

THE European Magazine,

For MAY 1805.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of SIR CHARLES-MORICE POLE, BART.
And, 2. A VIEW of LINCOLN'S INN HALL and CHAPEL.]
CONTAINING,

| | Page | | Page |
|--|-------|--|------------|
| Memoirs of Sir Charles-Morice Pole, Bart. | 327 | LONDON REVIEW. | |
| Letter to Joseph Moser, Esq. | 328 | Shee's Rhymes on Art | 363 |
| Observations on the good Effects which might arise from a well- written History of St. Paul's School | ibid. | Mavor's Father's Gift to his Children | 366 |
| Remarks on the Title of Esquire | 329 | Buchan's Practical Observations con- cerning Sea Bathing | 369 |
| On Ruling the Roast | 330 | Correspondence between Frances, Countess of Hartford, and Henri- etta Louisa, Countess of Pomfret | 372 |
| Remarks on Nicand. Ther. | ibid. | Jones's Confined in Vain | ibid. |
| Description of Lincoln's Inn Hall and Chapel | 331 | Dodd's Observations on Water | ibid. |
| Vestiges, collected and recollected, by Joseph Moser, Esq. No. XXXV. | 333 | Drunken Barnaby's Four Journeys to the North of England | ibid. |
| Letters from the Earl of Chesterfield and Lord Lyttelton to Mrs. Jane Marshall | 338 | Rees's New System of Stenography | 373 |
| Account of the Queen's House in St. James's Park | 339 | Theatrical Journal; including— Fable and Character of The Venetian Outlaw; Youth, Love, and Folly, &c. &c. &c. | ibid. |
| Eulogium on a Favourite | 342 | Poetry; including—The Retired Philosopher—Ode to Wonder— Effusions on Hope, &c. &c. | 375 |
| The Method which Dr. Hawes re- commends for Restoring to Life the apparently Dead | 343 | List of the Paintings that composed the Shakspeare Gallery, with the Prices they each sold for | 376 |
| Sketches of a Tour through Part of England. In a Letter to a Friend. By an Irish Gentleman | 344 | Journal of the Proceedings of the Third Session of the Second Par- liament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland | 381 |
| On what at present some are pleased to call Philosophy; with Supple- mentary Remarks on the Jacobin- ism which it has eventually brought forth | 347 | Abstract of the Tenth Report of Naval Inquiry | 388 |
| Account of the Removal of the Sta- tue of Ceres from Eleusis, Nov. 22, 1801, to the Public Library at Cambridge, July 1, 1803 | 350 | Abstract of the Eleventh Report Intelligence from the London Ga- zette | 390 392 |
| The Jester, No. II. | 351 | Foreign Intelligence | 398 |
| Leisure Amusements, No. XXIII. | 357 | Domestic Intelligence | 399 |
| | | Marriages | 402 |
| | | Monthly Obituary | ibid. |
| | | Price of Stocks. | |

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FOR THE PROPRIETORS,
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At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

No. 32, CORNHILL.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Owing to the indisposition of a friend, some articles intended for this month are necessarily postponed until the next.

THE GOSPORT THEATRICALS in our next.

X. Y. Z. is received.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from May 11 to May 18.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barl. | | Oats | | Beans | | COUNTRIES | upon the COAST. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|----|-----|----|-------|----|------|----|-------|----|-----------|-----------------|-----|--------|------|-------|----|----|----|----|----|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | | Wheat | Rye | Barley | Oats | Beans | | | | | |
| London | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | Effex | 84 | 4 | 52 | 0 | 37 | 8 | 30 | 6 | 38 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Kent | 96 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 41 | 4 | 31 | 8 | 42 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Suffex | 96 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 34 | 2 | 00 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Suffolk | 84 | 11 | 48 | 0 | 36 | 4 | 30 | 9 | 36 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Cambrid. | 79 | 4 | 52 | 0 | 38 | 3 | 21 | 9 | 36 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Norfolk | 85 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 31 | 2 | 24 | 8 | 38 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Lincoln | 84 | 11 | 66 | 9 | 41 | 8 | 22 | 5 | 43 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | York | 79 | 1 | 74 | 8 | 39 | 10 | 23 | 11 | 41 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Durham | 82 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Northum. | 78 | 1 | 60 | 0 | 38 | 8 | 22 | 7 | 42 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Cumberl. | 90 | 7 | 57 | 6 | 44 | 0 | 27 | 8 | 00 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Westmor. | 100 | 0 | 63 | 0 | 39 | 2 | 27 | 8 | 00 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Lancash. | 88 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 41 | 4 | 28 | 8 | 49 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Cheshire | 81 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 50 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Gloucest. | 86 | 1 | 00 | 0 | 46 | 9 | 26 | 6 | 45 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Somerfet. | 92 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 46 | 6 | 27 | 5 | 48 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Monmou. | 96 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 45 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Devon | 98 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 45 | 9 | 28 | 3 | 00 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Cornwall | 96 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 46 | 3 | 25 | 5 | 00 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Dorset | 88 | 1 | 00 | 0 | 40 | 10 | 35 | 3 | 52 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Hants | 91 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 38 | 11 | 32 | 4 | 52 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | WALES. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | N. Wales | 86 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 21 | 9 | 00 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | S. Wales | 93 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 54 | 4 | 21 | 5 | 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. | |
|------|-------|--------|-------|-------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| Apr. | 24 | 29.45 | 48 | SE | Fair | May | 12 | 29.49 | 47 | W | Fair |
| | 25 | 29.20 | 51 | SE | Ditto | | 13 | 29.90 | 48 | NW | Ditto |
| | 26 | 29.31 | 46 | NE | Ditto | | 14 | 30.04 | 47 | N | Ditto |
| | 27 | 29.52 | 47 | N | Ditto | | 15 | 29.76 | 51 | NE | Ditto |
| | 28 | 29.47 | 38 | NW | Snow | | 16 | 29.67 | 57 | SW | Ditto |
| | 29 | 29.34 | 34 | E | Ditto | | 17 | 29.80 | 56 | NW | Ditto |
| | 30 | 29.50 | 46 | N | Fair | | 18 | 29.96 | 56 | N | Ditto |
| May | 1 | 29.51 | 46 | W | Ditto | | 19 | 29.93 | 60 | S | Rain |
| | 2 | 29.48 | 44 | NE | Ditto | | 20 | 29.97 | 56 | E | Fair |
| | 3 | 29.42 | 43 | E | Ditto | | 21 | 30.02 | 55 | NE | Ditto |
| | 4 | 29.65 | 48 | SE | Ditto | | 22 | 29.75 | 60 | N | Ditto |
| | 5 | 29.71 | 47 | SE | Ditto | | 23 | 29.70 | 50 | N | Ditto |
| | 6 | 29.86 | 48 | WSW | Ditto | | 24 | 29.92 | 52 | NW | Ditto |
| | 7 | 29.84 | 56 | W | Ditto | | 25 | 29.93 | 59 | SE | Ditto |
| | 8 | 29.47 | 54 | NW | Rain | | 26 | 29.90 | 57 | E | Ditto |
| | 9 | 29.51 | 49 | NNW | Fair | | 27 | 29.92 | 58 | ESE | Ditto |
| | 10 | 29.50 | 50 | W | Rain | | 28 | 30.11 | 57 | E | Ditto |
| | 11 | 29.22 | 53 | S | Ditto | | | | | | |

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR MAY 1805.

SIR CHARLES-MORICE POLE, BART.

VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE RED, AND ONE OF THE REPRESENTATIVES IN
PARLIAMENT FOR NEWARK.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

AS Chairman of a Committee, on whose meritorious labours the public attention is at present so strongly fixed *, it falls properly within the plan of our Magazine to collect and record such particulars of Sir Charles's life as we have reason to believe to be authentic.

This gallant Admiral is of the distinguished family of Pole, of Shute, in Devonshire; being great grandson of Sir John Pole, (the third Baronet,) and of Anne, youngest daughter of Sir William Morice, Knt., one of the Secretaries of State to Charles the Second. The father of Sir Charles was Reginald Pole, Esq. of Stoke Damarrell, in the county of Devon, who married Anne, second daughter of John Francis Buller, Esq., of Morval, in the county of Cornwall.

CHARLES-MORICE, the subject of the present Memoir, was born at Stoke Damarrell, Jan. 18 1757. He was bred to the naval profession at the Royal Academy at Portsmouth, and first went to sea with Sir Edward Vernon in the year 1773. He afterwards served in the East Indies with Sir Edward Hughes,

by whom he was made Master and Commander into the Cormorant sloop, in which he brought to England the account of the capture of Pondicherry, where he had the command of the Seamen employed on shore.

On the 22d of April 1779, he was made Post, and for some years commanded the Britannia in the Channel Fleet, as Vice-Admiral Darby's Captain.

Being afterwards Commander of the Success frigate; while on his passage to Gibraltar, entrusted with the charge of an army transport, he met with the Santa Catalina Spanish frigate, which, after a gallant action, surrendered to him; but in the moment of victory, a superior force appearing, he was compelled to burn his prize, having previously taken out the crew: in this instance, from a consideration of the value of the transport to the besieged garrison, sacrificing without regret his personal interest to his public duty; a course which he seems to have uniformly pursued.

During the peace which commenced in 1783, he commanded the Crown guard-ship; and, upon occasion of the Spanish Armament, was appointed to the Melampus, at that time the largest and most approved frigate in the Navy. While the discussions with the Spanish Government existed, he was wholly employed

* The Committee for inquiring into Abuses in the Department of the Navy, and other Branches of Public Expenditure.

ployed off Brest, watching the motions of the French, which were strongly indicative of an intention to fulfil the stipulations of the Family Compact: such being the counsel given to the unfortunate Louis the XVth, to prevent the further progress of the Revolution; which, however, had then taken such deep root, that the attempt to equip a fleet at Brest failed; and the Spaniards, disappointed of a powerful ally, came into our terms in the well-known negotiations between Lord St. Helen's and Florida Blanca.—But to return to our subject.

Captain Pole was next appointed to command the Colossus; in which ship he accompanied Lord Hood to the Mediterranean, and was present at the surrender of Toulon. He afterwards hoisted his flag as Rear-Admiral (to which rank he had been promoted in 1795) in the last-mentioned ship, served in the West Indies as second in command, and had his share in many important transactions.

On his return to England, he became First Captain of the Channel Fleet under Admiral Lord Bridport; and at no period was this great protective force in more able hands. He was afterwards appointed Governor and Commander in Chief at Newfoundland; but, on Lord Nelson's return from the North Sea, he was thought worthy to fill the place of that distinguished Officer; and his conduct in this command, at a very critical period for our country, fully justified the choice that had been made of him. It gave force to our propositions for an accommodation with the Northern Powers; which taking place, Vice-Admiral Pole was, as a spontaneous mark of his Majesty's favour, created a Baronet of Great Britain, Aug. 18, 1801. During the short interval between that time and the conclusion of the Peace of Amiens, our Admiral had the command of a Squadron off Cadiz.

It has been the lot of but few Officers in his Majesty's Navy to pass through such a variety of service.—We have only to add of Sir Charles-Morice Pole, that while the constancy, integrity, and ability, displayed in his public capacity demand the appl. use of his country, the virtues of his private life, the urbanity of his manners, and the goodness of his heart, may be held up as worthy of general imitation.

JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

SIR,

As I am a constant reader of the European Magazine, and take a singular pleasure of the remarks of your vestiges, collected and recollected in your last for April, there is a mistake in the name of the clergyman in Hogarth's print of noon; his name was not Le Blond, but Blanc. He was upwards of fifty years pastor of l'Eglise de Leicester Fields, in Orange Court, and had apartments with two old ladies, at Mrs. Turmeau's, in Grafton Street, Soho. One Sunday as Mr. Robelou, who was reader at that church, (before Mr. Maffey,) complaining to Mr. Blanc of the fatigue of going up two pair of stairs, (for the vestry was over the gallery,) Mr. Blanc replied, "Qu'il y avoit cinquante ans qu'il avoit toujours monté au confiteoir, et qu'il n'avoit pas encore commencé de s'en plaindre." He was then fourscore, but almost blind.

Ruffel Street, Bloomsbury,
May 6th, 1805.

SAINT PAUL'S SCHOOL.

Anniversary, 1805.

THE recent speeches in honour of the Founder of this school, have led me to reflect (in consequence of my having been present at that celebration, 2d May, 1805,) on the probable good effects which might be produced by a well-written HISTORY of the school. Knight* and Jortin† would furnish a fund of materials; but Jortin treats of our school only incidentally, though largely; and Knight's performance is too antiquated, in form and style, to please a correct taste, and far too spiritless to rouse and animate in the degree it ought to do, the best feelings and the most generous affections of the reader. Let us consider what this ancient seminary would have to lay before us in it's details.

Having arisen with the dawn of the Reformation; being co-eval almost with the art of printing, (perhaps the immediate consequence of that wonderful invention;) and having been eminently auxiliary to the revival of letters, what subject could create a greater variety of profound reflections than

* Knight's Life of Colet, the Founder.
† Jortin's Life of Erasmus.

this INSTITUTION? Having produced such scholars as Milton, Leland, Camden, the good and venerable Bishop Cumberland, Charles Earl of Orrery, a distinguished wit and scholar in a family of wits and scholars, the pious and learned Nelson, with Halley and Cotes, inferior only to the immortal Newton, whose acknowledged co-adjutors they were: how truly interesting must that history be which would record the lives and celebrate the praises of this constellation of great men! What a field for *criticism, philosophy, and eloquence!* But above all, what a noble incitement to future generations of PAULINES! among whom it would undoubtedly tend to keep alive that bright and vigorous flame of EMULATION which the present learned and truly indefatigable High-Master* has so meritoriously, and with a zeal so admirable, excited among his PUPILS: of which the late delivery of speeches, (no less correct than animated,) gave most convincing testimony.

I assure myself, that by this suggestion some well qualified person, who owes his education to St. Paul's school, will be induced to undertake this pious office.

Much will depend upon the work's falling into proper hands; in that case encouragement and contributions would flow in from every quarter.

Towards the splendor and dignity of the work, much might be expected from the characteristic liberality of the Mercers' Company, patrons and visitors of the school, under whose faithful guardianship it has flourished for near three centuries.

PAULINUS.

REMARKS on the TITLE of ESQUIRE.

Supposed to be written by Dr. GOLDSMITH.

NOTWITHSTANDING many very rich farmers in Kent are called Yeomen,

* Dr. Roberts, now thirty-five years High-Master, and hitherto favoured with no church-preferment, having been overlooked, perhaps, amidst the croud of those learned and industrious clergymen, whose merits are more conspicuous. Yet I cannot help thinking it would be very honourable to those who hold the church-patronage in their hands, if the DAILY labour of thirty-five years in a PUBLIC SCHOOL should at last attract some benevolent regard!

men, this addition is almost totally disused every where, as being too low for the meanness of his Majesty's subjects. Every man or woman, whatever be their condition in life, is Mr. or Mrs., as every parent is a Papa or Mamma. And we are not now surprised, when passing by an alehouse, to hear one tell his neighbour, with a jug, Sir, the Gentleman in the woollen cap, or leather apron, drinks to you; but strange as it may appear, I am inclined to think, that in a few years we shall not have a Gentleman in the Kingdom, as every person, of whatever fortune or station, is laying in his claim to the addition of Esquire, even though he has not a better title to it than the Jack Ketch of the years 1745 and 1746.

If we consult the Herald's Office, we shall find very few that have a right to be of this order; but since this Office, like the Convocation, is of less authority than it used to be, we see any man sets up for an Esquire, as any man is a preacher that pleases. In the country, he that hunts with the neighbouring hounds, gets very drunk at the Quarter Sessions, and has acres enough of his own to qualify him to be one of the Quorum, if he could obtain his Majesty's *dedimus*, is undoubtedly an Esquire; but we find drinking and hunting, without the acres, is sufficient to constitute a country Squire, as long as he has no visible way of getting his own livelihood. Nay, his title does not forsake him, even in durance vile, but sticks as close to the unfortunate Squire, as Knighthood did of old to the vanquished Knight, whether confined in castle or dungeon. But should our Esquire have such a hatred for a grol, as to get his bread by the sweat of his brow, he would sink into his original ignobility; or, at the most, into a vulgar Gentleman.

