.

Hebden, shocked at this want of sensibility in his pupil, observed, that it was impossible for him to practise in such a situation, as, from the solemn thoughts which the coffin naturally excited, he should be impressed with the idea that it contained a corpse.

“So it does!” cried Arne †; and

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\* There is extant a very excellent metzotinto print of this celebrated performer, Mr. John Hebden, practising on the bass viol. It exhibits a most striking and correct likeness of his countenance, person, and dress.

He was a native of Yorkshire, and a man of considerable wit, good-humour, and philanthropy. So far was he from having in his disposition the least spice of the irritability of Hogarth's enraged Musician, that he has been known, when the itinerant Savoyards came under his window with their *vielles*, (instruments from which the sound is extracted by the collision of grindstones, wire, and quills,) though it happened to be in his hours of study, to throw up the sash, and call to them, “Do, my good girls, *grind* me a pennyworth more of your music.”

His propensity to humour attended him to almost his last moments. A very short time before he died, a Lady who came to visit him observed, that notwithstanding his long illness, his countenance looked very well. To which he immediately replied, “Ah, Madam, you see how difficult it is to spoil a good face!”

† It has been said, that Mr. Arne, the father of this hopeful youth, was the person from whom Sir Richard Steele drew the character of his upholsterer, which Mr. Murphy has so admirably dramatized. The Indian Kings mentioned in the Spectator lodged in his house. He was considered, as a politician, to have been in every respect equal to Quidnunc, and, like this celebrated character, in the sedulous attention which he paid to the business of the nation, to have suffered his own to be so neglected, that, in consequence of the derangement of his affairs, he became a bankrupt, and I believe died in

showing back the lid, discovered that this was a fact.

Hebden, disgusted at the sight of a dead body so improperly introduced, and perhaps equally shocked at the insensibility of his pupil, left the shop with great precipitation, and never could be prevailed on to renew his visits to him while he remained in that situation.

#### THE REV. MR. LE BLONDE.

The name of this Gentleman certainly deserves to be rescued from oblivion, as his person has been immortalized by Hogarth, for a correct likeness of him is exhibited in the character of the French Clergyman who is following his congregation out of the church, in the print of Noon, in the graphic history of the Four Times of the Day.

There is in the human system minds so constructed, that every object revolving in them is, by a singular combination of ideas, turned into the ridiculous, and placed before the eyes in humorous situations. Of this construction was the mind of the painter we have quoted; it directed his eyes to objects which, though perhaps not absurd in themselves or situations, become, in their passage through that medium, highly tinged with humour.

This is exactly the case with the congregation returning from the French Church, called the Greeks\*,

Hog-

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the Fleet Prison; as I find by “an authentic summary Account of the State of the Fleet Prison,” laid before a Committee of the House of Commons, that “in the year 1725, one Mr. Arne, an upholster, was carried into a stable which stood where the strong room on the master's side now is, and was there confined (being a place of cold restraint,) till he died; being in good health before he entered that room.”—*Historical Register*, No. 55, 1729, p. 164.

\* Though there is little doubt of this congregation being that of the Greeks, the artist seems in this print but little to have attended to locality. In fact, he appears to have rather endeavoured to produce a scene abounding in humour, than a view of any particular place. He has therefore taken advantage of every object which the neighbourhood afforded,

Hog-lane, Soho. The situation of the characters is certainly laudable; yet has the painter, by a judicious selection of concomitant incidents, and, by bringing forward in the strongest point of view some persons who were then well known\*, rendered the whole a scene of almost unequalled humour.

afforded, (the Good Woman, for instance, a well-known sign to a colour-shop in St. Giles's, &c.,) and introduced them into his piece. "Good eating," with the head of the Saint in a charger, was actually a sign and inscription in Hog Island, a place at the back of the French Change, on the site of which New Compton-street is erected; for it will be observed, that every thing in Hogarth's works has a meaning. In this print, though place is rejected, every object marks time and character.

\* The fine lady spreading out her graces and attractions in all the pride of *outrè* paraphernalia; the gallant that is whispering *soft things* in her ear; the different groupes of *elderly ladies*, &c.; are all characters of whom the portraits were well known at the time; but above, or rather *below*, all, the diminutive beau. This Gentleman, whose name I have many times heard, though it has escaped my memory, was about the size of Jeffrey Hudson, who was served up *in a pie*. He was a constant frequenter of *Pon's* and *Old Slaughter's* coffee-houses; he used to dine at the one, and take his coffee at the other. He was, among the Refugees, a leader of fashions: he was more; for though his body was small, his ideas were extensive, or, in other words, he was the oracle of the coffee-houses, and by far the greatest politician of the whole coterie. Like Jeffrey Hudson, he was the most irascible little being that ever existed. I much doubt whether Pope had not either Jeffrey or him in his eye when he drew the character of *Tom Tuck*. However, his conceit in this respect operated in his favour; for he, unconscious of his size, thought that his opponents shrunk from his resolution, when, in fact, they only avoided his imbecility. One circumstance more respecting this little beau I have just learned from a lady. He was one extremely dirty day standing by the side of the foot pavement, endeavouring to pick the cleanest crossing in one of our public streets, when a gentleman, who probably knew him, lifted

Mr. le Blonde did not, correctly speaking, belong to this Church, although he occasionally preached in it. Though his figure in the print appears in rather the back ground, I have been told that it is a striking likeness, which indeed it was the artist's peculiar talent to exhibit, though it was but in a few scratches upon his thumb nail.

Mr. le Blonde was a man of very considerable learning and talents, and was highly respected in his profession, though he had a small impediment or hulkiness in his speech, which arose from the circumstance of his having once, at a christening, had the first glass of wine presented to him, out of deference to his cloth. As soon as he had drank it, he exclaimed that he was poisoned; which was in some degree true, for the wine was found to have the same noxious quality with that whose baneful effects upon the company at Salt Hill is still remembered. Medical assistance was immediately sent for, and antidotes administered; by whose operation, in all probability, his life was preserved: but although he existed many years after, he never perfectly recovered from the deleterious effects of the composition that he had inadvertently swallowed.

#### THOMAS WORLIDGE.

This ingenious painter in miniature, and engraver, was in the former branch of the art as celebrated for the neatness of his pencil, as he was in the latter for the fineness of his stroke. These peculiarities are more particularly observable in his latter works. He also delineated portraits upon vellum with the black-lead pencil, of which many exquisitely finished specimens still remain.

In the elegant city of Bath, every stile, whether in music, drawing, or dress, especially if it be a little tinc-

him in his arms, and instantly landed him on the opposite side. Irritated to the greatest degree, our hero began to vociferate much abuse on the gentleman, who coolly replied, "My dear Sir, I ask pardon for helping you. In fact, I took you for a boy. However, the mischief I have done may be repaired immediately." So catching him again in his arms, he with the same rapidity set him down in the place whence he had first taken him up, to the infinite delight of the spectators.

tured with singularity, becomes more or less the fashion, and every fashion has generally what is called a *run*. This was the case with the efforts of the black-lead pencil of Worlidge; every one was anxious to be so finely drawn, and the painter, in consequence, became deservedly celebrated\*.

Mr. Francis Hayman, a painter who had a much happier relish for strokes of humour, and even athletic strokes, than either strokes with the black-lead or any other pencil, was then at Bath; and I have been informed, that a gentleman of his acquaintance had, it is most probable in some nocturnal excursion, a considerable rent torn in his coat. He was the next morning deploring this circumstance to Hayman, who immediately advised him to apply to a fine drawer.

“Can you recommend one to me?” said the Gentleman.

“That I can very readily do,” he replied: “let your servant take your coat to Melfom-street, and inquire for Thomas Worlidge: he is, I can assure you, the most eminent *fine drawer*, not only in this city, but the kingdom.”

Worlidge died at Hammermith the 23d of September, and was there buried the 27th of September, 1766. On the south wall of the chapel is a tablet to his memory, with this inscription:

“He who had art so near to nature brought,  
As e'en to give to shadows life and thought,  
Had yet, alas! no art, or power to save  
His own corporeal substance from the grave:

\* There are from these drawings many prints extant, etched in the manner of Rembrandt; though his happiest imitation of that singular master is, I think, the Hundred Guilder print; a good impression of which, even during his life, would sell for three or four guineas. His best work is a series of gems from the antique, which, executed in the manner already mentioned, were once much esteemed; though I think these copies of most exquisite originals are not remarkable for that elegance of outline which distinguishes those of Picart and Mademoiselle Eliz. Cheron; still less do they display that combination of accuracy and elegance, and those innumerable graces, which are so eminently conspicuous in those few specimens of these miniature engravings which Bartolozzi has left us.

Yet, tho' his mortal part inactive lies,  
Still Worlidge lives—for genius never dies\*.”

This ingenious artist, I think, married Mrs. Ashley, the widow of that worthy Citizen and eminent friend to his country, who, PRO BONO PUBLICO, took as much pride in having reduced the price of PUNCH as others have since done in having raised *its spirits* above all former *poof*; and who \*\*\*\*\* but no matter.

Mr. A. had the honour to be the founder of that sect of peripatetic philosophers who, from their mode of *sideling* into the manufactory upon Ludgate-hill; or rather, perhaps, from the *small quantities* of the fascinating liquor which they were in the habit of ordering at a time, for *ditto repeated* was the word with them; obtained the appellation of SNEAKERS.

#### ON LIEUTENANT-GENERAL VALLANCEY and the ROUND TOWERS of IRELAND.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, Dublin, March 17, 1805.

YOU have highly gratified the most intelligent of your readers, by your curious account of the Life, Writings, and Opinions of our great Irish Antiquary, &c. &c. &c. Lieutenant-General Charles Vallancey; but have omitted mention of one great work he has been engaged in by the Dublin Society, viz. the procuring Statistical Surveys (or Agricultural Histories) of the several Counties in Ireland, many of which are already published, in a series of volumes, octavo; and if the execution were equal to the design, it would be a highly useful, as well as laudable undertaking. But, alas! the good General has found many of his journeymen so unfit for their task, that some of their volumes are only filled

\* By this slight the Bard must intend to allude to graphic genius, in the same manner as Garrick (speaking of Hogarth: “The painter dead, yet still he charms the eye; While England lives, his fame can never die;”

for, with respect to poetical genius, the assertion is confuted in the very epitaph I have quoted.

with

with unprofitable trash, and will preclude the subjects from abler and better hands hereafter. But to make amends for their defects in useful information, they have allowed their generous employer to embellish their pages with whatever researches or discoveries he has thought proper to communicate concerning his oriental antiquities in Ireland. Some of these are so very extraordinary, that they deserve to be rescued from the dull volumes in which they lie at present immered. You will allow me to give a curious specimen from one of the volumes that is really well written, viz. the "Statistical Survey of the County of Down, by the Rev. Jonathan Dubourdieu. Dublin, 1802. 8vo."

It is well known, that nothing hath excited more curiosity, or given rise to a greater variety of speculations, than our ROUND TOWERS in Ireland, which, as they are always situated near a church, or other ecclesiastical building, and are called in the Irish by a name which signifies a *bell-house*, or *belfry*\*, might reasonably be concluded to have been intended for that use, and that each of them once held a little bell to summon the inhabitants to divine worship, as indeed in one of them is still extant the frame or timber to which the bell was fastened †. But General Vallancey, who had referred them to the most remote ages of Pagan antiquity, has of late discovered, that they are neither more nor less than *INDIAN PAGODAS*, erected for the worship of the Hindoos; and because fire was sometimes made therein, perhaps by the Sexton who tolled the bell, to warm himself, the Priest, &c. when they assembled in cold weather, our profound Antiquary decidedly affirms, that there were perpetual fires kept burning in honour of the deity the SUN. But what makes his observation the more striking, is annexed to a passage of the ingenious writer above mentioned, who happened to be present immediately after one of them had been thrown down, which was found to have been erected on the foundation wall of the adjoining church or abbey at Downpatrick

This is a most important circumstance, which has even escaped the attention of Dr. Ledwich, and has proved to our ocular demonstration, that these ROUND TOWERS were erected in Ireland long after the Christian æra, and even after the decay or demolition of some of our churches: yet, according to General Vallancey, the Bramins had introduced their superstitions after Christianity had been established, and even erected their PAGODAS on the ruins of our churches. A new discovery in the annals of Ireland, which had hitherto escaped all former historians, and was reserved for the superior sagacity of the good General.

But take the whole passage at large, and his note annexed thereto, subscribed with his proper initials.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,  
HIBERNICUS.

*Extract from DUBOURDIEU'S "Statistical Survey of the County of Down,"*  
p. 289, 290.

"As the round towers which are so frequent in Ireland, are generally found at no great distance from the ruins of ecclesiastical buildings, their place in the antiquities of this country seems to follow the former subject of course. [See the Monastic Antiquities.] Until of late, two buildings of this kind were in existence; that of Drumboe, and that of Downpatrick: the first is yet standing; the latter was pulled down in the year 1790, to make room for the rebuilding of that part of the old cathedral next which it stood, and from which it was distant about forty feet; the height was sixty-six feet, the thickness of the walls three feet, and the diameter eight feet. When the tower was thrown down, and cleared away to the foundation, another foundation was discovered under it, and running directly across the site of the tower, which appeared to be a continuation of the church wall, which, at some period prior to the building of the tower, seemed to have extended considerably beyond it. This curious circumstance was observed by several gentlemen at the Spring assizes in the above mentioned year. The round tower at Drumboe stands about twenty-four feet north west of the ruins of the church; it is nearly thirty-six feet in height, forty-seven in circumference, and nine feet in the clear; the entrance

\* See the extracts from Lynch and Walsh, in Ledwich's Antiquities, edit. 1803, 4to, p. 156.

† Ibid. p. 163.

is on the east side, five feet from the ground; the stones around the door are parts of a circle, and were taken from a quarry in the neighbourhood, where I saw stones newly raised exactly of the same form. At some former time *very strong fires have been burned within this building*, and the inside surface towards the bottom has the appearance of vitrification\*.”

LEISURE AMUSEMENTS.

No. XXII.

“*The true art of conversation seems to be this: an agreeable freedom and openness, with a reservedness as little appearing as possible.*”—TILLOTSON.

THAT most extremes have a tendency towards vice, is a remark too universally received to require elucidation; and so general is this remark in its application, that it includes some of the best qualities of the human heart. At first view this may appear paradoxical; but experience has proved its

\* “From Mr. Pennant’s View of Hindostan it is evident, that the original pagodas were single towers, like those in Ireland. Vol. II, p. 123, speaking of the circars granted to the French, he says, “All the people of this part of India are Hindoos, and retain the *old religion* with all its superstition: this makes the pagodas here much more numerous than in any other part of the peninsula; their form too is *different*, being chiefly buildings of a *cylindrical or round tower* shape, with their tops either pointed or truncated at the summit, and ornamented with something eccentric, but frequently with a round ball stuck on a spike: this ball seems intended to represent the SUN, an emblem of the deity of the place.” And at p. 27, speaking of the great pagoda of *Chilambaram*, the most celebrated for its sanctity of any in *India*, he says, “According to Mr. Ives, it has three precincts, and the towers are in the inner.”

“The tower of *Ardmore*, in the county of Waterford, still preserves its pointed top. See a view of it in Smith’s history of that county. I have caused the ground floor of many to be opened, and ashes of burnt wood have been found, the remains of the perpetual fire kept burning in the bottom, in honour of the deity, the SUN.”—C. V.

veracity. Moralists should therefore always keep this in their thoughts, and, when displaying the dangerous effects of one extreme, be careful to mention the perhaps equally dangerous tendency of its opposite. But how often do we see this rule neglected; and when neglected, is it not rational to conclude, the advice may have an injurious, instead of a beneficial, effect? Numerous instances of this neglect might be produced, which I think would satisfactorily answer this query; and one instance I mean to take under consideration in the present essay.

Many writers have described loquacity as the chief characteristic of folly; and never offered a single caution against the contrary extreme, taciturnity. To speak too much is undoubtedly a foible; but to speak too little is, in my opinion, likewise a foible, and not one of less magnitude. For our amusement, let us draw a short comparison between these two foibles; and I think ye shall find the result to corroborate my opinion.

There are two very important disadvantages consequent to loquacity. The first is, that a person who talks much is almost certain to make an imprudent exposure of his own concerns or ignorance. He speaks without premeditation; to do which, with propriety, requires very extraordinary genius; and to attempt it may justly be considered proof of vanity, when such genius is a gift which nature so seldom bestow. The second great inconvenience arising from loquacity is, that he who egrosses an undue share of conversation, by depriving others of an opportunity to deliver their sentiments, deprives himself of the information which on them he might perhaps otherwise gain. The chief end of conversation is to acquire knowledge; and we should converse with this view, and not with the vain desire of making a display of our own imagined talents. He must have a very low opinion of the talents or information of his companions who thinks he can learn *nothing* from them; and a very high opinion of himself who thinks he can teach them on every subject.

Such are the important disadvantages of loquacity; and they are so evident, that to act in spite of them is justly considered a characteristic of folly. “The deep waters are the most silent, empty vessels make the greatest noise,



noise, and tinkling cymbals the worst music."

But has not taciturnity disadvantages attending it as great? The loquacious person injures himself alone; but the silent not only essentially injures himself, but is disagreeable to other people. Loquacity is a symptom of vanity; taciturnity of pride. Loquacity is considered a mark of folly; taciturnity of ill-nature. The former *may* please, because it springs from a desire to please; the latter cannot, as it arises from no such amiable motive. The one we are apt to love; the other to hate. To be loved or respected should certainly be the wish of all; and to gain love by endeavouring to please should, therefore, be our second aim in conversation. When we have determined whether loquacity or taciturnity tends most to the acquirement of this important point, we can be no longer in doubt which is the most preferable.

That extreme taciturnity is displeasing, I think very few will deny; and it is easily accounted for on rational principles. Mankind were certainly formed for society, and, both in their necessities and pleasures, they have a mutual dependence on each other. That man who refuses, or unwillingly bestows, his assistance to another in distress, fails in his duty, and cannot expect either love or gratitude. It is just the same in the smaller concerns of life, and more particularly in conversation. How can we expect to hear the sentiments of others, if we refuse them the satisfaction of hearing ours? "Conversation," says a very sensible writer, "is a sort of bank, in which all who compose it have their respective shares;" and to this definition we may add, that it should be our endeavour to make the shares as equal as possible.

It is observable, and may be produced as a farther proof that extremes have a tendency to meet, that loquacity and taciturnity have, in one particular, the same injurious effect. It has been already remarked, and is indeed evident, that loquacity prevents conversation; as that cannot be called conversation in which one alone delivers his sentiments. Taciturnity, for the reasons above stated, and many more equally powerful, produces a similar effect. There is, to be sure, this difference: in the former, conversation

terminates by being confined to one person, who loses the character of a companion and assumes that of a teacher; in the latter, conversation terminates in silence. We have some chance in the first instance to receive entertainment; in the last none. Can there be any doubt, then, which is the most agreeable in a companion?

Some of the ancient philosophers, I think it is Zeno, gave as a reason for his preferring silence, that, by it, he heard other men's imperfections, and concealed his own. This sentiment has a specious appearance; but is it founded on truth? Silence in moderation, I allow, may give us this advantage; but in excess, if the arguments I have produced be not fallacious, it must have a direct contrary effect. In a numerous company, a person may indulge a silent disposition without any great injury to conversation; but even *there*, unless the company is very numerous indeed, his baneful influence may be distinguished. The silent man is always supposed to be a morose critic; and, to adopt the reasoning of Zeno, he is not much better; conversation will naturally, therefore, in his presence, be restrained, and not flow with that ease which forms its principal excellence. To converse with ease, we must, at least, suppose ourselves on an equality; which is inconsistent with silence, as it is in general thought the sign of wisdom. The effect of a silent man must be, then, to diminish conversation: and his influence will increase or decrease with the size of the company. In a very large company this influence may be observed to check conversation; and in a very small, it prevents it entirely. If by our silence we check or destroy conversation, how can we study the imperfections of other men? In fact, we destroy the opportunity.

If what I have said against extreme taciturnity require any further support, it may be observed, that those who study to please by their address carefully avoid it, and sometimes adopt rather too much the contrary extreme. Swindlers, and all those whose aim it is by insinuating address to obtain a ready confidence with those they mean to deceive, are never very silent. They know it would not answer their ends. It is necessary to pour water *into* some pumps

pumps before we can procure any quantity out.

I can see no reason for supposing extreme taciturnity to be a sign of superior wisdom; although I very readily agree, that extreme loquacity is a certain sign of folly. I am persuaded, that taciturnity is often the outward huik of ignorance and inanity—a covering which affectation adopts to conceal deficiencies. So far am I from giving the silent man any credit for wisdom, that always, unless I think his silence arises from modesty, I consider him a proud fool. In my third number I stated my opinion on affectation, and briefly mentioned this most disagreeable species of it; but, as it is a subject on which, perhaps, we cannot say too much, I shall take the liberty of quoting the following sensible lines from Congreve, which, I think, place the folly of all kinds of affectation in a very clear light:

“All rules of pleasing in this one unite,  
*Affect not any thing in nature's spite.*  
Baboons and apes ridiculous we find;  
For what? for ill resembling human-kind.”

I am rather of opinion, although it is not quite certain, that loquacity and taciturnity are connected with the natural temper or disposition of an individual; and that the former is in general accompanied with good-nature, and the latter with the reverse of that amiable quality. This opinion may be supported with, at least, plausible arguments. The loquacious man imagines himself possessed of superior talents or information, and, prompted by vanity, embraces every opportunity to display them. But is this his only motive? Will not his behaviour admit a more favourable construction? I think it will. He may be supposed actuated with the good-natured desire of conveying to others, for their benefit, that information which he thinks he exclusively possesses. He may wish to entertain or instruct them. But supposing him actuated with a desire of acquiring praise for his talents, still this infers a desire to please; for it is only by pleasing that he can obtain that incense which we imagine his vanity requires; and a desire to please seldom accompanies ill-nature. Let us next examine the intentions or motives of the silent man. His silence springs from a desire either to observe

the imperfections of others, or conceal his own. These may be prudent motives, but certainly are not the most congenial to a social and benevolent disposition.

It may be necessary to mention, that the taciturnity which I have condemned in this essay is perfectly distinct from that species which accompanies modesty; and that, consequently, when applied to it, my arguments must be fallacious. The silence which arises from modesty, far from condemning, I consider as the most certain proof of an amiable disposition, and an enlightened, penetrating mind. It is the real garb of wisdom, which affectation, in forming the other species, is but endeavouring to imitate.

The French and English seem to differ very much in the use of their tongues, almost as much as they are said to do in the use of their heels. The taciturnity of the English strikes one very forcibly on entering a banker's shop, or any office where much business is transacted. Thousands and ten thousands of pounds are transferred from one Englishman to another, without half the noise that a Frenchman would make in transferring a pinch of snuff. This remark is not immediately connected with what I have before advanced; but I only promise the reader my thoughts as they occur; for I have not leisure to observe a correct arrangement.

From the arguments which I have here hastily sketched, my readers, I think, will be convinced, that loquacity is not *alone* a just object of ridicule. I experienced the unpleasant effects of taciturnity in a long journey which I lately took in the mail-coach; and I have only here presented my readers with the thoughts which occurred to me on that occasion. As taciturnity had made me pass some unpleasant days, to write against it is nothing but a just retaliation. It only remains for me now to act as I recommended at the commencement of this number, and caution my readers against both extremes. The medium in this, as in most other things, is true wisdom. If we wish other people to be communicative, we must be so, in some degree, or at least have the appearance of it, ourselves. To give rules for conversation is, perhaps, beyond my power; I can, however, refer my readers to others, who were much better

better qualified for such a task. The best rules I have seen are contained in an essay entitled "The Polite Philosopher," published in Doddsley's Collection of Fugitive Pieces. He will find some sensible unconnected remarks on this subject in Sir William Temple's essays. Lord Bacon has likewise an essay on the subject, abounding, like most of his works, with strong sense. From this essay I shall make an extract, with which I shall conclude, lest I may be thought guilty of that error against which I have been just cautioning my readers:—"The honorablest part of talk," says Lord Bacon, "is to give the occasion, and again, to moderate and pass to somewhat else; for then a man leads the dance. Be sure to leave other men their turn to speak. Nay if there be any that would reign, and take up all the time, find means to take them off, and bring others on, as musicians use to do with those that dance too long Galliards."

March 20th, 1805.

NORRIS AND BLAIR.

I cannot close this Number without returning thanks to J. M. L. for his communication concerning the poetry of Norris, with which we were favoured in the last month's Magazine. The similitude he has pointed out is certainly striking; and there is great reason to think it not wholly casual. Induced by his letter, I have this moment hastily re-perused the "Grave," and have discovered some other hints, which I think taken from the poetical attempts of Norris. These I shall lay before my reader, that he may judge for himself. At the same time, it may be proper to state, that I do not think the instances I produce detract in the least from the merit of that justly-admired poem.

I shall place the extracts together, without any intermediate remarks.

NORRIS.

"Some courteous ghost tell this great  
*secrecy,*  
 What 'tis you are, and we must be.  
 You warn us of approaching death, and  
 why  
 May we not know from you what 'tis to  
 die?"

But you have *shot* the gulph, and like to  
 see  
 Succeeding souls *plunge in*, with like un-  
 certainty."

MEDITATION, Stanza 3.

BLAIR.

"Tell us, ye dead! will none of you, in  
 pity  
 To those you left behind, disclose the  
 secret?  
 O that some courteous ghost would  
 blab it out  
*What 'tis ye are, and we must shortly be!*  
*I've heard, that souls departed have some-*  
*times*  
*Forewarn'd men of their death:—'twas*  
*kindly done*  
 To knock and give alarm. But what  
 means  
 This stinted charity? 'tis but tame kind-  
 ness  
 That does its work by halves. Why  
 might you not  
*Tell us what 'tis to die?* Do the strict laws  
 Of your society forbid your speaking  
 Upon a point so nice? I'll ask no more:  
 Sullen like lamps in sepulchres ye shine,  
 Enlight'ning but yourselves. — Well—  
 'tis no matter;  
 A very little time will clear up all,  
 And make us learn'd as you are, and as  
 close."

GRAVE.

NORRIS.

"How fading are the joys we dote upon,  
*Like apparitions seen and gone:*  
 But those which soonest take their  
 flight  
 Are the most exquisite and strong,  
*Like angels' visits short and bright;*  
 Mortality's too weak to bear them long."

THE PARTING, Stanza 4.

"But when we come to seize th' inviting  
 prey,  
*Like a shy ghost it vanishes away."*

THE INFIDEL, Stanza 1.

BLAIR.

—————"Man has sinn'd.  
 Sick of his bliss, and bent on new adven-  
 tures;  
 Evil he needs would try: nor try'd in  
 vain.  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 Alas! too well he sped: the good he  
 scorn'd,  
*Stalk'd off reluctant, like an ill-us'd ghost,*  
 M m 2 Not

*Not to return; or if it did, its visits,  
Like those of angels, short, and far be-  
tween."*

GRAVE.

Such are the passages to which I have alluded. It must be allowed that Blair has borrowed little more than hints, and those he has much improved. The first was *partly* noticed by J. M. L.; and had circumstances permitted him, he would doubtless have precluded the necessity of this addition to the present Number.

April 11th, 1805.

HERANIO.

OBSERVATIONS on the TWO PENNY  
PIECES, &c. &c. &c.

By JOSEPH MOSER, Esq.

IT has been often mentioned as a circumstance affording matter for surprise, and as an extraordinary event in the medallic history of this country, that those beautiful pieces have not, in the course of eight years, been more generally circulated than they were even at the early part of these periods, and that in the subsequent they have in a great degree disappeared.

For this numismatic occurrence, which is likely in future ages to stamp upon the few that will then be found of these coins the ideal value of those of Otho or Pescennius, various reasons have been assigned, the most important of which I shall, before I conclude these observations, endeavour to examine: but having before me a proof piece of this elegant effort of ingenuity, which does so much credit to the taste of the Gentleman under whose direction it was fabricated, I am tempted to hazard a few remarks, in which it will be included, and which may, perhaps, serve as a notice to collectors yet unborn of a coin that will well deserve their attention.

It is a fact, of which many instances might be adduced, that in all the nations of antiquity the copper and brass coins have, generally speaking, been better executed than the gold and silver\*. Without examining how far

this principle has operated in modern times, upon pieces designed for universal, or even for local circulation, the latter part of the consideration having been already descanted on †, I shall only observe, in examining this subject, that unless a distinction is made betwixt coin and medals, *i. e.* betwixt those pieces which were intended to form the circulating medium of any country, and those which were only designed to exhibit, in a small compass, a permanent history of some particular work or transaction, we shall run into great confusion; for while the *die* of the former was, from the necessity of distinction, according to value, confined to the reception of one species of metal, that of the latter, it is well known, impressed indiscriminately gold, silver, copper, or brass, as each came in rotation, and was adapted for the purposes for which the impressions were designed, which were to be the records of public events, national, provincial, or municipal; to exhibit miniature portraits of Emperors, Kings, Consuls, &c.; to personify and embody virtues and passions; to display architecture, amusements, and dresses; and to serve as congariaries, or gifts, to the different orders of the people.

This distinction betwixt coin and medals is equally obvious in those of times comparatively modern, as may be observed by referring to those of the Popes, those of Louis the XIVth, and many others; impressions of which are to be found in every metal already mentioned, and even in tin and lead.