In this metropolis, every Grocer that now sells sugar by the lump, who very lately retailed it out by the quarter, and has turned his single horse chaise into a chariot and pair, is called "our Squire" by all his servants; and even the Parson of Clapham or Hampstead, when asked at one o'clock on a Sunday, where he is going, will answer, to dine at Squire Plumb's the grocer, or Squire Remnant's the silk mercer. And, as a proof how fond a new Esquire is of his title, I was told the

the other day by the servant of a distiller in Southwark, that left off trade the last year with a hundred thousand pounds in his pocket, that his master turned off his butcher and baker a fortnight after he had retired from business, for not putting 'Squire instead of Mr. at the top of the bill, when it was sent in as usual on the Saturday; and it is wonderful with what indignation he opens a letter that is not directed to him as Esquire.

Before I take my leave, I cannot help expressing my wonder that every body seems so fond of being called an Esquire, whether they have any title, from descent, office, or fortune. It seems to be considered as a comfort under any misfortunes. We find the unlucky fellow, that loses a reckoning to each person at table, styled the Esquire of the company, that he may pay the bill with less reluctance; and if a man is so unfortunate as to be surrounded by half a score of female leeches at Vauxhall, he comforts himself with boasting to his companions next day, that he esquired some women on a party of pleasure the night before.

On RULING the ROAST.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, London, May 20, 1805.

I SHOULD be glad to be informed by some one of your intelligent correspondents, as near as may be of the epocha or date of the trite phrase of "Ruling the Roast"—whether it was before or after that of the song of "The Roast Beef of Old England?" and whether it is synonymous with "Pro Bono Publico," in design or not? and if so, whether the bifarious party, who have hitherto, for a number of years, chiefly affected to rule the roast in this kingdom, have ruled it for any good purpose of moral integrity, so as to render it more manifest, or engaging for universal esteem?

I should also be glad to know at whose instance the suppression of all public information concerning the drawing of our numerous state lotteries occurs, either by withholding the means of Patent Lists of Blanks and Prizes, or of the fortunate numbers only, as heretofore (the blanks having been yet longer excluded from any benefit)—why the numbers enti-

tled to the capital prizes are even not regularly published—and why the use of a pen or a pencil is denied to those who have access to witness the drawing of any of the numbers or tickets? I really must repeat, that it is matter of surprize to me, Mr. Editor, that all public information of this sort is suppressed, either as before mentioned, or in the newspapers, as likewise was usual in all or most of them till of late—as it was also to extract and regularly publish the dividends from the London Gazette.

I aver, Sir, that these suppressions are not symptoms of reform, but I do not believe they are attributable to the Society for the Suppression of Vice—however, I wish they would advert to these considerations, and endeavour to emancipate and restore the press to what it's motto should be, "Open to all Parties, and influenced by none"—then there might be hopes of reformation in all situations in time; otherwise, in my opinion, the attempt for ruling the roast, as it is called, will tend to the worst of purposes, by introducing improper principles to the royal councils, which may ultimately conduce to the ruin of the state.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

INQUISITOR.

NICAND. THER.

L. 185.

Σαρκί γὰρ οὐτέ τι δῆγμα φαίνεται, οὐτε
δυσλαδίε;

Οἶδος ἐπιφλέγεται* καμάτου δ' ἀπερ ὄλλυ-
ται ἀνὴρ,

* Ὑπνηλοι δ' ἐπὶ νῶκαρ ἀγχι βίοτοιο τελευτήν.

NICANDER is one of those neglected poets, whose remaining works are entitled to a more frequent reading, and a more correct edition. It was once Potter's intention, as appears from his preface to Lycophron, to have annexed Nicander to his edition of that poet: but the want of MSS, he tells us, and the interruptions of other business, diverted him from his purpose. Nicander was conversant with poetry and medicine; and cultivated both arts with more than ordinary

nary success. Of his numerous works (for Fabricius has enumerated many,) only two have reached us; his Theriaca and his Alexipharmaca. These are valuable remains. These are specimens, that deserved to be rescued from the ravages of time. They are singly sufficient to perpetuate their author's fame, and fix him in the foremost rank of didactic poets. In these poems entertainment is blended with instruction. The didactic parts are relieved and enlivened by the descriptive. What the different kinds of serpents are, their venom, and the effects of that venom on different parts of the human frame; by what antidotes the poison of serpents may be repelled, and how medicinal herbs may be prepared and applied; these are disquisitions, to which Nicander was led by his professional employments; and which he was anxious to communicate for his own and the public benefit through the pleasing vehicle of verse.

Our poet is respectfully mentioned by Dioscorides; who held him in deserved estimation for his medical talents. — *καλῶς δ' Νικάνδρος πεφάνηκε** — *καμάτου δ' ἄτερ ἄλλυται ἀνήρ.* Ther. de Asp. c. 17. That Virgil was an imitator of Nicander is no new discovery. Quintilian has told us thus much long ago. Virgil's and Nicander's serpents are compared together by Urinus, in his book on imitations. Heyne, in his learned and elaborate edition of Virgil, has pointed out several passages in Nicander, which the Roman poet was not reluctant to imitate. But the critique on Nicander, given by Scaliger in his Poetics, deserves to be inserted. It is a well drawn sketch; that delineates our poet's character with impartiality and precision. "Nicander verbis atque numeris accuratus. Vix invenias apud Græcos poetam politiorum. Magna ei cura, ne quid ineptum, aut ineptè dicat. Itaque nitidissimè suos describit serpentes; quo nitore, atque elegantia tantum acquisivit gloriae in Georgicis Mæto."

R.

LINCOLN'S INN HALL AND CHAPEL.

[WITH A VIEW.]

AMONG the many advantages which, in a very eminent degree, distinguish this kingdom, and form a part of that solid and rational system of refinement which is indigenious to it, is that UNIVERSITY for the study of our laws, that has, for ages, been erected in the metropolis.

Viewing the whole of this splendid national establishment as operating upon one general principle, and extending its pervading influence through every vein and artery of society, we can little wonder, considering that as in its foundations are combined reason, truth, and nature; so in its superstructures, the common and statute laws, every individual should find equal protection, or be liable to equal punishment.

Without attempting, at present, more minutely to discuss this subject, we shall only observe, that as we have stated the existence of a legal university, it will be necessary to direct the reader's attention to the annexed view, which is an accurate representation of some parts of the buildings of one of its Colleges, for so our Inns of Court may with propriety be termed.

It appears from the ancient writers upon the subject, that before the Norman Conquest all our lawyers were clergymen*, and perhaps all our clergy lawyers.

The first notice that we have of the Students of the Law being settled in certain Hostells, or Inns, which were thenceforth called INNS OF COURT, is about the time of King Edward the Ist, who, in the twentieth year

* As a later instance, it appears, that in the time of William the Conqueror, Algeric, Bishop of Chichester, was employed as a lawyer in the case of the controversy betwixt Lanfrank, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Odo, Earl of Kent—*Ut legum terræ sapientissimus qui ex præcepto regis, advenctus fuit in una quadriga, ad ipsas antiquas legum consuetudines discutiendas et edocendas*—*Ex textu Ross*—Altwin, Rector of Sutton, and Sacolus and Godwin, Monks of Abingdon, are especially noted at this period for their legal knowledge, though it is not stated that they rode in their chariots.

of his reign, appointed John Metingham, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the rest of his Fellow Justices, "to collect from every county *seven score* Attorneys, &c. to do *service* to his Court and subjects."

From this colony it is supposed that the Inns of Court were peopled. With respect to Lincoln's Inn, it rose upon the ruins of a noble mansion belonging to Ralph de Nevil, Bishop of Chichester, and Chancellor of England; after whose decease, Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, Constable of Chester, and Custos of England, built this Inn, in which he afterwards lodged, and where he died 1310.

In the time of Henry the VIIIth the Hall * was built; but although it was finished in the twenty-third year of his reign, the lanthorn thereon was not erected until the sixth of Edward the VIth †. It appears to have been repaired, 1625, 1652, and again in 1704 and 1706. The arms of Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, with Quincy and the Earl of Chester's coat, are still to be seen in the lead work, and other parts of the building.

The old Chapel, which was a part of the original structures, having gone much to decay, was, in the year 1612, 8th Jac., ordered to be pulled down, and a new one to be erected on its site. However, it appears that this order was not proceeded on until the 15th Jac., when a Committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Spencer and eight other Gentlemen, to consider what materials would be wanted, and whether Orford stone should, according to the workman's direction, be concluded on.

Inigo Jones, the King's Surveyor-General, having made the draught and model, estimated the expense of

the fabric at 2000l.; a part of which was, in the first instance, raised by subscription; but the lawyers being *rather tardy* in this respect, several orders of Council were made to bring them *to book*, which, it is to be presumed, in the end had the desired effect.

It has been said, that Jones, whose enthusiastic admiration of Grecian architecture is well known, could scarcely endure the task of labouring upon a Gothic fabric. He *pleaded* hard for his favourite stile; but the learned Benchers, (who in this instance, if we consider how ill any of the five Orders would have assimilated with the other buildings, had more taste than himself,) as might have been expected, *out-pleaded* him.

Reluctantly he begun; but as genius, however employed, is still genius, produced the present building, which was finished in the year 1623, and consecrated by the Bishop of London Ascension Day the same year.

While we direct the eye of the reader to the beauty of this edifice, it is but fair also to mark its defects, especially as they are less the defects of the architect than of the stile. It must occur to every one who views the print, that the arches of the ambulatory seem depressed, and as if sunk into the earth by the weight of the upper story. This is still more apparent in the interior colonade, which, until we were assured to the contrary, we thought was owing to the pavement having been raised. However, this certainly renders the piazza more like the inside of the catacombs, or a chain of caverns, than an ambulatory; and fitter for vaults for the dead, than walks for the living.

"Here's room for meditation e'en to madness!"

* This Hall, it appears, was built upon the site of the old one erected by Lacy, which was taken down the ninth of Henry the VIIIth. The present was the work of fourteen years.—*Ex Regis de Lincoln's Inn*, Vol. III, p. 2 b.

† The charges of this erection seem, even for that time, to have been very moderate, viz. for the carpenter's work and timber, 45 shillings—The smith's, for the vane, 8 shills—The gilding thereof, 11 shills—The plumber's work, £ 7 : 10 — and the glazier's work, 31 shills.

It is by no means necessary to mention, in this short description, the interior of this Chapel; yet we cannot avoid one observation, that its general effect is peculiarly striking and grand; arising, we conceive, from the twelve beautiful windows of painted glass, which, breaking the rays, diffuse that kind of solemnity around, that impresses upon the mind those ideas of awe and veneration which are so well calculated to compose the thoughts, and to turn our attention from the concerns of this world to matters of infinitely greater importance.

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

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND MORAL VIEW
OF ANCIENT AND MODERN LONDON.

WITH NOTES, &c.

Chapter I.

FEW studies afford a stronger, or more lasting, gratification to the human mind, than that which has for its object an endeavour to trace the rise, to luxuriate in the prosperity, and, where the vicissitudes warrant, as in many ancient instances, to lament the decline of those immense collections of human habitations, temples, churches, castles, gates, halls, &c. which are termed cities, because in that study all others are comprehended; so that it is impossible to enter into the local consideration of a magnificent metropolis, without adverting to the causes of its rise or of its decline, the variety of events dependent upon religion, government, commerce, the arts, the soil and situation, the air, fire, water; in fact, the whole philosophical system—contributing to operate upon the minds and bodies of its inhabitants, and to increase or diminish their pious and moral propensities; yet it is curious to reflect how little these circumstances have been attended to by our civic historians, who have, generally speaking, been contented with dry disquisitions branching into minute descriptions of *still life*, without attempting to draw any conclusion from premises sufficiently ample to have formed a canvas whereon they might have given a striking picture of the place and the people taken in a large and comprehensive point of view.

In the human, the animal, and the vegetable systems, we may trace a resemblance of the growth and declension of cities; as in these we may find the causes that agitate mankind and spread to empires.

The combinations of elements and passions, which operate to form and to vary existence; those changes and commotions which, dispersed over the whole face of nature, and extended to all extent, are in cities, from local collision and moral connexion, drawn, as it may be said, into a focus; consequently they are more frequently productive of alterations and events than when diffused over a sphere of greater

circumference; therefore civic history becomes peculiarly interesting, because, as has been observed, it seems to be the epitome of, or rather the germe which branches into, the history of mankind.

Of all the cities which have, or do still adorn the world, there is no one that is of so much importance, or that so peculiarly claims the attention and admiration of the inhabitants of this quarter of it, as this which we are about to contemplate.

London, considered as the emporium of commerce, has arrived at a height of opulence to which, from the nature of their situation and government, it was absolutely impossible for any of the cities of the ancient world to have attained, and which it is not very probable that any of the modern will very speedily reach. Its extent will be noticed in a subsequent part of this work.

If in its exact symmetry its plan does not strike with those rectangular beauties which that of Babylon exhibits, it must at the same time be allowed, that it is free from that perspective dullness which a repetition of architectural symmetry is sure to create; and if in the polite arts (that of sculpture, for instance,) it is inferior to Athens, and in painting to Rome even a few centuries back, in the useful it is most eminently superior.

A comparison of our manufactures upon which the comfort of life and the commerce of this great metropolis depend, with those vestiges that have come down to us from some of the cities I have mentioned, would show, that where we have in these instances borrowed from the ancients, we have improved so exceedingly upon their fabrics, as to deserve to be considered the inventors*.

This

* Perhaps of mechanical improvement contributing to the health of society and the comfort of life, there are no instances stronger than those derived from our POTTERIES, which, from a few slight hints collected from the ruins of antiquity, have, under the guidance of taste and genius, aided by the operation of unremitting industry, branched into such an infinite variety of forms, some ornamental, but the greater part of them so pre-eminently useful as to become a most

This comparison might easily be extended to every circumstance, and elucidated by an infinite variety of examples, through the whole of the philosophical and artificial systems, but that this inquiry is by no means necessary to, or consistent with, the plan of this work; the object of which is, as the title specifies, to compare London with itself; or, in other words, to endeavour, for the purposes of historical and moral disquisition, to draw a parallel betwixt the ancient and modern state of the metropolis, in order to show how from the exertions of ingenuity and industry, bursting through all political restraints, till aided and operated upon by a purer system, are derived all the advantages of a combination of opulence with elegance.

Neither is it necessary (were it in this instance possible) to recur to the first founder of the City of London: but indeed of him we learn nothing, from the visionary conjectures of ancient writers, that can with the smallest degree of certainty be relied on. All cities that have grown and accumulated by slow degrees have, in their original foundation, been enveloped in the clouds of obscurity or the mystery of fable. In this respect we only rest on secure ground, where, like Alexan-

dria and Rome in ancient, and Peterfburg in modern times, there has been an intention in some person to immortalize his own name by identifying it with that of an immense collection of buildings that he had caused to be erected, and which he had drawn forth myriads of his followers to inhabit.

To attempt, therefore, to derive the first foundation of London from Brute, the second nephew of Æneas *, seems as absurd as it would be to conjecture, from its present flourishing state, that an auspicious planet † presided at that period, because this has already been the theme of those writers who, wanting materials to erect a fabric upon the firm basis of truth, have, from the impulse of genius, suffered their imaginations to wander into the extravagant wilds of fiction. Here, passing over its intermediate state, I shall only observe, that Tacitus, who wrote in the time of Vespasian, has traced the buildings of Rome by their destruction, and who, knowing both that metropolis and London, has stated that the latter, though *then* not dignified with the name of a colony, which he perhaps meant applied only to the whole Island, was a place famous for the number of its merchants and for its trade ‡; and Ammianus Marcellinus, who lived

most important source of general commerce and national traffic. To detail the advantages accruing from these potteries, (which, I am willing to concede, were of Roman original,) would be superfluous, as they are so generally obvious; but there are two which their productions have greatly tended to the promotion of, namely, cleanliness, and its concomitant, health, to which it may be proper slightly to allude:

In former times, it may be observed that there was attached to all great societies, and all great families, a domestic, called a *Pannier Man*, whose duty it was, among other things, to scrape and clean the trenchers. How the porous wood, which had imbibed a variety of qualities from various kinds of food, could ever be perfectly purified, it is not necessary now to inquire. It was still worse when it became the fashion among the middle and lower ranks of the people to eat off pewter. The acids, I should conceive, acting upon the metal in this case, rendered their food, in many instances, highly deleterious.

* Abnepos.

† Nothing has been more common than to assign the foundation of cities to extraordinary, and sometimes supernatural, causes. When the horse's head was discovered in digging the foundations of Carthage, (*Virg. Æn. l. 1, v. 447.*) there is no doubt but that the finding of this *omen* facilitated the building of the city. The owl had, perhaps, as great an effect upon the erection of Athens. Troy was said to have arisen from the efforts of divine architects. The Heathen deities, who certainly were, from their situation, the *best surveyors*, as from other circumstances they were the *cheapest*, are supposed to have had a hand in the building of most of the cities of high antiquity.

Paris, it is well known, had originally a *ship* for its symbol, derived from its tutelary Goddess Isis, who was adored even among the *Suevi* under the figure of a ship. (*Lactant. Apul. Tacitus de Moribus Germ. ch. 9.*)

‡ *Ann. lib. 14.*

about

about three centuries after, calls it an *ancient town*.

That London was, under the Romans, a flourishing city, there is no doubt. Colonization was one great cause of the ruin of that gigantic Empire, which, like Briareus, extended *its arms* in every direction, until, gathering strength, they revolted against the body from which they derived their existence.

This, though an observation that applies generally to other colonies, certainly does not include that established in Britain. The inhabitants of London, when they reluctantly parted with the Romans about the year of our Lord 434, had the good sense to be conscious of the advantages which they had for a long series of years enjoyed under their protection, and to endeavour, though without effect, to continue the establishments that they had formed, and to avail themselves of those arts and sciences that they had introduced.

Much conjecture has been hazarded respecting the situation of London antecedent to, and in the time of, the Romans; and from the circumstance of many antiquities of their manufacture and fabric having been found in places adjacent to it, which are even now fields*, it has been stated, that the

buildings of the metropolis, like the learning of the world, arose first in the

ably dispersed these vestiges to a considerable extent, it increases the difficulty. With respect to this metropolis. One of these subordinate stations of the Romans was at Charing-cross, as has been conjectured from a great quantity of stones, resembling coarse marble of a grey colour, having been found there. These were given by Sir Joseph Williamson to the Museum, Gresham College. A piece of tessellated pavement was found deep under the ground near St. Andrew's, Holborn. In digging the foundation of St. Paul's Cathedral, a great number of Roman sacrificing vessels, of divers shapes and sizes, were discovered, on many of which the potter's name was stamped at bottom. This induced Dr. W. to conjecture, that upon this spot had formerly stood the Temple of Diana; though, as among these vestiges a potter's kiln was also discovered, it is to the full as probable that a manufactory of this sort of articles was there established, upon the *then* western skirt of the metropolis. With respect to the skulls of oxen, &c. which were found at the south end of the church, it adds nothing to the weight of the conjecture. When Holywell Mount was formerly levelled, and Whitechapel Mount recently opened, a number of animal skulls, and some human bones, were found; also the horns and hoofs of oxen, rams, &c., broken platters and bowls, which an antiquary, if he had chosen, might have termed *Patera*, but that these things abound at the edge of a metropolis. A tessellated pavement was found under Bush-lane, Cannon-street, part of which was given to the repository, Gresham College, by Mr. Hook. In Goodman's-fields it is conjectured there was a Roman cemetery, from the circumstance of there being discovered, in digging the foundations of the *new buildings* 1678, a vast number of vases, urns, and other Roman vessels and utensils, some of which had bones and ashes in them; also brass and silver coins, &c.; and an urn of copper enamelled in various colours. The same kind of antiquities were found under Kent-street, where was also found a bust of Janus in stone. Some of those vessels were likewise discovered at Peckham. Under the wall near Bishopsgate Within was found a *Patera*, a *Simulcus*,

* Of the Roman vestiges discovered in and about London Dr. Woodward made a large collection, with a view to ascertain the precise situation of the ancient city: but though he, and many men of superior talents and learning, have been engaged in the same inquiry, it does not appear to have been attended with the desired success, although most of them, particularly the Doctor, had opportunities of inspecting the general excavation that occurred after the great fire. That Roman utensils, &c. have been found in every part of the city and suburbs is certain; but that the ancient situation and size of the metropolis are to be correctly ascertained from those, is still very doubtful. The foundation of the original walls, if they could have been accurately traced, would have been a much surer criterion; yet still (as will be subsequently noticed) as it was the custom of those people to have buildings of various descriptions at short distances from their principal cities, which, as they fell to ruin, unquestion-

the East, and by slow degrees extended to the West. One circumstance seems to favour this opinion. It is upon record, that in the time of Richard the Ist, 1190, William Longchamp caused a great part of the City wall, called the Postern, (which it will be shown hereafter was of Roman workmanship, and which extended from the

a very beautiful *Lachrymatory*, copper rings, a *Fibula*, and a coin of Antoninus Pius. Vestiges of aqueducts have been discovered near St. Paul's, and in Halliday-yard, Creed-lane. In Spital-fields, also, in the ruins of the priory of St. Mary Spital, Roman vessels, &c. were discovered. Anno 1716, in digging the foundations of the new church of St. Mary Woolnoth, was found a great number of antique vestiges of the above description, with a tessellated pavement, the remains of an aqueduct, medals, and pieces of metal. Conjecture, always busy upon such subjects, has deemed this place to have been occupied by a pottery, and the Temple of Concord, which the Roman historians state to have been in Trinobantium. These sherds were in such vast quantities, and the Citizens seem to have paid so little respect to antiquity, that cart-loads of them were carried away to mend the roads in St. George's-fields. The very beautiful piece of tessellated pavement, the most perfect specimen of the ancient Mosaic in this kingdom, which was lately discovered at a great depth under Leadenhall-street, near the East India-house, which is, from the manner of its execution, the most curious of any, very properly closes this list, which might have been much enlarged, were further proofs of Roman buildings stretching eastward far beyond the limits of the City walls, and including within the municipality some adjacent villages, in any degree necessary.

postern gate of the Tower on the North side of Tower-hill,) to be broken down. "From which," Lord Coke saith, "is to be understood, that the ancient wall of London, the mention of which yet appeareth, extended through the Tower*."

Though it is certain that London was not, in the time of Julius Cæsar, so considerable a city as Verulamium, which was erected into a municipal or colony, yet it is equally certain that it was much superior to many places that the Britons had generally honoured with that appellation, which were, indeed, nothing more than small collections of huts erected in woods, thatched with reeds or the branches of trees, and fenced with ditches, to defend them against the incursions of their enemies. Still it is manifest, from the conduct of Cæsar, that he neither thought the Trinobantes such despicable enemies, nor so poor, as many are inclined to believe; because, in the first instance, he more than once retreated from them; and in the second, when he had in some degree conquered, he imposed upon them a tribute; which though not paid, or perhaps demanded, for more than twenty years, plainly indicates, that at the time he laid it they had, in his opinion, some taxable property.

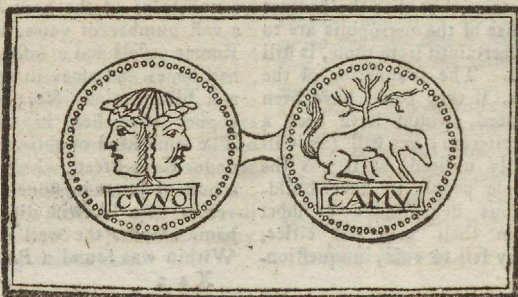
This idea of British opulence was still further evinced, when, under the auspices of Cunobelinus a mint was erected in Camelodunum † for a coinage appropriated to this particular purpose ‡.

The

* Coke Inst. p. 4.

† Whether Colchester or Malden, in Essex, is not yet settled; though I think the balance of opinion is in favour of the latter.

‡ Camden, p. 109.—When this mint began



The Romans having, in consequence of numerous expeditions, obtained a

began its operations, the first coin that was struck there, which was to be used as tribute-money, was this of Cunobelinus, who lived in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. The double-faced Janus is said to have been impressed upon this coin, to indicate that Britain had become in a small degree refined from the barbarism in which it was found by the first Romans; Janus being celebrated (for what reason, except a very ludicrous one, it is impossible to guess,) for being the emblem of the transition of mankind from ferocity to politeness. He was also esteemed by them as a *founder*, he having built *Janiculum*, where he was buried; which small town afterwards formed a part of Rome identified by *Pons Janiculus*, a bridge over the Tyber, leading to Pompey's Theatre.

It is but fair to observe, that among antiquaries doubts have arisen with respect to this coin, as exhibiting the head of Janus; and it has been stated, that as the faces are female, and those of the god assumed the resemblance of an old and a young man, they were supposed to be the portraits of the wives, sisters, or daughters, of Cunobeline. To this, without diving very deep into heathen mythology, it may be answered, that the idea is evidently Roman; and if so, was as certainly taken from the bust or statue of the God which was in his Temple, and from which thousands of models were formed in pottery for *Lares*, which probably the Romans turned as the seasons or the circumstances of the times changed from war to peace. Janus too was considered as the patron of bankers, consequently merchants; and the street which the former inhabited in Rome took his name. It was in three divisions. Horace has recognized the first and the last, *lib. 1, ep. 1.*

—“*Hæc Janus summus ab imo Perdocet.*”

With respect to the faces on this coin, they are so indifferently executed, that it is not very easy to determine their gender; but if they had belonged to the family of the Monarch, it is most likely that the coin would have exhibited a double profile, or that the faces would have looked at each other; of both which modes of representation there are instances, upon the Triumvirate medals, and upon many seals still more ancient.

firm settlement in Britain, *Camelodunum* was, in the reign of Claudius, erected into a military, and London into a trading colony*; and from this circumstance the rise of the City to that height of opulence which it now possesses is to be dated.

Those people, who had, by means in which, generally speaking, they displayed more courage than morality, become masters of great part of the world, who had, in the ample range of their wide-extended conquests, stretched the boundaries of their Empire, until they reached to Mesopotamia in the East, the Rhine and Danube in the North, Mauritania in the South, and Britain in the West†; who had erected a domination, alarming lest it should ever find a parallel; who had, with the keenest eyes and the most scrutinizing attention, examined every country that they had subjugated with a view ostensibly to civilization, but in reality to make it productive to IMPERIAL ROME. Those people, I must repeat, had not, after all their toil and hazard, found in any place which they had explored, those requisites whereon to erect a commercial system, a system much wanted in the Roman Empire, and from which they had to hope such immense advantages, without the dread of rivalry, as in Britain.

Carthage had fallen! The free states of Greece, never eminently commercial, were now in a state of subjection, which gave to the Romans an opportunity to transplant their arts and artists into their own metropolis, and to attract, or rather to drag, into that vortex every specimen of taste and genius which was portable, and which they knew, as their mode of civilization spread, would really attract the inhabitants of other countries, and become (as has been most absolutely proved, in spite of barbaric dilapidations and the various changes of the political, religious, and moral systems, and rising above all the convulsions of empire,) a source of wealth to Rome.

But although men of elevated minds and excursive imaginations will instantly discover, and readily appreciate, the

* Ostorius Scapula, Governor. Tacitus Ann. lib. 12. et Vit. Agric. Aulus, Plautius, and Vespasian, Lieutenants.

† Aurelius Victor de Cesaribus in *Ca. ligula.*

prospective advantages to arise from the effusions of genius, they still as readily discover, that upon the mere effusions of genius, however sublime, however celebrated, no people upon earth could entirely exist, any more than a company shut up in a magnificent museum, insulated from society, and deprived of the common necessaries of life. It was therefore the policy of the Romans, (while they concentrated in their city the arsenal and museum of the world, while they possessed all that could inflame and gratify curiosity,) to extend to their colonies a portion of civilization sufficient to impress their distant subjects with a proper respect for their Imperial mistress. Thus, while from the seeds of science, which they widely scattered among these subjects, they engendered curiosity, which led them to inquire, ingenuity to produce, and commerce, which induced them to transmit those subordinate arts, manufactures, and products, that afforded to Rome the means to support her Civic dignity, they gave rise to the whole system of European refinement, which has operated by degrees more gradual, or more speedily progressive, according to the nature of the government into which it was infused.

LETTERS *from the Earl of CHESTERFIELD and Lord LYTTTELTON to Mrs. JANE MARSHALL* *.

No. I.

MADAM,

YOU do me a great deal too much honour, in supposing me either a competent judge or an useful patron of polite literature. From an inordinate deafness, and various infirmities that attend old age, I have been out of the world these two and twenty years: I have almost forgot it, and am quite forgotten by it.

If the managers of our two theatres here had had half the pleasure in reading your comedy that it gave me, they would gladly have accepted and acted it: but they are to be considered as tradesmen, who deal in plays for profit, and who will purchase no goods but

such as they think they can retail with advantage; of which they pretend to be, and perhaps are, the best judges, from long knowledge of the taste of the public; which taste is of late years so vitiated, that musical nonsense triumphs over dramatic sense. Wherever fate may attend your Comedy, you may justly have the satisfaction of knowing, that the dialogue, the sentiment, and the moral of it, do honour to a young and virgin muse.

I am, with the greatest esteem, Madam, your most obedient humble servant,

July 16, 1770.

CHESTERFIELD.

No. II.

MADAM,

I should not have delayed so long to return you my thanks for the honour you have done me in letting me see your Play, if it had come to my hands as soon as the letter which informed me that I should be favoured with it from you; but I did not receive it till the end of last week.

As you desire me to give you my judgment upon it, I can very sincerely tell you, that I think the plot interesting, the characters strongly marked, and the dialogue lively and witty, though not without faults. But experience has shown me, that to judge what will do for the stage, and succeed well in the acting, Mr. Garrick's opinion is far superior to mine: nor can I take on myself to recommend any play to him or Mr. Colman, even if it were written by the best friend I have. Pardon me therefore, Madam, for referring you to them, and particularly to Mr. Garrick; from whose decisions in these matters there can, I think, be no appeal. If I myself were to write a play, I would leave it entirely to his determination whether it should be brought on the stage or not. Permit me to assure you of my very grateful sense of the favourable opinion you do me the honour to express of me, and of the high esteem and regard with which I am, Madam, your most obedient humble servant,

Hagley, Sept. 20, 1770. LYTTTELTON.

No. III.

MADAM,

I was at your door this morning, to express my concern at a letter I wrote you on the 30th of January in answer to yours, and which should have come

to

* Author of "Clarinda Cathcart," "Alicia Montague," "Sir Harry Gaylove, a Comedy," and "A Series of Letters," in 2 vols.

to you by the penny post. Having miscarried, the contents of it were to tell you that I have not the least acquaintance with Mr Foote. I cannot think of talking to him on the subject you mentioned, but take the liberty to advise you, as the best part for your service, to leave him perfectly master of your play; with this caution alone, that he shall put nothing into it which it would be unbecoming your sex to write: and to secure the performance of that necessary stipulation, let you see the alterations he proposes to make before he brings it on. I have only to add, that I am sorry for the uneasiness you have suffered by the unlucky miscarriage of my answer to your letter; that I heartily wish you success; and that I am, with the highest esteem, Madam, your most obedient humble servant,

Feb. 3, 1771. LYTTTELTON.

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No. IV. *

MADAM,

On considering the question you do me the honour to put to me, my answer is this: If you write for fame, go on; if for money, desist, unless the Dutchess of Northumberland or Lord Cheltenham will enable you to bear the expence of continuing the paper till it becomes so well known as to support itself. This they surely could do without any inconvenience to their opulent fortunes: and this I would do, if I were in their circumstances, with great pleasure.