This has never been the case with respect to coin, which has always been marked with a distinguishing character, according to its metallic value; and also by having had, as has been observed, the best workmanship generally displayed upon the basest metal.

Although, compared with the gold

it has appeared, indiscriminately impressed upon silver and copper, and that the silver has accidentally come down to us in a higher state of preservation.

† In the "Thoughts on the Provincial Copper Coin," published in this Magazine, Vol XXXIII, pages 153, 232, and 303.

\* The Consular silver medals have been excepted from this observation, but, in my opinion, unnecessarily, as they were,

and silver, the copper coin of this country is a modern production, this proposition has been, and is, so obvious, that it would be a waste of time more particularly to prove it, except by the instance before us, I mean the Two Penny Piece, in which the superiority of the execution is sufficiently decisive to satisfy the most sceptical.

Before the circulation of the Anglesea penny, the largest of our copper coin was a halfpenny; therefore when the favourable reception of this provincial token accelerated the promulgation of those beautiful penny pieces executed under the inspection of Matthew Boulton, Esq. though they were justly admired, many who had only considered the former as mere medals \* looked upon these as an innovation. However, their convenience soon introduced them to a general circulation, and prepared the public for the reception of the two penny pieces, which were as much admired for their execution as their precursors had been for a combination of execution with utility.

With respect to the execution of the two-penny piece, I consider it as an extremely accurate and beautiful specimen of this kind of engraving. The head of his Majesty is one of the best medallic likenesses of our beloved Monarch that I have seen; and although it does not exhibit that bold relief which is so conspicuous in the pompous series of medals struck to commemorate the *victories* of Louis the XIVth, or those of the Papal dynasty, engraved by Hemeranus, or the medallions of Frederic the IIIrd of Prussia, and Elizabeth of Russia, by Eidlinger, or even the crown of Charles the IIrd, by Simon; yet it was not for want of a thorough knowledge of his art in the engraver, but the result of taste and judgment. He meant in this piece to make the distinction betwixt medals and coin to which I have alluded,

\* When the Anglesea, or, as it was termed, the Druid penny, was first brought to London, it was much admired for its beauty, and only circulated by sale. We have seen a great number of Jew boys at the Change, and in different parts of the metropolis, with baskets of these pence, which they sold for three half-pence each.

and to show us the different mode in which the latter, the common medium of traffic, should be constructed. Coin he considered in constant wear, and medals such as (with the exception of the crown piece) I have mentioned, generally locked up in cabinets, and frequently exhibited through the medium of glass; and he well knew, that those heads and figures executed in high relief were much sooner blunted, and nearly obliterated, than those which, like the face and reverse of the two-penny and penny pieces, rise but very little above the field, and are besides guarded by a broad rim, in which the sinking the letters of the inscription is, I conceive, a very great improvement, as it may in future ages save the learned from much trouble, and the risk of much conjecture.

To consider a little more particularly the reverse of the two-penny piece, which has hitherto been less under observation than that of the penny, the figure of Britannia seems to me to be most exquisitely executed, and in a style, with respect to the taste and disposition of the whole, far superior to that of the reverses of any of the medals I have quoted; a style which the late G. M. Moser introduced into this country, and which the engraver of this piece has most admirably adopted.

Having briefly endeavoured to do justice to the beauty of this piece, considered as a monument of national genius and mechanical taste, I shall say a few words respecting its utility as a medium of traffic; and indeed a very few will suffice.

It has been the speculative idea of all political economists and fiscal philosophers, an idea which has good sense for its basis, that the coin of a country should, for the purposes of commerce, be so adapted to the value of commodities, that in retail dealings, for of them only I am speaking at present, *change* should be required as seldom, and then in as few pieces as possible\*.

\* To the necessity of frequently making ready payments in as small a compass as possible, in the higher branches of commerce, the bankers first owed their existence. Their convenience was soon felt, and they have consequently increased in full proportion to the trade of the country.

The

The convenience of this regulation, if it could be obtained, with respect to traffic, in markets, crowded shops, and still more crowded streets, is so obvious, that it is unnecessary to observe further upon the proposition in which it is included, than merely to state that, with respect to petty dealings, formerly farthings and halfpence were deemed equivalent to the value of a number of articles which, such has been the advance in them, even since the year 1796, cannot now be purchased under the price of the penny or two-penny pieces. Farthings, in the very extraordinary depreciation of money that has lately taken place, have almost totally lost their estimation as a species of coin. A farthing now scarcely represents even the smallest article; and halfpence, rapidly decreasing in value in the same proportion, will soon sink into the same state of pecuniary insignificance. The penny and two-penny pieces are therefore absolutely wanted as mediums of petty traffic. They are paid in a moment; they demand no examination; take but little time in counting; and are therefore, in the places to which I have alluded, the most convenient vehicles in which small portions of property can be transferred from hand to hand.

This convenience with respect to the penny pieces was most intimately felt soon after their promulgation. They, in the first instance, in a considerable degree did what the legislature had been for years in vain attempting; they banished the counterfeit halfpence, tons of which, it is supposed, were soon after consigned to the melting-pot; and as their circulation extended, they afforded, in small dealings, reciprocal facilities, which have, as I have observed, proved a general accommodation.

In this state were things when the two-penny pieces were first issued; and as far as I have been able to learn, though their circulation was, I believe, limited, it was, as far as it extended, attended with all the benefits to the public that had been derived from the pence, their precursors.

Having stated these facts, it now remains to be inquired, why the penny pieces have become comparatively scarce? and why the two-penny pieces have almost receded from our sight?

Had these coins been struck in gold or silver, we might have thought that,

as has been the custom in turbulent times, they had been buried; but this, from their intrinsic value, we know is not the case. Still, although their pecuniary value is but little in comparison to that of the coin generally hoarded, their metal gives to them a value in another way, which arises from the circumstances of the times, as in those, I fear, we must seek for the solution of this problem.

Copper, at the time when these pieces were coined, was, I believe, under sixteen pence per pound retail. It is now, I understand, full nineteen pence.

The weight of the penny piece is one ounce.

The weight of the two-penny piece two ounces.

So that this beautiful coin is, in fact, rendered to the public at three-pence per pound under the present standard-price of the metal.

Can we, therefore, if we consider the avarice and immorality of the age, wonder that these useful and ingenious specimens of national taste should, in the first instance, daily and hourly disappear? and that, in the second, thousands of them should be clandestinely annihilated? This nefarious practice will, it is to be feared, ever prevail with respect to the coin, when such a vast profit ensues from its diminution, that it holds out a temptation to those whose cupidity seems to want but little to stimulate them to irregular acquisitions.

There is no government, either ancient or modern, that has preserved its integrity with respect to the standard and weight of all its different species of coin like the English since the Revolution; but I should suppose that integrity with respect to these pieces would still be as fully preserved if there was an annual coinage of them, and if their weight was regulated by the market price of the metal, deducting the expense of their fabrication.

This, it appears to me, would be all that the public has a right to expect; and this regulation, I shall submit, while it guarded the property of the nation, would have a good effect upon the morals of a part of the people, as it would prevent many from being led into temptation. At any rate, I am inclined to wish that some measures might be taken to restore these beautiful pieces to us as a medium of traffic, as the experience of

every day shows to those concerned their immense importance, in the delay, disputes, trouble, and inconvenience, which arise from the want of them.

*The JESTER.*

No. I.

“*Motley’s your only wear.*”

March 19th, 1805.

“**J**ESTING,” says Lobbotius, and Lobbotius was a philosopher, “is an ebullition of one of the pleasures of the imagination, or of an indulgence of the fancy tickled with the feathers of absurdity or folly, or engendered from a quick apprehension of the ridiculous, that dissipates itself in a sportive humour, partaking of the characters of wit and nonsense, and concealing the sting of satire.” It sometimes touches to the quick, but the wound is not mortal; on the point of the *spiculum* is the balm of wisdom, which frequently heals as soon as the hurt is felt, and the patient is the better for it; at any rate, he is not likely to be stung twice in the same place. There are, however, a species of jests which, proceeding from the foul imaginations of the wasps and hornets of mankind, who are full of venom and fond of mischief and distress, by their malignity embitter worth, and poison the health of labour and merit.

To jest safely, a man must put on the fool’s cap, which entitles him to pass through the crowd unmolested. Now a fool’s cap is sometimes better than a considering cap, though not quite so clever as the cap of Fortunatus. It is, however, a fine appendage to a man, adorned as it is with feathers and tinkling bells; and the instant he puts it on, he can tofs and noddle his sconce about with as much consequence as a Mandarin.

The man who can jest on his own subject, on his cares, disappointments, and inconveniencies, and who is happy enough to be able to jest other people out of theirs, wears the fool’s cap to advantage; he may be said to be armed *cap-à-pee* against the calumnies and injuries of the world.

Jesting mostly gives something, and frequently one half, *in earnest*. The Latin word for jests, *saies*, according to Gratian, shows that they carry salt along with them; and indeed *sal* does

not mean salt only, but pleasantness, delectable talk, merry conceits in words and wildom. It is not the mere stuff called *chit chat* by the English, and denominated *stidder stadder* by the Danes, that will serve the art, but a poignant and ready satire, conveying truth with as little offence as possible, though with all the skill and force of apparent carelessness and inconsequence. *Many a true word is spoken in jest*, is a proverb of some meaning. I shall, however, drop, for the present, any further illustration of the character of the art, and give the reader Mr. Gabriel Gloomy’s opinion of jesting, contained in a letter received from him last Saturday morning.

March 16th, 1805.

MR. MERRYMAN,

Having heard of your intended paper to be published in the European Magazine, and to be entitled *The Jester*, I sit myself down seriously to commune with you on the subject of so dangerous an experiment in these days. I should be glad to know, Sir, what you can find to jest at. I confess, when I see a tax upon legacies, a tax upon letters, and a tax upon salt, I begin to be alarmed for the mustard, (I don’t mean that as a jest,) and to think that we must inevitably be ruined. When I see too, Sir, the honest and tough minds of my countrymen corrupted and weakened by French vices and manners, my apprehensions are increased. I can remember the time, Sir, when a tradesman’s recreation was, taking a walk in the Long Fields on a Sunday afternoon, with his wife under his arm, to the *Boat* or the *Bowling-green*, to give her and the children a cup of tea, and to smoke his pipe himself out in the open air, read the Sunday paper, and d—n the *parlez vous*. But how is it now, Mr. Merryman? No more White Conduit House; no more Bagnigge Wells. A tradesman now must have his parties to dinner at home, and cards and suppers in the evening. Scarcely now in the metropolis is that old English place of reasonable entertainment, a *chop-house*, to be found; nothing but hotels and coffee-houses: and as for our pastry-cooks’ shops, there is scarcely a *whig* to be seen in any of them, any more than at St. Stephen’s Chapel, (I am not jesting;) nothing but savoury *patties*. I think

think they call them, of which one might swallow twenty, one after the other, like peppermint drops. It was only the other day that I happened to take my little Billy and Polly (they are sweet children, Mr. Merryman!) into a confectioner's in Piccadilly, on my return from Hammer Smith, where Billy and Polly had been at school; when I asked what they called some new sort of pastry upon the counter; and a handsome looking woman told me that they were *shoes, petty shoes*; though they had no more resemblance of a *shoe* than they had of a leg of mutton. I understood, however, that they were French, and that they were all the fashion. I cannot bear, Mr. Merryman, that we should give our native good sense to be *frittered* away in this manner. We seem to retain no vestige of our old English spirit but boxing, which was formerly, as a trade was, confined among two or three good workmen, such as Slack, Broughton, &c. though now so general, that the same man of fashion learns to guard, stop, and shift, at an academy in the morning, who is talking French to Madame *Damville* and her girls at the Opera in the evening; so that in truth we are now a mongrel breed, a cross between John Bull and Madame Frog. Now, Sir, these are no jesting matters, and I must beg you to be grave upon such subjects, connected as they are with the character and happiness of Britons. The French, Sir, talk of invading us. Why, Sir, they are invading us as fast as they can; they are invading our morals, the surest way of any to conquer a nation. I beg you, Mr. Merryman, if you can, seriously to consider these things, and, through the medium of your paper, to offer your thoughts upon such abominations to the public; and to believe me

Ever yours,

GABRIEL GLOOMY.

Nothing can be more valuable to his country, nor more honest in their nature, than the ebullitions of an Englishman's heart: they constitute the best defence of the island, the armament of the mind, and swell into the proud bulwarks of impenetrability. Mr. Gloomy will understand, that so far I am in no jesting humour. Next, for the mighty and serious causes of his complaints. I beg to console him upon

the subject of the proposed tax upon legacies, not by any ingenious fiction of finance or of policy, but by a demonstration derived from the problems of the great Euclid himself, that a tax upon legacies presume that we have something *left to leave*; and I should not wonder if my old friend Gloomy has himself at this time a few hundreds in the three per cents. for Billy and Polly. The tax upon letters will chiefly fall upon the dealers in commerce; for in other respects this is, without jesting, but an *unlettered* nation. The tax might have been productive about two-thirds of a century ago; but the letters of *learning, taste, and science*, are not half so much esteemed now as *letters of business*: and as to the tax upon salt, the financier might very well have excepted the *sal attique*, though perhaps it never entered into his head. The tax upon salt is, upon the whole, an wholesome tax, though it may not be relished at first; it has, however, great good consequences attached to it; it will not certainly affect a man who does not *get salt to his porridge*; and as now a great deal of care will be taken by mistresses and maids not to *spill the salt*, many an evil mischance or misfortune will be prevented. I shall, however, as Mr. Merryman, have done with the salt-box at present, and proceed to take notice of the apprehensions of my good friend Gabriel Gloomy on the subject of French manners. I hope our old English virtues have taken too deep a root to be eradicated from the soil to which they are indigenous: I hope that the taste, brilliancy, and decoration, of the French character may not be taken up by the English, whom I wish (with my friend Gloomy) to be as *unpolished* and as *pure* as ever. I have heard that bad clients make a bad lawyer. I think, too, (without being in jest,) that a bad nation makes a bad governor; and that the Monarch bends himself, for the sake of popularity and safety, to his superior, the EVIL GENIUS of the people; and indeed in this observation I am very much in earnest.

As for the science of boxing, mentioned by Mr. Gloomy, I agree with him, that when it was confined to the common order of people it was not so *vulgar* as it is now. When the graceful and elegant attitudes and skill of the expert swordsman of a century ago



ago are compared with those of the boxer of the present day, I am inclined to the opinion of a friend of mine, (a bit of a jester,) that he would almost rather be run through the body genteelly by a small sword than be thrown in a boxing-match by a cross-buttock. The gentleman of a century ago was marked and distinguished by all the concurrent circumstances of mind, manners, and dress; but I am afraid that the *dashers* of the present day will think that I am only jesting.

I am of opinion, that the invasion dreaded by my friend Gloomy is the most to be feared. I do not wish to see *entremets* at an English table. I may taste of French dishes; but, after all, I prefer the old English sirloin of beef to the *vol au beuf* of Monsieur *Cuisinier*, and a dish of potatoes to *un plat de macaroni*.

MR. JESTER, *March 17th, 1805.*

This being St. Patrick's Day, I write to acquaint you, that if you make any jests upon *Taddy*, or upon his wife, by my soul but you had better have been born without a shoe to your foot; so you see if you can't be *aisy*, you'd better be as *aisy* as you can. Do you know how we begin fighting in Tipperary? I'll tell ye: *Paddy* chalks his hat you see, all round the rim on it, and then down he throws it. "I should like any body to tell me, now," says *Paddy*, "that this isn't silver lace." So then away they go to it: you understand me; that's our way; so you'd better take care of yourself, and not be *cankankerous*, honey; for if you are, by my soul but I'll come and see ye, and bring myself along with me for a second.

Your most obedient servant,

PADDY O'WHISKY, Captain  
of Foot.

*Blenheim Coffee-house.*

In answer to Captain O'Whisky's letter, I am happy to say, that I respect the festival he speaks of too highly to jest on the occasion, since it brings benevolence with it. I consider Saint Patrick in other respects to be upon a footing with our Saint George, who by-the-bye, as I am informed, was a dealer in bacon, or with Saint Taffy, and superior to King Tamine of the Americans, who nevertheless was celebrated for having set fire to his wig-wham, and having destroyed himself

and his family in the flames, to acquire the character of a Saint; and infinitely so to King Quakou, the tutelary Saint of the West India Islands: so that Captain Whisky may be perfectly easy on the subject of his patron Saint Patrick.

The reader will not be offended with me if, in the course of these essays, I travel with some celerity from one subject to another, as objects pass before my imagination, or as they are promiscuously set down in my stock-book. I beg also, that if any of my readers should find their own jests *relevee*, as the French call it, that they may not mistake them for mine, or think me as incautious as my friend Bob Funny, who once told a celebrated wit his own story, and asked him if it was not a very good one. "Yes," answered the wit; "and I remember telling it ye myself no longer ago than yesterday." Poor Bob Funny scarcely knew how to venture a story for a month afterwards. I beg also to be understood, that if any great men should think me too *serious*, that they may remember I am only in *jest*.

I desire also, that no mischievous wits will *jest* upon my *jest*s, or *joke* upon my *jokes*; and that when I am in the humour to be serious and sublime, they will allow me to be so. Nothing can be so ill-timed or ungrateful to an author, as to be interrupted in his gravity. It is as bad as the conduct of a coarse wit at the representation of a new play, who, after listening to the theatrical interrogation of a ranting performer after his mistress,

"Which way did she take her?"

"Which way did she take her?" cried out, in the same key,

"She's run down Long-acre! She's run down Long-acre!"

to the confusion of the player, and the near destruction of the piece.

I beg, therefore, that my lucubrations and observations may be treated with decorum and proper respect; that is, when I am not in the humour for jesting.

In my capacity of reviewer of literature and manners, I have received the under-written specimen of a romance sent me by a young author desirous to enter the lists of writers in that successful department. I subjoin it for the edification of my readers.

"The sun had just begun to climb  
over

over the eastern horizon, and to show his vermilion face to the cottager; to tinge the foliage of the pine and the cedar; to gild the face of the pumpkin; and to ornament the artichoke with his rays; when Adeline rose from her bed, dressed herself in a thin muslin robe, and, after taking a cup of the best fouchong, went forth to walk on the summit of the rock of Caldaska. A streak of carmine red crossed the western part of the hemisphere; the waves of the impetuous sea dashed their maddened heads against the walls that surrounded the castle of Caldaska; the leviathan, the mackarel, the whale, the herring, and the porpoise, played their morning gambols in the luminous spawny ocean. Adeline extended her arms, white as the chalk of the cliff, over the rock, and looked in vain for the bark of Alfred. Day after day had she stood in the same attitude, with the faithful Isabel by her side, in a like posture, expecting the approach of the vessel. At the same time the Baron de la Brannah was occupied in meditating his abominable schemes of lust, vengeance, and persecution. He also beheld from his window the innocent gambols of the leviathan, the whale, the herring, and the porpoise; but he did not see Adeline and Isabel, because Adeline and Isabel were not in sight. The Baron was afflicted and agitated by a conflict of various passions: he got up, sat down, stood still, walked about, went to the window, opened it, shut it, put on his boots, pulled them off again; in short, exhibited all the actions attendant upon an evil conscience. A storm began now to travel post from the West; the dark tremendous clouds burst like crackers over his head, and dispersed themselves in torn and scattered fragments, black, white, red, and yellow; the trees, by the violence of the storm, were thrown into the wide ocean, and the fish upon the land. Adeline and Isabel had got into a nook of the rock, and sat in pensive admiration on the flinty points of the crag beneath them; the eagle and the vulture crossed over their unhappy heads, like martins on a summer's day. Adeline cried 'Oh!' and so did Isabel; but there was nobody to hear them. Adeline fainted, and so did Isabel; but the hail and fleet soon recovered them from their swoonings. Adeline got up, and walked home; so did Isabel."

I understand that Mr. Hemlock, the author, means to call his romance "THE BLOODY TURRET;" and I think, upon the whole, as a reviewer, that having suited his style so well to the taste and capacity of the age he lives in, he cannot fail of success. It is not a great while ago since an author had his novel returned by an eminent novel bookseller, with an apology that it was too good, and would not sell. I imagine, however, that the bookseller was only jesting; for I have heard that this is considered an enlightened age, and that it requires the typography and punctuation of a work to be extremely nice, the margin broad, and the binding elegant: all which indicates a fine and finished taste.

G. B.

*A RELATION of the EARL of MANCHESTER'S PUBLIC ENTRY into VENICE, on the 21st of September, 1707.*

*(By One of the SUITE.)*

*Venice, Sept. 30, 1707.*

WEDNESDAY, the 21st of September, being the day fixed for the public entry of my Lord Ambassador, the Cavalier Morosini, Savio Grande, and lately Ambassador at Rome, was appointed to receive his Excellency, accompanied with sixty Senators of the ancient families at Sancto Spirito; the ceremonial being adjusted in the same manner as it was when my Lord was here in the year 1698, with the same character. His Excellency sent his servants and very noble equipage in the morning to the Island of Sancto Spirito, about three miles out of town. He went himself, with some of his family, about three in the afternoon, and found several chambers in the convent there furnished with damask, &c. by order of the College. Soon after his arrival came the Cavalier, with a boat rowed by four watermen in very rich liveries, and sixty Senators, with as many boats with four oars each; they were all dressed in their red robes. Sixteen footmen of his Excellency were landed on the water-side where they landed. The Cavalier sent my Lord word that he was come with sixty Senators to wait on him: then my Lord came down to the cloister, and the Cavalier and he walked thither at the head of the Senators, who followed two by two. They were received in the Court

by

by the Secretary and the British Gentlemen; and his Excellency met the Cavalier in the middle of the Cloister, where the latter made my Lord a compliment; which having been answered by his Excellency, the Cavalier gave my Lord the right hand, and conducted him to his boat, where he gave him the left hand, which is the place of honour in the boats. The other Senators took each a British Gentleman, gave them the right hand when they walked, and the left in their gondoles. Thus they all rowed to Venice; his Excellency's boats with four oars rowed on the side, and are esteemed the finest that ever were seen here. The iron at the head of the first represents a St. George, well designed, and worked in relieve, all of polished steel, gilt in some parts. The figures upon the boat are all as big as the life, and gilt with fine gold: upon the head are two Cupids, holding a crown of laurels over the arms of France and Ireland, which are at their feet; the one has a rose, the other a thistle in his hand, to show the dominion over these kingdoms: a little farther are two large figures, representing England and Scotland; the one holds St. George, and the other St. Andrew's Cross; they are embracing each other. The body of the gondola, which is called here the caponera, is supported by four large figures, representing Valour, Riches, Wisdom, and Fortune. The top is covered with a rich gold brocade, with gold leaves, tassels, &c. round about it, and embroidered with the Union Arms, &c.; upon the poop sits a large figure, representing Neptune; the iron behind is of polished steel, gilt in some parts; the other parts of this boat are adorned with Cupids, instruments of war, of navigation, &c. The second gondola is very near as rich as the first: they are both lined with very rich gold stuffs. The third is black and gold, adorned with his Excellency's own arms. The fourth is black, adorned with velvet, silk fringes, &c.

The three first boats went empty; my Lord's six Pages, dressed in velvet and gold brocade, went in the fourth. When his Excellency passed by the palace of St. Mark, the Norton galley, that had hoisted the new Union colours, fired all her guns. Thus my Lord passed through the great canal, which was full of gondolas, and all the houses

full of Ladies to see this entry. When his Excellency arrived at his palace, sixty mortars were fired; and the trumpets, drums, and hautboys sounded. The Cavalier and Senators went up stairs with his Excellency and retinue; my Lord and the Gentlemen walking still on the right hand till they came in the room of audience, which is adorned with the Queen's picture and canopy: here my Lord gave the Cavalier the right hand, as the Gentlemen did the Senators. Twenty-six instruments of music played in the great hall; and some of the best music in Venice played in three other rooms. The Senators had chocolate and all sorts of cool liquors presented them; then they walked down, my Lord and the British Gentlemen taking the left hand; they passed through a great crowd of Masks, who filled the house. My Lord saw the Cavalier and several of the Senators in their boats. When it began to be dark the sixty mortars were again fired, the trumpets, drums, and hautboys sounding. All the canals about the palace were illuminated with near a hundred large torch lights, set upon pikes, and stuck in the ground. An hour after midnight the sixty mortars were again fired, and all the Masks staid till the morning, some going, and others coming, all the night long. The music also played in all the rooms best part of the night; and all this vast crowd was treated by his Excellency all night long with chocolate, lemonade, ferbetti, orofade, &c. of which they were not sparing.

The next day, being Thursday the 22d, the Cavalier Morosini and the sixty Senators in their red robes came to my Lord's palace about ten o'clock in the morning; he sent word up to my Lord that he was come. My Lord's sixteen footmen and the porter were ranged from the water-side into the hall. The Secretary and British Gentlemen received the Cavalier at the bottom of the stairs, and my Lord Ambassador upon the middle of the stairs. The six Pages were ranged in the great hall. The Cavalier and sixty Senators were conducted by his Excellency and the British Gentlemen, as the day before, into the room of audience: the music playing in all the chambers, chocolate and other refreshments were brought in, and presented to the Senators, &c. Then my Lord went down on the left hand of the Cavalier, and the

British Gentlemen on the left hand of the Senators. My Lord went in the Cavalier's gondola, and the British Gentlemen in the Senators', as before. At his Excellency's departure from his palace the sixty mortars were fired. Thus they went to the College, his Excellency's eight boats, with two oars each, rowing by the side of the Senators' boats, who were now all with two oars. His Excellency's three first boats went empty; in the fourth went the six pages; and the other four the sixteen footmen of his Excellency.

Thus they passed the great Canal: coming by St. Mark's palace, the Norton galley fired her guns. Upon landing at the place of St. Mark, the footmen walked before his Excellency, &c; then the Pages; then came my Lord at the right hand of the Cavalier; the British Gentlemen all followed walking on the right hand of the Senators: thus they passed through a vast crowd of Masks, and went up the great stairs to the College. His Excellency made a bow to the Doge at the door, another about the middle of the room, and the other near his throne. the Doge and College standing all the while; the College was uncovered, but the Doge never pulls off his cap. My Lord sat himself at the right hand of the Doge, and put on his hat; the College all covered themselves with their caps. His Excellency delivered his credentials to the Doge, who ordered a Secretary of the College to read it. The Doge answered my Lord in very civil but general terms. Then his Excellency rose, and retiring, made three bows, the Doge and College standing as when he came in; his Excellency returned to the boats in the manner he came, the Norton galley fired again when he passed, and the sixty mortars were fired when he landed at his door. The Senators were again treated with chocolate, &c. the music played, and they were reconducted to their boats in the same manner as the day before. His Excellency entertained that day all the British Gentlemen and Merchants at dinner.

The Doge and College sent a large boat full of fish, fowls, wine, sweetmeats, &c. to his Excellency, and thus they continued to do the two days following; and this is always practised when an extraordinary Ambassador refuses to be treated, as my Lord had done, both at this time and when he

was here last. In the evening the sixty mortars were fired, the canals illuminated, the trumpets, drums, and hautboys sounded, the music played in all the rooms, and all the doors were opened to let in the Masks; great quantities of wine and bread were distributed among the watermen and common people, as had been done the day before. The music continued to play all night, and the house was full of Masks till the morning: they were entertained all night with chocolate and refreshments. In the morning the sixty mortars were fired, and the Masks went away.

On Saturday, the 24th, the Doge sent a Secretary in the evening to desire my Lord to come to the College to receive the Senate's answer to his speech. Accordingly, on Monday, the 26th, my Lord went in the morning to the College, accompanied by all the British Gentlemen; as he passed by, the Norton galley fired her guns; being landed, his Excellency's footmen walked before two by two, then his Pages, then the British Gentlemen and Merchants, then came his Excellency, followed by his Secretary only. As soon as his Excellency was entered in the College the doors were shut, his retinue all waiting without. He sat himself on the Doge's right hand, as the day before, and received the Senate's answer. When he came out, he desired his Secretary might take the answer in writing, which was granted. This being over, his Excellency came down the great stairs, preceded as before; he walked over the place of St. Mark, and through all the Merceria, where all the best shops of Venice are kept. He took his boats at the famous Rialto Bridge. And thus ended this ceremony, which was in all its particulars performed with great splendour and magnificence, and to the satisfaction of every body.

It is thought there could not be less than forty thousand persons those two days and nights in his Excellency's house; and it is said, that never so great a concourse was seen at any Ambassador's entry. His Excellency's palace is large and well furnished, all with velvet and damask. The audience room was much admired; it is hung with crimson velvet, with very large and rich gold fringes. The freezes of the audience chamber are painted by one of the best painters here, by  
his

his Excellency's order; all which figures are as big as the life, and are hieroglyphics in praise of Great Britain.

*On MORTALITY among CHILDREN.*

THAT the ravages of death among children are considerable, is a fact which is frequently noticed; but that nearly half of the born lose their newly obtained existence before they reach their third year, is a circumstance of so alarming a nature, that, as long as it has not received our full investigation, we can hardly refrain from thinking it exaggerated.

It appears, however, from the bills of mortality kept in London for ten years, from 1728 to 1737, that out of 1000 born 495 only had reached the age of three years; and thirty years later, from 1759 to 1768, the proportion in the same metropolis was 619 out of 1000.