Instead of sending you this letter, I would have waited upon you; but some indisposition confines me at home this morning; and to-morrow I am engaged to go out of town. I am, with sincere admiration of your talents and sentiments, Madam, your most obedient and most humble servant,

LYTTTELTON.

Hill-street, Jan. 13, 1771.

* In return to a letter wherein the Author asked his Lordship's advice, whether she should continue the publication of the periodical paper before mentioned, the sale not answering her expectations; and at the same time as she had been told that these publications seldom answered at first, she was unwilling to drop it, yet afraid to go on without farther advice?

ACCOUNT of the QUEEN'S HOUSE in ST. JAMES'S PARK.

NEAR the site of this edifice, now appropriated to the residence of the Royal Family, formerly stood Arlington House and Gardens, which were purchased by John Duke of Buckingham, who erected the building the principal part of which is still standing. From him it derived the name it has yet hardly lost of BUCKINGHAM HOUSE. On his death, in 1720, it came into the possession of his widow, who resided in it as long as she lived; after which it became the property of Sir Charles Sheffield, from whom it was purchased for, and settled on, her present Majesty of Great Britain.

In the works of the Duke of Buckingham is a description of the house by his Grace, in a letter to the Duke of Shrewsbury*, admirably parodied by Pope in a letter (See his Works, Vol. VIII, Warburton's edition,) to the Duke. In what particulars it is altered or improved may be seen in the following account of its present state:—

The Hall of Entrance is upon a scale suitable to the dignity and spaciousness of the dwelling, which is so amply stored with the finest paintings, that the walls of even this apartment are covered with them. Views of cities in Italy, especially those by Canaletti, prevail here. The pavement is of white and dark-coloured marble. Three very large and superb lanterns, in the fashion of forty or fifty years since, hang from the ceiling. Eight lamps in glasses are placed on carved pedestals very well painted in imitation of bronze. The story of Æneas and Dido covers the walls of the stair-case.

On the landing-place of the chief floor, without any anti-room, opens the door of what is called the *Japan Room*, in which their Majesties and the Princesses breakfast. Here are the comforts of a family room with the grandeur and some of the ornaments of a palace. Three large paintings occupy three of the compartments, and with several others leave not much place for the curious *Japan* lining, from which the room takes its name. Vandyke is the favourite master here; and, perhaps, it is not too much to call these three lofty pictures his best works. That

* See also "London and its Environs," Vol. II.

nearest

nearest the fire-place represents Charles I, Henrietta Maria, and their family, all in whole length. The next is the portrait of Charles I, on horseback, with a page on foot. The third is the Duke of Alva, on horseback. A time-piece occupies the centre of a beautiful marble chimney-piece. The curtains are velvet, painted by the Princess Elizabeth in shades of brown and maroon, in imitation of cut velvet. Here the elegance of the furniture ends. The tables and chairs are of a very plain and old fashion. The cold and hard-rubbed floor is without a carpet; a luxury of which his Majesty deprives himself in almost every apartment, from the opinion that carpets and other means of great warmth are injurious to health. Many of his subjects would find this deficiency very lamentable, if they were to pass a day at Buckingham House. A piano forte is on one side of the room; a large organ completely fills up a compartment by the fire-place. Several little stands of the height of a table, to hold a breakfast-cup or a work-bag, are placed in the corners.

From this apartment extends a suite of rooms along the whole back front of the house, all nearly covered with the finest pictures, which have, however, been so often described, that we shall not notice them individually. Rubens, Vandyke, and Claude, are the chief masters. In every room the encouragement given by his Majesty to ingenious constructors of time-pieces is apparent, and the King's fondness for their art may be well accounted for by his known punctuality; in which, probably, none of his servants or subjects ever equalled him. We do not recollect that there is one room without a clock; certainly several have two or three. There are, at least, fifty in the house, all constantly wound up, according to their periods, by a trusty servant, and all in such correctness, that a difference of *half a minute* cannot be found amongst them. Weather glasses of different sizes and constructions also occur frequently, and their *indices* correspond almost as well as the hands of the clocks.

On this Western side of the House are the King's and Queen's *Warm Rooms*; apartments so called because they have the distinction of carpets, of which there are only four in the whole house, though not less than twenty of the rooms are in frequent

use by the Royal Family; the others are in the Dining-room and the Queen's Bed-room, but none of these completely over the floor. The furniture of this suite of apartments is otherwise extremely remarkable, and for the very qualities opposite to those that might be expected. Instead of being magnificent, elegant, or fashionable, it is of the very plainest form into which good materials can be worked; and even the materials are not always so conspicuously good, seldom so beautiful, as would be required in the houses of many opulent individuals. And yet, though old enough to be far out of any late taste, it bears no stamp of a venerable antiquity. The damask of the curtains and chairs is much faded; the mahogany of the latter is not beautiful; it is even so dull, that it much resembles walnut; and the latter are made with curving legs and clump, or rather knob, feet, not well carved. The tables are of a similar fashion. Several old and very plain *armoires* and *escrutoires* encumber the rooms. The appearance of the whole is very striking to a visitor, if he has been inspecting any of the magnificent dwellings, called the *Shew Houses*, of our opulent Nobility, and has had his eye accustomed to gold mouldings, satin-lined compartments, stately mirrors, and vivid carpets. It would indeed be a lesson to the extravagance of the age to see this house. Amidst the utmost abundance of things justly valuable, of gratifications for an intelligent mind and a solid taste, of Books, pictures, maps, and instruments, purchased with a liberality truly Royal, the KING OF GREAT BRITAIN and his numerous family, scarcely more elevated in rank than in their accomplishments, content themselves with such other furniture in their more domestic apartments as many an opulent tradesman would certainly not envy. Now that solid value and real use in matters of this sort are despised, and nothing valued but show and fashion, for the sake of which fortunes are wasted and convenience sacrificed, it may be beneficial to many individuals to see, or at least to know, how much more easily their SOVEREIGN is satisfied.

The next room of the principal floor remaining to be noticed is the *Saloon*, which occupies great part of the chief front, and is lighted by the windows both of this and the upper story. The dimensions

dimensions are forty-six feet by thirty-seven, with about thirty-six for the height. Of this noble apartment the lining is white and gold. Eight oval mirrors, of about nine feet by six, occupy eight of the compartments. Twelve superb stands of white and gold for lustres are placed round the room. Three chandeliers depend from the vaulted ceiling. Above all the compartments, on a line with the space between the upper and lower windows, runs a border of fancy figures exquisitely painted in chiaro scuro by Rebecca; and above this, in several divisions, small allegorical pieces, characterising the Sciences and the Arts, by the same master. Here the relief is so strong, that they might be mistaken for carving, and, we believe, they should be said to be painted in imitation of sculpture.

But what especially distinguishes this room are the beautiful performances of the Princess Elizabeth. Eight large sofas and four and twenty chairs are covered with white velvet, painted by her Royal Highness in festoons and bouquets of roses, so exquisitely drawn, that they may be considered as pictures, and yet with such a relief, partly given by the velvet and partly by her art, that they seem to be embossed upon it. The frame work of the sofas and chairs is white and gold; so is that of the pier tables, the tops of which are of velvet let into the frame, painted in the same pattern by her Royal Highness. After this enumeration of her labours, it will scarcely be believed, that the lofty window-curtains, which are of the same materials, are also painted in this manner by the same *Amateur Artist*, as well as the facing of the fire-screens. When company are received in this room, the floor is crayoned to resemble a carpet with similar festoons and bouquets.

Furniture so truly valuable as a performance of art cannot be used with too much care, and scarcely at all without anxiety. We know not whether the chairs are ever sitten upon; but there are here, as in most rooms so beautifully filled, a second set of ordinary chairs standing before the others. The sofas and chairs are in general preserved by a double covering, first of flannel and then of linen. The curtains are not put up but when the room is used.

The chimney-piece in this apartment is another *chef d'œuvre* of art. It is marble of the purest and most transparent whiteness, sculptured by Bacon. Some of the chiseling at the sides has a *filiagree* delicacy, like that of lace-work, and a lightness, as if it were of feathers. Under a time-piece, which forms the centre, is the following motto:—

*Quæ lenta accedit, quam velox præterit
Hora!*

Their Majesties' Bed-room, called the Queen's, is also on this side of the house. It is a deep apartment, with two windows, fronting the Mall. The bed is of crimson damask. The part occupied by it is divided from the rest of the room by Corinthian pillars, but there are no rails, as in State bedrooms. All the furniture is old. On the right hand of the bed is a portrait of the Queen's father, and there are two of her Majesty's mother in other parts of the room, as well as one of her brother, in white regimentals; all by a foreign artist; not good paintings, but apparently very strong likenesses. Here also are portraits of Dr. Hurd, the Bishop of Worcester, and of Mrs. Delany. One of the Princess Royal, when an infant, is near that of the Queen's father, and that of the Duke of York is over the chimney. There are constantly in this room seven small time-pieces and two watches in cases. The top of a small table is inlaid with an Indian ink drawing by the Princess of Wales. Perhaps we may be pardoned for adding, that the Queen has here a small box spinning-wheel, and that a *thatched cottage*, bought by the Princess Elizabeth for the Princess Charlotte of Wales, is kept in this apartment for the amusement of the Royal grand-daughter.

Adjoining this room is a small one, beautifully furnished, in which the Queen and Princesses frequently pass some hours at a working table, and where such letters and papers are put as are specially directed for her Majesty. The chairs are of the Queen's own work in worsted. The walls are covered with portraits of the Princes and Princesses by Gainsborough.

EULOGIUM on a FAVOURITE.

Quis talia——
——temperet à lacrymis ?

ON the morning of the 31st of January [], a beautiful female, of exquisite delicacy and merit, departed this life, after an irksome illness of five months, which she bore with uncommon patience and fortitude: her gentleness of disposition, sweetness of temper, and goodness of heart, which were all conspicuous in her honest and complacent countenance, could only be equalled by her constancy and fidelity: and these last exceed all description;—for cleanliness throughout her whole life (a virtue next to godliness) she was not to be excelled:—she was always remarkably neat and decent in herself, and therefore was ever averse to seeing any person in rags:—a falsehood she disdained, inasmuch that it may truly be said of her, she never expressed one from her birth even to her death; and she never uttered a sentiment, either by sly innuendo or otherways, that had the least tendency to defame or circumvent any person whatsoever; so that if at any time she heard either detraction or scandal spoken, as a proof of her detestation thereof she always observed an inflexible silence:—she had a heart incapable of deceit, and a mind superior to that low selfish cunning which, with the undiscerning as well as the vulgar, passes for good sense and solid understanding:—she was ever courteous and kind, and to those particularly who showed her any favour; and for gratitude to her friends, whom she could readily distinguish, I fear, in this degenerate age, she is not to be equalled.—Early in life she had a husband, who having forsaken her, for *he* was of a rambling disposition, she lived single and in retirement ever after:—her strict virtue could only be equalled by her rigid modesty, which was so great, that an indecent word, or an expression “*de double entendre*,” never departed from her lips; and she was always remarkably reserved to strangers:—she has left no issue, which causes her departure to be the more regretted:—far from being avaricious or vain, she despised riches and worldly pomp:—she was ever cheerful and agreeable, without being talkative; yet did not her taciturnity proceed from a deficiency of ideas, of which, in my judgment, after above twelve years’

knowledge of her, she had an admirable portion:—she always expressed a fondness for travelling, when she could be accompanied, not else, by those she loved best; but her last journey, which was above 560 miles from her place of residence in England, proved fatal to her, partly for the following reason, that although she was far from being superannuated, yet was she well advanced in years.—She was so fond of society, that though she was not displeased to be alone, yet she generally preferred being in company, and always expressed regret at the departure of visitors: she liked not the conversation of servants, and was never so happy as when in an apartment with her intimate friends, whom she distinguished from all others by the most sensible marks of affection:—she was no epicure either in eating or drinking, for she lived almost entirely upon plain and white meats, and pure element was her constant beverage:—in all affairs of life, the precept, “Take no thought for to-morrow *,” appeared to be an established maxim with her.—She loved air and exercise, which she took in moderation; and though she was an enemy to most kinds of empty noise, yet she delighted exceedingly in the sound of a gun, which seemed to denote her of martial descent.—Politics she never meddled with, nor ever exercised her mind in matters that were too high for her: as to religion, though she was not of the Church of England, yet was she no enemy to it; Calvinism she was a stranger to; and Popery she was not at all inclined to, (on account of numberless absurdities, as well as inconsistencies, and) because it is out of fashion; but, whatever her principles were, it would be unfair to investigate them now, as she is no more: this, however, I can venture to assert, she had a heart fraught with sterling benevolence to all mankind, without taking the trouble to make inquiries upon a subject which individually only concerned themselves.—Our heroine had, with a pair of as fine eyes as ever shone in a human head, more real admirers than half the women of the British Empire; and had two steady friends (all she coveted) throughout life: indeed, she may justly be said to have had three, for her maid-servant

* “Quid sit futurum cras, fuge querere.”
approved

approved herself such, with unceasing affection, doing to the utmost every humane and friendly office for her, when she could not help herself, even to her last moments; so that it may truly be said of the deceased, that she was

“ Lov'd, lik'd, lamented by the friends
the lov'd.”

To conclude: Such was the life, and such the virtues, of innocent and faithful PHILLIS, who died in the fourteenth year of her age, which, according to a nice calculation, may be equal to that of man in the fifth year after his climacteric. She was decently interred in a secret place, upwards of four feet under ground, her remains being laid upon her long enjoyed feather-bed, wrapped up in her swan's-skin counterpane, and enclosed within a neat wooden shell.

Thus Phillis fell;—to all that knew her dear,

She justly claim'd the tributary tear;
Soft was her coat as down, and smooth as silk,

A few red spots excepted,—white as milk;
The fairest she, of all the faithful kind,
Where beauty shone with native sweetness join'd;

Just was her conduct, all her actions right,

Sincere and faithful, courteous and polite;
Full thirteen years she liv'd in perfect ease,

Blest with a form, and ev'ry art to please:

Who never fail'd, on each revolving day,
To show her joy, and grateful homage pay;

The loss of so great worth let's now deplore,

Since PHILLIS, lovely PHILLIS, is no more!

Reader; whoever thou art, be not ashamed to imitate the virtues of this truly amiable, this admirable miracle of nature!

HUMANE SOCIETY.

The METHOD which Dr. HAWES recommends for RESTORING to LIFE the APPARENTLY DEAD.

THE greatest exertions should be used to take out the body before the elapse of one hour, and the resuscitative process immediately to be employed.

CAUTIONS.

Bodies taken out of the Thames, Ponds, &c.

1. Never to be held up by the heels.
2. Not to be rolled on casks, or other rough usage.
3. Avoid the use of salt in all cases of apparent death.

WHAT THOU DOEST—DO QUICKLY.

THE DROWNED.

1.—Convey carefully the body, with the head raised, to the nearest convenient house.

2.—Strip, and dry the body;—Clean the mouth and nostrils.

3.—YOUNG CHILDREN between two persons in a warm bed.

4.—AN ADULT.—Lay the body on a blanket or bed, and in cold weather near the fire.—In the warm season, air should be freely admitted.

5.—It is to be gently rubbed with flannel, sprinkled with spirits; and a heated warming pan, covered, lightly moved over the back and spine.

6.—TO RESTORE BREATHING—Introduce the pipe of a pair of bellows (when no apparatus at hand) into one nostril; close the mouth and the other nostril; then inflate the lungs, till the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nostrils must then be let free: repeat this process till LIFE appears.

7.—TOBACCO-SMOKE is to be thrown gently up the fundament, with a proper instrument,—or the bowl of a pipe covered, so as to defend the mouth of the assistant.

8.—The BREAST to be fomented with hot spirits,—if no signs of life appear, the WARM BATH:—or hot bricks, &c. applied to the palms of the hands and soles of the feet.

9.—ELECTRICITY early employed by a MEDICAL ASSISTANT.

INTENSE COLD.

Rub the body with snow, ice, or cold water.—Restore warmth, &c. by slow degrees, and, after some time, if necessary, the plans to be employed for the resuscitation of drowned persons.

SUSPENSION BY THE CORD.

1.—A FEW OUNCES OF BLOOD may be taken from the jugular vein, and cupping glasses may be applied to the head and neck; leeches also to the temples.

Y y 2

2.—The

2.—THE OTHER METHODS OF TREATMENT the same as recommended for the apparently drowned.

SUFFOCATION BY NOXIOUS VAPOURS OR LIGHTNING.

COLD WATER to be repeatedly thrown upon the face, &c. drying the body at intervals.—IF THE BODY FEELS COLD, employ gradual warmth, and the plans of the drowned.

INTOXICATION.

THE BODY is to be laid on a bed, &c. with the head a little raised; the neckcloth, &c. removed.—Obtain immediate MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, as the modes of treatment must be varied according to the state of the patient*.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1.—ON SIGNS OF RETURNING LIFE, the Assistants are most earnestly advised to employ the restorative means with GREAT CAUTION, so as to nourish and revive the languid signs of life.

A tea-spoonful of warm water may be given; and if swallowing be returned, warm wine or diluted brandy.—To be put into a warm bed, and, if disposed to sleep, will generally awake restored to health.

2.—THE PLANS above recommended are to be used for THREE or FOUR HOURS. It is an absurd and vulgar opinion to suppose persons as irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance.

3.—Electricity and bleeding never to be employed, unless by the directions of the MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

SKETCHES of a TOUR through PART of ENGLAND. In a LETTER to a FRIEND.

By an IRISH GENTLEMAN.

Heavens! what a goodly prospect spreads
around,
Of hills and dales, and woods and lawns
and spires,
And glittering towns and gilded streams,
till all
The stretching landscape into smoke de-
cays! THOMSON.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YOUR last letter found me on English ground. I have lately finished a long journey, having travelled upwards

of two hundred miles. You seem to be somewhat pleased with my "Description of Hillborough;" which is a means of prompting me to give you the outlines of my last tour. I acknowledge I am culpable for my long silence; but I did not like to write, until I should be perfectly conversant in every point you requested, which required some time. The bounds of a letter are so small, that it will not allow me to satisfy your curiosity in every particular; but you may be assured, that the following few observations are expressed with candour, and without partiality.

On September 11th, I left Hillborough, where I spent many happy days, and came that evening to Belfast. This part of my journey is beautifully portrayed by "Aglau," who "holds the mirror up to nature" in description.—I embarked at Belfast on the 16th of the same month. For the first day the weather was mild; but after losing sight of the Irish coast, the wind became boisterous, and of course the sea ran high. I was greatly surprised with the view of the Isle of Man; near which is a ridge of rocks that are termed the *Hen and Chickens*, whose rugged points indicate inevitable destruction to the mariner, if the adverse winds should drive the vessel thereon. The Calf of Man is a small island lying to the eastward, forming to the view a bold promontory, which appears rocky. The waves lash against it in time of storm, with great impetuosity, and fall down in a foam: add to this, the hollow sound is heard at a considerable distance—the whole strike the imagination with inward horror.

Having lost sight of the Isle of Man, the first appearance of land I saw were the Welsh mountains to the south; they seem to be like black clouds, at first sight, parallel to the horizon. The land appeared of course the more distinctly as we approached it. On the evening of Sept. 19th, we saw plainly the coast of Liverpool. The country, as far as the eye can perceive, is quite flat, looks as if it were gravelly, and forms a neat landscape. But what adds greatly to its beauty, is the contrast of the mountains overlooking it southwardly. The number of windmills seen here at one view, is more, perhaps, than in any other country; and this last observation must give one a strong sense of the immense quantity of grain in this country. However, all that can be said in favour of the bay of Liverpool,

* Dr. Hawes earnestly recommends the perusal of Dr. Trotter's Essay on Drunkenness.

Liverpool, and the distant view of the country around, it cannot be compared to that of Dublin, which is allowed by all strangers who saw it to be beautifully grand. In point of commerce there is as little comparison; as the town of Liverpool is supposed to be, for shipping, the second in the United Kingdom. It being low water, we cast anchor at the entrance of the bay. The depth of the tide here at ebb is only about three fathoms, and in some parts less; but at high water it is almost deep enough for any vessel. The number of ships passing to and fro from all parts of the universe, must undoubtedly give a stranger an idea of the great trade of Liverpool. The light-house and numerous beacons along the coast form a beautiful scene at night; the latter are regularly placed from the coast to the quays.

I landed at Liverpool Wharf at ten o'clock at night; and slept at the Belfast tavern, an excellent inn. As my stay here was limited to only a few days, I rose early the next morning to take a walk through the town. Liverpool is nearly two English miles long, and about half a mile broad. It is much about the size of the north side of Dublin, beyond the Liffey. This town is said to contain, by a late calculation, 80,000 inhabitants, exclusive of seamen. It has been greatly on the increase within these few years past.—The first things that arrest the attention of a stranger are the extensive docks, full of vessels; and fronting these are many store-houses, well stocked with all kinds of merchandize; but I think it is rather crowded and inconvenient near the quays. The commerce is so great, as I said before, that in consequence of which there is a great bustle about the docks. The streets are in general straight, but narrow, which is an error one could wish to see remedied in many chief towns. Neither the names of the streets, nor the numbers of the houses, are to be seen, except on a few. The houses are all of brick, as in Dublin; but are not so lofty or so uniform. The foot-paths are not flagged; though there be excellent stone in the vicinity suitable to the purpose. But there is one point the inhabitants pay great attention to, in keeping the streets remarkably clean; and even the greatest cleanliness is to be found in the meanest cellar. One of the best streets, in my

opinion, is Castle-street, which contains about forty houses, which are three and one-half stories high, and are uniform; the riches of the shops can vie with many in Dublin of the first class. The entrance is supported by columns painted in imitation of marble; but I should think the shops have a finer effect with the windows and doors in the form of arches, as are to be seen in a few streets in Dublin, which are unnecessary to mention here. There is a market at one end of Castle-street, that eclipses all its magnificence. One will meet with the same public buildings here that are to be found in other towns of the same magnitude. The exchange, churches, and some other edifices, would do honour to any metropolis. We meet with no beggars infesting the streets, as in Dublin or other places in Ireland: in fact, few or none of them are to be met with throughout any part of England I have been in, as they are well provided for by the wisdom of the Legislature. I cannot omit mentioning that there are some neat squares here, which will give the town a better cast, when they are once finished. The public amusements and diversions also are arrived to as great a pitch as in most cities. Here is a theatre royal, which is regularly supplied by actors of the first eminence from London, who chiefly resort hither in vacation. I had the pleasure of seeing young Mr. Betty perform the part of Hamlet, with unbounded applause, to a crowded and polite audience.

After my walk, my landlord and I entered into conversation; he was a genuine *John Bull*; for our discourse was entirely taken up respecting victuals. To say the truth, there are no people so great Epicures as the English, or live so well: there is an ancient author who observes, that *even learning originates from the belly*.

I left town a few days after, and proceeded on my way to Prescot. The prospect is very beautiful along the road, it being even with some gently rising grounds. Perhaps there is no season of the year can show England to more advantage than autumn; it would afford ample scope for the pencil of Poussin or the pen of Thomson. I must observe, that England in general, from Liverpool to London, is nearly flat, scarcely a small hill is to be seen; but the whole country in the highest state of cultivation;

cultivation; the groves and seats being so beautifully interperfed throughout, that one might think it were all Noblemen and Gentlemen's demefnes. There are no bogs or moraffes to be feen, and fcarce any barren ground. The roads are good and even, which are very convenient for carriages of all kinds, efpecially for loaded waggons, carts, and drays. I have feen feveral waggons drawn by twenty-four horfes. Thofe could not be ufed with fo much advantage in Ireland, as the roads are in many places carried over fteep hills. The trees are moftly of oak, which is not fo heavy as the Irish; but the Englifh oak is well known to be the beft in the univerfe for fhip-building. This in a great meafure accounts for the great ftrength of our navy, which gives the fuperiority over all others. An Englifh Gentleman rather confiders neatnefs and convenience in his country-feat than magnificence and fhew. The gardens, &c. are laid out with fuch tafte, that, perhaps, they might be a model for any other people. Their churches in town and in the country are well finifhed and decent, infide and out; all are furnifhed with a good peal of bells. The Englifh are remarkably fond of bell-ringing, and have arrived to great perfection in it. In fhort, a traveller may meet with many cultivated parts of Ireland that approaches pretty near to fome places in England.

I have now got you only as far as Prefcot. The town is fituated on an eminence, and lies eight miles north of Liverpool. It contains about eight hundred houfes; has a good church, with a tall fpire; and carries on fome trade in the pottery bufinefs, and a little in the mullin manufacture.

There is one thing to be taken notice of in the towns and villages throughout England, that the ftreets are generally narrow, and fome of the houfes wear an ancient look, on account of a great many built partly of wood and the reft mud, or earth and ftraw cemented together: the wood is coloured black, which gives the houfes an antique appearance.

There is a great fameness in almofl all the towns; confequently it would be tedious and uninterefling to give you a particular account of each; I fhall only confine myfelf to thofe that are beft worth the obfervation of the curious traveller; and until I meet with

them, I will turn my eyes to other objects.

There is very little difference in the manner of living between perfons of rank in England and that of Ireland: the fame may be obferved with the merchants and tradefmen of towns in each country. Yet notwithstanding this equality between the two, the Englifh, in general, have but a poor opinion of the Irish, taken as a people collectively. This national prejudice is ftill made worfe by the accounts of their tourifts. Some of thefe *five fide* accounts have been written by Englifh geniufes, who never fet foot on Irish ground; and thofe who made it their bufinefs to travel through Ireland, have drawn the character of that people worfe than it really is. One of thefe Gentlemen* has taken great pains to fet forth the barbarous fituation of the poor natives of Ireland, and compares them with thofe of his country. When we confider the natural privileges which an Englifhman enjoys, and that moft of the Irish labour under many grievances, which have been redreffed but a few years ago, we can eafily account for the difference between the lower claffes of each people. Hofpitality, that national characteristic of the Irish nation, is not to be met with in England. To be fhort, the Englifh are a quiet, frugal, ingenious, and perfevering kind of people, and firmly attached to our moft happy conftitution. They are not of fo violent a difpofition as the Irish, but are quite cool in every bufinefs they fet about. Their ale is naturally adapted to their conftitutions: on the other hand, the Irish are addicted to drinking fpirituous liquors, which add even to their natural ferocity. There is one point, however, in which the Englifh really exceed any people perhaps in the univerfe, that of *cleanlinefs*: this is to be obferved in all ranks. The mode of travelling in England is better than in Ireland, and even cheaper. The accommodation and cleanlinefs of their hotels and inns exceed any thing of the kind in Ireland: this muft be eafily accounted for, from the very great refort of the Nobility who fpend their money here. As to the perfons of the Englifh, they are much the fame fize of the Irish: their countenances are fair

* Dr. Young.

and ruddy. Here Nature has bestowed its utmost gifts in giving so much beauty to the fair sex; though, in my opinion, I have seen as great beauties in some parts of my native country, especially amongst the first circles; but *beauty* is not so universal in Ireland as here.

(To be continued.)

On what at present some are pleased to call PHILOSOPHY; with SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS on the JACOBINISM which it has eventually brought forth.

WISDOM, says Solomon, is the principal thing; and *philosopher*, in the true import of the word, signifies a lover of wisdom. Hence the term is become the appellation of one who has acquired an eminent degree of sound knowledge in whatever relates to this scene of things; to God and his works; to man and his duties; to the means of our passing properly through the present world, and of acquiring a happy inheritance in the world to come.

With this noble end in view, how amiable is the name of *philosopher*! but how rare must be his qualifications, and how arduous his toils! What depth of penetration; what rectitude of judgment; what integrity of heart; what patience in research; and what a fund of experience must he possess, to raise himself to conspicuous destination! To attain eminent knowledge, even in *natural things*, asks no common abilities. But when we extend our inquiries to *Theology* and *Polity*; subjects in which all the passions that actuate, all the prejudices that mislead, and all the depravities that corrupt the heart, are too apt to have place; where not only the object *seen* is frequently clouded with a number of obscurities, but the eye which *sees* is itself liable to fallacious vision:—when this is the case, how very difficult must it often be for the ablest to discover the truth, and perhaps, when found, candidly to acknowledge it! Hence it is, that in these provinces of inquiry, in order duly to succeed, the *heart* as well as the *head* must be favourably formed; and the illuminations of God's written Word add their beams to the light of science, before many of our conclusions can be pronounced unexceptionally just. Hence it is that, (under like circumstance,) particularly in the two departments of

ed in a more favourable quality than *youth*; *placidity of temper* than *turbulence of spirit*; and a *constitutional caution*, than a *turn for precipitance*.

In one such light as this has *philosophy* hitherto been considered from the remotest ages. But of late the term has, in many minds, got a new signification; or, rather, the venerable name is most strangely applied to what of all things it is the most repugnant; to something dwelling in the *temper* rather than in deep and *accurate knowledge*; to *vain boasting* and *warmth of disposition*; to *quackish presumption* and *enterprising temerity*:—not, in fact, and in short, so much to what a man *knows* as to what he *feels*. The science that is superadded to this mere *disposition*, to keep it in some countenance among the learned as well as the vulgar, is generally of a showy kind; physical experiments, which display the properties of inanimate matter, and the *collections* and the *classifying* erudition of *natural history*. *Disposition of mind* (let it spring from what cause it may) seems, however, the chief, or characteristic quality. And, therefore, there are who fancy, that whatever is extravagant in opinion is liberality of thinking; that if a person only preach up, in general, the high dignity of human nature, and the all-sufficiency of its reason; if, in particular, he has imbibed a strong antipathy to *priestcraft*, *superstition*, and *bigotry*, and is fully persuaded that there is little either in our religion or politics that pleases him, or ought to please any body else, he is a *choice spirit*, and to all intents and purposes a good and valid *philosopher*. In short, with a due turn for bustle and popularity, he has nothing to do, in order to be enrolled in the society, but to prove that his affections and opinions are of a certain strength and cast, and to have intrepidity enough unreservedly to declare them. And here, I apprehend, *Saint Jerome's* definition of a philosopher will seem not much misapplied. "He is," says this learned and acute writer, "an animal of fame; one who basely drudges for the breath of the people." And is not *Saint Peter's* prophetic account of such false teachers still more full and pointed; who calls them, *despisers of government*, *presumptuous*, *self-willed*, and *not afraid to speak evil of dignities*.*

* 2 Peter, ii. 10.

Such are the leading gifts and qualifications from which many now-a-days lay claim to the, so often repeated, title of *philosophers*, and who are so deeply busied in forming and propagating schemes of Reformation in Civil and Religious Establishments.

That a due, salutary, and seasonable rectification of what is amiss in these departments can never come from a source of this kind, must be evident to the slightest understanding sufficiently cool to consider it. And the horrid excesses to which it naturally gives rise are now rendering a neighbouring kingdom a spectacle of the deepest human misery. Their wickednesses are indeed great; but their folly seems to be greater. For it might easily have been foreseen by *common sense*, that their *unprincipled* principles of levelling and proscription, rapine and revenge, must as necessarily destroy themselves, and end in *anarchy* and *atheism*, as that the fancied *universal menstruum* would eat its way through every containing vessel till it was finally spent in the earth upon which we tread. And let our domestic reformers claim what title they please, be it *philosophers* or *revolutionists*, *new wigs* or *new lights*, their leading qualification is known, for the most part, to be little more than the operation of sheer *party-spirit*; a *contagious* ill, which has ever been as capable of misleading the judgment as any other mental incapacity or infatuation whatever.