According to the Northampton registers of mortality from 1735 to 1780, which give an average of forty-six years, the number of children who arrived at the third year of their age was 574 out of 1000; and in a country parish in Brandenburg, the result of an average of fifty years, from 1710 to 1759, is, that 687 children out of 1000 born had lived to the age of three years.

These calculations are, no doubt, sufficient to establish the melancholy fact of a very great mortality among children, but they leave us in absolute ignorance about its causes. We do not even know whether the mortality which we deplore be proportionably greater among the children of the poor. Many points must be ascertained before we can arrive at some degree of truth in this respect. The parish registers should mention not only the age and the disease of the child that is buried, but also whether he belonged to the lowest, or to what class of society. And before any inference can be drawn from these registers towards ascertaining the causes of this great mortality among children, it will also be necessary to have, for an average of at least ten years, correct information upon the following queries:—

1st, What proportion of children, among those who die annually, belong to the meaner or more indigent classes of society?

1. In London?
2. In large provincial towns without manufactories?
3. In large and crowded manufacturing towns?
4. In small manufacturing towns?
5. In villages situated in mountainous parts?
6. In villages situated in low and flat countries?
7. In villages situated on the sea coast? and,
8. In sea-port towns?

2dly, What is, for the same number of years, and in the same eight different situations, among the children that die annually, the proportion of those who belonged to parents of whom there is every reason to suppose that proper and particular attention is bestowed upon their offspring?

Such correct information cannot now be obtained. But we may hope for an improvement of parish registers as far as relates to a few more particulars being recorded of children who die under twenty-one years of age, at least in towns of moderate population. In the mean time, we may safely suppose that the mortality prevailing among the children of the lowest exceeds in proportion that of the better classes of society. This hypothesis, if it be one, receives additional strength from the assertion of the late Emperors of Russia. In one of her benevolent instructions to her Ministers, she says, "The Boors in Russia have generally from twelve to fifteen or twenty children of one marriage, but seldom do the fourth part of them arrive at maturity. There must be some fault, either in regard to nourishment, the manner of life, or the education, by which the hopes of Government are defeated."

I think the fault, in general, may be imputed altogether to vice, misery, and its constant attendant, ignorance.

To particularize the influence of vice on the mortality prevailing among children would be superfluous. The prejudicial effects of debauchery on the human constitution, and on the progeny of debilitated parents, are notorious, and are equally felt in the higher and in the lower ranks of society. Even in a mercenary wet nurse the ravages of vice often prove fatal to the infant entrusted to her care. But the radical cure of vice exceeds the power of human exertions.

Misery, though a no less deplorable cause

cause of mortality among children, has, however, this consolatory side, that it is more in the power of the enlightened, humane, and benevolent rich to check its baneful effects. The disadvantages under which the poor are labouring with respect to food, dress, habitation, employment, and medical advice, are immense. If, for instance, the sudden transition from poor to rich food often cause loathsome diseases in young children, who is more exposed to this inconveniency than the child of distress? If children in general be more apt to catch contagious disorders than grown up persons, how great must be the danger of unfortunate beings dressed in unclean rags scarcely sufficient to cover their nakedness? If the seeds of many distempers be traced in uncleanliness, where are they more profusely scattered than in the low and damp habitations of the poor? If children lose much of their native vigour and strength by sleeping in the same bed with grown-up people, and if they be thus exposed to the additional risk of being suffocated, does not direful necessity force the poor exclusively to a practice so replete with danger? If the parents be employed in occupations that injure their health, are not the children liable to the fatal inheritance of distressing maladies? And if medical advice often lose its salutary influence for not having been procured in time, what must be the effects of the almost absolute want of it among the indigent orders of society? Easy would be the task of pointing out many more instances in which the chance of life must necessarily be greater in favour of the progeny of parents whose wants are regularly supplied, whose food is wholesome, the dress comfortable, the habitation clean, and the employment healthful. Fontenelle and Voltaire, who both lived to a very great age, would probably have perished in their infancy, had they been born in an indigent family incapable of affording those delicate attentions and particular cares which were bestowed on their preservation.

From ignorance, which I consider as the third cause of mortality among children, proceed undoubtedly the hard treatment, fatal neglect, and bad management, to which infants among the lower orders are constantly exposed. There may be some few solitary instances of persons vicious enough to be

wantonly cruel to their offspring; but the natural affection of parents is generally too strong, as that we should impute the errors of the poor in the rearing of their progeny to any other cause than ignorance. Mr. Storck, in his Statistical Account of the Russian Empire, attributes to hard treatment the great mortality among the children of the Boors which had been noticed by Catharine. "It is true," says he, "that they are by this method hardened for riper years against the vicissitudes of climate and weather; but how many of them perish under the experiment, whose weaker existence might nevertheless have been of service to the State?" The justness of this observation cannot be controverted. Improper management and neglect in cases of illness must be peculiarly fatal.

To counteract vice, misery, and ignorance, as checks on population, is more particularly the duty of the rulers of the State. The benevolent exertions of individuals may, however, greatly assist their efforts. In proportion as the enthusiasm for virtue increases, vice is more easily repressed, and corruption, if not successfully resisted, is at least more powerfully opposed in its progress. With regard to misery, its destructive effects would no doubt be considerably diminished if female societies to furnish poor women with the necessaries at the time of their lying-in, and to cheer the suffering indigent by charitable visits and soothing advice, were more generally adopted. And, lastly, ignorance in the treatment of children might be partly dispelled, if subscriptions were raised for the purpose of printing extracts of Dr. Underwood's, or any other good Treatise on the Disorders of Childhood and Management of Infants from their Birth, and if those extracts were sold at a very low price, or rather distributed gratis to the poor.

But after all, if it be true that each generation of men, when not under the influence of any check on population, would produce double their own numbers, and that the power of population is infinitely greater than the power of the earth to produce the food necessary to the sustenance of human life, may we not suppose that vice, misery, and ignorance, are destined to act as powerful checks on population, and that the great mortality which they occasion among

among children is intended by nature to keep a constant equilibrium between the number of men and the means of their subsistence? Moreover, when we reflect on the consequences of this mortality, are we not obliged to confess that, though apparently an evil of the first magnitude, yet like all other evils inseparable from the imperfect state of man in this world, it is the source of moral good? The fear of losing the object of our attachment heightens the sweet sentiment of love. Parental affection would be infinitely less at the time when children require particular attentions and cares, if the dismal spectacle of the great number of victims which at every hour, at every minute of their existence, are swallowed up by the grave, did not create constant alarms, and produce a powerful incitement in parents to exert the utmost efforts in preserving their progeny from the continually impending danger. One moment's reflection will make us shudder at the idea of what would be the lot of the children of the dissipated rich and the worthless poor, if a child, be it ever so much neglected and ill treated, was not liable to die before the age of maturity.

Besides, every page of the book of nature fills us with an awful surprise at the wonderful profusion and the apparent waste of seeds in both the animal and vegetable creation. Millions and millions of plants are killed in the bud. Myriads of acorns, apple kernels, cherry-stones, and others, that might have been as many trees, are swallowed or thrown away. Who can count the number of eggs that the annual consumption of London only requires? and who can tell how many millions of fishes might have been produced from a single cask of caviare? If it be objected that these seeds are destroyed before they have been called to actual existence, is it not still a very powerful check on the increase of the species? Or if it be said that there is no mortality among the young ones of animals, I ask, Who knows what happens among the wild tribes which people the forests of uninhabited countries? Does not, even in that state, one species prey upon the other? And among the animals which we have tamed for our use, is not the treatment which they experience from us a constant check on their increase? Not contented with

mutilating numbers of males, our voracious appetite acts upon their young ones as vice, misery, and ignorance, upon our children; and the knife of our butchers is to them the scythe of death.

Here, however, man's superiority over the brute creation shines in all its lustre. Him alone nature has endowed with the power of alleviating, and sometimes even of averting, the distresses to which he is liable. Misfortune sharpens his ingenuity. His mind, in exerting its faculties to repel the numerous calamities that befall him, makes rapid advances towards that perfection which, though unattainable in this state of trial, is the object of his hopes in a better world. If, therefore, the mortality prevailing among children be really, as it appears to me, a part of the vast and incomprehensible system of nature, it does not follow that we should not exert ourselves to lessen this mortality. On the contrary, far from imitating those ignorant Russians who, during the plague which raged at Moscow in 1771, despised all manner of precaution, under the idea that all human endeavours to avoid the contagion were only a trouble to themselves and an insult to the Divinity, we ought to consider it as an inviolable duty to oppose every evil that assails us with all the means that our ingenuity can devise.

With this view, and supposing that loathsome disease the small pox to have been one of the principal causes of mortality among children, I would recommend the establishment of Jennerian Societies for the gratuitous inoculation of the children of the poor with the cow-pox. Not that I consider the evidence in favour of the vaccine, as a check on mortality among children, as complete, but because the testimonies for its being the best mode of destroying the dangerous contagion of the small-pox, and preventing that infectious disease, are both respectable and numerous. The expectations that were entertained from the practice of inoculating for the small-pox were not less sanguine. Dr. Woodville states, that from January to August 1798, out of upwards of 1700 patients inoculated at the Inoculation Hospital of London, only two died. And when we compare the bills of mortality kept in London from 1728 to 1737, at which time inoculation was limited to the first families

families in the kingdom, with those kept from 1759 to 1768, when the practice of inoculating for the small-pox was more generally diffused, we are tempted to ascribe to that invention the sensible difference of 123 more, which we find in favour of the latter period in the average number of children that out of 1000 reached the age of three years. Yet the registers kept at Northampton from 1735 to 1780, during the latter half of which period we must suppose that a great number of children were inoculated, compared with the registers kept in a country parish in Brandenburg from 1710 to 1759, at a time when even the name of inoculation was unknown there, give a difference of 113 in favour of the place where no inoculation had been resorted to. I readily grant that this circumstance, of itself, is not of sufficient weight to controvert the visible immediate advantages of inoculation, but connected with what I have had frequent occasion to observe, that many children who had been inoculated fell some time after into a sort of languor which often degenerated into a consumption that led them to the grave between the age of fifteen and twenty. I cannot help confessing that it has staggered my belief in the tendency of inoculation to preserve more lives to the State. I sincerely cherish the hope that the vaccine will not be found liable to any such objection; but the subsequent effects of this practice upon the constitution ought to be carefully attended to, before we pronounce definitively on its absolute and ultimate advantages. If, therefore, to those points which I have recommended as worthy of notice in the bills of mortality, we could add the length of time that each person who dies under twenty-one years of age had lived after having had either the small-pox natural or inoculated, or the newly-introduced cow-pox, on average of ten years, in the eight different situations which I have stated before, would throw a considerable light upon the subject of the prevailing mortality among children. Until such correct data have been obtained, it must necessarily remain involved in uncertainty, and exposed to the numerous doubts which may be raised against the result of almost every inquiry. Indeed the difficulty to arrive at truth is so great, that at the end of all our researches, we are generally obliged

to confess, with Socrates, that we know but one thing, which is, that we know nothing.

D. B.

## THE TEMPLARS,

### AN ANCIENT HOUSE AT HACKNEY.

[WITH A VIEW.]

IT is much to be lamented, that of a village so beautifully situated as Hackney, and which, from its vicinity, has shared so much in the opulence of the metropolis, so few records should remain. We learn, indeed, after much investigation, that it is first mentioned in the 37th Henry III, 1253, by the name of *Hackneye*; which appellation differs so little from the present mode of spelling, that it seems an indication of its having been so generally known, and constantly repeated, as, in common with many other vernacular modes and idioms, to have undergone little alteration from the operation of time.

This village, as appears by a record in the Tower, is again recognized in a license to erect a guild to the Holy Trinity and the glorious Virgin Mary, granted to Henry Sharp *Persona Ecclesie Parochiales St. Augustini de Hackneye*; again in a grant to Richard de Gravesand, Bishop of London, dated the 19th of Edward the 1st, 1290; also the 20th of Edward the 1st, respecting the value of the rectory and vicarage, *Ecclesia de Hackneye, Val. 50 Marc—Vicaragia 12 Marc. (Rot. Tur.)*; and in a few other subsequent records: but the information which these convey with regard to the ancient state of the parish is, as we have observed, very meagre.

There is no doubt but that this religious and military Order, the Knights Templars, had, among their other immense acquisitions\*, land and houses in this parish; and, in all probability,

\* They were, just before the period of their dissolution, possessed of sixteen thousand lordships and other lands in different parts of the world. Heylen's Cosmog. lib. 3.

The opulence of this Order can scarcely be credited: the Knights were at this period possessed of nine thousand castles, houses, or convents. Matth. Paris, A. C. 1244.

conjecture



conjecture would not wander very wide of the mark, if we were to suppose that this was one of their stations near the metropolis, from the circumstance of its being, in adverting to the village, so recorded, and from the Mill which is more than once mentioned, and which, though it is not used for the purpose for which it was at first employed, is still in operation, and still retains its ancient name, the Temple (Templars) Mill.

Presuming, therefore, that the residence of some of the Knights Templars in this parish is certain, it is most probable that tradition has, with tolerable accuracy, fixed upon the spot whereon their house was erected, which is said to have been near the church, and consequently the site of the old mansion of which we have given an accurate and picturesque view, which is situated at the upper end of Church-street, and almost opposite to Darleston (Dalston) lane\*.

When the Order of the Templars was abolished †, all their possessions near the metropolis were granted to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell; the holy brotherhood of which, though they disclaimed the military and political pursuits of their predecessors, continued their ecclesiastical establishments, and even improved upon their system.

As the estate of the Hospital, as it was termed, of St. John of Jerusalem was by these means so much increased, the house in Clerkenwell was about

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\* This ancient structure almost faces a house which was once the residence of John Ward, Esq. M.P.; a Gentleman who has by Pope been consigned to an infamous kind of celebrity in company with

—“Waters, Chartres, and the Devil.”

He is said to have assisted Sir John Blunt in eluding the inquiry of Parliament respecting *South Sea* acquisitions; and although he stood in the pillory the 17th of March, 1727, and suffered under immense penalties, he still retained more than a *plum*: consequently he was, in the *Change-alley* dialect, a *Good Man*.

† Among many other charges against these Knights, drunkenness was one. “To drink like a Templar” became a proverb. Coll. Eccl. Hist.

this time re-erected; and from the circumstance of one gate of the priory still remaining, we may, in comparing the original stile of the mansion which we are contemplating with that, be induced to believe that it had the same founders.

At the dissolution of the Priory, all the estates annexed to it were granted to lay possessors. That at Hackney is recorded to have fallen to the share of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who, in 1535, conveyed it to Thomas Audley, Lord Chancellor, for the King’s use; though it appears that the Earl occasionally resided there until his death\*, which happened two years after.

This house was unquestionably included in the Hackney estate thus surrendered to the Crown, and probably about this time re-edified; which may solve the difficulty that occurs with respect to some parts of the building appearing, if we look back to the first period of the possession of the holy brotherhood, comparatively modern. From the pilasters and semicircular arch on the front, we may be led to believe that the designer had seen Italian architecture; but of this kind of imitation of a stile which the religious intercourse with Rome must have rendered familiar, there are many instances even antecedent to the age of Henry the VIIIth; and it is curious to observe, that they were generally introduced as additions to, or ornaments of, the Saxon or Gothic buildings.

It is an extraordinary circumstance, that all our endeavours to discover the history of this building, though so conspicuous in its situation and so interesting in its appearance, have, as far as relates to the two last centuries, been fruitless. All that has happened to it, or in it, during so long a period, our most diligent local inquiries have not been able to rescue from oblivion. Latterly we know that it has been occupied by Mr. Wright, a wine-merchant, and used as a tavern. There are many who recollect the meetings upon public business, &c. &c. which

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\* He died the 30th of June, 1537. This Earldom had continued in a direct line in the name of Henry Percy, with the interruption of only six years, from the time of Richard the II<sup>d</sup>, ann. 1377.

were afterward transferred to the Mermaid, to have been held in this mansion. It is now in the possession of Mr. Perry, mason, who lets it in tenements to poor people. More than twenty families are said to reside in it; and among those (for what reason it is impossible to guess,) it has acquired the familiar appellation of BOB'S-HALL.

MILTON'S P. L. BOOK IX. 510.

————— With tract *oblique*  
 At first, as one who sought access, but  
 fear'd  
 To interrupt, *side-long* he works his way.  
 As when a ship, by skilful steersman  
 wrought  
 Nigh river's mouth or foreland, where  
 the wind  
 Veers oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her  
 sail:  
 So varied he.

LAUDER has told us in his essay, that this simile is a copy, whose original must be sought, where *only* it can be found, in the poems of Ramsay. After having cited the passage and translated it, he adds; "No two things in nature were ever more alike than these passages." Yet, however strong this likeness may be, which the critic has not failed to exaggerate, the simile may, I think, be traced to a different source.

<sup>ρ</sup>Αὐτὰρ ὄγε σκυῖος μεσάτῳ ἐκαλίνδετα  
 ὀκῶ,

<sup>τ</sup>Οἶμον ὀδοπλανέων σκολὴν τετρηχότι νῶτα,  
 Τράμπιος ὀλακίης ἀκάτῳ ἴκος, ἦτε δι'  
 ἄλμης

Πλευρὸν ὄλον βάπτουσα, κακοσταθέοντος  
 ἀήτου,

<sup>ρ</sup>Εἰς ἀνεμον βεβήηται ἀπόκρουτος λιθὸς  
 οὐρῳ.

NICAND. THER. 266.

Milton seems to have treasured-up these lines in his mind, with a design, when the occasion offered, to imitate and excel them. That he recollected the admired simile in his favourite poet Apollonius Rhodius, is the just remark of his ingenious editor.

It is well known, that so extensive was Milton's reading, and so deep his research, that scarcely any author of

eminence, ancient or modern, sacred or profane, escaped his observation. If the writer, whose work he was perusing, appeared to possess a congenial spirit; if that writer's subject in any degree assimilated to his own; every page was then explored with unabating industry, and the casket was sure to be rifled for the jewels it contained.

Among the many poets, with whose works Milton was conversant, no inconsiderable portion of his esteem was reserved for Nicander. The subjects, which that poet had undertaken to discuss, were calculated to excite the curiosity of Milton. He was then busily employed in depicting a new and another serpent: more alluring in its aspect, and more malignant in its purposes, than any of that sinuous brood, which Nicander had described. His descriptions are luxuriant and elegant. They were pearls too precious, our poet thought, to lie for ever buried in the dust of antiquity. It remained for him to determine, in what place they might be *set* to advantage. This, it seems, was the place, where the paradisaical serpent should be taught to wreath his spires with the same obliquity, that characterized, according to Nicander, one species of serpents. The resemblance, it may be said, is thus far accidental. Be it so. But the oblique movements of Nicander's and of Milton's serpent are illustrated, in both poets, by a comparison taken from the same subject. Their movements are compared to those of a ship; rolling from side to side, as sudden gusts impel it; and marking by its keel the sinuosity of its track.

Amidst the vast variety of objects, which the works of nature and of art present, and from which similitudes may be drawn, it cannot be thought a casual coincidence, that both poets, in their illustrations of the same subject, should have had recourse to the same image; and that image by no means trite or common. Milton was indeed too great a master of his art, to acquiesce in servile imitations. He, like Virgil, embellished what he borrowed; and, by an artful intertexture of adventitious ornaments, conferred the grace of novelty on that which was not new, and diverted his reader's thoughts from the suspicion of imitation.

R.

COXY

## COPY of a LETTER found in the PUMP-ROOM, at BATH.

MY DEAREST LOVE,

WHY should I hasten my own misery, why not once again behold my Charlotte? — Thus was I wavering when the busy varlet informed me my chaise was waiting. Already softened by a brother's passion, I felt each sensibility of friendship; I was unmanned — was foolish. I leaped into my chaise, drew up the blinds, and was involuntarily forced away. But as it was late ere I left Bath, the horses slow, and the roads bad, I reached no farther than the Devises that night. The post-boy, indeed, took his own time, without my once chiding him for his delay: if he had returned, I should have forgiven him, and I think I should have doubly paid him for his hire.

About four miles from Bath, I was roused from the melancholy of my own situation, by the feeble voice of cold distress—a mother and her infant begged for charity. I was struck with the beauty of the wretched little one; I asked its age and name: its name by chance was Charlotte. The sound struck me; the babe put forth its little hand to thank me; its infant pressure overcame me—I felt triple their misfortunes, nor could resist a rising tear. The parent blessed me for my boon, and prayed I might be happy. Contemplation for a while made me forget *thee*, to think on them.—I felt a ray of pleasure on relieving them, and could not but acknowledge that there are *some* joys mingled with the *bitterest* grief. Affluence, with its impetuous course, had passed this wretched pair, and passing, had lost a sensation worth the stopping for. Oh! my Charlotte, if we examine the various endowments of Providence with undimmed eyes, how little ought we to repine! Is there not, my love, more real bliss in the sympathetic sensibility of a good heart, though surrounded with poverty, than in all the gay effusions of bloated luxury? What could fortune substitute for thy genial softness, thy pure innocence, thy virtuous resignation? Might not that babe have been the child of love? Forsaketh Love then the cottage and the shed? No. It flies the dissipated throng, and sheltereth there.

I left the Devises at four next morning, and sleep soon gained his domi-

nion over the senses on the dreary Downs of Marlborough, an enchanting dream attended me:

I found myself on a rude heath, beset with thorns and briars, which tormented me on every side. My brain began to turn round, and I gave myself up to despair; when, on a sudden, a heaven-born maid, with tattered sandals on her feet, and arrayed in a robe of the purest white, accosted me: I started at her approach, and gazed; her face bore the morn-inviting smile, though thoughtful. As she gave me her hand, *cold* as ice, she bade me not fear; that she would be my guide, and conduct me from these dæmons. My spirits began to return, and I gave myself up to her guidance. I followed her to the opening of a long avenue, at the end of which was a Temple with a glimmering torch, and two winged urchins at the end of it. I was lost in astonishment, when the goddess thus addressed me:

“ Know, Youth, that I am Patience; that building is the Temple of Peace, and those children the deities of Love and Marriage. The way is long, but straight; there are many creeks and difficult passes, through which I must be your guide, lest you be led astray by the many ignis fatuis that are met with in the journey. Take this lamp, it is the *Lamp of Honour*, and be careful that it be not lost. She then took from her bosom a picture of my Charlotte, and bade me wear it on my breast, and that whenever I began to be tired or fatigued, to look on *that*, and I should be refreshed. She told me that her sister goddess, *Chearfulness*, would often visit me, if I persevered in my journey, and did not lose sight of her.”

She then took from beneath her robe a large folio, and a wax taper, saying it contained instructions for the journey. She left me, and I awoke.

The allegoric promise of the vision delighted me. Waking, I was lost in wonder, and I searched my bosom for the picture: it was not there; but my heart soon gave me a beautiful likeness in a deep impression. May all thy dreams, my love, be as soothing as was mine, and all thy cares end in peace. Adieu! remember me, and believe me your own.

L. M. N.

To Miss D—y, Bath.

O O 2

CON-

CONJECTURES respecting the ORIGIN of  
some popular CUSTOMS.

To the EDITOR.

SIR,

IN the midst of that festivity and hospitality, and those marks of general joy which prevail at the anniversary of the birth of Christ, it is a very common custom to ornament the houses (and many churches) with evergreens; and minced pies are a constant dish. May we refer the branches (as well as the palms on Palm Sunday) to this? "And they cut down branches and strewed them in the way;" and may not the pie, a compound of the choicest productions of the East, have in view the offerings made by the wise men, who came from afar to worship, bringing spices, &c.?

Some things customary probably refer simply to the idea of feasting or mortification, according to the season and occasion. Of these, perhaps, are lambs-wool on Christmas Eve; furrery on Mothering Sunday; braggot (which is a mixture of ale, sugar, and spices) at the festival of Easter; and cross-buns, saffron cakes, or symnels, in Passion-week; though these, being formerly at least unleavened, may have a retrospect to the unleavened bread of the Jews, in the same manner as lamb at Easter to the Paschal Lamb. This, perhaps, may be the case also with respect to pancakes on Shrove Tuesday; unless that shall be supposed to allude to "the egg at Easter," an emblem of the rising up out of the grave; in the same manner as the chick, entombed as it were in the egg, is in due time brought to life. So also the flowers, with which many churches are ornamented on Easter-day, are most probably intended as emblems of the resurrection, having just risen again from the earth in which, during the severity of winter, they seem to have been buried. The barbarous practice of throwing at a cock, tied to a stake, at Shrove-tide, I think I have read, has an allusion to the indignities offered by the Jews to the Saviour of the World before his crucifixion; as, perhaps, the custom of imposing upon and ridiculing people on the first of April may have to their mockery of him. Something like this, which we call making April fools, is practised also abroad in Catholic countries on Innocents' day,

on which occasion people run through all the rooms, making a pretended search in and under the beds, in memory, I believe, of the search made by Herod for the discovery and destruction of the child Jesus, and his having been imposed upon and deceived by the wise men, who, contrary to his orders and expectations, "returned into their own country another way."

A custom, which ought to be abolished as improper and indecent, prevails in many places, of *lijting*, as it is called, on Easter Monday and Tuesday. Is this a memorial of Christ being raised up from the grave? There is, at least, some appearance of it; as there seems to be a trace of the descent of the Holy Ghost on the heads of the Apostles in what passes at Whitfuntide-fair in some parts of Lancashire; where one person holds a stick over the head of another, whilst a third, unperceived, strikes the stick, and thus gives a smart blow to the first; but this, probably, is only local.

There are many other customs, no doubt, which I forget, or have omitted, which your readers would, I am persuaded, be pleased to see knowingly discussed, and rationally accounted for, and others which do not seem to admit of a probable explanation. I recollect one more, which, however, I think scarcely needs explaining, viz. that prevailing amongst the Roman Catholics of lighting fires upon the hills on All Saints night, the eve of All Souls; fire being, even amongst the Pagans, an emblem of immortality, and well calculated to typify the ascent of the soul to heaven.

G.

To the EDITOR.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of transmitting you the following account, thinking it may be amusing to your readers. It may likewise furnish an opportunity to the curious, of investigating the cause of that particular character, which sometimes distinguishes a brute from the rest of its species, as much as some individuals of our own are from all mankind.

When I was a boy, I kept a few rabbits in a yard adjoining to my father's house; which, as it was walled round, rendered it unnecessary to confine them in boxes. Among them was a buck rabbit.

rabbit. This creature would frequently find its way into the house; and as he was encouraged by crumbs of bread, and other such dainties, he very soon became a constant visitor, and at length totally forsook the community in which he had been brought up. A spaniel dog, and a cat, so far from being hostile to this intruder, suffered him not only to eat out of the same dish, but also to sleep along with them. It is a fact, that I have seen them all asleep together before the fire; the dog at the bottom, the cat over him, and the rabbit stretched across the cat! The most remarkable circumstance, was the very strong attachment which this long-eared gentleman evinced for good ale. I had taught the dog to drink it till he was frequently intoxicated; and I one day resolved to try the rabbit. I was much astonished to find that he took it with avidity, without appearing to be offended with the fumes in the manner the

dog used to be. He soon became so perfect a toper, that when in the parlour, where he frequently used to come, if there was any ale upon the table, he would jump upon a vacant chair, if there was one near enough, or upon my mother's lap, and from thence upon the table, and would help himself out of the glass, and become so inebriated, as to roll about, jump, and throw up his heels, in the most ludicrous manner. I must not omit to mention his particular fondness for warmth. The hearth before the kitchen fire was his favourite place for repose; and on washing and brewing days the hole under the copper fire generally received him; from whence he was seldom expelled till a hot coal fell upon him, which indeed was so frequently the case, that his back was partly covered with scars, and his feet singed in many places.

*Liverpool.*

J. H.

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

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

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*The Spirit of the Public Journals for 1804: Being an impartial Selection of the most ingenious Essays and Jeux d'Esprits that appear in the Newspapers and other Publications. With explanatory Notes and Anecdotes of many Persons alluded to.*  
Vol. VIII. 12mo.

WE again, in consequence of our predilection in favour of that species of literary composition which is termed *periodical*, open with peculiar pleasure the eighth volume of a collec-

tion of papers entitled "The Spirit of the Public Journals;" a work of which it is but justice to the Editor to state from the preface, that his attention to a prevalent wish of the public induced him to send into the world early in January last; though from the pressure of other circumstances we have not had an opportunity of noticing it until this time.

In considering a production of this species, there is one circumstance which very

very naturally strikes our minds, and which we wish to impress upon those of our readers; that is, its utility.

Every one knows that there are, amongst the mass of articles which crowd our public journals, at times to be seen many pieces that certainly merit preservation; but then they are probably so far distant from each other, and so widely dispersed, that a search after them is attended with the same labour, and indeed strongly resembles, the looking for a few grains of *wheat* in as many bushels of *chaff*. We therefore profess ourselves obliged to the Editor, who seems to deserve the appellation of a *Gleaner*, for the trouble that he has taken; and he more especially merits our thanks, because he has made the present selection with TASTE and IMPARTIALITY; two requisites, we conceive, indispensable to undertakings of this nature.

With respect to the utility of this kind of collections, although it is pretty generally obvious, we wish to be indulged with a word or two more, as our experience has frequently suggested to us the want of such a remembrancer.

Looking back toward the middle of the last century, we can (from the few elegant pieces which we can still recollect to have seen floating in the public prints, or the titles of which are perhaps casually recalled to our minds by some circumstance that occurs in conversation,) very easily believe that a great number of equally ingenious productions, some replete with humour, some abounding with morality, some conveying instruction, and all exhibiting strong traits of the state of society, the manners of the age, the opinions of the people, and the observations of the intelligent, the shrewd, and satirical, after having exhibited an ephemeral splendour, have faded upon the mental eye, have been succeeded by another and another corruption, and then, like the race which they attracted and exhilarated, have receded, and left no trace of their existence.

Pieces of this nature, from their volatility and divisibility, have not unaptly been termed *mercurial*. To show the propriety of this epithet, we must, in continuation, observe, that from the want of a chemist to *fix them*, many have melted "into air, into thin air."

That want has fortunately, in the present instance, been supplied; that chemist appears in the Editor of these volumes, who has, with great diligence and labour, from a large quantity of heterogeneous substances, extracted a vast number of the most brilliant *particles*, which he has condensed and *fixed* in the form in which they are now offered to the public. The readers may therefore at leisure contemplate, *bound* together, those effusions of genius that have perhaps before, in their desultory studies, been the subjects of their cursory approbation; with many others, with which, from the wide-extended field that the collector has travelled over, it is next to impossible they could have been acquainted.

With respect to the pieces contained in this volume, which includes about two hundred and thirty articles, whosoever considers the infinite variety of matter that is here drawn together, must believe that every part is not of equal merit. To discriminate betwixt, or individually to criticize any, would extend this article far beyond the limits to which we are restricted: therefore we can only generally observe, that there are many of these effusions that display a considerable fund of humour, some which convey information, and that the whole will afford amusement to the reader.

When we saw the loyal papers published by our bookseller Mr. Asperne flying in long streamers from his house, though we knew that they actually did also *fly* to all parts of the united kingdom, we, judging it to be a metaphorical hint of their volatility, were fearful that they would soon *get out of sight*. We were therefore happy to observe, that in this volume some of them had assumed a more permanent form; and that while the Editor did us the honour to attend to a hint which we gave him in our last critique, he has also, from every available source, endeavoured to enrich his collection with anecdotes and epigrams, poetry and prose; and, in short, with every species of composition which he imagined would, as has been observed, mark the character of the period, the modes of thinking and manners of the people, and give to

—"the very age and body of the time  
Its form and pressure."

*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.*

(Concluded from page 212.)

The fifth Volume opens with a letter under the respectable signature of Mr. Hastings; others from Miss Sterne, for the purpose of obtaining, through the medium of Mr. W., subscriptions for three volumes of the sermons of the eccentric author of *Tristram Shandy*, &c. She says in the first, "My father died, and left his unhappy widow and daughter in the most distressed circumstances. His debts amounted to 1000l.; his effects, when sold, did not raise above 400l. My mother nobly engaged to pay the rest out of a little estate of 40l. per annum, which was all she had in the world. She could not bear the thoughts of leaving his debts unpaid, and I honour her for it." (So do we.) "This was, or rather would have been, a scanty provision for those that had seen better days. Heaven raised us up friends, who both saw and pitied our distress, and gave a most distinguishing proof of it, by raising a collection in our behalf during the race-week at York, which amounted to 800l. We are now publishing these sermons, in the hopes of raising something for our future comfort."

This is followed by letters from France to Mrs. W. and to John Hall Stephenson, Esq.; their style is easy and elegant; that from Angoulême, July 22, 1769, playful. But as we proceed in them, we discover an anxiety respecting pecuniary matters which we are sorry was ever an inmate of the bosom of the fair writer. It appears that those two Gentlemen promised to write the Life of Mr. Sterne: this promise neither of them ever performed. That they did not keep their words, considering the circumstances of the life that they had engaged to write, we less wonder than that they gave them. Mr. Sterne was *once* a favourite, and, from the peculiarity of his manner, by many thought a *great wit*. Be this as it may, his wife, with whom he lived unhappily, and from whom he separated, seems, by these letters, to have been a woman possessed of a high sense of honour, and his amiable daughter a young lady of genius. We therefore

lament that they should suffer by the eccentricity of a mind in which the author and the man was, in many respects, as much at variance as in any instance that we can recollect.

Alluding to the charge of Mr. Barnard against Mr. W., and the subsequent proceedings of Mr. Barnard thereupon, we are astonished that the Editor thought it necessary to make them public, especially as he declares, from having seen all the letters, he has no hesitation in saying that *Mr. Barnard's suspicions were well founded*.

In the ninth letter to Mr. Petrie, Mr. W. says, speaking of the Chamberlainship, "It is a post adequate, after the payment of my debts, to every wish I can form at fifty-three; profit, patronage, and extensive usefulness, with rank and dignity."

The next is the chapter of presents. In this, among many instances of the folly of those times, some remote, others domestic, is included the City cup, which was presented, not, as the accurate Mr. A. states, by the City of London, but by certain Citizens of London, who seem, to adopt a vulgar idea unknown in the metropolis, to have had "*A cup too much*." This piece of plate, value 100l., we learn, was sent to the patriot in March 1772, "for his defence of *freedom* in the case of the printers."

As the Editor again most wisely thinks that he is too near the time to state the particulars of some facts alluded to in this case, we must hint to him that we admire his discretion in this respect; and must further take the liberty to observe, that we also think it is *too near the time* for him to have launched this assertion: "The House of Commons addressed the King to issue a proclamation for apprehending them," (the printers;) "and this paper, which was both *illegal* and *ridiculous*, the reader may see in the note." Nay, we will risk another observation, in spite of the learning that may be drawn down against us, which is, that this paper is neither *illegal* nor *ridiculous*. This might be easily proved, did not its very circumstances and contents already prove it.

Upon this proclamation cup, whose effects on the multitude were *Circean*, was represented the *murder of Caesar*, which, we learn, was a subject chosen by Mr. W., and is certainly, says Mr. Almon, one of the greatest sacrifices to public

public liberty recorded in history. Without stopping to ask this great historian what he means by *public liberty*? (though we would lay the value of the cup that he cannot correctly answer the question,) we must observe, that there seems in this choice something more than meets the eye, and we cannot help figuring to ourselves a set of patriots pledging potations "pottle deep" out of this well-blessed goblet, and one holding it up, while he exclaimed,

"Friends! was not Brutus,  
I mean that Brutus who in open Senate  
Stabb'd the first Cæsar that usurp'd the  
world,

A gallant man?"

"Yes!" said another, "and Cataline,  
Though story *wrong* his fame."

Mr. A., with that accuracy which, when he trusts to his own genius, is so remarkable, says, that the dagger was placed in the first quarter of the City Arms. Who knows not this? The arms would have been as defective as are many of his pages without it. Aye! but, says the Editor, this same dagger furnished the hint of

"The dagger went to pierce the tyrant's  
heart."

Now, if there be any truth in the traditional story of this dagger, as derived from Walworth, the thing was exactly the reverse; for it happened, most fortunately, to be the *rebel's* heart that was pierced.

There is another instance in this description of the fall of Cæsar, which shows the accuracy of the learned Editor. "He is represented in" (on) "the vase, as described by all historians, at that important moment, gracefully covering himself" (his face) "with the Toga." The dress of Cæsar, as described at the Lupercalia, and which, as Dictator, he affected upon all public occasions, was once called a *Trabea*, *i. e.* a robe of state proper to Kings, Consuls, Emperors, &c. These things are unimportant, except to show that our *proclamation critic* is equally great in history and the classics.

Passing over the applications to Mr. W., (which we have no doubt were sufficiently numerous to have filled five more volumes,) we arrive at the period when he became the possessor of Sandown Cottage, in the Isle of Wight,

which we find he fitted up entirely to his own taste. This unquestionably was in *some* respects refined and classical. Here he is said to have passed the pleasanter hours that he had enjoyed since the period of his adversities. "He was here, he has said, perfectly happy, with a few intelligent friends and a well chosen library." But in this, as in many other parts of his work, there seems to want arrangement, except Mr. A. meant to show us that he understood the *Peripetia*, and could change the fortune of his hero from good to bad, and *vice versa*, by rules perfectly Aristotelian. Of this admirable quickness of transition he has here given us a remarkable instance; for we have scarcely turned over two pages from the scene of happiness in which we left Mr. W. luxuriating at Sandown Cottage, before we find him, by the recurrence of the history, involved in pecuniary distresses; and Mr. Alderman Bull, whom he had a little *baited*, roaring about the advances he had made.

There are some circumstances betwixt this worthy Alderman and Mr. W. respecting the cup, so celebrated, that, on the one part, put us in mind of Judge Gripus. He wished, fearful that the patriot should *place* it in the hands of some person for less than half its value, (he must mean half the value of the silver,) to put it under his gown; for, says he, "if you approve sending it me, I will *return* you a draft of 50l. on account of it. I need not say to you, that I do not want to purchase it at that price; I would rather give you 50l. more than it is worth than take it at 50l. under."

The fact, we suppose, was, that he had *advanced*, and, like every other man, he wished to be secure against *backsliding*.

In 1790, we learn that Mr. W. changed his residence from Prince's-court, (which is not,) in Great George-street, Westminster, to the more elevated and "salubrious regions of Grosvenor-square, where he resided several years, walking to Guildhall every day, when his duty required it, in which he was strictly diligent and perfectly regular. As a Magistrate, also, he was equally able, assiduous, candid, and just. In these capacities he has not left a *rival*."

It appears that he died on the 26th of December, 1797; and from the remarks



marks upon his will we learn, that he must have thought himself in affluent circumstances when he made it; "but the world will be greatly surprised to hear the reverse—that he died *insolvent*."

Mr. A. here seems to imagine that the world had less sagacity than it really possessed; for although the family of the Chamberlain might be surprised, and disappointed, at the slenderness of his circumstances, the *world*, before whom he had for a long series of years acted, had a very different opinion of them.

Miss Wilkes died suddenly, on the 12th of March, 1802.

"She was a lady of the sweetest disposition of temper, and humanity, and goodness of heart, possessing the most elegant accomplishments, and the highest and most amiable refinements of politeness."

The will of Miss Wilkes; letters from the son of Mr. W. and Miss Harriet Wilkes; the substance of the will of Israel Wilkes, Esq. father of John Wilkes, W. Mead, Esq. and some letters from the brothers of Mr. W., follow.

These articles (although Mr. A. might think them material, in order to connect and elucidate the many points in which they are alluded to in these volumes,) it is not necessary to take more notice of.

In the introduction to the *intended* History of England, the author seems to have employed that *art* which many historians have used to adorn and embellish their diction to *other* purposes, with a view to give a striking effect to the whole. Leaving rhetorical flourishes, glowing periods, the elegant dress of words, and pompous display of style, to writers whose ideas were more circumscribed, who *only* sought to inform and amuse, Mr. W., in the delivery of a "plain unvarnished tale," seems to rest the whole advantage (we mean political *advantage*) which he purposes to derive from it upon contrast; a medium through which he means to appeal to the worst passions of the people. With this intent, he fixes upon the house of Stuart as the object of his resentment; and after having glanced a little at pecuniary and parliamentary *amendments*, as having gone one hand in hand with the Revolution, with the keenness of a hawk he pounces at once upon James the 1st,

whose unfortunate line he pursues upon the paper wings furnished by the *Whig* historians, through the reigns of his son and grandsons. Here we should have supposed that common candour (which even writers bold as himself have been known sometimes to affect,) would have induced him, while he *lamented* the destiny of Charles, or rather while he commemorated the *regular tyranny* of the whole Stuart line, to have bestowed a penful of ink in reprobation of the foul and horrid murder of one of them. This transaction surely deserved a *blot*: but no such blot is to be found. In fact, he very wisely *sinks* the horrors of the Interregnum, loads the house of Stuart (to whose very name through life he was hostile) with unmerited obloquy, brands lawyers, clergy, and universities, with infamy: and all for what? Because they did not square their ideas exactly by his notions of liberty; never reflecting that the great and virtuous characters whose wisdom governed and examples stimulated these learned bodies, had probably never been profligate in their youth, had no *debts* to compound for patriotism, but acted from the honest impulse of consciences void of offence either against God or man. Such men were not very likely to support tyranny, or to trample upon the rights of the people: but, in fact, the propagators of the great rebellion cared less for the rights of the people than even the author of this introduction or his *learned* Editor. Any one who glances at the political proceedings from the middle of the reign of James the 1st, may see that the current of the public opinion (which, owing to circumstances we shall not even allude to,) set strongly in favour of the supreme majesty of *the Mob*, had not its source in the pliability of the Lawyers, the Clergy, or the Universities. It was not *conducted* through such *pure channels*; but like the Nile, while *its heads* were inscrutable, its streams appeared so extremely *low*, that few were alarmed at their course, until indeed, like the Nile, in consequence of large accessions, the accumulated torrent rushed forward with an impetuosity that bore every thing before it.

We should have imagined, that so acute a writer and politician as Mr. W. would, instead of dealing in general assertions, and accusation against the Monarch, and passing over without notice

tice his murderers, have endeavoured to have placed these matters in a new light. But this was no part of his design. He was by his preface to introduce a History of England, intended to have been written upon the spur of the occasion, for a purpose sufficiently obvious, and it was his business to accommodate it to the passions of the supporters of *the Cause*. He therefore seized the advantage which his knowledge of the use of contrast in composition gave him, and, as we have observed, without much attention to the adventitious decoration of diction, he has, in colours generally coarse but glaring, portrayed the errors of the four Monarchs antecedent to the Revolution, in order to give the greater force and energy to that event, which, we are willing to allow, has been attended with all the benefits that he contemplates.

“The immediate effects of the Revolution under the Prince of Orange, as to the national conduct with respect to foreign politics, and the numerous bodies of sectaries, ought to be remarked.”

This serves to introduce the contrast to which we have alluded; and, as he has depressed the one party, he endeavours, as far as his contracted powers will admit, (for as a candid historian his powers were contracted, otherwise he would never have sacrificed the impartiality and dignity of his theme to the prejudices and passions of *the Cause*;) to elevate the other. In this we shall neither follow nor imitate him. There is no question but from the time of Brutus, whom he adored, aye and much sooner, down to the period to which he alludes, and much later, there has been, under every system, something to blame and something to commend; the question only is, and it is the business of the historian fairly to investigate it, when either of these qualities preponderated. This has certainly not been done in the introduction, which must be considered as a mere party paper; and there seemed so little prospect of its having been effected in the history to which it was intended to be the precursor, that we think both the author and bookseller had reason to congratulate themselves that its publication was impeded.

Perhaps the following quotations will explain the opinion which the

author of the Supplement to Gibbon had of a certain time and place, if his negociation about the Turkish embassy, the government of Quebec, &c. have not sufficiently explained it already:—

“I blush for the folly and prodigality of the age! \* \* Surely this must be the richest and most foolish country in the universe!”

Surely no man had ever greater reason to make these exclamations!

The work, sufficiently long, ought surely to have concluded here; but the Editor, not satisfied with the frequent repetition of frivolous matter which in the course of these five volumes we meet with, thinks proper, when we supposed our labours nearly ended, to indulge us with a supplementary dose, consisting of a letter on the public conduct of Mr. W., written by himself, which has long ago been printed and neglected, and is *twice* printed in this work; besides which, he serves up a few more scraps, some of which, as we have already hinted, he has also cooked twice over; and when he has exhausted his English matter in prose, gives us a farrago of French letters; and concludes, like a German comedy, with an encomiastic epilogue, nearly as dull as the piece, extracted from the works of Churchill, which are to be found in almost every bookeller's shop, and scarcely any where else, and a short character, which seems to be giving out the *farce* for a *second* representation.

Respecting the motives that induced Mr. A. to publish these volumes we are little disposed to inquire. They are now in circulation; and parts of them, if attentively perused, may certainly do much good, because they broadly display the *latent springs* which frequently impel men to become what have been ironically termed patriots, and show that the people at all times, and sometimes the government, were dupes to their designs. They also, in their events, show the imbecility of the human mind. If we were to ask, what good, either to their country or themselves, those who were so loud in their cries of “Wilkes and Liberty” have done, what would be the answer? Have we either more or less freedom than we should have had (even including the determination upon general warrants, which were always known

known to be *superfluous*;) if this political demagogue, this idol of the people, had never been born? Certainly not! though there is no question but that, if the exertions of *his friends* had not at one time been properly checked, we should have had more of that anarchy in which the mob delighted. This is all we shall say upon the subject with respect to *the use* of these volumes; as to the abuse of them, we have at present little reason to fear any; but if at some future period this progress of patriotism should be attempted to be imitated on this side the Channel, as its general outline has been, alas! too successfully on the other, the Editor may, at the close of a life of labour in the *service* of the public, congratulate himself for having furnished a mirror in which, "as in a glass darkly," the images of profligacy changed to turbulence, and turbulence subsiding into magisterial decorum, may be reflected and reflecting to ultimate posterity.

*An Account of the Neutral Saline Waters recently discovered at Hampstead: with Chemical Experiments on their component Parts; Observations on their medical Application and Effects in certain Diseases, and on the different Modes of Bathing, as Auxiliary to the Drinking of Mineral Waters. By Thomas Goodwin, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. 1804. 8vo.*

(By a Correspondent.)

The discovery of a saline spring in a place so charming, on account of its varied internal scenery, commanding such extensive views, and so near London, as Hampstead, is certainly a very happy event. For salubrity of air, delightful walks or rides, and all that pleases and soothes the mind, circumstances so conducive to the restoration of health, and so powerful auxiliaries of medicine and proper regimen, Hampstead, though lying so near the British metropolis, may be compared, even to advantage, with most of the resorts of invalids, or what are familiarly called watering-places, in Britain, or in France, or Germany.

Mr. Goodwin analyzes the saline waters of Hampstead with due accuracy; in which part of his work he acknowledges his obligations to his friend, the British LAVOISIER, DR. GEORGE PEARSON. He shows the proper application and the efficacy of the waters. He

passes, by the most natural transitions, to the use of medicinal and sea water, whether received into the bowels, or used by bathing; and from thence, in a manner equally easy and natural, to most important rules easy to be observed, together with the *rationale* on which they are grounded, relating to the preservation, the recovery, and the confirmation of health in general. It is a useful little tract—a manual which no one in the vicinity of Hampstead would be without, if he knew its value. The natural prerogatives of Hampstead are exhibited in an agreeable manner. One is naturally well pleased to find more advantages at home than he dreamt of.

Mr. Goodwin, in a short prefatory address, complains, though in a modest manner, of a piracy committed on this Tractate in manuscript. It was announced for publication eighteen months before the time of its actual appearance; and several respectable names, among others Dr. George Pearson, attests, that it was completed and ready for publication six months before the publication (which is, we understand, a volume about *Watering Places*;) to which he alludes. Mr. Goodwin says, "I have reason to believe, that had the experiments been given with the rest of my manuscripts, (we presume into the hands to which he confided it,) I should have been anticipated by a copy of my own analysis." We consider it as a duty incumbent on a Literary Reviewer to hold out every act of literary piracy to the scorn and indignation of the world. There is one circumstance with which Mr. Goodwin, and all authors in similar circumstances, may console themselves, namely, that there is something rickety and patchwork-like in the productions of literary purloiners. It is not difficult for sound judgment and taste to distinguish, on the perusal of two publications, the genuine author of any theory or discovery from the pirate.

A Monkey, according to a little Spanish fable, once stole a Gentleman's hat and feather, which he put upon his own head. A dispute arose. The Monkey called a number of his fellows to prove that the hat belonged to him. The appeal was made to the Elephant, as he did not belong to either of the species of men or of monkeys. The Gentleman also, on his part, called a number of witnesses to prove that the hat was

his property. "There is no reason," said the Elephant, "to waste time in the examination of witnesses—the hat belongs to the Gentleman."

*The Confessions of William Henry Ireland; containing the Particulars of his Fabrication of the Shakspeare Manuscripts; together with Anecdotes and Opinions (hitherto unpublished) of many distinguished Persons in the literary, political, and theatrical World.* 8vo. pp. 317.

The culprit author of these confessions, here, with disgusting effrontery, details the manner and means by which he was enabled to execute a fraud which for a time lulled suspicion asleep, and imposed on several well-meaning, if not intelligent, persons. He is now willing to acknowledge his offence, and solicit pardon, reiting his apology chiefly on his youth, and the credulity of the public, which seduced him to proceed further in the imposition than he originally intended. We look, however, in vain for that contrition for his offence which might disarm punishment or soften censure. On the contrary, much acrimony, insult, and sarcasm, are employed against the persons who were instrumental in his detection; and through the whole he exhibits the malicious revenge of a detected criminal, rather than the placid submission of a sincere penitent. For his motto he has extracted the words used in administering a legal oath, viz. "the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." How far this may be relied on from one who for months, without intermission or remorse, was employing his faculties in endeavouring to establish an atrocious falsehood, must be left to the reader's determination.

*The Sorrows of Seduction, and other Poems.* 12mo.

The sorrows attendant on seduction have been so often subjects for the Muse to exercise itself upon, that little new can be expected on so worn out a theme. The present author has described with energy, and in a manner to arrest attention, the miseries of a lawless passion from its commencement to its final fatal catastrophe. The author describes himself as residing at a distance from the metropolis, and dependent on his own counsels and exertions, pursuing competence in a laborious walk of life, from which it is his wish that nothing should divert his purpose. This laud-

able resolution may probably account for, if it should not excuse, some grammatical inadvertencies which occur in these poems.

*Report of the Committee for managing the Patriotic Fund established at Lloyd's Coffee-house, 20th July, 1803.* 8vo.

*A Second Report.* 8vo.

By these Reports it appears, that the total amount of the subscriptions voluntarily raised to reward merit in the army or navy amounted to the sum of 158,343l. 5s. 10d. and 21,200l. three per cent. consolidated annuities. The amount of the dividends received on Government securities is 13,004l. and the sum voted and paid is 19,434l. 1s. 6d. exclusive of 407l. per cent. annuities granted for the lives of the respective parties, and estimated at about 6000l. "With patriotic exultation we present the statement of a subscription great beyond any recorded in the annals even of British generosity, although the establishment of this fund is hardly yet known to many great dependencies of the empire, from whose experienced liberality and proved attachment considerable aid may be expected. Under these circumstances, the seaman, the soldier, the volunteer, may confidently trust, that those who are dear to him while living, will, in the event of his falling in the sacred cause, find friends and guardians in a generous and grateful country.

*Flim Flams; or, The Life and Errors of My Uncle! and the Amours of My Aunt! With Illustrations and Obscurities by Messieurs Tag, Rag, and Bobtail; and an Illuminating Index! With Nine Caricature Engravings.* 3 Vols. 8vo.

This is a most humorous satire on the many absurd hypotheses into which modern philosophy and metaphysics are apt to mislead their votaries. Rabelais and Sterne are the models on which the present writer appears to have chiefly formed his plan. The satire is in most parts extremely keen, and undeniably just; the allusions are generally pretty obvious, and sometimes perhaps too nearly personal. But a more whimsical and amusing production, in our opinion, has not been published for some years past.

*Thoughts on the Protestant Ascendancy in Ireland. With an Appendix.* 8vo. pp. 108.

This

This writer is a bold advocate for the claims of the Irish Catholics to what is called emancipation; and recommends the recal of a certain Law Lord as one of the most acceptable testimonies of conciliation that the Government could

grant to the dissatisfied part of our Irish fellow-subjects.

The merits of this case will in a few days be with due solemnity reviewed and decided upon by both Houses of Parliament.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MARCH 26.

A GENTLEMAN from America (said to have been formerly an officer, of the name of HOLLAND,) made his entrée at Drury-lane, as *Archer* in *The Beaux Stratagem*. He seemed, however, to have scarcely any one qualification for the stage, except a great share of confidence; and, as we think the reception he met with was not likely to encourage a repetition of his attempt, we shall not enter into any particular criticism on his performance.

28. Mr. Braham (in a huff, because Mr. Kemble, as acting manager, would not permit a selection of all the principal songs from *The Cabinet* to be introduced at a forth-coming benefit of Madame Storace's,) discharged himself from Covent-garden Theatre\*. Braham, unquestionably a fine singer, but miserably deficient as an actor, has not derived from the public favour, at this Theatre, for several seasons, less than 2000l. a year. The audience were assembled this evening with the expectation of hearing him in *The English Fleet*; but Mr. Hill was under a necessity, at a short notice, of supplying his place, and was received with great applause.

30. An extraordinary scene of confusion took place at Covent Garden Theatre this evening, owing to the resentment manifested by the audience towards Mr. BRAHAM, for refusing to perform in the Opera of *The English Fleet* on Thursday last. The performance of this evening was *The Siege of Belgrade* (for the benefit of Signora STORACE), in which Braham sustained the part of *The Seraskier*. On his entrance he was received with the strongest marks of disapprobation; for half an hour nothing could be heard but

cries of "Off! Off!" "Hear him!" "An Apology!" During all this time Braham stood with the utmost indifference close to the lamps in the front of the stage, and at length addressed the audience; but the noise was so loud and incessant, that even those who stood near the stage could not collect a sentence. An attempt was then made to proceed with the performance: but after going through one scene, of which no part could be heard, the performers were obliged to retire. The uproar still continued; and after a consultation among Braham's and Signora Storace's friends, in which the latter was pressed to go forward and solicit a hearing for Braham (but which her fears induced her to decline), she requested Mr. Fawcett to state to the audience, that if they would suffer the performance to go on, a statement and full explanation of Braham's conduct should appear in the public prints on the following morning. Mr. Fawcett accordingly came forward, and with much difficulty obtained a hearing; but was presently interrupted by an unanimous call for Mr. Kemble. The audience being informed that he was sent for, order seemed to be restored. At half past eight Mr. Kemble arrived, and, after several attempts to obtain a hearing, during which a constant cry was kept up of "Braham! Explanation! Apology!" Mr. Kemble applied to Braham to come forward, which he at length did, but was obliged to go off again. Mr. Kemble was given to understand that it was desired that both he and Braham should come forward together; this was complied with, and Mr. Kemble read Braham's letter, in which he declared he had "discharged himself." Mr. Kemble stated, that on the receipt of this letter every possible step that the circumstances admitted was taken to make it known, and to supply Mr. Braham's place.

Braham was now called on to explain; Mr. Kemble retired a few paces, and stood behind him. Braham said, as nearly as we could collect, "that it had been

\* This he did in the following note: "Mr. Braham presents his compliments to Mr. Brandon, and begs to inform him, that he has discharged himself from the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden; and he requests Mr. Brandon will cause this to be made known."

for four years his ambition to merit the favour of the public: that it had been customary, from time immemorial, to introduce songs on benefit nights; that those referred to had been advertised for several days without any objection being made by the Manager; and that it was not till Sunday the 24th of March he was informed that the printer of the bills had been ordered by Mr. Kemble not to insert the songs in them any more: that he felt so indignant at this treatment, that he determined to discharge himself from the Theatre, and forego the advantages of his benefit and his salary for the remainder of the season, which would be a loss to him of 1100*l*." He concluded with declaring, "that it would ever be the first ambition of his heart to contribute to the amusement and to obtain the favour of the public."—This address was received amidst applause, hisses, and groans, together with a call for an apology.

Mr. Kemble and Braham now retired, the music bell was rung, and Mrs. Second came on the stage, but was obliged to withdraw in consequence of a renewed cry for Mr. Kemble, who immediately stepped forward, and, in a firm voice, said, "Has any Gentleman any question to put to me? After a short pause, a person in the Pit demanded an explanation, and asked why Mr. Braham was refused the songs? Mr. Kemble, in reply, said, that the custom of singing additional songs at benefits prevailed only with respect to songs from what were called *dead* pieces, not to those in popular *living* Operas, and especially not to *many* songs from any Opera. In the present instance, an attempt had been made to introduce all the principal airs from *The Cabinet*, which was almost the only Opera that now brought a sixpence to the House; and under these circumstances he could not, consistently with his duty, permit the songs advertised to be sung. As to the length of time between the advertising of the songs from *The Cabinet*, and the refusal of them, he could only say, that he had not seen any advertisement before Sunday the 24th of March. He hoped the audience would believe him when he declared, that he had every disposition to promote Mr. Braham's interests, of which a proof existed in the getting up an Opera which did not belong to that Theatre; but he and the other Proprietors found, that the more they conceded to Mr. Braham, the more he demanded.

This speech was delivered with great

animation, and received with applause. Mr. Kemble then retired; and the performance, at about twenty minutes before nine o'clock, recommenced. On Braham's entrance, however, hissing was revived, but was soon discontinued, and the performance proceeded.

APRIL 1. The inhabitants of Coventry this day experienced a heavy disappointment. As no playhouses are suffered to be opened in London during *Passion Week*, Mr. Betty had engaged with the Manager at Coventry, that his son the *Young Roscius* should perform at his Theatre on the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, of April, (*Douglas, Frederic, Achmet, and Hamlet*); but when the first day arrived, the Bishop of the Diocese caused it to be notified to the Manager, that he should be under a necessity of enforcing the Law against him, if the Theatre should be opened for any species of Dramatic Performance during *Passion Week*.

15. A new Ballet of Action was performed for the first time at Covent Garden Theatre, under the title of "AGGRESSION; or, *The Heroine of Yucatan*."

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.

Admiral	Mr. TAYLOR.
Captain Briton	Mr. FARLEY.
Fanny	Mrs. DAVIES.
Captain's Lady	Mrs. SEARLE.