As quack medicines, by the reiteration of pompous puffs, are often brought into higher repute than more efficacious ones ever attained by the strength only of inherent worth; so this *new philosophy* has been blazoned forth, by its partizans of a certain description, with a success that has justly occasioned some alarm among the friends of our national establishments, and been attended with circumstances that demand from every genuine patriot and real philosopher all the legal opposition and discouragement in their power to employ.

Of the many means which may be used to subvert principles and vilify establishments, *written addresses* to the public are a species whose effects have always been very considerable. This instrument the enemies of our happy Constitution in Church and State (for enemies, and *inbred* enemies, it is never

without,) have constantly applied to the purposes of subversion; though in the end it has not yet proved to their advantage. And with regard to the dissatisfaction and disaffection that appear with such openness among us at present, I will not say that there has been any premeditated plan to bring it about by the instrumentality of the press; but *the fact is*, that for the last thirty or forty years most part of our periodical and popular literature has passed through the hands of those whose opinions have been deeply tinged with this *new philosophy*, and who have been labouring with all their might, on one hand, to impress the minds of their readers with a dislike to our present civil and religious establishments; and, on the other, to inspire in them an impatience of restraint, a love of insubordination, and of any opinions or principles copiously replenished with *Utopian* theory and the zeal of reformation.

Hence the writers thus intentioned, it is well known, during the above period, almost wholly monopolized the different *Reviews*, conducted a large portion of the *Magazines*, and were frequently the editors of both town and country *Newspapers*. Whatever came before them that fell in with their views and principles met with warm support and applause; and whatever tended to counteract them was as sure to be reprobated, on some account or other, and hunted down with every art of sophistry, hostility, and misrepresentation.

Instead of being candid and impartial judges of literary merit, as their pretensions and office required, one or two of the periodical Reviews that might be named, were all along actuated by the most evident party-spirit. Where political or religious opinions were under their judicature, they seemed but to have one point in view; and that was, (as intimated above,) at any rate to decry the Established Church, and our present Monarchical form of Government; every thing written directly in their behalf, or which by inference might serve them; and to speak favourably of whatever work appeared to have a tendency to depreciate their form and administration, and to encourage public murmur and discontent. Hence, in any given instance of trial and decision, it was always easy to foresee how their praise

and

and censure would be distributed. And so long, and so evidently, has this partiality now shown itself, that I have no doubt but were the publications in question to undergo a *really impartial review* for the purpose, that they would be found to exhibit more and more glaring instances of direct contradiction, sophistical reasoning, unfair representation, and evil intended doctrines, than perhaps have appeared among us since the revival of letters: so far are even some of our *modern* writers and teachers from being as candid and liberal as they pretend to be!—At the same time this is laid to their charge, we must willingly own, that many of these literary Journalists have wielded powerful and ingenious pens, not only in matters of taste and science, but even where these principles and prejudices have led them astray. And often the inevitable error and imperfection which have place in whatever is done or devised by human nature, (and among which we are no way desirous of excluding the idea of undue biases,) gave them opportunities, in their critical strictures, to acquit themselves with advantage, and to enjoy the complacency of a genuine triumph.

But still they have no pretensions to the possession of the fair and unbiassed minds required by their official character. And indeed, the palpable partiality of their decisions, and the dissocial republicanism of their principles, was such, as made it too fondly hoped by many who saw them, and were of different sentiments, that their regular appearance would cure their own malignity; too far forgetting, that there are more readers than judges, and that young and spirited minds are often sooner caught with the gainsayings of wit and scepticism, than by the calm recurrence of ordinary truth. To the efficacy of these engines were added the congenial endeavours of several political associations; nor was it unfrequent to find a like zeal, for a like end, flowing in harangues from the pulpit.

In short, by one means or other, either by chance or by design, the hostile opinions of these malcontents were gaining so great a hold of the public favour, as, at length, to awaken the supineness which generally inheres in a large majority of the kingdom (who,

meaning no ill, are backward to suspect any,) to a sense of real danger to the *powers that are*, and to excite them to use proper endeavours to counteract the poison, and defend a constitution deservedly dear to every true Briton, and the real admiration of the whole world. And as, in such a case, *writing* must be opposed to *writing*, the press has been duly employed of late by societies, and by individuals, in order to open the eyes of the people, and show them the dreadful errors into which they were on the brink of being plunged. And truth will bear us out in saying, that this necessary and honourable defence has produced many publications which do infinite credit to their authors, and stand as high in the world of letters as their cause does in the general opinion of mankind. If they did not really save, they much benefited the peace of the nation, and have clearly shown, that the whole legislative light of the eighteenth century thrown on the British Constitution, of *King, Lords, and Commons*, instead of proving its alledged defects, and mouldering deformities, tends eminently to evince its many superior excellencies, and its basis sufficiently found to support whatever improvements may hereafter be occasionally given it. They have also exposed to just ridicule and contempt the fanatic and licentious notions of *French equality, republican fraternity, and atheistic civilism*. They have laid the monster of TOTAL REGENERATION low. And, besides their instant favourable effect, it is to be hoped, that their general scope and tendency will have a beneficial influence on the minds of succeeding generations; who, by a repeated and well-timed application of these and similar documents, (joined with a recollection of the tremendous lesson of a neighbouring State,) may teach all well meaning men, that neither *vanity, nor spirit, nor prepossession*, is the characteristic of PHILOSOPHY; that in the whole sphere of preceptive exertion, from the tuition of the family to the lecturing of a college or the consultations of a cabinet, WISDOM is the *principal thing*; and that all moral wisdom is intimately connected with *calm passions, Christian love, and conciliating moderation*.

W. C.

ACCOUNT of the REMOVAL of the STATUE of CERES from ELEUSIS, NOVEMBER 22, 1801, to the PUBLIC LIBRARY at CAMBRIDGE, JULY 1, 1803.

IT is now above an hundred and twenty-seven years since this Statue was first discovered by Wheler, and made known to the world by the publication of his Travels. During all that period, various attempts were made for its removal. The Eleusinians, whose superstitious * respecting it were so great that Dr. Chandler paid a large sum for permission to dig near it, relate, that as often as foreigners came to remove the Statue some disaster ensued. They believed that the arm of any person who offered to touch it with violence would drop off; and said, that once being taken from her station by the French, she returned back in the night to her former situation. Nevertheless, different Ambassadors and Envoys residing at Constantinople made application for its removal, and failed of success. Diplomatic intrigue, the artifices and meddling cunning of the Greek Consuls, and most of all, the enormous weight of the Statue, in a country where mechanical aid was not to be procured, frustrated their views. It is well known that Monsieur de Choisseul Gouffier endeavoured to obtain it for the French nation; and the agents of our own Ambassador arrived at Eleusis a few days after it failed for England, attended by a Janissary of the Porte, to give orders for its being added to his collection.

A short narrative of the means used by private individuals, unaided by diplomatic power or patronage, to procure for the University of which they are members this interesting Monument of the Arts and Mythology of Greece, may not prove unwelcome.

The difficulties to be encountered were not trivial. It was first necessary to purchase the Statue from the Waiwode, or Governor of Athens, who alone had power to dispose of it †.

* It was their custom to burn a lamp before it upon festival days.

† Those who have visited Turkey know the difficulty of making such a purchase. Among other absurd notions which the Turks, and even some of the Greeks, have about foreigners, they believe such stones are only sought for the gold they contain; and this gold not in the form of ore, but ready coined, fine, glittering sequins.

A Firman was then to be obtained for its removal; the attendance of a Turkish Officer to enforce the order; and a vessel capable of conveying it away. The old quay of Eleusis, consisting of immense blocks of marble, broken and disordered, required reparation. Across the chafins, where the stones were wanting, it was necessary to place pieces of timber, as temporary bridges, that the Statue might be conveyed to the utmost extremity of the quay, where a sufficient depth of water would admit the approach of large boats.

When all these preliminaries were adjusted, which required equal promptness and secrecy, amidst the opposition to be expected from a herd of idle and mercenary Greeks, acting as Consuls to different nations; in what manner could a foreigner, without any mechanical aid, expect to raise a mass of that magnitude, and convey it over rocks and ruins from its station at Eleusis to the sea?

Athens afforded a rope of twisted herbs, and a few large nails. A small saw about six inches in length, an axe, and some long poles, were found at Eleusis. The stoutest of these poles were cut, and pieces nailed in a triangular form, having transverse beams at the vertex and base. Weak as this machine was, it acquired considerable strength by the weight of the Statue when placed on the transverse beams. With the remainder of the poles were made rollers, over which the machine might move. The rope was then made fast to each extremity of the transverse beams at the vertex. Simple as this contrivance was, it succeeded, when perhaps more complicate machinery might have failed; and a mass of marble, weighing near two tons, was moved over the brow of the hill, or Acropolis of Eleusis, and from thence to the sea, in about nine hours.

An hundred peasants were collected from the village and neighbourhood of Eleusis, and near fifty boys. The peasants were ranged forty on each side to work at the ropes, the rest being employed with levers to raise the machine when rocks or large stones opposed its progress. The boys who were not strong enough to work at the ropes and levers, were employed in taking up the rollers as fast as the machine left them, and in placing them again in front.

But the superstition of the inhabitants

bitants of Eleusis, respecting an idol which they all regarded as the protectress of their fields, was not the least obstacle to be overcome. On the evening preceding the removal of the Statue, an accident happened which had nearly put an end to the undertaking. While the inhabitants were conversing with the Turkish Officer who brought the Firman from the Waiwode of Athens, an ox, loosed from its yoke, came and placed itself before the Statue; and after butting with its horns for some time against the marble, ran off with considerable speed belowing into the plain of Eleusis. Instantly a general murmur prevailed; and several women joining in the clamour, it was with difficulty any proposal could be made. "They had been always," they said, "famous for their corn; and the fertility of the land would cease when the Statue was removed." These are exactly the words of Cicero with respect to the Sicilians, when Verres removed the Statue of Ceres: "*Quod Cerere violatâ, omnes cultus fructusque Cereris, in his locis interisse arbitratur* *."

At length, however, these scruples were removed; and on the following morning, November the 22d, 1801, the Priest of Eleusis, arrayed in his vestments as for high mass, descended into the hollow in which the Statue was partially buried, to strike the first blow with a pickaxe for the removal of the rubbish, that the people might be convinced no calamity would befall the labourers. At mid-day the Statue had reached the summit of the hill above Eleusis; and as the sun was setting, by the additional assistance of the crew of a Casiot vessel, hired to convey it away, was placed at the extremity of the ancient quay of the port.

The next day, November 23, boats were placed parallel to each other from the quay to the vessel; and planks being laid over them, a kind of stage was formed, on which the crew could more

easily work the blocks of the ship. These being all brought to act at once upon the marble, it was raised and let into the hold. The vessel then sailed to Smyrna, where the Statue was again moved into the Princessa merchantman, Captain Lee. In her passage home this vessel was wrecked and lost near Beachy Head; but the Statue was recovered, and has finally reached its destination.

The JESTER.

No. II.

Ψυχη ὀμιλοῦσα ἀρετῇ εὐσκεν ἀενάῃ πηγῇ
καὶ γὰρ ἀταραχὸν καὶ ποτιμὸν καὶ
νοσιμὸν καὶ κοινωτικὸν καὶ πλουσιὸν καὶ
ἀβλαβές, καὶ ἀνολεθρὸν.

EPICETUS.

A soul conversant with virtue resembles a perennial fountain; for it is pure and undisturbed, and fit for drink, and capable of being brought back, and communicative, and exuberant, and unhurtful, and undestructive.

A MAN is not always disposed to jest; and yet if he is not yoked to avarice or ambition, or coupled to inordinate affections, he will ever be in a capacity to be gay and cheerful, and that is more than half the business; he will go through life with a playfulness that will conduct him safe through all its common circumstances and incidents, without suffering much annoyance himself, and without giving much offence to his neighbours. Gaiety, cheerfulness, and good-humour, are the emanations of a good heart, and are blessings to the owner of much more real value than all the *bona fortune*; they are derived from the supreme Author of all good, and pervade every corner of the honest heart; from these emanations issue love and charity, and extend the enlarging circles of benevolence; how valuable gifts they are the GOOD only know: how dreary and comfortless it is to be without them is felt every day by the BAD. The love of gain, the desires of revenge, the plagues of envy, are so many blights that nip and destroy these fair flowers of the human breast. A mind at ease is the proper ground for the shoots of wit and fancy to spring up; but nothing absolutely destroys the pleasantness of the heart and understanding but conscious guilt or depravity;

* Cicero in Verr. lib. iv, c. 51. The removal of the Statues of Ceres and Triptolemus from the Temple at Enna, by Verres, is particularly applicable. "*His pulchritudo periculo, amplitudo salutis fuit, quod eorum demolitio, atque deportatio perdifficilis videbatur.*" Lib. iv, c. 49.

vity; not even vexations or disappointments can long take root; they are sure to be grubbed up by the force of philosophy, or the stems cut off by the keen edge of satire, which never fails to leave the breast in possession of that truth which satisfies and reconciles us to the vicissitudes of the human life; that truth which is constantly the same, though disturbed at times by the wickedness of mankind, but which survives, remains, convinces, and overcomes; or, as the Scripture beautifully expresses it, "conquereth and liveth for ever." The good mind will therefore, though labouring under the vexations of loss, the weight of calumny, or the power of oppression, at times burst forth with its original splendor, and show the man as he really is: and yet this superiority, this princely dominion over circumstance, does not appear to be at all the *desideratum* of man in his general pursuits.

O quantum est in rebus inane!

When will worldlings judge uprightly of things?

It is certain that much advantage would be derived from a fair and candid comparison of what may be called the agreeable and disagreeable things of this life; to consider how many desires and pursuits are useless or dangerous, and how many there are of the plans of busy, anxious, meddling man, wherein, to use a law phrase, after all, he takes nothing by the motion; or wherein it is, perhaps, discharged with costs.

There does not appear to be any just reason, because the *vita perfecta* cannot be looked for, that we should surrender the many numerous blessings portioned out to us by Providence, and prefer the load of moral and physical evil that would never have been heaped upon us without our own consent. A good heart possesses three principles of happiness, love, charity, and temperance; and out of these grow kindness, complacency, good-nature, pity, relief, candour, honesty, health of body, and peace of mind, and indeed they spread into numerous lesser ramifications, that constitute what may be justly called the agreeable things of life, and which are pleasant, grateful, and delightful to the mind. Love includes the adoration of the Deity, the respect and regard for our neighbour,

and the interest we take in his being happy: CHARITY, the promptness to give, and the readiness to forgive; sensations that even the wisdom of prudence cannot suppress without a sigh from the heart; the desire to wipe off the stains of calumny from the innocent sufferer, or to moderate the pangs of the suffering guilty; to soften envy, disarm malice, and shelter the unfortunate. TEMPERANCE prevents the diseases of the imagination, and is the humble and frugal housewife of health to those happy few who choose domestic enjoyments. Let us imagine a family of the higher circle of society regulated by these principles and inclinations, and observe how many are the delights of virtue and the opportunities of happiness. First: LOVE binds in her pleasing and mutual captivity the husband, the wife, and children; TEMPERANCE preserves the regularity of their desires; and CHARITY adapts, by its harmonies, the trifling discords that assail the ear and understanding from without, or from the errors of the friend, the servant, or the stranger: let us imagine such a family taking the pleasant walk in summer, or seated at the table after dinner in winter; the happy husband contemplating the affectionate regards of a tender wife; the fire blazing with the un hurtful extravagancies of hospitality; and the conversation assisted by the presence of an intelligent and sensible friend. Look at this picture, and then say, whether they may not enjoy the enlivening jest. Go one step lower, and view the honest tradesman (I mean the tradesman of the old school,) sitting smoking his pipe with an old-acquaintance in the chimney-corner, comfortable because he is industrious, and rich in all the reasonable comforts of life. And may not he too have his jest?