SPANIARDS.

Capitanico San-	} Mr. BOLOGNA, Jun.
guinoto	

SOUTH AMERICANS.

Olindus (the Chief)	Mr. DUBOIS.
Zulma (Son of	} Master HORREBOW.
Chief)	
Merida (Wife of	} Mrs. St. LEGER.
Chief)	

The outline of the plot is as follows:—An English and a Spanish vessel, engaging off the coast of Yucatan, are driven ashore by a tempest. The English Captain, preserved by the natives from perishing, prevails upon them to extend their assistance to the Spaniards; whose Commander, in return for this kindness, carries off the wife of the Englishman, who, from love to her husband, had followed him in a boy's habit. A pursuit takes place, and after many combats, the depredator expiates his crime by death, being torn to pieces by a tyger, who, from a story similar to that of *Androcles*, had become the companion of *Zulma*.

The

The Scenery is excellent, especially a view of Ferrol, and a Storm Scene, in which the effect of the waves breaking on the shore is particularly striking.

The Piece was given out for representation with great applause; but we do not rank it with the best of Mr. Farley's performances in this way.

18. A Comedy, by Mr. Colman, was presented for the first time, at Covent Garden, under the title of "WHO WANTS A GUINEA?"

The following were the principal

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Sir Larry Macmurrough	} Mr. LEWIS.
Mr. Barford, or Captain Delamere	
Mr. Torrent,	Mr. MUNDEN.
Henry,	Mr. C. KEMBLE.
Mr. Heartly,	Mr. CHAPMAN.
Carrydot,	Mr. DAVENPORT.
Andrew Bang,	Mr. EMERY.
Hogmore,	Mr. WADDY.
Solomon Gundy,	Mr. FAWCETT.
Oldskirt,	Mr. SIMMONS.
Fanny,	Mrs. GIBBS.
Mrs. Glastonbury,	Mrs. MATTOCKS.
Amy,	Miss WADDY.

Mr. Torrent, who has acquired an affluent fortune in trade, is resolved to retire to rural tranquillity, and to scenes that may open to him frequent opportunities of indulging a generous and humane disposition, which hurries him into acts of indiscriminate charity and Quixotic beneficence. For this purpose he purchases an estate in Yorkshire, and relies on the judgment of his friend, Mr. Heartly, a gentleman critically sentimental, who occasionally chides the impetuosity of Mr. Torrent's beneficence, and points out to him artists, of modest but real merits, by whom his estate may be improved and embellished.

Mr. Torrent, on his arrival at the village where his estate lies, finds the villagers in the utmost distress, from a fire which had just consumed the houses of many of them. Here his generous nature finds ample room to display itself. Among others, he hires for his footman Solomon Gundy, one of the sufferers, whose profession had been a rat-catcher; but who being the son of the village schoolmaster, (and having been with a smuggler to Dunkirk,) had acquired a smattering of French. Here also Mr. Barford falls in his way; and on hearing of his distress, and of the generous man-

ner in which he rescued a young child from the flames, he first offers to relieve him; but his offer being repulsed by the high pride and independent spirit of Mr. Barford, he attempts to relieve him secretly, by thrusting a pocket-book containing 150l. into a bundle belonging to Mr. Barford. The pocket-book happened to contain also a letter and a few memorandums, which fully explained to Barford the condition and name of Mr. Torrent, who proves to be the brother of a man that had been the bosom friend of Barford, but who proved to be his bitterest enemy by seducing his wife. Mr. Barford served in the Army with the friend who betrayed him, and left his wife with an only daughter at Jamaica, where he served. His daughter was entrusted to the care of Henry, who brought her to England; but who on his arrival, being suddenly forced away by a press gang, was unable further to protect the young lady, of whom he became enamoured. Her forlorn state led her to lodge at the house of Oldskirt, a remnant-seller, at the back of St. Clement's, who endeavoured to find her a situation through the means of an advertisement in the newspapers. Her piteous case caught the eye of Mr. Torrent, and he ordered his agent to hire her as his housekeeper. Her good friend Oldskirt accompanies her to Yorkshire, but quits her about a mile from her destination. She however mistakes the house for which she was destined, and goes to one belonging to a Lord Alamoze, where she meets with an Irish Baronet, Sir Lawrence, who, having lost his estate at play, comes down to Yorkshire to secrete himself from his creditors. Out of this mistake of Miss Fanny arises the principal business of the play. Her father, Captain Delamere, who discovers that she is in the country, suspects Mr. Torrent of dishonourable intentions towards her; which the other resents, and joins with Capt. Delamere in anxious search for his daughter, who is found by her father, and by Henry, who had conducted her home, and who is finally united to her.

Though this piece contains a great deal of humour and sentiment, there is less novelty of character, and less interest in the business of it, than in the other productions with which Mr. Colman has favoured the public for some years past. The parts of Fawcett and Simmons are very laughable; the one from a continual anxiety to display his knowledge of French, and of high sounding words, which

he mars by frequent absurd misapplications; the other by a whimsical equivocal, arising from the double capacity in which he is placed with *Mr. Torrent*, who imagines him to be a surveyor sent from London to improve his estate, while he himself thinks that he is only known by his real trade of a remnant-dealer. In short, as a whole, the comedy cannot fail to divert an audience; but it will scarcely ever touch the heart.

It was very favourably received till the latter end of the 4th and the middle of the 5th act; some dissatisfaction was then manifested; and when the piece was given out for repetition, there was a mixture of murmurs and plaudits; but the latter decidedly prevailed; and, though it will never equal the popularity of *The Heir at Law*, *The Poor Gentleman*, or *John Bull*, we doubt not its remunerating the pains of the author. The Prologue was spoken by Mr. Brunton; the Epilogue by Mrs. Mattocks.

20. At Covent Garden, Master Betty performed *Osman* in Aaron Hill's tragedy (from Voltaire) of *Zara*. This character does not suit the age or appearance of this ingenious youth so well as some other of his parts; but in those scenes which are chiefly interesting, he obtained much applause.—It would at the same time be doing injustice to Mr. Charles Kemble and Mrs. H. Siddons not to say, that as *Nerestan* and *Zara* they completely and most deservedly shared with him the favour of the audience.

23. A New Comic Opera in two acts was presented at Drury-Lane, called "THE SOLDIER'S RETURN; or, *What can Beauty do?*" the principal characters of which were as follow:—

Lord Broomville,	Mr. POWELL.
Captain Manly,	Mr. H. JOHNSTON.
Racket,	Mr. BANNISTER.
Dermot O'Doddi- pole,	} Mr. JOHNSTONE.
Hodge,	
Miss Dashaway,	Mr. GIBBONS.
Belinda,	Miss DE CAMP.
Fanny,	Mrs. MOUNTAIN.
	Mrs. BLAND.

The plot turns chiefly upon the passion of Captain Manly for Belinda; who, supposing her lover to have fallen in action abroad, is on the point of being compelled to give her hand to Lord Broomville, when Manly returns, and challenges his rival; whom he soon after discovers to be his own father; Lord B. having, during his son's absence, succeeded to a title. The Peer, of course, consents to the union of Belinda with her former lover. A sort of under-plot is formed from the stratagems used by Racket, a dashing and eccentric man of fortune, to carry off Charlotte Dashaway, Lord B.'s Ward; a scheme in which he at last succeeds, and obtains her guardian's consent to their marriage.

The plot is artificially constructed; some of the incidents (such as the Right Hon. Mr. Racket ascending a chimney, and escaping by crawling over the top of a summer-house, &c.) are too extravagant; and the *denouement* is awkwardly brought about. Yet the whimsicalities of the Irishman and the man of fashion (who dresses more like a groom than a gentleman) infused much good humour among the audience, particularly in the first act. The dialogue is sprightly and humorous. We have not heard who is the author; but the music is by Mr. HOOK, and does him much credit. Most of the songs were encored, and were well entitled to that mark of approbation.

Some slight censure was expressed by the audience toward the conclusion; but the applause greatly predominated.

In a case tried this month at the Warwick Assizes, the Judge laid it down as law, "that the Managers or Proprietors of a Theatre may direct the servants of the house to remove any person or persons that have got possession of places against the rules of the Theatre; and, if an assault be committed by such removal, his or their conduct is by law justified."

## POETRY.

### SAINT MARK'S EVE.

The following narrative lines are founded upon a belief entertained by many country people, that on *Saint Mark's Eve*, the ghosts or phantoms

of all the inhabitants of the parish who are to die in the course of the succeeding year go regularly at midnight to the parish-church. This is still so prevalent a notion, that several people



people do not choose to travel late that night on the roads used for funerals, for fear of meeting with some of these premature ghosts: while others have at times desig'nedly attempted to see them make their entry into the church; which attempt is called *Watching the Church*. And if we give ear to these relations, we shall find they are all pertinaciously said to have been attended with circumstances something like those here described; that is to say, an actual vision, and some disastrous effect on the beholder.

AT once to do a daring deed,  
To win renown's inviting meed,  
And gratify a wish prophane  
The secrets of the grave to gain,  
At the moment previous set,  
*Nardon* and his comrade met,  
Near the midnight of *Saint Mark*,  
When all was still as it was dark,  
To watch the lonely church hard by,  
And the shadowy troop desery,  
Destin'd, the ensuing year,  
To press the sad parochial bier.  
Warm'd with boasting, harden'd still  
Their daring purpose to fulfil,  
With cheery steps, and one consent,  
Forth to th' appointed place they went.  
But, verging on the hallow'd ground,  
*Nardon*, looking backward, found  
His vaunting comrade was not near;  
Then his bosom first knew fear,  
And his trembling feet would fain  
Have led him back; but 'twas in vain.  
A hand, invisible and strong,  
Impell'd him steadily along,  
To where he meant, with lawless eye,  
To see the fated ghosts pass by.  
There, as a statue fix'd, without  
The power to move, in horrid thought,  
Some moments he repentant pass;  
When the midnight bell, at last,  
Show'd th' eventful period near  
When the pale spectres would appear.  
Straight the church-door open flew,  
And a flame of pallid hue,  
Darting from that gloomy source,  
O'er the path-way took its course,  
Till it reach'd the church-yard gate;  
There its streams arrested wait,  
And, direct, to *Nardon's* sight,  
Form'd an avenue of light.  
Terror now, with awful power,  
Rul'd the dread impending hour,  
And with scorpion stings distress'd  
All that could feel within his breast.  
And now, just at the light's last verge,  
A coffin drear he sees emerge,

And, without hands upheld, and slow,  
Down th' illumin'd vista go,  
Till passing by him, at the door,  
It sunk in earth, and was no more.  
Next, in order, as the date  
Of life expir'd, in at the gate,  
In pairs, or one by one, appear  
The mortal victims of the year,  
As they at church were decent dress'd;  
But clos'd their eyes; and o'er each breast  
Their crossed arms devoutly thrown;  
While, all smooth-gliding down the lawn,  
Silent, and solemnly they sped  
To seek the mansions of the dead.

At length, where full (as eye would deem)

Blank night obscur'd th' emitted beam,  
As in a mirror, *Nardon* saw  
His own sad image fraught with woe;  
Not calm and still, as were the rest,  
But ever beating on its breast,  
With mournful moan, as one who there  
Found nothing but deep-fix'd despair.  
Onward a few short steps it took;  
Then turning back, with frantic look,  
As it sudden disappear'd,  
*Nardon* heard, or thought he heard,  
These words, (as coming from the shade,  
And whispering (sweep the lambent glade):  
"The deed was wrong; what sorrow  
springs

From Fear when Conscience points its  
stings!"

Now all was o'er; his feet unbound;  
The church-door shut; from off the  
ground

Gone the wondrous train of light,  
And the whole vision of the night.

With hasty steps and wild dismay  
*Sad Nardon* homeward took his way.—  
But, though he left the scene behind,  
Its terrors still pursu'd his mind.  
A pining waste with daily stealth  
Prey'd on his intellects and health,  
Till in the grave, each anguish past,  
He found a wish'd-for peace at last.

Such is the tale which, far and near,  
Has oft engag'd the rural ear,  
And which predist'd but too well  
Death's fatal stroke before it fell:  
For, ere the seasons round had run,  
And clos'd the year where it began,  
Each individual object died  
To which the vision was applied;  
Died in the order they were seen,  
Without one bier to intervene.

[This legend strange, though not a few  
Believe its purport as most true,  
The sceptic smilingly will treat,  
As built on fancy or deceit.

But

But let the Muse, in milder strain,  
Suggest what may the fact explain.  
Owing that Heaven could ne'er permit  
Means so apparently unfit  
To reach its secrets, as the kind  
Which gain'd belief in *Nardon's* mind;  
Yet, when our eyes would wanton scan  
What is conceiv'd forbid to man,  
May not these scenes be wisely sent  
As due reproof for an intent,  
Produc'd, at best, by daring pride,  
Or giddy wit that wants a guide,  
And justly blam'd, by all we know  
Or feel of fitting here below?]

## EXTEMPORE LINES,

*On Miss E. A. Lamplow's dressing herself,  
and begging in the Character of a Gypsy.*

How could you be so wicked, Miss,  
To frighten thus your aunt?  
No beggar could have equal'd this,  
Or whin'd a better chaunt.

In blanket clad, with scatter'd hair,  
With shabby shoe, and stocking,  
That seem'd to want a good repair;—  
Your dress was vastly shocking.

To ev'ry pleasure seeming dead,  
With petticoat full *holy*;  
Your face, with dismal hue bespread,  
Look'd more than melancholy.

And I suppose you thus would whine:—  
“Oh! pray relieve my woe!  
Oh! cross my hand with silver fine,  
Your fortune you shall know.”

A very pretty joke indeed,  
To scare poor aunty thus, Miss;  
In future you must take good heed  
No more to make this fuss, Miss.  
*March 7th, 1805. J. M. L.*

## A TALE OF WOE.

WHEN drifting clouds obscure the sky,  
And hide pale Luna's watery form;  
When from afar the screech-owl's cry  
Is borne upon the midnight storm;

Then oft I wander sad and pale;—  
Night's deepest gloom to me is dear;—  
Yet once I dwelt in yonder vale,  
Stranger to sorrow and to fear.

Bless with a partner's fondest love,  
Whose ev'ry wish was free from guile;  
Fair emblem of the faithful dove,  
Too soon I lost her artless smile.

With children too I once was blest,  
Resembling their fond mother's charms,  
And oft to mine their lips I prest,  
'Till death soon snatch'd them from my  
arms.

And now to ev'ry comfort lost,  
Neglect succeeds industrious care;  
By new misfortunes daily cross'd,  
I sink beneath thy grasp, Despair!  
Yet grant my pray'r, oh Pow'r divine!  
In mercy rouse my sinking soul:  
May man no more meet woes like mine,  
Nor taste *so deep* Affliction's bowl.  
To weep unseen, e'en now I go,  
Where Betsy sleeps beneath the sod;  
The storm oft beats, the winds oft blow;  
Whilst prostrate I address my God.  
The pray'r I breathe this wish con-  
tains:—

“Oh! grant an end to all my woe!  
Oh! waft my soul to those blest plains  
Where mine its kindred souls may  
know!

“Where purest peace and pleasures are;  
Where gentlest joy knows no controul;  
Where pleasing praise and pensive pray'r  
Flow mingling from each happy soul!”  
*March 7th, 1805. J. M. L.*

## STANZAS TO HEALTH.

ACCEPT, *Hygeia*, these my grateful  
lays; [long;  
To thee propitious all my lays be-  
Inspir'd by thee, my voice once more  
I raise, [throng.  
And mingle, joyous, with the tuneful  
When thou appear'st, the wretch con-  
demn'd to moan, [day,  
And sorrowing waite the slowly-pacing  
No longer vents the pity-moving groan,  
Thy presence drives his maladies away.  
The blooming cheek, the lustre-darting  
eye, [owe,  
To thee alone their sweet attractions  
When thou, to give them spirit, art not  
by,

No sweet attractions, to allure us, flow.  
The rip'ning maid, by nature form'd for  
love, [sight,  
By nature form'd to strike the gazing  
If thou deign'st not her beauties to im-  
prove,  
Ne'er can she be an object of delight.

The gallant soldier, smit with glory's  
charms, [can yield,  
And all the trophies which the camp  
Unhear'd by thee, would throw away his  
arms, [field,  
And feel no transport in the tented

The jovial youth, whom flowing bowls  
inspire, [breast;  
Feels, without thee, no rapture in his  
No more his bosom beats with gay de-  
sire,

By thee forsaken, by Disease oppress'd.  
Thine

Thine is the rapture when a mirthful  
 strain [ly found ;  
 The ear transpierces with a spright-  
 Thine is the *something felt* we can't ex-  
 plain, [sations bound.  
 When our light hearts with blythe sen-

From thee each solid blessing we receive,  
 And ev'ry pleasure which can life en-  
 dear ; [live,  
 'Tis only thou can'st make us wish to  
 For thou giv'st only happiness sincere.  
 C.

## THE MANIAC.

MARK where the lovely Maniac speeds  
 Her melancholy way ;  
 Unconscious of the road, she moves ;  
 Her feet by instinct stray

Forth to the dome whose tow'ring head  
 Adorns yon verdant spot,  
 Where she, while William faithful prov'd,  
 Confess'd her blessed lot.

He told his tender tale ; and soon  
 Her guileless heart was won :  
 But he, who feign'd to love so true,  
 Was false, and she the undone.

Ne'er from that hour has Reason held  
 Her empire o'er her brain ;  
 But straight her wits for ever fled !  
 —Fled with her perjurd swain !

Soon those transcendant charms, which  
 forc'd  
 All beauty else to own  
 Itself surpass'd, were sadly chang'd—  
 And chang'd thro' one alone !

Her locks in wild disorder flow :  
 The roses from her face  
 Are vanish'd all—a pallid hue  
 Usurps their vacant place.

By more than common frenzy driv'n,  
 At times, in deep despair,  
 She beats her grief-worn breast, and rends  
 The tresses of her hair.

Then will she for a moment's pause  
 Her wonted calm regain,  
 Grin horrible, and madly joy  
 Amidst a world of pain.

Thus while her thoughts confuse, as  
 when  
 Discordant blows each wind,  
 Her outward aspect strongly marks  
 The Idiot in her mind.  
 Reading.

C. J.

## MARY.

IN Mary ev'ry charm we view :  
 I She's lively, brisk, and gay ;  
 She's pleas'd with ev'ry thing you do,  
 And smiles, whate'er you say.

Serene her mind, her thoughts are free ;  
 Her tongue knows no disguise ;  
 The virtues of her mind you see,  
 And read them in her eyes.

When dew-drops glisten o'er the fields,  
 And Sol their sweets disclose ;  
 When ev'ry flow'r its fragrance yields,  
 Sweet jessamine and rose ;

Not all the sweets that Sol exhales,  
 And wafts thro' morning air,  
 Nor ev'n Afric's spicy gales,  
 Can match my blooming Fair.

May ev'ry blessing round her wait  
 That Virtue has in store ;  
 Propitious days attend her fate  
 Till time shall be no more.

London.

W.

THE IGNIS FATUUS, OR WILL-  
WITH-A-WISP.

'TIS said, that sometimes of a night  
 There will appear a vivid light,  
 Which oft beguiles the traveller's eye,  
 And makes him think some dwelling nigh,  
 Where he may rest his weary limbs,  
 And drown his toils in pleasing dreams.  
 With joy and confidence he steers  
 His course to where the light appears ;  
 But when the fancied spot he gains,  
 He's disappointed for his pains ;  
 For though it still is seen before,  
 He's nearer not a bit the more.  
 But taking courage, he again  
 Pursues the object, though in vain,  
 Till struggling hard through thorns  
 and briars,  
 Bogs, fens, and marshes, swamps or  
 mires,  
 Falls in some ditch, and there expires.

Now is not this an emblem true  
 Of man's pursuits his life-time through ?  
 From early youth to bearded age,  
 (The fool no more so than the sage,)  
 Hopes in some future good to find  
 Complete the wishes of his mind ;  
 Though disappointments oft destroy  
 Th' expected sources of his joy :  
 Till Death, unthought-of, gives th'  
 alarm,

Plunges his dart, and breaks the charm.  
 December 26, 1804.

INSTALLATION OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER  
OF THE GARTER, AT WINDSOR, APRIL 23, 1805.

THE morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, and the sound of trumpets from every quarter, summoning the soldiers to their posts. Soon after seven o'clock the Oxford Blues mustered in the Park; and having formed themselves into line, a detachment, headed by the Officer in command, proceeded to the Upper Castle-yard, in front of St. George's Hall, for the purpose of being presented, by their Sovereign, with a pair of silver Kettle-drums, as a mark of Royal favour. His Majesty appointed eight o'clock for the ceremony to take place, and, according to his usual custom, was on the spot precisely at the time, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Duke of York, and others of the Princes, on horseback. His Majesty was mounted on a handsome black charger, richly caparisoned.

After the Kettle-drums (which we understand are of the value of 1000*l.*) had been presented to the Officer at the head of the detachment, his Majesty addressed Colonel Dorrien, and said, that he felt great pleasure in communicating to him the very high opinion he entertained of the discipline of the corps which the Colonel commanded, and complimented him on the propriety of their conduct since they had been quartered in the neighbourhood of Windsor. Above all, his Majesty expressed his utmost gratitude for the attachment they had at all times evinced for him. He conceived that he ought to distinguish the corps; and, as a mark of his favour and approbation, begged their acceptance of a pair of Silver Kettle-drums. His Majesty further communicated to the Colonel, that he had given orders to the Earl of Harrington to furnish the troop every year with new clothes and accoutrements at his own (his Majesty's) expense. Colonel Dorrien made a suitable reply; and concluded by saying, that he trusted the corps would continue to conduct itself in such a manner as would best deserve that honour which his Majesty had been so recently pleased to confer upon it. The drums are of the finest polished silver, and entirely plain, except towards their heads, which are

of exquisite workmanship. They were slung across a grey horse, mounted by a black, who beat, in concert with the rest of the band, the tune of "God save the King." When the ceremony was over, the detachment proceeded to join the rest of the regiment in the Park. On his Majesty's coming out at the entrance gate from the Upper Court-yard, he was met by a number of Military Officers, and Noblemen and Gentlemen, on horseback, who joined the cavalcade. None but persons on horseback were permitted to go into the Park, nor was any one suffered to walk on the terrace to view the ceremony. The detachment having joined, his Majesty passed them in review order, and shortly after quitted the ground to prepare for the Installation.

Among the many appendages of Monarchy that have been transmitted to us by our forefathers, there are none which produce a greater, though a silent, effect, in keeping up a nice and scrupulous sense of honour, than the Institutions of Knighthood; institutions the offspring of a chivalrous age, and which would be disgraced by the deliberate commission of a base or dishonourable action. Of all the Orders of Knighthood existing in this country, the Order of the Garter is the most ancient and the most distinguished.— Though it cannot be traced higher than the reign of Edward III, by that denomination, a similar institution, with the title of Knights of the Round Table, had been established by the valiant Arthur, of which Order the Order of the Garter was but a revival by Edward III. And here it may not be impertinent to remark a curious, though by no means an extraordinary, coincidence of the circumstances of the country under which the Orders were originally instituted by Arthur and Edward, and of those pending which this Installation has taken place. Arthur's kingdom was overrun with foreign enemies every day accumulating; and Edward was menaced with a similar attack, in order to divert him from prosecuting his claim on the French kingdom, by carrying war into the

the heart of that country. The association of their valiant, wise, and distinguished followers, in the duties of honour and patriotism, was in both instances the forerunner of signal and important successes. Arthur's exploits so far transcend credibility, if measured by the standard of later achievements, as to be considered fictions of romance; and the victories of Edward will carry down his name to the latest posterity as a soldier and a hero. This country is also, at this moment, menaced with an attack by a foreign enemy; and without trusting to the influence of this casual coincidence, we may, on the merits, reasonably anticipate as glorious results. It might, indeed, be urged as an interruption of the parallel, that the two former Monarchs accomplished their achievements when personally commanding their armies; but has not our Gracious Sovereign avowed the magnanimous resolution of putting himself at the head of his army, if the enemy should attempt the desperate enterprize of invasion? And if that day should ever arrive, what reason is there to apprehend that the scenes of Cressy and Poitiers might not be acted over again under him on this side of the Channel, as they were by our forefathers on the other?

If the spirit of the country required any stimulus, it could not receive a more effectual one than such a scene as the Installation was calculated to give. It was impossible to witness it without being affected, or to feel without being stimulated. There was nothing wanting that could give splendor to the occasion, or effect to the impression which it produced. The whole Nobility of the realm rallying round the most numerous Royal House that ever any single generation produced, to add lustre to the ceremony, and enhance, by their concurrence and approving presence, the honorary remuneration of a Sovereign for the faithful services of his subjects, was a sight grand, gratifying, and sublime, and must have made an indelible impression on minds susceptible of any noble impulse or generous sentiments. If the ceremony fell short of the imposing effect that attended the celebration of similar fêtes in former times, when the parade of tournaments filled up the deficiencies in other respects,

that defect was more than compensated by the number, dignity, splendor, and rank, of the august assembly. Though the period of chivalry be past, the influence of female charms and perfections is still undiminished in a British bosom. It is only the extravagance of the conduct produced by such influence that is altered; the same ardour is still felt, but the flame is more temperate, and consequently more steady. Callous indeed must have been the heart that was not deeply affected by the sight of all the rank, worth, beauty, and consequence of the Empire, assembled to add lustre to this splendid scene.

From eight o'clock till near eleven, the spectators were arranging themselves in the different situations most convenient for viewing the procession. From St. George's Hall to the South entrance of St. George's Chapel, matting was laid for the Knights to walk upon. The general appearance of the Castle-yard was picturesque beyond conception. The battalion of grenadiers were stationed from the farther end of St. George's Hall to the passage opposite Lord Harrington's house; and from thence to the Chapel door the light infantry were placed. They stood on each side, about half a yard from the matting, to keep the ground for the procession. The spectators were four or five deep behind the guards; the Ladies were allowed to stand in the intervals between the files. The Round Tower particularly attracted attention. It was covered with people, and was well adapted for affording a full view of the Chapel. The tops of the houses of the Poor Knights on the old foundation were also covered with company. The house of Mr. Wyatt, the Architect, and the two turrets that flank it, were filled with people. The Governor's Tower and the Store Tower were in like manner devoted to the accommodation of the public. In short, the ramparts, and every place that commanded a view, were entirely occupied. In the whole, there could not have been within and upon the Castle less than from 25 to 30,000 persons. At eleven o'clock a signal gun announced the commencement of the procession, and the anxiety of the spectators was immediately relieved. The Guards were ordered to present arms  
while

while the procession passed. It proceeded in the following order from the Royal Apartments to the Chapter House. First were two musicians, in scarlet and gold, playing small octave flutes. Four drummers, in scarlet and gold, followed by one in the same habit, walking uncovered; then came the kettle-drums, and after them a band of eighteen trumpeters in scarlet and gold: they played alternately with the flutes during the procession.

Six Naval Knights, walking two and two. They were dressed in blue uniform.

Eighteen Poor Knights, two and two.  
Prebends, two and two.

The Dean.

Pursuivants and Heralds, in their proper costumes.

Norroy King at Arms, and Clarendieux King at Arms.

The Knights Elect, with their caps and feathers in their hands.

Earl of Chetterfield, Earl of Winchilsea,  
Earl of Pembroke, Marquis of Abercorn,  
Duke of Bedford, Duke of Rutland.

Knights Companions, viz.

Earls Camden, Spencer, Westmorland,  
Salisbury, Chatham,

Prince William,

Dukes of Cambridge, Cumberland, Clarence,  
Devonshire, Gloucester, Suffolk,  
Kent, and York,

The Prince of Wales.

The Register, (the Dean,) having Garter (King at Arms) on his right, and Deputy Black Rod on his left.

The Chancellor, with the Purse, having on his right hand the Prelate.

The Lord Chamberlain.

The Sword of State.

Two Serjeants at Arms.

HIS MAJESTY.

The Marquises of Worcester and Tavistock bearing the train of his Majesty.

The Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Officers of the Staff.

The QUEEN.

Her Majesty's train was supported by a young Nobleman, in the uniform of an Officer of the Guards.

The Princess of Wales,

Princess Elizabeth,

Princess Sophia,

Princess Mary,

Princess Amelia,

Princess Sophia of Gloucester,  
and the Duchesse of York.

The procession advanced at a slow and solemn pace, affording every one an opportunity of seeing every part of it. His Majesty appeared in very high spirits, and looked remarkably well. He was in the full habit of the Order.

The procession entered at the South door, and passing down the South aisle, and up the North aisle to the Chapter House; the Organ and Band playing the march in "*Hercules*." After the Investiture of the Knights Elect, the procession to the Chapel went down to the bottom of the North aisle, and up the middle aisle into the Choir. The ceremony of offering up the achievements of the deceased Knights commenced; while the solemn Dead March in "*Saul*," and the Dirge in "*Sampson*," were played by the Organ and the Band, which was placed in the organ loft.

The Knights Elect then received their robes and collars, and were installed, after having their admonitions, and the oaths administered to them by the Register, Garter King at Arms.

Divine Service then commenced, being the same as is used in St. George's Chapel on the Obiit Sundays.

The proper Psalms were the 21st, 146th, and 147th. The first Lesson was the 44th Chapter of Ecclesiasticus. Then the Te Deum composed by Gibbons. The second Lesson was the 11th Chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews. The Anthem, which is a celebrated composition of Handel's, was selected for the occasion by his Majesty, from Psalm the 21st, and sung at the conclusion of the first service; the words were as follow: Chorus, "*The King shall rejoice in thy strength, O Lord!*"—Verse, "*Exceeding glad shall he be of thy salvation.*"—Chorus, "*Glory and great Worship hast thou laid upon him.—Thou hast presented him with the blessings of goodness, and hast set a crown of pure gold upon his head.*"—Full Chorus, "*Hallelujah!*"

In the Communion Service, at the words, "*Let your Light so shine before Men*," a rich cushion and carpet were spread by the Officers of the Wardrobe, on which his Majesty knelt while  
he

he made his Offering; these being removed, the other Knights made their Offerings, during which the Air in "Berenice." These Offerings were made in the following manner:—

The Knights walked up the side to the steps leading to the altar, two at a time, where they made their obeisance, and then turned round and did the like to the Throne. Then ascending the steps, they uncovered their heads, and kneeled on the two crimson velvet cushions placed near the railing at the foot of the altar, again bowed, and presented a silver net purse, containing ten guineas and ten shillings, to the Dean, who received the same on a gold salver. The Knights then arose, bowed, and descended the steps, walking backwards. When they reached the bottom of the steps, they bowed again to the altar and to the throne, and then retired down the aisle to their stalls.

The Divine Service was then continued without further interruption to the end, and terminated without any Sermon. The music was uncommonly fine, as the pieces selected for the occasion were of the most impressive description. Nothing could be more solemn, grand, or awful, than the concluding *Hallelujah* with full Chorus.

We cannot detail the particulars of the departure of the Royal Party and their visitors, from the Chapel to the Hall, where dinner was prepared for them, without indulging an observation or two on the grandeur and majesty of the prospect presented by the constellation of beauty and fashion which was assembled in the Choir. In looking along the varied scene, the eye was led about from object to object, without knowing where to fix, or whither it was carried. What with the brightness of personal charms, and the sparkling of diamonds, the imagination might be so dazzled as to fancy it a scene of enchantment. Few ages and few countries have produced an instance of so many adults, the immediate descendants of any sovereign, attending their Royal Parents in full health on any public occasion; and for this reason we deem it unlikely that such a ceremony so distinguished in this circumstance, could for many centuries take place.

The solemn service finished about six minutes after five o'clock; when the Queen arose and passed from her seat down the aisle, and out at the northern gate, followed by the Princess of Wales, Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Sophia, and Sophia of Gloucester, Mary, and Amelia; the Duchess of York was the last in the Royal party; the Maids of Honour followed. The Queen and the Princess of Wales were each escorted by two Gentlemen in Court dresses, and the other ladies were attended by one Gentleman each. The procession of the Knights reached St. George's Hall precisely at 40 minutes past five. His Majesty being seated, with the Prince of Wales on his right hand, the Duke of Gloucester on the right of the Prince, and the Duke of York on his left, the rest of the Princes took their seats at the Royal table, in all ten. The Knights, 13 in number, then seated themselves. The dinner commenced about six o'clock, previous to which the Queen and the Princesses had taken their seats in the gallery on the western side of the Hall. The Knights' table was not decorated with any kind of frame work or ornaments, which is said to be owing to the order for distributing the fragments among the populace. When the dessert was placed on the table, a variety of splendid ornaments covered the table, consisting principally of several figures of Knights on horseback, composed wholly of silver, surmounted by the Star and Order of the Garter, in solid gold. Other devices, equally rich and appropriate, were introduced. The plate on the King's table, consisting wholly of gold, was said to be worth 12,000*l*. This service of plate was made for George I, and his Majesty was so well pleased with the execution and moderate charge of the goldsmith, that he is said to have presented him with five hundred pounds more than the amount of the bill. The Knights dined off silver. When the Knights had dined, the Queen and Princesses retired; and then the company invited to dine at the twenty-seven tables set out in the different rooms of state, sat down to table, over each of which presided different Lords and Ladies of the bed-chamber.

About a quarter past eight the tables, 18 in number, which had previously been placed in the Castle-yard, and set out

out in a triangular form, were covered with provisions of all kinds; and nine hogheads of ale were placed on three large tables or benches. During the time the dinner was getting ready for the populace, all the gates leading into the Castle-yard were closed; and sentinels, both horse and foot, were stationed without, to keep the unruly in awe, and to prevent them from approaching too near the entrances. From the strict discipline kept up, the crowd, which was very great, were prevented from making a general rush into the yard before the order was given to admit them; which would infallibly have been the case, had it not been for the Bow Street Officers, who were very active on the occasion. The mobility were extremely impatient for their repast; and, long before the time fixed upon, pleaded hard for admission. About eight o'clock the cooks from the Castle served up the dinner, which consisted of mutton and beef, boiled and roasted, besides puddings and pies. A large baron of beef was placed about the middle of the circle. At half past eight the gates were opened, and the signal given for the populace to enter (the Court-yard having been previously cleared to give every one a fair chance); and, perhaps, such a scene of disorder and confusion never was witnessed. The soldiers on the inside, to heighten the scene, had put a chain across a path which the mob had to pass, and here one tumbled over another, till not less than twenty were sprawling on the ground at the same time, and those who got in first were last at the tables. However, there were plenty to reach the festive boards, and clear them of their dainties; for in five minutes not a particle of any thing was to be seen which had been placed on the tables. The baron of beef, however, became the subject of contention, and in the course of a short time it found twenty masters. From the windows of the Queen's apartments the King and the Princes of the Blood surveyed the scene. From what we could learn no accident happened.

#### THE DRAWING ROOM.

Soon after nine, the company who had dined in the Castle returned to the

Drawing-room, where her Majesty received them in the most elegant and affable manner. The Drawing-room was splendidly illuminated by two very magnificent chandeliers, with eight branches to each, the whole of frosted silver; against the wall were affixed twenty-two silver lustres; under a very magnificent pier-glass was placed a massive silver pier table.

#### THE BALL ROOM

Was thrown open, and all the other Rooms of State, about ten o'clock, each more magnificently furnished than the other. The Ball-room is that which has the four very splendid pier-glasses adorned with antique silver frames, which cost 500 guineas each in the reign of George I. Underneath these glasses are four square silver pier tables, two of which were lately brought from Hanover, and were purchased by Geo. II. This apartment was illuminated by three silver chandeliers, each weighing two hundred weight, together with twenty-six silver sconces. Here are two fire-places, on each side of which is placed a silver dog, weighing 120 pounds each. The floor was painted in water colours; the centre piece consisted of the Star and Order of the Garter on each side; at equi-distances were the letters G. R., and at each extremity of the room were trumpets, French horns, and other appropriate devices. The whole were surrounded by martial lines, devices of the Union, &c.

The Queen's Presence Chamber, which has lately been fitted up in a rich and elegant style with crimson velvet hangings and gold, is adorned with eight massive silver chairs (antique), being a present from George the II. to his Queen Caroline. This room was lighted by two noble glass chandeliers, of peculiar richness and lustre.

#### The Ball was opened by—

Duke of Cumberland	Princess Sophia,
Duke of Cambridge	Princess Mary,
Duke of Suffex	Princess Amelia.

Prince William of Gloucester and Princess Sophia of Gloucester also danced, followed by several of the Nobility,



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

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HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, *March 11.*

THE Eleventh Report of the Naval Commissioners was presented, and ordered to be printed.

TUESDAY, *March 12.*—The Marquis of Abercorn read a long paper containing charges against Justice Fox; and moved that it be referred to a Committee; which, after some objections from Lord Auckland, and some remarks in its favour from the Lord Chancellor, was agreed to.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Twenty-two Millions Loan, the Postage Duty, Quarantine, and some private Bills.

THURSDAY, *March 14.*—The Property and Salt Duty Bills were read a third time.

Lord Darnley moved for certain Papers relative to the transactions of the late and present Admiralty Boards; the objects of which were, to show that the clamour against the late Admiralty for engaging small vessels was unfounded, inasmuch as several of the ships purchased by the present Board, and fitted for war, were incapable of service;—the next point was, to show that there was no necessity for re-engaging the mutineers who had been dismissed by the late Board from Plymouth Dock-yard. He then entered into calculations to show that what had been paid for repairing certain ships last year in the merchants' yards would not have been exceeded by one half if they had been entirely rebuilt. He concluded with moving for the Papers under different heads.

Lord Melville did not object to, but courted the investigation. He defended the system upon which the present Board had acted, as one of imperious necessity; and agreed to the production of all the Papers, except what related to the communications of Captains in command to the Admiralty. This was therefore omitted, and the rest ordered.

FRIDAY, *March 15.*—The Marquis

of Buckingham opposed the Mutiny Bill, as impolitic; there being, in his opinion, no reason for any alteration in the system of Courts Martial.

The Dukes of Cumberland and Clarence spoke in similar terms; and after some observations from Lord Hawkebury in favour of the clause, there were, on a division—Contents, 22; Non-Contents, 13.

MONDAY, *March 18.*—The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Pleasure Horse, Salt, Property Tax, and Mutiny Bills.

Lord Melville presented the Papers moved for by Lord Fortescue; and then moved himself for upwards of twenty others, relating to the number of merchant-vessels taken into the Navy since the 15th of May, 1804; the number of ships then building, or ordered to be built, in the King's dock-yards; the number of ships in those yards; the total number of vessels in the Royal Navy built in the private yards; the number of artificers in employment in the King's yards at various dates, since the beginning of 1801, &c.—Ordered.

TUESDAY, *March 19.*—Counsel was heard in support of the claim of the Dukes of Gloucester, York, Kent, and Sussex, to vote at the election of the Irish Representative Peers.

Lord Auckland, in allusion to the proceedings with respect to Judge Fox, insisted, that the House of Peers had no right to originate any question of criminal jurisdiction unconnected with a violation of their own privileges: he therefore moved for a Committee to search for precedents of complaints made by individual Peers, and for proceedings in Parliament against any Judges previous to the passing of the Act of Settlement.

The Lord Chancellor opposed the motion, on the grounds that the doctrines laid down by the mover relative to the jurisdiction of the House could not be contradicted.

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Lord Mulgrave thought the precedents cited by Lord Auckland were totally irrelevant to the question of the removal of a Judge.

Lord Ellenborough thought that a Committee should be appointed in the terms of the motion; but it was at length rejected by a majority of 29 to 17.

THURSDAY, *March 21.*—In the appeal cause of the Earl of Kinnoul *v.* Maule and others, it was agreed that the decree be affirmed.

FRIDAY, *March 22.*—The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to Lord J. Thynne's Indemnity Bill, and several Naturalization Bills.

A variety of Accounts and Papers were presented.

MONDAY, *March 25.*—The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to ten public and three private Bills.

Lord Grenville presented the Petition of the Irish Catholics \*; and

#### \* CATHOLIC PETITION.

*"To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled,*

*"The humble Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, on Behalf of themselves and others his Majesty's Subjects, professing the Roman Catholic Religion,*

" SHEWETH,

" That your Petitioners are stedfastly attached to the Person, Family, and Government, of their Most Gracious SOVEREIGN; that they are impressed with sentiments of affectionate gratitude for the benign laws which have been enacted for meliorating their condition during his paternal reign; and that they contemplate, with rational and decided predilection, the admirable principles of the British Constitution.

" Your Petitioners most humbly state, that they have, solemnly and publicly, taken the oaths by law prescribed to his Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects, as tests of political and moral principles; and they confidently appeal to the sufferings which they have long endured, and the sacrifices which they still make, rather than violate their consciences, (by taking oaths of a religious or spiritual import contrary to their belief,) as decisive proofs of their profound and scrupu-

lous reverence for the sacred obligation of an oath.

Lord

lous reverence for the sacred obligation of an oath.

" Your Petitioners beg leave to represent—that by those awful Tests they bind themselves, in the presence of the all seeing Deity, whom all classes of Christians adore, 'to be faithful and bear true allegiance to their Most Gracious Sovereign Lord King George the Third, and him to defend to the utmost of their power against all conspiracies and attempts whatsoever that shall be made against his Person, Crown, or Dignity; to do their utmost endeavours to disclose and make known to his Majesty and his Heirs all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which may be formed against him or them, and faithfully to maintain, support, and defend, to the utmost of their power, the succession to the Crown in his Majesty's Family against any person or persons whatsoever.'—That, by those oaths, they renounce and abjure obedience and allegiance unto any other person claiming or pretending a right to the Crown of this Realm:—that they reject and detest, as unchristian and impious to believe, that it is lawful in any ways to injure any person or persons whatsoever under pretence of their being Heretics, and also that unchristian and impious principle,—that no faith is to be kept with Heretics; that it is no article of their faith, and that they renounce, reject, and abjure the opinion, that Princes excommunicated by the Pope and Council, or by any authority whatsoever, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or by any person whatsoever; that they do not believe that the Pope of Rome, or any other Foreign Prince, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have, any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority, or pre-eminence within this realm: that they firmly believe, that no act, in itself unjust, immoral, or wicked, can ever be justified or excused by or under pretence or colour that it was done for the good of the Church, or in obedience to any Ecclesiastical Power whatsoever, and that it is not an Article of the Catholic Faith, neither are they thereby required to believe or profess, that the Pope is infallible, or that they are bound

Lord Auckland observed, that the tenor of this Petition was inconsistent, and its presentation ill-timed; that if

it were carried, we should have a Protestant King and Establishment, with Catholic

bound to any order, in its own nature immoral, though the Pope or any Ecclesiastical Power should issue or direct such order; but that on the contrary they hold, that it would be sinful in them to pay any respect or obedience thereto; that they do not believe, that any sin whatsoever, committed by them, can be forgiven at the mere will of any Pope or of any Priest, or of any person or persons whatsoever, but that any person who receives absolution without a sincere sorrow for such sin, and a firm and sincere resolution to avoid future guilt, and to atone to God, so far from obtaining thereby any remission of his sin, incurs the additional guilt of violating a sacrament; and by the same solemn obligation, they are bound and firmly pledged to defend, to the utmost of their power, the settlement and arrangement of property in their country, as established by the laws now in being; that they have disclaimed, disavowed, and solemnly abjured, any intention to subvert the present Church establishment for the purpose of substituting a Catholic establishment in its stead; and that they have also solemnly sworn, that they will not exercise any privilege, to which they are or may become entitled, to disturb or weaken the Protestant Religion or Protestant Government in Ireland.

Your Petitioners most humbly beg leave to show, that however painful it is to their feelings, that it should still be thought necessary to exact such Tests from them, (and from them alone of all his Majesty's Subjects,) they can with perfect truth affirm, that the political and moral principles which are thereby asserted, are not only conformable to their opinions, but expressly inculcated by the religion which they profess; and your Petitioners most humbly trust, that the religious doctrines which permit such Tests to be taken, will be pronounced by this Honourable House to be entitled to a Toleration, not merely partial, but complete, under the happy Constitution and Government of this Realm; and that his Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects, holding those principles, will be considered as Subjects upon whose fidelity the State may repose the firmest reliance.

Your Petitioners further most humbly show, that twenty-six years have now elapsed since their most gracious Sovereign and the Honourable Houses of Parliament in Ireland, by their public and deliberate act, declared, that, 'from the uniform peaceable behaviour of the Roman Catholics of Ireland for a long series of years, it appeared reasonable and expedient to relax the disabilities and incapacities under which they laboured, and that it must tend not only to the cultivation and improvement of this kingdom, but to the prosperity and strength of all his Majesty's dominions, that his Majesty's Subjects of all denominations should enjoy the blessings of a free Constitution, and should be bound to each other by mutual interest and mutual affection;' a declaration, founded upon unerring principles of justice and sound policy, which still remains to be carried into full effect, (although your Petitioners are impressed with a belief, that the apprehensions which retarded its beneficial operation previous to the Union cannot exist in the Parliament of the United Kingdom.)

For your Petitioners most humbly show, that, by virtue of divers statutes now in force, his Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects, who form so great a proportion of the population of Ireland, and contribute so largely to the resources of the State, do yet labour under many incapacities, restraints, and privations, which affect them with peculiar severity in almost every station of life; that more especially they are denied the capacity of sitting or voting in either of the Honourable Houses of Parliament; the manifold evils consequent upon which incapacity they trust it is unnecessary to unfold and enumerate to this Honourable House.

They are disabled from holding or exercising (unless by a special dispensation,) any corporate office whatsoever in the cities or towns in which they reside; they are incapacitated and disqualified from holding or exercising the offices of Sheriffs and Subsheriffs, and various offices of trust, honour, and emolument in the State, in his Majesty's military and naval service, and in the administration of the laws, in this their native land.

Catholic Legislators, which would tend to beat down the barriers of Church and State.

Lord Hawkesbury said, as the terms of the Petition were respectful, he would

“ Your Petitioners, declining to enter into the painful detail of the many incapacities and inconveniences avowedly inflicted by those statutes upon his Majesty’s Roman Catholic Subjects, beg leave, however, most earnestly to solicit the attention of this Honourable House to the humiliating and ignominious system of exclusion, reproach, and suspicion, which those statutes generate and keep alive.

“ For your Petitioners most humbly shew, that in consequence of the hostile spirit thereby sanctioned, their hopes of enjoying even the privileges which, through the benignity of their Most Gracious Sovereign, they have been capacitated to enjoy, are nearly altogether frustrated, inasmuch that they are, in effect, shut out from almost all the honours, dignities, and offices of trust and emolument in the State, from rank and distinction in his Majesty’s Army and Navy, and even from the lowest situations and franchises in the several cities and corporate towns throughout his Majesty’s dominions.

“ And your Petitioners severely feel, that this unqualified interdiction of those of their Communion from all Municipal Stations, from the franchises of all Guilds and Corporations, and from the patronage and benefits annexed to those situations, is an evil not terminating in itself; for they beg leave to state, that, by giving an advantage over those of their Communion to others, by whom such situations are exclusively possessed, it establishes a species of qualified monopoly, universally operating in their disfavour, contrary to the spirit, and highly detrimental to the freedom of trade.

“ Your Petitioners likewise severely feel, that his Majesty’s Roman Catholic Subjects, in consequence of their exclusion from the offices of Sheriffs and Sub-sheriffs, and of the hostile spirit of those Statutes, do not fully enjoy certain other inestimable privileges of the British Constitution, which the law has most jealously maintained and secured to their fellow-subjects.

“ Your Petitioners most humbly beg leave to solicit the attention of this Honourable House to the distinction which has conceded the elective, and denies the representative franchise to

one and the same class of his Majesty’s Subjects; which detaches from property its proportion of political power under a Constitution whose vital principle is the union of the one with the other; which closes every avenue of legalised ambition against those who must be presumed to have great credit and influence among the mass of the population of the country; which refuses to Peers of the Realm all share in the legislative representation, either actual or virtual, and renders the liberal profession of the law to Roman Catholics a mere object of pecuniary traffic, despoiled of its hopes and of its honours.

“ Your Petitioners further most humbly shew, that the exclusion of so numerous and efficient a portion of his Majesty’s Subjects as the Roman Catholics of this Realm from civil honours and offices, and from advancement in his Majesty’s Army and Navy, actually impairs, in a very material degree, the most valuable resources of the British Empire, by impeding his Majesty’s general service, stifling the most honourable and powerful incentives to civil and military merit, and unnecessarily restricting the exercise of that bright prerogative of the Crown which encourages good subjects to promote the public welfare, and excites them to meritorious actions, by a well regulated distribution of public honours and rewards.

“ Your Petitioners beg leave most humbly to submit, that those manifold incapacities, restraints, and privations, are absolutely repugnant to the liberal and comprehensive principles recognized by their Most Gracious Sovereign and the Parliament of Ireland; that they are impolitic restraints upon his Majesty’s prerogative; that they are hurtful and vexatious to the feelings of a loyal and generous people; and that the total abolition of them will be found not only compatible with, but highly conducive to, the perfect security of every establishment, religious or political, now existing in this realm.

“ For your Petitioners most explicitly declare, that they do not seek or wish, in the remotest degree, to injure or encroach upon the Rights, Privileges, Immunities, Possessions, or Revenues, appertaining to the Bishops and Clergy of the Protestant

would not oppose the motion; but if any proceeding should be founded upon it, he should resist it:—to which

Lord Grenville answered, that he certainly should bring forward a motion upon the subject.

The Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Protestant Religion as by Law established, or to the Churches committed to their charge, or to any of them.'—The sole object of your Petitioners being an equal participation, upon equal terms with their fellow-subjects, of the full benefits of the British Laws and Constitution.

“ Your Petitioners beg leave most humbly to observe, that, although they might well and justly insist upon the firm and unabated loyalty of his Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects to their Most Gracious Sovereign, their profound respect for the Legislature, and their dutiful submission to the Laws, yet they most especially rest their humble claims and expectations of relief upon the clear and manifest conduciveness of the measure which they solicit to the general and permanent tranquillity, strength, and happiness of the British Empire. And your Petitioners, entertaining no doubt of its final accomplishment, from its evident justice and utility, do most solemnly assure this Honourable House, that their earnest solicitude for it, at this peculiar crisis, arises principally from their anxious desire to extinguish all motives to disunion, and all means of exciting discontent.

“ For your Petitioners humbly state it as their decided opinion, that the enemies of the British Empire, who meditate the subjugation of Ireland, have no hope of success, save in the disunion of its inhabitants; and therefore it is, that your Petitioners are deeply anxious, at this moment, that a measure should be accomplished which will annihilate the principle of religious animosity, and animate all descriptions of his Majesty's Subjects in an enthusiastic defence of the best Constitution that has ever yet been established.

“ Your Petitioners therefore most humbly presume to express their earnest, but respectful hope, that this Honourable House will, in its wisdom and liberality, deem the several Statutes now in force against them no longer necessary to be retained; and that his Majesty's loyal and dutiful Subjects, professing the Roman Catholic Religion, may be effectually relieved from the operation of those Statutes; and that so they may be restored to the full enjoyment of the benefits of the British Constitution, and to every

inducement of attachment to that Constitution, equally and in common with their fellow-subjects throughout the British Empire.

“ And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

“ Shrewsbury, Waterford, and Wexford; Fingall, Kenmare, Gormanstown, Southwell, Trimlestown, Robert Plunkett, Thomas Barnwall, Thomas French, Bt. Edward Bellew, Bt. Francis Goold, Bt. Thomas Ryan, James Ryan, Edward Moore, John Purcell, M.D. Thomas Egan, M.D. Ambrose O'Farrel, Richard Bolger, Randal M'Donnell, Christopher D. Bellew, Anthony Donelan, John Hartney, Gerard Wm. Bagot, O'Donoghue of the Glins, Hugh O'Connor, Pierce O'Brien Butler, John O'Reilly, Thomas O'Connor, John Korke, James Nowlan, jun. Nicholas Fleming, Denis Thomas O'Brien, James Scully, Denys Scully, James Nangle, Anthony O'Donel, M.D. Thomas Warren, John Duffy, Richard Sausse, Bartholomew Taylor, Joseph Taylor, Charles Ryan, Francis Cruise, Nicholas Gannon, Valentine O'Connor, Walter Dowdall, Francis Coleman, Lewis Ward, James P. Ward, Valentine O'Connor, jun. Thomas Fitzgerald, David Hinchy, James Barron, Edward Ryan, John Burke, Edward Burke, James Byrne, John Brennan, Jeremiah Ryan, Pierce Barron, Wm. Barron, Charles Byrne, Dominick Rice, Ambrose Moore, Randle P. M'Donnell, Eneas M'Donnell, John Byrne, Robert Caddel, Daniel O'Connell, Thomas Barry, John Lalor, M. F. Lynch, Thomas Dillon, Christopher Taylor, Philip Roche, Charles Roche, Elias Corbally, John Taaffe, Thomas Fitzgerald, Richard Strange, Dom. Wm. O'Reilly, George Goold, Malachy Donelan, Wm. Bellew, Robert French, Maurice O'Connell, Daniel Cronin, Daniel O'Mahony, James Ryan, Gerald Aylmer, Thomas Galway, John Whyte, John Roche, Thomas Redington, E. Burke, J. M. Grainger, H. Trant, R. S. Keating.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, *March 29.*—The Legacy Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Duke of Norfolk moved, that the University Advowson Bill be committed on the 2d of May, in order that the Fellows might have time to give a proper account of the value of their incomes:—but after some objections from the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and remarks from the Bishop of Oxford, the Duke withdrew his motion.

Lord Darnley made a variety of motions relative to papers for contrasting the measures of the late and present Board of Admiralty. In the course of his comments he stated, that if the plans of the late Admiralty had been

completed, a seventy-four gun ship could be built in one of the King's dock-yards in a year by forty-eight shipwrights, at the expense of only 5,888l. He said, that after the holidays he should move that the Papers be referred to a Committee.

Lord Melville hoped that the mover would make good half his statements: he should consider that the happiest day of his life in which he could witness such a discovery.

The Duke of Clarence supported the motions; but on being put, they were all rejected.

Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *March 11.*

THE adjourned debate on the Report of the Committee on the Middlesex Election of 1802 being resumed, Mr. Adam, Counsel for the Sheriffs, spoke for three hours and a half, to prove that they had not acted wilfully corrupt in the case of any of the fictitious votes; and concluded by conjuring the House to believe in the complete innocence of his clients.

Mr. Rose then moved the first Resolution; and insisted, that the case had been made out on clear and undisputed evidence. He detailed several facts to prove the partiality of the Sheriffs, particularly their suffering a person to be whipped opposite the hustings, in imitation of the flogging in Cold Bath Fields, and allowed the flags of Sir F. Burdett to come in, while they refused admission to those of Mr. Mainwaring.

Mr. P. Moore asserted, that the remarks of the last speaker were a mass of trifling frivolity; and denied that the Sheriffs had acted with any partiality.

Mr. Gibbs, in his maiden speech, censured the conduct of the Sheriffs; and declared that he thought no person a degree removed from an idiot would have suffered the Idleworth Millers to deliver their votes. "The Sheriffs forbade the voters to answer questions. The means they took to obtain their information proved that they had no other object but to return Sir F. Burdett. The fourteenth day the majority was in favour of Mr. Mainwaring. The fifteenth, the Mill-voters, and the *Old Whigs*, as they were called, among

whom were Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Erskine, had turned the day; and the Baronet was got in by violence, partiality, corruption, and fraud."

After some observations from Sir W. Wynne, Lord Henniker, and Mr. Fuller,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved an amendment to the proposed Resolution, which made it stand thus:—"Resolved, That the conduct and practices of R. A. Cox, Esq. and Sir W. Rawlins, Knt. as stated in the Resolutions of the Committee, as well as in refusing to refer to the land-tax assessments, was inconsistent with their duty, contrary to law, and a breach of the privileges of the House."—This amendment was carried; and

On the motion of Mr. Rose, the Speaker issued his warrant for the commitment of the above-mentioned Sheriffs to Newgate\*.

TUESDAY, *March 12.*—The Mutiny Bill was read a third time, and passed, after a conversation of some length on the clauses requiring the Members of Regimental Courts Martial to be sworn, and authorizing them to administer oaths to witnesses; but which was at length agreed to with a trivial amendment.

On a motion for the second reading of the Husbandry Horse Bill,

Mr. Plumer spoke against it; on the

\* The Sheriffs remained in custody of the Serjeant at Arms that evening, and were on the following day conveyed to Newgate, where they will remain during the sitting of Parliament.

ground that the farmer could better afford to contribute towards the exigencies of the State when corn was sold for one-fourth of the price which it now bears, than he can at present; and though it had been said the tax would ultimately fall upon the consumer, yet this was a time when every new imposition on the lower orders of the people was objectionable.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his doubts whether it was possible to produce a tax with less exceptions. He then made a variety of calculations in order to prove the smallness of the sum which every inhabitant would have to pay. The amount of the tax which would be raised from horses employed in husbandry, he said, would not be more than 200,000*l.* The annual produce of the country was, at the lowest estimate, 150,000,000*l.* sterling. The 200,000*l.* to be raised off the farmers by this tax, and which it would be in their power in a short time to throw upon the consumer, was only a 750th part of the above sum, which was as nearly an equal portion of the tax as could possibly be calculated; the grass land being as one to one thousand, and that of tillage as one to five hundred; so that the tax answered to a medium between both these sums. Now if the farmer advances on the prices of grain throughout the kingdom in an equal proportion to the revenue which he raises, and to the part of the tax which he will have to pay, he will add a 150th part to the price of corn; which, taking it at 7*s.* per quarter, will be an addition of about three halfpence on every quarter of wheat, and that would be as much as necessary for each individual's subsistence in the year. It was impossible, therefore, to devise a tax which would fall more equally, or with less severity, upon any particular class.

Sir W. Wynne was decidedly against the tax, as being oppressive by its equal bearing upon bad as upon good land, the former requiring a greater number of horses to till it.

Messrs. Fox, H. Williams, Coke, Dickens, Bastard, S. Stanhope, Grey, Fuller, Fellows, Baker, and Giles, all spoke against the tax; and the only person who said any thing in its support was Mr. Canning.

Mr. Giles, in his remarks, observed, that if the Defence Bill was to be acted

upon, and the deficiencies supplied, this would impose on the landed interest a tax of no less than 400,000*l.* But what, if proved, must render it altogether impossible to persevere in the tax, was the manner in which the farmers contributed to the payment of the Property Tax. They were to make their payment on an estimate of three-fourths of the profits on their farms. If, however, such a tax as this was imposed on the farmer, it could not then be said that the proposed scale was adhered to. On the contrary, it was clear that the farmer would be put in a much worse situation than the scale of his assessment seemed to promise.