But as yet we have only looked at such pictures of human life as are in the gilt frames of wealth or competency; there is, however, one yonder, laying down in a corner, covered over with dust, and which appears altogether neglected by those who have the placing them in the exhibition of human life: the subject looks like a man of genius sitting alone in his back-room spinning out the web of his talent and research to catch a meal. This picture is doubtless an original portrait;

portrait, notwithstanding it is left to take its chance of ever being seen or noticed. But how is it that the painter has put a smile upon the face of his subject? Be still, envious critic of human happiness! What! may not he have his jest who is so rich within himself, and so independent of the world? Aye, surely he may jest, and that too with as much *ill-nature* as a good and honest heart can entertain.

What have we next? The picture of a prison, the perspective without a distant prospect, and lost in darkness. This superstructure appears raised on a very bad foundation, on laws at enmity with reason as well as humanity, on a curious sophism, that of confining the talents and capabilities of a man as the means of getting the creditor payment: and may not the unfortunate debtor, neglected and forsaken by all the world, have his jest to support his spirits, and the full benefit and consolation of contempt?

There does not, then, appear to be any thing that can be a complete privation of the pleasantness of the heart but a bad conscience, or those ingenious torments brought on ourselves by envy, hatred, malice, revenge, the desire of gain, or the miseries of ambition. A mind without love or charity must be wretched; a mind with them can never be destitute of comfort! The greedy appetite of avarice is constantly asking food; the thirst of ambition will drink of blood sooner than want; and the man who pursues inordinate pleasures is wrapped up in desire, and burns with the constant fever of a sensual mind.

The charitable and well disposed man may, even under the weight of the heaviest calamities, feel within him the sunshine of his own breast, warming and cherishing hope: he will find also that his character, which he had endeavoured to form and complete with such materials as love and charity, with a view to the good of others, will support HIMSELF; nor will it be in the power of circumstance or malice so to deface or obliterate it as to leave no vestige of that genuine worth which will stand the test of time and trial. This will bear him up against the tide of adversity, will carry him proudly and with swelling sails over the shoals of calumny and the quicksands of deceit, till the noon-day Sun of Truth

shall, by its piercing rays, drive the poisonous detractor and lurking enemy to his loathsome shelter, to pine in all the miseries of a mortified and self-condemned spirit.

May the proud, the mean, the selfish heart, and the envious and ill-natured, ever be without the consolation of pleasantness and peace, the privilege of the good, and may the jest of the slanderer, like the sting of the imprisoned * scorpion, be turned in HIMSELF to destroy HIMSELF, that he may no longer have the means of hurting others; but may the honest heart never be crushed beneath the foot of power or malice, and in the worst of all circumstances may his harmless *jest* never fail him!

MR. KILLIGREW THE SECOND,

Believing it to be your wish to be as funny as possible, I write to you with all respect as a distant relation, merely to offer some remarks upon the antiquity of our respectable family, who certainly came into this country with William the Conqueror, as it may be well remembered; for when that great man had nearly broken his nose by a fall at his landing, upon some ill-natured fellow's wishing to make it a bad omen, he cried out, with much readiness of wit, "I have taken possession already!" thus, by a little well-timed jest, turning his stumble to advantage; which, by-the-bye, is more than every body can do. I am nevertheless a living instance of the benefit of fun: my father was a funny man, and my mother a funny woman, and I am what is commonly called a funny fellow, and my name is Francis Funny. My entry into the world was attended with some prophetic circumstances: I was born in a garret, indicative of the high notions I should afterwards have of honour, and of the purity of my future morals; and the elasticity of my wit was conjectured from the circumstances of my oversetting a basin of pap which my nurse was cramming into my mouth too hot for me to bear; though that was the only instance that I can re-

* The scorpion, when confined within a ring of live embers, tries, for a time, the whole periphery of the circle for liberty, and at length destroys itself by fixing its sting in the middle of its back.

member of my refusing food; for I have never been in the condition of not being able to eat any thing, unless it was when I had nothing to eat. My father was a comely good-looking man, with a large red nose, ornamented with carbuncles, containing a portion of the *flamma*, that gave his proboscis the appearance of a lighthouse. It was pleasant to see my venerable father at the club of an evening, surrounded by his companions, the eyes of each having a straight or oblique direction to that luminous object; and it is an actual fact, that one night, the candle having been snuffed out by accident, a wag of our family with great composure put the burning wick to the tip of my poor father's nose; which wick, to the infinite entertainment of the company, and by the mere action of the candle through the air, became re-lighted, apparently from the supply of my father's nasal phosphorus. I believe that he was a little angry at this bit of fun; but he turned it off very dextrously in his way, by saying, that as the Gentleman's wit was driven to *extremities*, he would perhaps like a quick way of noggng his rum and water, which my father did effectually for him, by introducing the tip of his nose into the other's glass, and which indeed he could not well avoid, thereby securing to his own share the ullage of the goblet, to the entertainment of the whole party.

My father was an undertaker by trade; but the seriousness of his calling had not buried the brightness of his wit. Though he was in the habit of removing folks, as he humourously called it, by a wooden *habeas* into the next world, yet he always did it in a cheerful good-humoured way; and remarked, that he was the only man in the world for *burying* animosities. My mother had died when I was very young, so my father's house-keeper was my grandmother, who, from her being a FUNNY, deserves mention. She was a little old woman, whose face and hands had the same appearance as those of one of the dirtiest wax figures in Mrs. Salmon's warehouse. The durability of my dear grandmother's composition or constitution, I believe, tired out the patience of my father for a long time, and, as he used to say, kept him out of a job. It was my grandmother's custom (who, by-the-by, called me a

fine boy,) to make me read to her; but she always fell asleep before I had well begun, and awoke as soon as I had ended, with an observation, that she was delighted to hear Frank read, he *pernounced* the words so pretty; though the fact was, she was snoring the whole time. I was now sent to a grammar-school, under the care of Mr. Quizwig, a neighbour, whose chief fun consisted in flogging the boys, and who had a very funny way of teaching what he did not know himself; and, indeed, he did not look half so wise as my grandmother.

What the decay of nature would not bring about, accident accomplished; for my father, willing, as he said, to give my grandmother a turn, took her out one Sunday in a one-horse chaise, when the beggar of an hackney choosing to kneel down in the road, the old lady was thrown, by a kind of Somerset, topsy-turvy into a hedge. My father jumped out after her, and, with my assistance, replaced her in the chaise; but she shook her head very much, and did not speak a word; and when we got to the inn, we found out that she was what the lawyers call *non est inventus*. My father was soon reconciled to this misfortune; for he took a young woman who had been apprenticed to a fancy dress maker, and who was therefore of great use to him in making shrouds.

My father was for some time undecided, whether he should make me a cabinet-maker or a lawyer: however, the law gained the cause, and he took me one day to Mr. Scrape, the Attorney, who received me into his office to clean shoes, copy declarations, and serve writs. Here I first began to know life; and being rather a sharp lad, made my observations; for life is for all the world like a suit at law: the great and small have their warrants to prosecute and defend; numerous are the declarations of war, of love, of sincerity; and innumerable the sham pleas of friendship and of idleness: ill-nature has its demurrers, and many are the judgments which are snappd by calumny and taken by default: scandal has her writs of inquiry; and very few are the causes decided by an honest arbitration. I remember very well some of the suits wherein we were concerned which were fancifully named: as, "Blame-

less *versus* Blemish," "Spotless *versus* Tarnish," "Hopeless *versus* Useless," "Skilful *versus* Wilful," and "Crab *versus* Goodfellow:" in all which the plaintiffs were all in the right, and the defendants had a good defence. I did not much like this *special pleading*, and was thinking of entering a *nolle prosequi*, when, as good luck would have it, the bargain was struck off between my father and Mr. Scrape, by Mr. Scrape's being struck off the rolls. I was now bound to my father's business, which I never had any taste for, and indeed do not wish to *rehearse* the subject; however, it was a funny line, and I served out my apprenticeship. Having, however, been brought up a gentleman, I could not suffer such a blot in my *escutcheon* as to be an undertaker, and forsook it immediately after.

I was now in that delightful state denominated leisure by the refined, and idleness by the vulgar, and had time to select a proper society, which I did by choosing the company of a strolling player, a crimp Captain, and a vender of patent medicines. From the first I acquired the arts of funning and punning; from the second, hectoring, swearing, and running in debt; and from the third, science; so that I was fit to go into any company. My ideas became enlarged; and Frank Funny was a great man at the club. I had picked up a little Latin from the quack, and never failed to use it to astonish the vulgar. I remember being president one night when I told a gentleman that he had made a *stipsum lingueus*, and that he might take my *tipsey dickset* for it; which had the unanimous applause of the club; and I had the pleasure of hearing my father whispering Mr. Stilton, the cheesemonger, that I was a very great *scholar*, and that no pains had been spared to make me *larned*. An old schoolmaster, however, who was seated on my left, told me, that my Latin was bad. I trusted in Fun, and for the honour of the family it came to my assistance; and old Hornbook being a very dull, thick-headed fellow, I had the success to persuade the company present, that I was only punning upon the words, as *lapsus lingueus, ipse dixit, - stipsum lingueus, tipsey dickset*: the schoolmaster was confounded with my wit, and I got off. There is no advantage, however, without a

drawback; for no sooner had I been introduced among persons of rank and taste, than I caught the dissipated manners of the player and the Captain, and the pedantry of the Doctor. I could settle to *nothing*; and without saying *anything* to my father, for the sake of fun, joined my friend Mr. Sidespeech's company. I had learnt from my father to undertake *everything*, and to *plume* myself upon *nailing* a job, and therefore accepted the Manager's liberal offer of twelve shillings a week and a benefit night. I had a voice like thunder, and my figure was grand and prepossessive. I had, however, an unfortunate knack at misreadings. Thus, in Catesby, in Richard the III, I said, in answer to the King's "Who's there?" "'Tis I, my Lord, the early village cock!" which set the audience in a roar of laughter; but as I loved fun, I forgave them, and laughed as heartily as the best of them. Another time, in the play of Douglas, I read in Norval's celebrated speech, "We fought and conquer'd e'er a sword was drawn." This created a titter among the critics, and I began to fear that I was sinking in reputation; till at length, having one night taken too much ale when we were playing the Fair Penitent, I was actually going to nail down Lothario's coffin, which I had borrowed from a man who was going to be buried the next morning; when happening to touch Lothario's head, which was a barber's block, to my utter confusion it tumbled off the bier, and came rolling down to the front of the stage, to the entertainment of the audience, who seemed to prefer pantomime to tragedy. Fun here, too, would have carried me through for the night, had I been a little prudent in the use of it; for I addressed them in a short speech, in which I observed, that it was not the only *blockhead* who had interrupted the play. An Irish Officer mistook this wit for impudence, and I was compelled to quit the stage; which I did for ever.

I returned to town, and found that my father had died without leaving me any paternal estate, save an half-finished coffin, and a dozen deal boards. Somehow or other I was not able to take to any thing but drinking. I was determined to be a gentleman, and belong to the Church. My capabilities were pretty

pretty well known in my father's parish; and so, through the interest of an eminent surgeon, I got the place of Sexton, which I now hold; and I assure you, that if you were in my company at night, when the business is over, you would take me for a gentleman; for I wash my hands, and put on a ruffled shirt; nor could you discover by my conversation the trade I followed. I am not like the young Counsel, who having been originally apprenticed to a cooper, with whom he served part of his time, was at length, by the good fortune of his father's succeeding to an estate, entered as a student at Lincoln's-inn, and was called to the Bar, and held a brief to open the cause. Our young Barrister had prepared his speech, and I dare say would have done very well, had he not unfortunately, in his address to the Judge and Jury, instead of beginning, "My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Jury, I am Counsel in this cause," begun, "My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Jury, I have the honour of being COOPER in this cause." This mistake broke in the head of his speech, and he never spoke afterwards; for his brothers quizzed him to that ill-natured degree, that he left the Bar, took to his old trade, and got rich.

I am afraid that I have tired you with my narrative; but I wished to make you acquainted that one of the family was alive; and I can only say, as you are a lover of fun, I shall pay you every attention whenever your case may come under my consideration.

I have the honour to be,

Yours,

FRANK FUNNY.

Turnagain-lane,
Fleet-market.

Another of the same kind.

MY DEAR MERRYMAN,

I love you and your numbers excessively. I like a jolly fellow; and jesting under all misfortunes is my way. I even remember having my jest when I was going to be married. You did not know my old school-fellow Jack Rubber: he was a good fellow, but a little too fond of play; and a game at piquet was his delight. Poor Jack had been for several years troubled with a dropical complaint, for which

a physician of great eminence gave him a prescription, which for some time so far palliated the disease, that he might perhaps, had he pursued it, have lived till now. Unhappily, however, one day falling in with some medical nostrum monger, he was persuaded to change his old jog-trot pace, and to attempt to ride away full gallop from his distemper on a new patent medicine. He tried the experiment; in six weeks became dangerously ill, and in seven died; (that is not the jest, though.) Going into his room about half an hour before his decease, I found poor Jack sitting upright in bed, perfectly calm, and in possession of his faculties, but very faint. Jack took me by the hand the moment I came to his bed-side. "Ah!" cried he, "my dear friend, I had the game in my hand, but you see I have lain it out."

Nor is jesting under adversity or in poverty so rare a thing as is imagined. The following Epigram was made by a poor fellow who slept on the boards, and who kept up his courage by "ends of verse:"—

"My wife is very bad," cried Phil;
"I fear she'll never hold it;
She keeps her bed."—"Mine's worse!"
cries Will,
"The jade this morning sold it."

Give me the man, friend Merryman, who, through every species of care or mischance, can keep up his spirits, and meet adversity with a good humour that may disarm its force. I love to see every body merry and happy; and always take care, in every convivial meeting I go into, to give the two following toasts, which are much at your service, and may do a great deal of good among the gloomy, the peevish, and the hypochondriack, and may indeed fit all conditions, of the hopeless and undone.

Mirth after marriage.

Panning in poverty.

I am yours,

May 9th, 1805.

MOMUS.

The above communications are welcome to the JESTER; for they serve to illustrate the adage, that

"Life's a jest, and all things show it."

G. B.

LEISURE AMUSEMENTS.

No. XXIII.

*Sunt delicta tamen, quibus ignovisse velimus:
Nam neque chorda sonum reddit quem vult
manus ac mens;*

*Poscentique gravem persæpe remittit acu-
tum:*

*Nec semper feriet quodcumque minabitur
arcus.*

*Verum ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego
paucis*

*Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit,
Aut humana parum cavit natura.*

ARS POET.

IMITATED.

Be not, ye critics, too inclin'd to blame;
Good marksmen do not always hit their
aim:

And ev'n a Billington's well-tutor'd
throat

May sometimes warble a discordant note.
For trivial faults we should not stint our
praise,

Where strokes of genius mark poetic lays:
Why should we harshly blame each slight
mistake,

Some, ev'n the best, thro' human frailty
make?

THE Grongar Hill of Dyer has been long considered among the more pleasing descriptive poems in the English language. Even those who deny public opinion to be a good test of literary merit, must acknowledge some merit in that poem, which has passed, almost unscorched, the fiery ordeal of Dr. Johnson's criticism. Such has been the fate of Grongar Hill; and not many of the popular poems in our language have been so fortunate. Dr. Johnson's opinion, however, is not to be considered conclusive on the merits of a poem; on the contrary, in many instances the majority of his readers differ from his sentiments; but his authority is produced here as corroborative of the public opinion, and in that sense it must be allowed considerable influence.

Notwithstanding the commendations which Grongar Hill has received, it must be acknowledged, like other productions of human genius, to have its defects; and on minute examination, for so short a poem, they seem rather numerous. Scott, in his "Critical Essays," the only author, besides Johnson, I have perused on the merits of this poem, has, to the best of my recol-

lection, pointed them out, in general, with great judgment and perspicuity. It is some time since I read that work, and have it not in my possession at present: I may perhaps, therefore, in the course of this essay, be incorrect in my allusions to it; which, I trust, my readers will excuse.