The question being at length loudly called for, there were for the second reading of the Bill, 73; against it, 76.—The Bill is consequently lost by a majority of three.

A conversation then ensued upon the Salt Tax, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he did not mean to apply the tax the same in Scotland as in England.

Most of the Members who objected to the Husbandry Horse Tax opposed the present Bill; but on a division, there were for the third reading, 92; against it, 54; majority, 38.—The Bill was then passed.

The Property Bill was next read a third time, and passed; a clause proposed by Earl Temple, for the exemption of Subaltern Officers being rejected.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.—Mr. Thornton presented a Petition from several Freeholders of Middlesex, charging Sir F. Burdett with bribery, corruption, &c. and praying that his election be rendered void.—The consideration of this Petition was fixed for the 9th of April.

#### IRISH BUDGET.

Mr. Foster, Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, proposed the Ways and Means for the Irish Establishment. He took a view of the imports and exports of last year; the imports being 5,700,000*l.*, which exceeded on an average those for the last five years; while the exports for the last year amounted to 4,840,000*l.*, a sum greater than their amount on an average for the last ten years. The linen trade had also increased in a very material degree; as in three quarters of the last year its amount was within

2,000,000

2,000,000 yards of what it was in the whole of the preceding year; while the increase of the import of raw materials had also produced an increase of nearly 3,000,000 yards of linen above the preceding year, the greater part of which was exported to the West Indies. On the whole, he was happy to state that the balance of trade against Ireland was reduced to nearly one-half of what it had been in former periods. He then proceeded to state the demands for the service of the year, which were 2,611,000*l.* for the interest of the Irish Debt, and 5,823,000*l.* for the two-sevenths of the charge of Ireland on the joint expenditure, making 8,408,000*l.* to cover the interest of the debt and the quota of contribution stipulated by the Union. The Ways and Means for this sum were to be as follow: the Revenue of Ireland he calculated at 4,000,000*l.* of which the Loan negotiated in this country formed a part:—In Irish currency it was 2,700,000*l.*—A Loan of 1,000,000*l.* is yet to be raised in Ireland; and there is in the Irish Treasury 3,000,000*l.*; making together 8,560,000*l.*; leaving a surplus above what is required. The taxes to cover the interest of the Loan of three millions and a half would be—1. On imports of raisins, pepper, oil, and timber, exclusive of deals, which were to bear half the tax on other sorts: the amount might be 36,000*l.*—2. Horses for pleasure, 5*s.* each, added to that already mentioned, 48,000*l.*—3. An additional tax on dogs, 8,000*l.*—4. Carriages, gigs, and jaunting-cars, 5*s.* each, 10,000*l.*—5. Bachelors' male-servants, 15*s.* each, 4,000*l.*—6. Additional regulations on stamps, licences, &c. 12,000*l.*—7. Additional postage, 20,000*l.*—8. An appendage to the house-tax, on rent above fifty shillings, 24,000*l.*—9. A tax on houses with above seven windows, of twenty-five per cent., in addition to the present window-tax, 21,000*l.*: and the whole result of these different articles would be the production of upwards of 262,000*l.* Irish currency, being several thousands above what the interest of the Loan required. He meant also to propose some regulations, imposing a toll on persons leaving the harbour of Dublin, which would produce about 3,000*l.* He also had some fresh regulations to bring forward about licences; but these points he postponed till a

future occasion. He then concluded by moving the first Resolution.—In the course of his speech he showed, in a striking manner, the various frauds committed in the Excise, previous to his late regulations; and deduced from them a saving this year of an astonishing amount.

Mr. J. Fitzgerald contended that no new duties were necessary, and complained of the custom of anticipating the amount of the Revenue; and after a long conversation, in which Messrs. Daly, Latouche, and Lord A. Hamilton, made some objections to the new taxes, the Resolutions were agreed to.

THURSDAY, *March 14.*—Colonel Bagwell obtained leave for a Bill for the better regulation of elections in Ireland, with respect to the votes of freeholders under the yearly value of 2*l.*

On the motion of Lord W. Russell, the Attorney General was ordered to prosecute certain persons for voting at the late Knareborough Election.

FRIDAY, *March 15.*—Mr. Francis gave notice of his intention to move for an inquiry into the general state of India.

Mr. Fox made some complaints against the Salt Duty, in consequence of Excise Officers having taken stock in the country, and compelled many traders to raise the price of salt before the time allowed by the Act, by which they had subjected themselves to a heavy penalty.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer censured the conduct of the Officers; but said, he did not know how the dealers were to be relieved from the penalty.

Several Members made objections to the new taxes to be raised in Ireland; they were answered by Mr. Foster and Mr. Hawthorne; and on a division, the Resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, in favour of these taxes, were carried by a majority of 63.

Leave was given for a Bill to issue Exchequer Bills to cover the whole amount of the sums advanced by Government, and not made good by Parliament.

MONDAY, *March 18.*—A new Writ was ordered to be issued for Bath, in the room of Lord J. Thynne, who had sat and voted in the House, having, through neglect, omitted to take the oaths, &c.—Agreed to.



Mr. Steele then obtained leave for a Bill to indemnify Lord Thynne from the penalties he had thereby incurred.

The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a third time, and passed. An amendment was made in it, relative to oaths to be taken by witnesses before Courts Martial, and enacting that Members of Courts Martial should also take an oath. The Amendment was similar to the clause in the Army Mutiny Bill.

A Committee was appointed to examine the joint Account between Great Britain and Ireland.

TUESDAY, *March 19.*—Sir John William Anderson presented a Petition from the Master Printers of London; stating, that in consequence of the disputes which had lately arisen between them and their journeymen (the pressmen), who had struck for an advance of wages, their business was totally at a stand, to the great injury of the revenue and the public. They therefore prayed for a Bill to enable them to take apprentices for a less term than seven years, which would afford them redress. The Petition was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Members for London, Westminster, and Middlesex, Counsellors and Merchants.

The Sugar Drawback and Lord Thynne's Indemnity Bills were read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Creevey brought forward a motion respecting Mr. Fordyce, one of the Board of Naval Inquiry. It appeared that a very large sum was due by that Gentleman to the Public, and he wished to learn the steps which had been taken for its recovery. In 1780, Commissioners were appointed to examine and report the public accounts. Mr. F. was one of those Gentlemen; and he was afterwards made Receiver-General for Scotland, where he was found deficient in a sum of 84,000l.—Of this sum he agreed to pay 40,000l. by the then next Lady-day, and the rest by considerable instalments; but, up to the present time, no such payments had been made. He therefore moved for a Committee to inquire into this subject.

Mr. Pitt said, the situation of Mr. F. was one of misfortune, and not of fault; and the Lords of the Treasury were convinced of this, by appointing him to the Revenue when they removed him from his former office.

He was appointed to examine the value of the Crown lands; and from his management and skill these revenues had been improved from 6000l. per annum to nearly 40,000l. The circumstances of Mr. F.'s situation were the failure in three instances of agents, one of whom became insolvent in Mr. F.'s debt to the amount of 14,000l. He was also distributor of the money of the forfeited estates, which were paid to the house of Fordyce, in London; that house, however, failed, and Mr. F. thereby lost 40,000l. Mr. Pitt then appealed to the feelings of the House, whether, in such a train of misfortunes, any blame could be attributed to Mr. F. He had every intention of making up the deficiency, and had appropriated to that purpose a valuable estate in Grenada, when it was destroyed by a hurricane. He also said, that in the present year Mr. F. would be enabled to discharge 40,000l. of the debt.

In consequence of this representation Mr. Creevey withdrew his motion.

WEDNESDAY, *March 20.*—A new Writ was ordered for Wigtonshire, in the room of A. M'Dowal, Esq. who has accepted of the Chiltern Hundreds.

The Exchequer Bills and Irish Spirit Warehousing Bills were read a third time, and passed.

#### REGULATION OF PRIZES.

Sir W. Scott moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the Encouragement of Seamen, and the better Manning of the Navy. He stated the object and principle of the Bill at considerable length; the substance of which is, 1st, To regulate the description of people who shall be considered entitled to prizes; 2dly, To describe the functions of the Court which shall have to decide upon the different cases; and, 3dly, To regulate the management of such property, and the distribution of the prizes after they shall have been adjudged. Upon the first head he only remarked, that all right relative to the property of prizes is vested in the Crown. And, though a contrary usage has prevailed, it is only from the spontaneous wish of the Crown that any regulation on that subject can be made. This part of the Bill, of course, would be so constructed, as to agree exactly with the terms of the Royal Proclamation. The second part

is governed by those rules which are generally adopted throughout Europe, without adhering rigidly to any municipal regulations; and the Legislature of this Country has always been very delicate as to any interference which might have a tendency to give such Courts a different character from that which is admitted to be the best among all civilized nations. The Bill would therefore make very little deviation from what had been the invariable practice of such Courts. Upon the third head he dilated at considerable length. The following are a few of the Regulations:—To compel Agents to give good security for the faithful discharge of their duty; to invest Captors with the power of compelling Agents to vest the funds, of which they may have charge, in the hands of Government; to order that Agents shall produce their accounts to the Captors when required so to do; also, that the Agents shall keep their different Offices open two days in every week for the transaction of business; to authorize a more summary way of proceeding in the Court of Admiralty, and at less expense than Mariners are now subject to in the mode of recovering what they may be entitled to in case of any dispute; and to compel Agents to transmit money to Claimants who shall be at a distance from the residence of the Agents. Upon the whole, he observed, that his object was to submit to the House what appeared to the best of his judgment to be a fair and practicable remedy for real evils.

The question was immediately carried without a division.

THURSDAY, *March 21.*—A new Writ was ordered for Old Sarum, in the room of N. Vanstuart, Esq. appointed Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Sir J. Newport obtained leave for a Bill to establish Provincial Asylums for Lunatics and Ideots in Ireland.

The Irish Custom Duty, Excise, Postage, Stamp, Malt, and Spirit Bills, were read a third time, and passed.

Lord A. Hamilton brought forward a motion relative to the Irish Loan and Exchange; the object of which was, to remedy the high rate of Exchange. He read several passages from Papers on the table, to show that the method of negotiating Public Loans by the Irish Treasury was extremely unfair and injurious, as the loss was 40,000.

out of every million. He concluded by moving, "That it appeared that a considerable part of the sums raised in Great Britain for Ireland, for the service of the year 1804, had been transmitted to Ireland by Bank of England Post Bills; and that said Bills had been sold in Dublin by the Commissioners of the Treasury, by public advertisement, at rates inferior to those at which they had before sold."

Mr. Foster contended, that the Resolutions were a direct charge upon the Commissioners of the Treasury; and he clearly proved that they were unable to send over the money in any other way, the Directors of the Irish Bank having refused to bring over the money, lest it should injure their character for impartiality. He moved the order of the day, to get rid of the motion.

After a long conversation, in which Lord Petty, Mr. Fox, and Sir W. Pulteney spoke in favour of the motion; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Alexander, against it; the Resolutions were put, and negatived without a division.

#### VOLUNTEERING FROM THE MILITIA.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the object of the measure he intended to propose was, instead of the gradual reduction of the Militia to the original establishment of 40,000 for England, and 8,000 for Scotland, to make the reduction directly, by allowing the supernumeraries now existing above that amount to volunteer into the line. By the returns of the Militia, as it now stood for England and Scotland, (for he would propose nothing with respect to Ireland at present,) the amount was 70,000 men; and the above number of 48,000 did not include Corporals; consequently the difference between that and the existing force afforded about 17,000 men to be applied to the disposable army. He then descanted at much length on the great advantage of this addition of well-disciplined soldiers; and proceeded to show, that the best service that could be done to the Militia was to reduce it to the original amount, particularly as the Militia were desirous to give their fullest services to their Country's cause, while the proportion called upon to volunteer from each regiment was so small, (the whole being only 17,000 out of 68,000.)

68,000,) that it could not much deteriorate the rest. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the above purpose.

In answer to Earl Temple, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that no order had yet been given to send Officers of the Militia to effect the above-mentioned Volunteering.

Earl Temple then continued to censure the measure, merely as being a repeal of the proceedings of the present and the last Administration, by both sets of Ministers united.

Lord Stanley considered the measure as unfair; and

Marquis Douglas declared his intention to oppose it in every stage.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that the enlistment into the line was to be for life, and for unlimited service.

Mr. Fuller warmly supported the measure; and leave was at length given to bring in the Bill.

FRIDAY, *March 22.*—It was decided, after some opposition and a division, that the day for the Ballot on the Middlesex Election should be the 25th of April.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opened what may be called "a Supplementary Budget," for the purpose of proposing new Taxes, in order to make up for the Duty on Horses used in Husbandry, which had been rejected; and the deficiency in the Salt Duties, arising from the allowances to be made on the export of that article. To supply this deficit, (estimated together at 405,000l.) he proposed additional Duties on the following articles:—Under the Customs and Excise, Glass is to pay an additional fifty per cent. upon the present excise, which pays, by the subsisting duties, according to its different qualities, at the rate of 8s. 2d., 24s. 6d., and 32s. 8d. per cwt. Bricks and Tiles, which now pay 5s. per thousand, are in future to pay 5s. 10d.; the existing indulgences upon Tiles for drains, &c. for agricultural purposes, to be continued. The Duty on Estate Auctions, which is 6d. per pound, is to be augmented one sixth; and that on Goods, now 10d. per pound, one fifth. The present Duty on Coffee is to be increased at the rate of 6d. additional. Cyder and Perry are to be taxed 10s. per hoghead; and there is also to be a small

increase of Duty on Vinegar. The Duty on Gold and Silver Wire is to be doubled.—Under the head of Customs, Slate and Stone are to bear an augmented Duty of twenty per cent. Ten per cent. additional is to be laid upon Iron, Barilla, Turpentine, &c.; but the principal source of supply is to arise from two and a half per cent., in addition to the present Duties, on all other goods imported.—These are the new Taxes proposed by the Minister, and which passed through their first stage without opposition.

#### Recapitulation.

Glass, 50 per cent. additional on the present Duty, to produce	£. 80,000
On Bricks and Tiles, 10d. per thousand	37,000
An Additional Duty on Auctions	31,000
Certain Kinds of Coffee, 6d. per lb.	28,000
On Cyder and Perry, 10s. per hoghead	15,000
On Vinegar	11,000
On Gold and Silver Wire	5,000
On Slate, Stone, &c. carried Coastways	4,400
On Iron, Barilla, &c. 10 per cent.	22,000
On all Goods, Wares, &c. imported, 2½ per cent.	176,000
Making, in all,	£. 409,400

The first Resolution was then put, and carried without opposition.

On the motion for the third reading of the Legacy Bill, Sir H. Mildmay opposed its operation on legacies in the direct line, which was a tax on the younger children of a family.

Lord G. Cavendish and Mr. L. Stanhope also opposed it on similar grounds; and

The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered all the objections to the measure in a speech of some length; the principal point in which was, that if a father wished to leave a younger child a legacy of 5000l., he might add 50l. for the payment of the tax.

After some further objections from Mr. Grey, the Bill was read a third time.

An amendment of Sir H. Mildmay, that the clause relating to legacies in the direct line be omitted, was put, and negatived.

MONDAY, *March 25.*—Mr. J. Fitzgerald

gerald obtained leave for a Bill for putting the Waste and Common Lands in Ireland on the same footing as those in England.

The Resolutions for the Taxes in the Supplementary Budget were brought up, and agreed to.

Mr. Fox presented the Petition of the Irish Catholics\*; and observed, that he never was concerned in a more important undertaking.

Mr. Cartwright professed himself friendly to the measure, but was surprised at the time that had been chosen to bring it forward.

Mr. Fox then proposed that the Petition be considered on the 9th of May; which was agreed to.

In a Committee on the Commercial Treaty with America, it was agreed to permit that country to trade with Britain in neutral bottoms, under certain restrictions.

TUESDAY, *March 26.*—The Order of the Day being moved for the second reading of the

#### MILITIA REDUCTION BILL,

Mr. Hughes said, that though the measure was less objectionable than that of 1799, yet there was no ground for its introduction. To prove his assertion, he entered into a comparative view of the establishment at different periods; and showed, that in the year above mentioned we had a defensive force of 100,000 Militia and a numerous body of Fencibles, while the Regular Army was wasted by a protracted war; but in this instance the same scheme was recommended when the motive was gone; and Mr. Pitt, after telling us that the Regular Army had greatly increased, that the recruiting service was effectual, and that the Act for the augmentation of the disposable force was to be speedily carried into effect, now resorted to the most odious and obnoxious method of any. The best Officers in the Militia had been disgusted by the former regulation, and had retired from the service; but it was promised that no such plan would be revived. Now insult and flattery were combined, and it was expected that Gentlemen would patiently bear with such repeated mortifications.

Mr. Yorke defended the measure in contemplation, and declared that its advantages were so obvious as to re-

quire no comment: he even thought that the terms were too general, and that the Volunteers should not be allowed to enlist into the foot guards, because these were not so disposable as troops of the line. He concluded with declaring, that if he thought the Militia would suffer any injury from the measure, he should, from his affection for that kind of force, object to the Bill.

Colonel Bastard considered Mr. Yorke like a parent that devoured its own offspring, by endeavouring to pull to pieces the last Militia Bill, which had emanated from himself. He condemned in strong language the plan of embodying the Militia, and then drafting them into the line, for that he maintained was the main object in view; and concluded by declaring his determination to oppose the Bill.

Earl Temple, the Marquis of Douglas, and Lord Stanley, spoke on the same side; and

Mr. Pitt combated their arguments with much force; concluding with a comment on the great advantages the Bill would hold out, by furnishing such an addition of men as would enable this country to interfere in the affairs of Europe with the happiest effect.

Mr. Windham, in condemning the Bill, repeated his former arguments against the whole of the present military system, and particularly adverted to the Additional Force Act, which was to have produced 27,000 men, but instead of that number had yielded only 3000, bearing to the expected amount exactly the same proportion that a tailor was said to bear to a man.

A division having then taken place, the question was carried by a majority of 148 to 59; and the Bill was read a second time.

WEDNESDAY, *March 27.*—Mr. Foster moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act restraining the issue of Small Notes in Ireland. His particular object, he said, was to introduce some alterations respecting the issue of Silver Notes; for which there would now be less occasion, as a quantity of money had already begun to be coined. He stated that a dollar was divided into six legal pieces, of 10d. each.—Ordered.

THURSDAY, *March 28.*—A Petition was presented from the People of Manchester, praying the repeal of the Corn Bill of last Session.

Mr. Creevey moved for a Copy of the

\* See page 302.

the Order in Council of last March, in favour of the claims of the Duke of Athol.—Ordered.

Lord Castlereagh made a motion on an Act of 1793, relative to the Council of Bengal, the object of which was to obtain leave for a Bill to enable the Commander in Chief in India to be one of the Supreme Council of Bengal; notwithstanding the office of Commander of Fort William and the office of Commander in Chief are invested in the same person.—Agreed to.

On the motion for a Committee on the Militia Reduction Bill, General Fitzpatrick recommended a clause from the Bill of 1799, to give the option of serving for five years.

Mr. Elliston and Sir W. Elford spoke in favour of the measure; and

Colonel Frankland and Lord Stanley against it.

After which several trifling alterations in the wording of different clauses were agreed to.

FRIDAY, *March 29.*—The Edinburgh Police Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Pitt brought forward his motion for reducing the Irish Militia, by a draft from it of two-fifths of its number; which, as it consists of about 12,000, would give from 4 to 5000 men for the regular army.

Sir J. Newport opposed the Bill, and Lord de Blaquiere approved it; when, after some conversation, leave was given to bring it in.

Some amendments were made in the British Militia Reduction Bill.

Adjourned.

## INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 23.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Farquhar, late Commander of his Majesty's Bomb the Acheron, to W. Marsden, Esq. dated in Malaga Prison, February 12, 1805.*

SIR,

Yours will be pleased to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the enclosed copy of an account transmitted to Lord Nelson, of the capture and destruction of his Majesty's sloop Arrow, Captain Vincent, and Acheron bomb, under my command, acquainting their Lordships that, from the uncertain state I am in with respect to the safety of Captain Vincent, or to what port he may have been carried, I have thought it my duty not to let an opportunity slip of giving his Lordship the earliest information, as well as the Commanding Officer at Gibraltar, that immediate assistance and protection might be afforded to the convoy.

I have, &c.

A. FARQUHAR.

*Proceedings of his Majesty's Bomb Vessel Acheron, Sunday, Feb. 3.*

MY LORD,

At day-light two strange sail were seen from the mast-head, bearing about E.S.E. of us. At eight A.M. they had considerably neared us; we were at this time in the rear of the convoy. About

half past ten, the Arrow asked, per Telegraph, my opinion of ships to the Eastward; I immediately wore ship, and stood towards them; observed the headmost ship to shorten sail, by hauling down the studding sails; made signal 642 to the Arrow; then hoisted the private signal, and continued upon a wind standing to them. At a quarter past eleven made the signal for their being suspicious, (they not having answered the private signal.) I was now so near as to be able to observe they were frigates, and at half past eleven to discover that they had their spare anchors in their main chains, which immediately led me to suppose that they were French. At fifty minutes past eleven wore ship, and made all sail towards the Arrow, who had by this time quit-tered her tow, and made signal for convoy to continue the same course, although ships of war acted otherwise. At half past twelve P.M., (Monday per log,) hoisted our colours, and fired a gun, which they paid no attention to. Signals 360 and 322 were then made to the Arrow, who immediately made signal to the convoy for an enemy, and to make all possible sail to the appointed rendezvous, which was repeated. The frigates had by this time made all possible sail in chase of us; but the wind being light and variable from the Eastward, we rather gained upon them. At

At half past four P.M., having joined the Arrow, I went on board: Capt. Vincent appeared satisfied they were enemy's ships; they were now about five miles from us; it was resolved to make sail, and keep in the rear of the convoy, for their protection. It was calm until eleven P.M., when a breeze sprung up from the W.S.W., wore ship, and stood towards the Arrow. At twelve she hailed, and desired we would keep in her wake in close order. At two A.M. saw two sail upon the lee bow; called the hands to quarters. At half past came up with them, and discovered they were two of the convoy. At a quarter past four A.M. saw two other ships standing to us on the opposite tack. At forty-five minutes past four the Arrow hailed the headmost ship, then passing under her lee; being in close order she soon came abreast of the Acheron. I saw she was a large frigate prepared to engage. I hailed her, asking what ship is that? She answered, What ship are you? and immediately gave us her broadside of round and grape, which did us very considerable damage in rigging and sails, besides carrying away the slings of the main-yard and main-top gallant-yard in the slings, but did not kill or wound any one; we returned her fire, then hove about, and gave her the guns from the other side, and kept up the fire while our shot would reach her. The Arrow bore up and raked her. At or about half past five, the second frigate passed the Arrow (then laying to upon the starboard tack) without firing; a little after she appeared as if intending to wear, and having her stem towards the Acheron, we gave her two rounds from the larboard guns. She then hauled her wind, and stood towards the other frigate. The people were now employed in folicing the rigging, and getting another top-gallant yard and sail ready to send aloft. At day-light observed the enemy had French colours flying, and one of the frigates bearing a Commodore's pendant. They then wore and stood to us, answered our signal, and repeated the annul to one of the ships of the convoy: bore up to close the Arrow. At seven she hailed us, and desired we would keep in her wake, in close order; made sail in the starboard tack, closing with the enemy. At twenty-five minutes past seven, the headmost frigate

being abreast of the Arrow, and within half musket-shot, fired her broadside at her, which was immediately returned. At thirty minutes past seven she was abreast of us, and gave us a broadside. We then commenced action with her, which we continued until the second frigate, which was the Commodore's, came up to and fired into us, (having engaged the Arrow in passing.) We now turned our fire upon this ship until we came close up with the Arrow, who had put her helm a-weather, and was now raking her: we hauled our wind to clear the Arrow, who appeared to be wearing; I hailed, and asked if he meant to again come to the wind on the starboard tack, but could not understand what he said. As soon as clear of the Arrow, we again directed our fire against the Commodore's ship, which we continued until eight, when, with the greatest grief, I saw the Arrow obliged to strike, being no longer able to contend with the great superiority of force opposed to her. She had, I conceive, received much damage in the act of wearing; the wind being light, she lay a considerable time with her head to the enemy. The Acheron being now very much disabled in masts, sails, and rigging, and part of her sternpost carried away, I considered farther resistance on my part could answer no good; and unwilling to sacrifice the lives of men who had given me the highest proof of their courage, I determined to make what sail I could, with little hopes of saving the ship, but with a view of prolonging the time of my being captured, to give the convoy the better chance of escaping.

The superiority in sailing of the enemy's ship rendered the chase but short: at three quarters past eight, having in chase received one broadside and part of another, and the enemy now very near us, with the greatest mortification and sorrow I was obliged to surrender to the French frigate l'Hortense, of forty-four guns, commanded by Mons. de la Marre la Mellerie, who, finding her much disabled, as soon as the Officers and ship's company were removed, set her on fire.

ARTHUR FARQUHAR.

[This Gazette likewise contains a letter from Admiral Cochrane, dated Northumberland, off the Bar of Lisbon, March

March 5, announcing the capture of the Spanish privateer schooner *Fama*, of four guns and sixty-two men, by the *Circe* frigate, on the 1st of March, off Oporto.

It also contains an Order in Council, dated the 21st of March, for taking off the quarantine imposed by the Order of November 14, on ships from Carolina.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 6.

*Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir S. Hood, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to W. Marsden, Esq., dated in Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, Feb. 16.*

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you the copy of a letter from Captain Bettsworth, Commander of his Majesty's sloop *Curieux*, detailing an account of the capture of the *Madame Ernouf* privateer, after a very sharp action, in which the Captain of the privateer displayed an extraordinary degree of obstinacy, and by it lost the lives of many men. The coolness and bravery of Captain Bettsworth, his Officers and men, early manifested its superiority. Indeed I want words to express the gallantry and spirit of this Officer, who so lately received three wounds in capturing the sloop he now commands; has again a severe wound by a musket-ball in the head; and I trust will merit the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, as an emulative and promising Officer, that has gained every step by his zeal and courage.

SAM. HOOD.

The letter alluded to states, that on perceiving the brig the *Curieux* made all sail, and after an ardent chase of twelve hours came up with her, on which a brisk action commenced, and lasted with great obstinacy for forty minutes, when, after an ineffectual attempt of the enemy to board, she struck her colours. She carried sixteen long French sixes and one hundred men; had been twenty days from Guadeloupe, and had taken one merchant ship, afterwards retaken by the Nim-

rod. The Captain of the enemy's vessel was one of her owners, and had run her since the commencement of the war. The *Curieux* had five killed and three wounded, besides the Captain. Amongst the former were Mr. Maddocks, the Purser; to whom, as well as to Lieutenant Donaldson, Mr. Caddy, the Master's Mate, and Mr. Templeton, the Boatswain, the Captain pays the highest compliments. The enemy fought with unexampled bravery, and had thirty killed and forty-one wounded.

This Gazette also contains the following dispatches:—

A letter from Captain Selby, of the *Cerberus*, dated April 2, announces the capture, after a chase of six hours, of the *Bonheur*, private brig of war, of fourteen guns and forty men, thirteen days from Cherbourg, and had made one capture.

Another from Captain Owen, of *l'Immortalité*, to Captain Oliver, who had proceeded in chase of a large ship, which proved to be a Dane, from Dartmouth, states the capture of a Spanish privateer.

A dispatch from Admiral Duckworth encloses a letter from Captain Lamborn, of the *Peterell*, stating the destruction, on the 23d of January, off Cape Cerientes, of a French felucca, which ran ashore to avoid being taken, and was burnt by the *Peterell's* boats. She mounted one 4-pounder and one swivel, and had twenty four men, who escaped on shore.

A letter from Captain Cribble, of the *King's Fisher*, to Sir S. Hood, announces the capture of the *Deux Amis*, French schooner privateer, pierced for eight guns, but only two on board, and thirty-nine men: ten days from Guadeloupe.

A letter from Sir Samuel Hood to William Marsden, Esq. dated February 6, announces the capture of twenty-eight French and Spanish vessels of different kinds, and the recapture of fifteen others, the names and destination of which are specified.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**B**UONAPARTE has at length caused *himself* to be proclaimed KING OF ITALY; the Throne of which is declared hereditary in his family, from male to male, in the direct and legitimate line; but to the perpetual exclusion of females.

The Dutch papers, all of which are under the influence of the agents of Buonaparté, take their tone from the French Journalists, who labour hard to convince Europe that there is a better understanding between Russia and France than is generally imagined. They now have it, that Prussia is to become the Mediating Power for a General Peace.

### WEST INDIES.

We have received the unpleasant intelligence, that the French troops had landed on Dominica, and captured the town of Roseau. The following letter of General Prevost was entrusted to the Master of the Endeavour sloop, with directions to deliver it to the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Sea and Land Forces, or the Governor or President of the first Island they should make:—

*"Head Quarters, Prince Rupert, Dominica, February 24th, 1805.*

"SIR,

"You will inform the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Naval and Land Forces, that a force from France, consisting of one three-decker and two 74's, frigates, &c., with troops on board, invested the island on the 20th, and made good their landing on the following day, (the 21st); they were most successfully resisted by the troops under my command, and repeatedly driven back.

"The ships of the line in vain attempted to silence the batteries; but, unfortunately, the town being on fire, the militia on the right, notwithstanding their spirited conduct, were compelled to fall back.

"I deemed it prudent to allow the Council to capitulate for the town of Roseau and its dependencies, while I attempted, by forced marches, to get into Prince Rupert with such force as I could collect, in which I have succeeded, and wait their attack on this post, with a well-grounded expectation

that his Majesty's regulars and militia forces will again distinguish themselves. I retreated from Roseau on the 21st, at four P.M., and understand the terms I prescribed are acceded to. I ordered none to be accepted that were not honourable, and desired the French Commander not to allow his troops to disgrace themselves by plundering, or any act of wantonness. You are hereby desired to sail immediately, and make the first Island you can. If privateers in the Guadaoupe Channel prevent your turning to windward, make Montserrat or Antigua.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "GEORGE PREVOST."

The above force of the enemy, which has attacked Dominica, appears to be part of the squadron which sailed from Rochefort on the 16th of January, consisting of six sail of the line, (of which one is a three-decker,) and eight frigates, besides store-ships, &c. of which the head quarters were at Martinico.

### AMERICA.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, *March 4.*—This day, at twelve o'clock, THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States, took the Oath of Office, and delivered the following inaugural Speech in the Senate Chamber, in the presence of the Members of the two Houses, and a large concourse of Citizens:—

"Proceeding, Fellow-Citizens, to that qualification which the Constitution requires, before my entrance on the charge again conferred on me, it is my duty to express the deepest sense I entertain of this new proof of confidence from my Fellow-Citizens at large, and the zeal with which it inspires me so to conduct myself as may best satisfy their just expectations.

"On taking this station on a former occasion, I declared the principles on which I believed it my duty to administer the affairs of our commonwealth. My conscience tells me that I have on every occasion acted up to that declaration, according to its obvious import, and according to the understanding of every candid mind.

"In the transaction of your foreign affairs, we have endeavoured to cultivate the



the friendship of all nations, and especially of those with which we have the most important relations. We have done them justice on all occasions, favoured where favour was lawful, and cherished mutual interests and intercourse on fair and equal terms. We are firmly convinced, and we act on that conviction, that with nations as with individuals, our interests, soundly calculated, will ever be found inseparable from our moral duties. And history bears witness to the fact, that a just nation is trusted on its word, when recourse is had to armaments and wars to bridle others.

“ At home, fellow-citizens, you best know whether we have done well or ill. The suppression of unnecessary offices, of useless establishments and expenses, enabled us to discontinue our internal taxes. These covering our land with officers, and opening our doors to their intrusions, had already begun that process of domiciliary vexation which, once entertained, is scarcely to be restrained from reaching successively every article of produce and of property. If among these taxes some minor ones fell, which had not been inconvenient, it was because their amount would not have paid the officers who collected them, and because, if they had any merit, the state authorities might adopt them instead of others less approved.

“ The remaining revenue on the consumption of foreign articles is paid chiefly by those who can afford to add foreign luxuries to domestic comforts. Being collected on our sea-coast and frontiers only, and incorporated with the transactions of our mercantile citizens, it may be the pleasure and the pride of an American to ask, what farmer, what mechanic, what labourer, ever sees a tax-gatherer of the United States? These contributions enable us to support the current expenses of the Government, to fulfil contracts with foreign nations, to extinguish the native right of soil within our limits, to extend those limits, and to apply such a surplus to our public debts as places at a short date their final redemption, and that redemption once effected, the revenue thereby liberated may, by a just repartition among the States, and a corresponding amendment of the Constitution, be applied, in time of peace, to rivers, canals, roads, arts,

manufactures, education, and other great objects within each State. In time of war, if injustice by ourselves or others must sometimes produce war, increased as the same revenue will be by increased population and consumption, and aided by other resources reserved for that crisis, it may meet within the year all the expenses of the year, without encroaching on the rights of future generations, by burthening them with the debts of the past. War will then be but a suspension of useful works, and a return to a state of peace a return to the progress of improvement.

“ I have said, fellow-citizens, that the income reserved, had enabled us to extend our limits; but that extension may possibly pay for itself before we are called on, and in the mean time may keep down the accruing interest. In all events it will replace the advances we shall have made. I know that the acquisition of Louisiana has been disapproved by some, from a candid apprehension that the enlargement of our territory may endanger its union; but who can limit the extent to which the federative principle may operate effectively? The larger our association, the less will it be shaken by local passions; and in any view, is it not better that the opposite bank of the Mississippi should be settled by our own brethren and children than by strangers of another family? With which shall we be most likely to live in harmony and friendly intercourse?

“ In matters of religion I have considered that its free exercise is placed by the Constitution, independent of the powers of the general government. I have therefore undertaken, on no occasion, to prescribe the religious exercises suited to it; but have left them as the Constitution found them, under the direction or discipline of the state or church authorities acknowledged by the several religious societies.

“ The aboriginal inhabitants of these countries I have regarded with the commiseration their history inspires. Endowed with the faculties and the rights of men, breathing an ardent love of liberty and independence, and occupying a country which left them no desire but to be undisturbed, the stream of overflowing population from other regions directed itself on these shores. Without power to divert, or habits to contend

contend against it, they have been overwhelmed by the current, or driven before it. Now reduced within limits too narrow for the hunter state, humanity enjoins us to teach them agriculture and the domestic arts; to encourage them to that industry which alone can enable them to maintain their place in existence, and to prepare them in time for that state of society, which, to bodily comforts, adds the improvement of the mind and morals. We have therefore liberally furnished them with the implements of husbandry and household use: we have placed among them instructors in the arts of first necessity; and they are covered with the ægis of the law against aggressors from among ourselves.

“But the endeavours to enlighten them on the fate which awaits their present course of life, to induce them to exercise their reason, follow its dictates, and change their pursuits with the change of circumstances, have powerful obstacles to encounter. They are combated by the habits of their bodies, prejudices of their minds, ignorance, pride, and the influence of interested and crafty individuals among them, who feel themselves something in the present order of things, and fear to become nothing in any other. These persons inculcate a sanctimonious reverence for the customs of their ancestors; that whatever they did must be done through all time; that reason is a false guide, and to advance under its counsel in their physical, moral, or political condition, is perilous innovation: that their duty is to remain as their Creator made them, ignorance being safety, and knowledge full of danger. In short, my friends, among them also is seen the action and counter-action of good sense and of bigotry. They too have their anti-philosophists, who find an interest in keeping things in their present state; who dread reformation, and exert all their faculties to maintain the ascendancy of habit over the duty of improving our reason and obeying its mandates.

“In giving these outlines, I do not mean, fellow-citizens, to arrogate to myself the merit of measures. That is due, in the first place, to the reflecting character of our citizens at large, who, by the weight of public opinion, influence and strengthen the public measures. It is due to the sound discretion with which they select from among themselves those to whom they confide the legislative duties. It is due to the zeal and wisdom of the characters thus selected, who lay

the foundation of public happiness in wholesome laws, the execution of which alone remains for others; and it is due to the able and faithful auxiliaries, whose patriotism has associated them with me in the executive functions.

“During this course of administration, and in order to disturb it, the artillery of the Press has been levelled against us, charged with whatever its licentiousness could devise or dare. These abuses of an institution so important to freedom and science, are deeply to be regretted, inasmuch as they tend to lessen its usefulness, and to sap its safety. They might perhaps have been corrected by the wholesome punishments reserved to, and provided by, the laws of the several States against falsehood and defamation. But public duties more urgent press on the time of public servants, and the offenders have therefore been left to find their punishment in the public indignation.

“Nor was it uninteresting to the world that an experiment should be fairly and fully made, whether freedom of discussion, unaided by power, is not sufficient for the propagation and protection of truth?—Whether a government, conducting itself in the true spirit of its constitution, with zeal and purity, and doing no act which it would be unwilling the whole world should witness, can be written down by falsehood and defamation? The experiment has been tried. You have witnessed the scene. Our fellow-citizens have looked on cool and collected. They saw the latent source from which these outrages proceeded. They gathered around their public functionaries; and when the constitution called them to the decision by suffrage, they pronounced their verdict honourable to those who had served them, and consolatory to the friend of man, who believes he may be entrusted with the controul of his own affairs.

“No inference is here intended that the laws provided by the States against false and defamatory publications should not be enforced. He who has time renders a service to the public morals and public tranquillity, in reforming these abuses by the salutary coercions of the law. But the experiment is noted to prove that, since truth and reason have maintained their ground against false opinions in league with false facts, the press, confined to truth, needs no other legal restraint. The public judgment will correct false reasonings and opinions, on a full hearing of all parties, and no  
other

other definite line can be drawn between the inestimable liberty of the press, and its demoralizing licentiousness. If there be still improprieties which this rule would not restrain, its supplement must be sought in the censorship of public opinion.

“Contemplating the union of sentiment now manifested so generally, as arguing harmony and happiness to our future course, I offer to our country sincere congratulations. With those too not yet rallied to the same point, the disposition to do so is gaining strength. Facts are piercing through the veil drawn over them; and our doubting brethren will at length see that the mass of their fellow citizens, with whom they cannot yet resolve to act, as to principles and measures, think as they think, and desire what they desire. That our wish as well as theirs, is that the public efforts may be directed honestly to the public good, that peace be cultivated, civil and religious liberty unfulfilled, law and order preserved, equality of rights maintained, and that state of property, equal or unequal, which results to every man from his own industry or that of his fathers. When satisfied of these views, it is not in human nature that they should not approve and support them. In the mean time let us cherish them with patient affection. Let us do them justice, and more than justice, in all competitions of interest; and we need not doubt that truth, reason, and their own interest,

will at length prevail, will gather them into the fold of their country, and will complete the entire union of opinion, which gives to a nation the blessings of harmony, and benefit of all its strength.

“I shall now enter on the duties to which my fellow citizens have again called me; and shall proceed in the spirit of those principles which they have approved. I fear not that any motives of interest may lead me astray; I am sensible of no passion which could seduce me knowingly from the path of justice: but the weakness of human nature, and the limits of my own understanding, will produce errors of judgment sometimes injurious to your interests. I shall need, therefore, all the indulgence I have heretofore experienced; the want of it certainly will not lessen with increasing years. I shall need too the favour of that Being in whose hands we are, who led our fathers as Israel of old, from their native land, and planted them in a country flowing with all the necessaries and comforts of life: who has covered our infancy with providence, and our riper years with his wisdom and his power; and to whose goodness I ask you to join with me in supplications, that he will so enlighten the minds of your servants; guide their councils, prosper their measures, that whatsoever they do shall result in your good, and shall secure to you the peace, friendship, and approbation of all nations.

“THOMAS JEFFERSON.”

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL 4.

THE Members of the Literary Fund held their Anniversary Meeting at the Crown and Anchor; when a communication from the Prince of Wales was delivered by the Earl of Chichester (Chairman); stating that his Royal Highness had ordered his Treasurer to pay towards a house for transacting the business of the Society, the sum of 200*l.* per annum. His Royal Highness also declared his readiness to afford the establishment every other possible mark of his protection and good wishes.

The boys belonging to Christ's Hospital went in procession through the Mansion House, before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and received the usual annual presents of a new sixpence, two buns, and a glass of wine each. The Lord

Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. afterwards went in procession to Christ Church, where a Sermon was preached by the Rev. G. H. Glasse. The Lord Mayor, fearing he should not be able to undergo the fatigue, Alderman le Mesurier acted as his representative at the dinner at the Mansion-house. Mrs. Winter, his Lordship's daughter, officiated as Lady Mayorets. The company was numerous at the dinner, and crowded beyond example at the ball in the evening.

18. Pursuant to a requisition of the Livery, a Common Hall was held at Guildhall, to consider of Resolutions relative to the Tenth Report of Naval Inquiry, and on the propriety of petitioning Parliament on the subject.—On the arrival of the Lord Mayor, Mr. Waithman addressed the meeting, and repre-

sent the necessity of Constituted Bodies assembling to arm the House of Commons with motives to follow up the steps they had taken. He then contrasted the conduct of Lord Melville with that of Messrs. Cox and Rawlins, who were now suffering punishment for having committed a breach of law while executing an office that had been forced upon them, and thence drew an inference that it would be absurd to show lenity to the former on account of his rank.—He next paid many compliments to the upright conduct of the House of Commons; and concluded with moving the following Resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. Deputy Goodbehere :

I. " That it appears from the Reports of the Commissioners for Naval Inquiry, that the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville, late Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, has been guilty of a gross violation of the law, and a high breach of duty, whereby immense sums of the public money have been put to hazard, by being employed in speculation for private emolument and advantage."

II. " That such gross and aggravated breaches of fidelity in men holding high and confidential offices in the State, render it peculiarly necessary and important, that every possible effect should be given to the inquiries now before Parliament respecting the same, so that condign punishment may follow convicted criminality."

III. " That it is highly essential, for the purpose of fully inquiring into the receipt, management, and expenditure, of the public money, and the conduct of the public officers, and for completely investigating all abuses, that the powers of the said Commissioners should be prolonged and extended, and such other measures adopted as may appear necessary for the detection and punishment of all offenders, and for establishing such a system of vigilance and economy, as may effectually guard against the recurrence of such flagrant abuses."

IV. " That a Petition to that effect be presented to the Hon. the House of Commons."

And the draft of a Petition, being prepared, was read and approved.

V. " That the said Petition be engrossed, and left at the Town Clerk's Office, Guildhall, for the signatures of the Livery, every day except Sunday, be-

tween the hours of ten and two, until Wednesday next, the 24th instant."

VI. " That the said Petition be presented to the Hon. House of Commons, by the Representatives of this City in Parliament.

VII. " That our Representatives in Parliament be, and they are hereby instructed, to support the said Petition, and to give their utmost Parliamentary assistance in promoting and prosecuting these inquiries; and also their strenuous support to such motion or motions as may have for their object the removal from his Majesty's Councils, or any place of trust, profit, or honour, in or under the Government, all persons who may be implicated in, or have connived at, such flagrant abuses."

VIII. " That the virtuous and independent decision of the House of Commons on these nefarious transactions, is highly honourable to themselves, and grateful to the country at large; while the strong and general impression produced upon the public mind, effectually evinces, that the English Constitution can never cease to be the pride and veneration of Britons, so long as our Representatives continue to be the faithful guardians of the people."

IX. " That we do highly approve the very able and indefatigable exertions of the Commissioners for Naval Inquiry, in the investigation of the public accounts, and the firm and inflexible integrity with which they have exposed the unprincipled perversion of public money to private emolument."

The above Resolutions being put and carried, it was moved, and carried unanimously,

" That the thanks of this Common Hall be given to the Representatives of this City in Parliament, for supporting the Resolutions of the House of Commons on the 8th instant."

The four Members, Sir William Curtis, Sir John Anderson, Alderman Coombe, and Sir Charles Price, expressed their gratitude for the approbation of the Livery.

The following Resolution was then moved by Mr. Travers, and carried unanimously—

" That the thanks of this Common Hall be given to the Right Hon. the Earl of St. Vincent, who was the primary cause of the investigation by which the abuses in the Naval Department have been brought to light."

This last Resolution finished the business, and the Court broke up.

18. This morning, or last night, a bar of gold, value 30,000l., was stolen out of one of the Spanish prizes lying in Mr. Perry's Dock, at Blackwall.

19. This morning the principal partners in the houses of Messrs. Goldsmid and Co., Curtis and Co., and Sir Francis Baring and Co., waited upon Mr. Pitt, to give in their proposals for the Irish Loan. Mr. Foster and Mr. Vanfittart were present. On Mr. Pitt being made acquainted with the terms offered, he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with them, and complimented the gentlemen on their liberality. The offer was as follows:—

For every 100l. to receive	
24l. of 5 per cents., at	
88½, equal to	£. 21 4 9
5 Long Annuities, ditto	
16¼	81 5 0
Discount	1 6 0
	<hr/>
	£. 103 15 9
In case of prompt pay-	
ment	1 6 0 more.
	<hr/>
	105 1 9
	100 0 0
	<hr/>
Bonus	£. 5 1 9

The days of payment were thus arranged:—

10 per Cent.	20th April
10 —	30th May
20 —	23d July
30 —	20th Sept.
20 —	30th Dec.
10 —	15th Jan. 1806.

In an account laid before the House of Commons of the Extraordinary Expenses of the Army, from December 1803 to December 1804, it is stated that the sum of 15,000l. has been paid for the support of the Emigrants.

21. This night, at ten o'clock, a fire broke out at the Four Mills of Messrs. Millward, at Bromley, near Bow, in Middlesex; the whole of which, with a large quantity of grain and flour therein, was in a short time totally reduced to ashes. Two sailing-barges, and other craft, lying near the premises, were likewise destroyed.

*Court Martial.*—Lieutenant and Paymaster T. A. Marshall, of the 1st West York Militia, for fraudulently charging Government with considerable sums, for greater quantities of meat than were delivered to the regiment, viz. 769l. 6s. 5d., was sentenced to *repay the same*, and be *dismissed the service*.

23. [The particulars of the Installation of the Knights of the Garter this day at Windsor Castle are postponed till next month, for want of room.]

MARRIAGES.

THE Rev. Usher Lee, dean of Waterford, to Miss Hannah Sheppard.

Mr. Grove, of the Haymarket Theatre, to Miss Biggs, of the Liverpool and Edinburgh Theatres.

Sir Drummond Smith, bart. of Tring Park, to Lady Sykes.

The Rev. Thomas Coke, LL.D. of the methodist connexion, to Miss Smith, of Bradford.

Mr. Thomas Goddard, bookseller, of Pall-mall, to Miss Grantham, of Chalvey Green, near Slough, Bucks.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JANUARY 29.

JOHN WRIGHT ARNOLD WALLINGER, esq. of Warley Hall, near Rumford, in Essex.

30. John Robison, esq. M.A. professor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh, and secretary to the Royal Society there. He was author of "Proofs of a Conspiracy against all the Religions and Governments of Europe carried on in the Secret Meetings of Freemasons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies," 8vo. 1796.

FEB. 15. Aged 74, Robert Amory, M.D. of Wakefield, in the county of York.

18. Aged 91, at Betchworth, the Rev. James Keigwin, vicar.

28. Mr. Doyne, of St. John's-square, translator of languages.

MARCH 6. At Chichester, aged 59, the Rev. Edward Ellis, vicar of Westbourne and Birdham, and rector of Marston, Suffex.

11. At Batsford, in the county of Gloucester, Philip de la Motte, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 21st regiment of light dragoons, author of an ingenious heraldic work, entitled "The principal historical and allusive arms borne by Families of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with their respective Authorities," 4to. 1803.

12. Mr. Jonathan Key, many years a wholesale stationer.

13. Sir Walter Rawlinson, of Devonshire-place.

20. David Draper, esq. formerly second in council at Bombay, in the East Indies, aged 77.

Mr. William Rose, of Lincoln, printer.

At Gainsborough, in the county of Lincoln, aged 81, Mr. Sterling Gilchrist.

21. At Bath, John Edward Freeman, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Bucks militia.

22. Lord George Lennox, governor of Plymouth, colonel of the 28th regiment of foot, and only brother of the Duke of Richmond.

At Clapham, Martin Petrie, esq. formerly partner in the house of Nash, Ed-dowes, and Petrie.

23. In his 79th year, William Butter, M.D. of Lower Grosvenor-street, fellow of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh, at which university he took the degree of M.D. in 1761. He was the author of (1) "A Method of Cure for the Stone, chiefly by Injections, with Descriptions and Delineations of the Instruments contrived for those Purposes," 12mo. Edinb. 1754. (2) "Disertatio de Frigore quatenus Morborum Causa," 8vo. Edinb. 1757. (3) "Disertatio Médica et Chirurgica de Arteriotomiâ," 8vo. Edinb. 1761. (4) "A Treatise on the Kink Cough; with an Appendix, containing an Account of Hemlock and its Preparations," 8vo. 1773. (5) "An Account of the Puerperal Fevers, as they appear in Derbyshire and some of the Counties adjacent," 8vo. 1775.

Thomas Browning, esq. of Saltford, near Bath.

24. At Radford House, in the county of Somerset, in his 60th year, R. Biggs, esq.

At Exeter, Mr. Henry Tanner, upwards of thirty years minister of a methodist congregation there.

In Edgware-road, Mr. Lee, schoolmaster.

25. Robert Elliott, of the Pay-office, St. James's Palace, aged 75.

Lately, Charles Tyrrel Morgan, esq. of Faintord, in the county of Gloucester.

Lately, aged 81, James Garner, esq. of Grantham, Lincolnshire.

27. Martin Bladen Hawke, Lord Hawke, Baron of Towton, in Yorkshire. Born 1744; married, 1771, Cassandra, youngest daughter of Sir Edward Turner, bart.

John Parker, esq. of Chancery-lane.

28. At the Small Pox Hospital, Pancras, Dr. William Woodville.

29. Edmund Lechmere, esq. of Hanley, in the county of Worcester, formerly representative in parliament, in his 95th year.

30. At Exeter, Major William Eskine, of the 71st regiment of foot.

Mrs. Wilbraham, wife of Randal Wilbraham, esq. of Rode Hall, Cheshire.

At Greenwich Hospital, Arthur Edwards, esq. lieutenant in the royal navy, aged 77 years.

APRIL 2. Mrs. Horsley, wife of the Bishop of St. Asaph.

3. At Uicomb, Kent, the Rev. Fitzherbert Adams, LL.B. twenty-six years rector of that parish.

4. At Glasgow, John J. Murray, esq. consul from the United States of America.

Lately, at Boosterstown, Ireland, Francis Yelverton, esq. nephew to Lord Avenmore.

Lately, near Ranelagh, in Ireland, Mrs. Bridget Kavanagh, aged 118 years, who has left four sons, the eldest of whom is near 100 years of age.

Lately, the Rev. Coplestone Ratchiffe, rector of Stokeclimland, in Cornwall, and vicar of Tamerton Foliot, in Devon.

Lately, at Plymouth, Lieutenant David Pringle, of his Majesty's ship the Centurion.

Lately, John Wyche, esq. alderman and justice of peace for Winchester, aged 75.

8. At Bristol Hot-wells, Captain W. Walker, of the late 28th regiment of light dragoons.

Gavin Hamilton, of Killileagh Castle, in the county of Down, Ireland.

9. At Stone Dean, near Beaconsfield, Charles Molloy, esq.

10. At Hill House, Surrey, Captain William Augustus Halliday, of the Queen's regiment of foot.

Robert Freeman, esq. of Lynn, aged 80.

Lately, Edward Falkingham, many years of the Navy Office.

Lately,

Lately, at Snaith, near Whitby, the once celebrated Signior Rosignol, whose successful imitations of the notes of singing birds excited universal approbation. He appeared in London about twenty-five years ago, at the celebrated Breslaw's, in Cockspur-street, opposite the Haymarket, London. His exhibition consisted of tutored birds. A number of little birds, to the amount (we believe) of twelve or fourteen, being taken from different cages, were placed upon a table, in the presence of the spectators, and there they formed themselves into ranks, like a company of soldiers. Small cones of paper, bearing some resemblance to grenadiers' caps, were put upon their heads, and diminutive imitations of musketers, made of wood, secured under their left wings. Thus equipped, they marched to and fro several times, when a single bird was brought forward, supposed to be a Deserter, and set between six of the musketeers, three in a row, who conducted him from the top to the bottom of the table; on the middle of which, a small brass cannon, charged with a little gunpowder, had been previously placed; and the deserter was situated in the front of the cannon. His guards then divided, three retiring on one side and three on the other, and he was left standing by himself. Another bird was immediately produced; and a lighted match being put into one of his claws, he hopped boldly on the other to the tail of the cannon, and, applying the match to the priming, discharged the piece without the least appearance of fear or agitation. The moment the explosion took place, the deserter fell down, and lay apparently motionless, like a dead bird; but, at the command of his tutor, he rose again. The cages being brought, the feathered soldiers were stripped of their ornaments, and returned into them in perfect order. After he had quitted Breslaw, his next performance consisted in counterfeiting the notes of all kinds of singing-birds, when he assumed the name of Rosignol, (*Angl.* Nightingale,) and appeared on the stage at Covent Garden Theatre, where, in addition to his imitation of the birds, he executed a Concerto on a fiddle without strings; that is, he made the notes in a wonderful manner with his voice, and represented the bowing by drawing a small truncheon backwards and forwards over a stringless violin. His performance was received with great

applause, and the success he met with produced many competitors, but none of them equalled him. It was, however, discovered, that the sounds were produced by an instrument concealed in the mouth; and then the trick lost all its reputation.

12. Charles James, esq. one of the directors of the Sun fire office.

Mr. John Breen, of Swythen's-lane.

13. Colonel Scudamore, M.P. for the city of Hereford.

William Hodges Stevens, esq. of the Grove, Hackney, aged 80.

Lady Vincent, wife of Sir Francis Vincent, bart.

15. The Right Hon. George Carpenter, earl of Tyrconnel. He was born July 11, 1750.

At Edinburgh, Robert Mackintosh, esq. of Dalmonzie, in his 78th year, one of the senior advocates of the Scotch bar.

Mr. Matthew How, alderman of Derby; and the same night, his nephew, Mr. John How, surgeon, of Kegworth, Leicestershire.

Lately, at Wentworth House, Mr. Benjamin Hall, aged 84. He had been thirty-three years in the families of the Marquis of Rockingham and Earl Fitzwilliam.

Lately, in Dublin, James Johnston, esq. engineer.

17. Sir Philip Monoux, bart. of Sandy Place, Bedfordshire, aged 66.

Lately, at Bath, Joseph Roubidge, esq.

Lately, Mr. Joseph Welch, bookseller. He was the compiler of the List of Westminster Scholars published in 4to. 1788.

Lately, Mrs. Gifford, wife of John Gifford, esq. police magistrate.

18. Mr. Warner, apothecary, Fore-street, Moorfields.

Lately, at Hampton Court Palace, Lady Edwards, aged 98, grandmother to the present Earl Cholmondeley.

22. Mr. Simpkins, master of the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand.

Lately, in Dublin, the Rev. Guitavus Hume, rector of Eddermine, in the county of Wexford.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

OCT. 9, 1804. At Madras, Lieutenant Henry Swaffield, of the 1st regiment of native infantry.

FEB. 13, 1805. At Richmond, America, Mr. West, jun. the Melpomene of the Virginia company of comedians at New York.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR APRIL 1805.

Days	Bank Stock	3 per Ct. Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	4 per Ct. Consols	Navy 5 per Ct.	New 5 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Irish Omn.	English Lott. Tick.
23			58 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$		89 $\frac{5}{8}$					58	9 9-16			2 dif.	2 pr			
25																		
26			58 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$		89 $\frac{1}{2}$					58				2	2 pr			
27			58 a $\frac{1}{4}$		89 $\frac{1}{2}$				3 $\frac{1}{4}$ pr.	57 $\frac{7}{8}$				2	2 pr			
28			58 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$		89 $\frac{1}{2}$				3 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$				2	2 pr	85		
29			58 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$		89 $\frac{1}{2}$				3 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$					2 pr			
30			58 a a $\frac{1}{4}$		89 $\frac{1}{2}$				3 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$					2 pr			
1			58 a a $\frac{1}{4}$		89 $\frac{1}{2}$				3 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$					2 pr			
2			58 a a $\frac{1}{4}$		89 $\frac{1}{2}$				3 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$					2 pr			
3			57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a $\frac{1}{4}$		89 $\frac{1}{2}$				3	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			2	2 pr			
4			57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a a $\frac{1}{4}$		89 $\frac{1}{2}$				3	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			2	2 pr	84 $\frac{3}{8}$		
5			57 $\frac{1}{4}$ a a $\frac{1}{4}$		89 $\frac{1}{2}$				2 $\frac{1}{4}$	57	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			2	2 pr			
6		56 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 a a $\frac{1}{4}$		89			2 5-16	3		9 $\frac{1}{2}$							
8		57 $\frac{3}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{7}{8}$		16 $\frac{7}{8}$		2 $\frac{1}{2}$					2	2 pr			
9	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$		73 $\frac{3}{8}$	89		17		4	57	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			2	2 pr			
10		57 $\frac{1}{4}$		73 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$		16 15-16		3 $\frac{3}{4}$					2	2 pr			
11		57 $\frac{1}{4}$		73 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$		16 15-16		3 $\frac{1}{4}$					2	2 pr	84 $\frac{3}{4}$		
12																		
13		56 $\frac{7}{8}$		73 $\frac{5}{8}$	89	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{7}{8}$		2 $\frac{3}{4}$					2	1 pr			
15																		
16																		
17		57 $\frac{1}{8}$	57 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 58	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	89		16 13-16	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$						par			
18			57 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 58		88 $\frac{7}{8}$				3			179 $\frac{1}{2}$			par			
19	174	57 $\frac{1}{8}$	57 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 58	74 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{7}{8}$	97	169-16		3			180 $\frac{1}{4}$		2	par			
20			57 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 58		88 $\frac{7}{8}$				3 $\frac{3}{4}$					3	par	85		
22			57 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$		89				3 $\frac{1}{2}$					2	par			
23	173	56 $\frac{7}{8}$	57 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{7}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	16 $\frac{3}{8}$		2 $\frac{1}{4}$					3	2 dif.			

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.