Besides the inequality of measure, which is so evident in Grongar Hill, the expressions are sometimes ambiguous, and sometimes they even infringe the common rules of grammar. These defects may partly, with propriety, be attributed to the following circumstance.

We learn from Scott, that Dyer first published this poem in a very different form. The measure of the first edition was what, from its irregularity, wrongfully acquired the name of Pindaric. I have in my possession an edition prior in date to that published in Lewis's Miscellany, mentioned by Johnson as the first. It is in a collection of poems edited by the unfortunate Savage, which I had occasion to mention in a former number. It was published in 1726, and Lewis's Miscellany in 1727. Scott has quoted the first stanza from some of these early editions; and it materially differs from that which I intend to bring forward to the attention of the reader. The difference shall be mentioned hereafter. It is surprising that Scott, who was writing an essay expressly on the subject, and knew of the great variations in the earlier and later editions, did not think of drawing a comparison between them. He might, by this means, have explained some of the passages he thought ambiguous, and rationally accounted for other defects, which appear chiefly occasioned by this change.

It is intended, in this number, to amuse the reader with such a comparison; and I think we shall find it doubtful, whether, on the whole, the poem has received much improvement from the revolution which the author chose to make in its form. At the same time, it will give us a specimen of the *limæ labor*, which Blair has said to be so instructive, and which is certainly curious. The file, however, in this instance, has been very injudiciously applied, and it consequently must not be considered an example to imitate, but to avoid.

I shall compare the early edition,
published

published in 1726, with the last stanza with stanza, or rather passage with passage; for the last edition is not, like the first, divided into stanzas. This circumstance will make it convenient to place the extract from the early edition first; and will sometimes occasion an abruptness in my quotations from the last edition, as there is not always a parallel break. Remarks shall be interperfed as they occur; and the objects of them printed in italics, that they may be clearly understood.

EDITION 1726, STANZA 1.

Fancy, nymph who loves to lie

On the lonely eminence,

Darting notice through the eye,

Forming thought and feasting sense :

Thou! that must lend imagination wings,
And stamp distinction on all earthly things!

Come, and with thy various hues

Paint and adorn thy sister Muse.

Now, while the sun's hot courfers, bounding high,

Shake lustre on the earth, and burn along the sky.

LAST EDITION.

*Silent nymph, with curious eye,
Who the purple evening lie*

On the mountain's lonely van,

Beyond the noise of busy man,

Painting fair the form of things,

While the yellow linnet sings;

Or the tuneful nightingale

Charms the forest with her tale;

Come, with all thy *various hues*

Come and aid thy sister Muse.

The last line is much superior to

"Paint and adorn thy sister Muse;"

which, indeed, approaches very nearly to nonsense. In the last extract, however, there are many defects. The first two lines are not good English, and their sense is very obscure. Neither of these defects are in the former; and the new matter which the poet has introduced in the latter is not of that original merit to turn the scale in its favour. It is impossible to determine what nymph the poet is addressing. The stanza which Scott has quoted, he thinks explains this obscurity. Silence he considers the ideal nymph whom the poet addresses; and so the edition he quotes would lead me to believe; but this suggestion will not render it intelligible. Are the lines in the least descriptive of Silence?

Does she "*paint the fair form of things?*" What are the "*various hues*" of Silence? Can she be stiled a "*sister Muse?*" Nothing can be more incongruous. Her characteristic attributes are not mentioned; and, if the poet really ever intended these lines as descriptive of Silence, which seems to have been the case at one period, he must have been singularly confused in his ideas. Indeed we are constrained at last to draw this inference; for he has changed the nymph three times, and never altered the description. Fancy was the first; and the description, though faulty, was not inappropriate: he next tried Silence, and found she would not answer his purpose so well as he could wish: having displaced Silence, he seems to have been at a loss for a substitute, and, to relieve himself from the difficulty, fell upon the expedient of giving the reader the description in general terms, and leaving him to apply it to what nymph he should think proper. First thoughts were in this instance best. Fancy was the most proper nymph to address on the occasion; and the description, except in one circumstance, is sufficiently correct. She cannot, perhaps, with perfect propriety, be called a "*sister Muse.*" Poetry, however, is the Muse here meant; and Fancy may, without without much impropriety, be called a sister to Poetry.

EDITION 1726, STANZA 2.

More than Olympus animates my lays,
Aid me, o'er-labour'd, in its wide sur-
veys,

And crown its summit with immortal
praise.

Thou, awful Grongar! in whose mossy
cells

Sweetly musing Quiet dwells :

Thou! deep beneath whose shadowy side
Oft my sick mind serene refreshment took,
Near the cool winding of some bubbling
brook.

There have I, pensive, press'd the grassy
bed,

And, while my bending arm sustain'd my
head,

Stray'd my charm'd eyes o'er Fow's
wand'ring tide,

Swift as a start of thought, from wood to
mead,

Glancing from dark to bright, from vale
to hill,

'Till tir'd Reflection had no void to fill.

LAST EDITION.

Now while Phœbus, riding high,
 Gives lustre to the land and sky,
 Grongar Hill invites my song,
 Draw the landscape bright and strong;
 Grongar! in whose mossy cells
 Sweetly-musing Quiet dwells;
 Grongar! in whose silent shade,
 For the modest Muses made;
So oft I have, the evening still,
 At the fountain of a rill,
 Sat upon a flow'ry bed,
 With my hand beneath my head,
 While stray'd my eyes o'er Towy's flood,
 Over mead and over wood,
 From house to house, from hill to hill,
 'Till Contemplation had her fill.

The improvements here do not appear very obvious. I rather prefer the former. The line in italics is obscure.

To this passage succeed some lines, entirely new, and on the whole sufficiently beautiful:—

About his chequer'd sides I wind,
 And leave his brooks and meads behind;
 And groves and grottoes where I lay,
 And vistas shooting beams of day,
 Wide, and wider spreads the vale,
 As circles on a smooth canal:
The mountains round, unhappy fate!
Sooner or later, of all height,
 Withdraw their summits from the skies,
 And lessen as the others rise.
 Still the prospect wider spreads,
 Adds a thousand woods and meads;
 Still it widens, widens still,
 And sinks the newly-risen hill.

The lines in italics are certainly defective. The expressions are obscure, the rhymes false, and the lamentation for the "*unhappy fate*" of the disappearing mountains ridiculous and peculiar.

EDITION 1726, STANZA 3.

Widening, beneath the mountain's bushy
 brow,
 Th' unbounded landscape softens off be-
 low;
 No skreeny vapours intervene;
 But the gay, the splendid scene,
 Does Nature's smiling face all open show,
 In the mix'd glowings of the tinctur'd
 bow.
 And, gently changing into soft and light,
Expands immensely wide, and leads the
journeying light.

LAST EDITION.

Now I gain the mountain's brow;
 What a landscape lies below!

No clouds, no vapours intervene;
 But the gay, the open scene,
 Does the face of Nature show,
 In all the hues of heaven's bow;
 And, swelling to embrace the light,
 Spreads around beneath the sight.

This passage is improved, although the concluding thought of the last is rather forced. "*Journeying light*," in the former, is a very happy expression; and the versification of the concluding alexandrine beautifully supports the sense. These beauties are lost in the last edition.

EDITION 1726, STANZA 4.

White on the rugged cliffs old castles rise,
 And shelter'd villages lie warm and
 low,
 Close by the streams that at their bases
 flow,
Each wat'ry face bears pictur'd woods,
and skies,
Where as the surface curls, when breezes
rise,
Faint fairy earthquakes tremble to the
eyes.
 Up thro' the forest's gloom, distinguish'd,
 bright,
 Tops of high buildings catch the light:
 The quick'ning sun a show'ry radiance
 sheds,
 And lights up all the mountain's russet
 heads;
 Gilds the fair fleeces of the distant flocks;
 And, glittering, plays betwixt the broken
 rocks.

Light, as the lustre of the rising dawn,
 Spreads the gay carpet of yon level lawn:
 'Till a steep Hill starts horrid, wild,
 and high,
 Whose form uncommon holds the won-
 d'ring eye;
 Deep is its base in Towy's bord'ring
 flood;
 Its bristly sides are shagg'd with sullen
 wood:
 Towers, ancient as the mountain, crown
 its brow,
 Awful in ruin, to the plains below.
 Thick round the ragged walls pale ivy
 creeps,
 Whose circling arms the nodding fabric
 keeps;
 While both combine to check th' insult-
 ing wind,
 As friends in danger mutual comfort find.

LAST EDITION.

Old castles on the cliffs arise,
 Proudly tow'ring in the skies:

*Rushing from the woods, the spires
Seem from hence ascending fires;
Half his beams Apollo sheds
On the yellow mountain-heads,
Gilds the fleeces of the flocks,
And glitters on the broken rocks.*

*Below me trees unnumber'd rise,
Beautiful in various dyes:
The gloomy pine, the poplar blue,
The yellow beech, the sable yew;
The slender fir that taper grows,
The sturdy oak with broad-spread boughs;
And, beyond the purple grove,
Haunt of Phyllis, queen of love!
Gaudy as the op'ning dawn,
Lies a long and level lawn,
On which a dark hill, steep and high,
Holds and charms the wand'ring eye.
Deep are his feet in Towy's flood;
His sides are cloth'd in waving wood;
And ancient towers crown his brow,
That cast an awful look below;
Whose ragged walls the ivy creeps,
And with her arms from falling keeps:
So both a safety from the wind,
On mutual dependence find.*

The thought contained in the triplet printed in italics, in the first extract, is omitted in the last edition; and perhaps with propriety; as, though a beautiful idea, and pleasingly expressed, it does not exactly suit with the supposed situation of the poet. Some of the additional matter introduced in this part of the last edition Scott has blamed on the same principle. The descriptions of the trees he thinks too minute to be observed at the distance the poet is supposed to be situated. This remark is acute, but is it altogether just? The epithets applied to the trees need not have resulted from immediate observation, but from memory; and the same defence may be made for the triplet just mentioned as omitted in the last edition. The couplet in italics, commencing "*Rushing from the woods,*" &c. is a pleasing addition in the last; but the concluding couplet is very faulty. The thought is expressed much better in the first edition.

EDITION 1726, STANZA 5.

Once a proud palace this—a seat of Kings!
Alas! th' o'erturning sweep of Time's
broad wings!

Now, 'tis the raven's bleak abode,
And shells, in marbly damp, the inbred
toad.
There the safe fox, unfeared huntsman,
feeds,
And climbs o'er heaps of stone to pen-
dant weeds.

The Prince's tenure in his roofs of gold
Ends like the Peasant's homelier hold;
Life's but a road, and he who travels
right
Treats Fortune as an inn, and rests his
night.

LAST EDITION.

'Tis now the raven's bleak abode,
'Tis now th' apartment of the toad;
And there the fox securely feeds,
And there the pois'nous adder breeds, }
Conceal'd in ruin, moss, and weeds; }
While, ever and anon, there falls
Huge heaps of hoary moulder'd walls.
Yet time has seen, that lifts the low,
And level lays the lofty brow,
Has seen this broken pile complete, }
Big with the vanity of state: }
But transient is the smile of fate!
A little rule, a little sway,
A sun-beam in a winter's day,
Is all the proud and mighty have
Between the cradle and the grave.

Here is a great improvement. The additional matter is beautiful. The description of the fox is, however, fully more picturesque in the first passage than in the last, and much resembles two passages from Ossian's poems and Brice's "*Loch Leven,*" quoted, as an instance of casual similitude, in an early number of *Leisure Amusements*.

To this succeeds a beautiful passage, which has no exact parallel in the early edition, although there is a thought resembling it at the conclusion.

And see the rivers, how they run
Thro' woods and meads, in shade and sun!
Sometimes swift, sometimes slow,
Wave succeeding wave they go
A various journey to the deep,
Like human life to endless sleep!
Thus is Nature's vesture wrought,
To instruct our wand'ring thought;
Thus she dresses green and gay,
To disperse our cares away.

EDITION 1726, STANZA 6.

Ever changing, ever new,
Thy scenes, O Grongar! cannot tire the
view:
Lowly vallies, waving woods,
Windy summits, wildly high,
Rough, and *rushing* in the sky!
The pleasant seat, the ruin'd tower,
The naked rock, the rosy bower,
The village and the town, the palace
and the farm, }
Each does on each reflect a doubled
charm; }
As pearls look brighter on an Æthi-
op's arm.

LAST

LAST EDITION.

Ever charming, ever new,
 When will the landscape tire the view!
 The fountain's fall, the river's flow,
 The woody vallies, warm and low;
 The windy summit, wild and high,
 Roughly *rushing* on the sky;
 The pleasant seat, the ruin'd tow'r,
 The naked rock, the shady bow'r;
 The town and village, dome and farm, }
 Each gives each a double charm, }
 As pearls upon an Ethiop's arm. }

Much improved.—“*Rushing*,” in the sixth line, much better than “*ruffling*.”

EDITION 1726, STANZA 7.

Southward, along the mountain's waving
 side,
 The vale grows liberal, and the prospect
 wide;
 Glowing, beneath a kind and purple sky,
 Broad flower-dress'd meadows and rich
 pastures lie.
 Green hedges in long parallels are seen;
 And silv'ry lawns draw streaks of light
 between:
*Distant, those thorns diminish'd scarce ap-
 pear;*
As dangers' scape, unseen, that are not near.
 Smiling, like this *fair prospect*, soft and
 gay,
 The flatt'ring glass of Hope our *future*
 shows;
 But ill *at hand* their face unmask'd dis-
 play,
 And Fortune rougher still, when near-
 er, grows:
 Still we tread, tir'd, along the same deep
 way,
 And still the present proves a cloudy day.
 O, may I ever with myself agree,
 Nor hope the unpossess'd delights I see!
 Nobly content, within some silent shade,
 My passions calm, and my proud wishes
 laid,
 Ne'er may desire's rough sea beneath me
 roll,
 Drown my wish'd peace, and tempest all
 my soul!
 While, idly busy, I but beat the air,
 And, lab'ring after bliss, embosom care.

LAST EDITION.

See on the mountain's southern side, }
 Where the prospect opens wide, }
 Where the evening gilds the tide, }
 How close and small the hedges lie!
 What streaks of meadow cross the eye!
A step, methinks, may pass the stream,
So little distant dangers seem:
So we mistake the future's face,
Ey'd thro' Hope's deluding glass.

As yon summits soft and fair,
Clad in colours of the air,
Which to those who journey near,
Barren, brown, and rough, appear;
 Still we tread the same coarse way:
 The present's still a cloudy day.
 O, may I with myself agree,
 And never covet what I see!
 Content me with a humble shade,
 My passions tam'd, my wishes laid;
 For while our wishes wildly roll,
 We banish quiet from the soul:
 'Tis thus the busy fan the air,
 And misers gather wealth and care.

The variations in this passage are very great; but I cannot perceive the improvement. The “Janus-like” couplet marked in italics, which Scott so justly blames, is an ambiguity not in the first edition. In it there are two distinct similes, introduced to elucidate two remarks: in the latter there are two remarks apparently elucidated by one simile; for the simile, or object, which we may suppose suggested the latter sentiment, is placed after it, and seems unconnected; which must render it very obscure. The objects the poet was viewing introduce the remarks, and consequently should be mentioned previous to the remark. This is the case in the first instance; but in the latter, by placing the remark before the object, and joining it to the former remark, the sense is very imperfect and ambiguous. The first edition is, however, likewise faulty. The remark introduced by the diminished appearance of the thorns is forced, and does not arise naturally from the subject. This the poet saw; and to correct it in the later editions, instead of erasing the moral along with the object which produced it, has preserved the moral, and changed the object. So far there is an improvement, as the small appearance of the streams is a more beautiful and more appropriate object than the thorns. In the former, the thorns elucidate one sentiment, and the general appearance of the prospect another, or, rather, an expatiation of the same; but in the latter all is confusion; and it seems chiefly to be attributed to defective arrangement. It might be corrected thus:—

A step, methinks, would pass the stream,
 So little distant dangers seem.
 As yon summits soft and fair,
 Clad in colours of the air,

Which

Which to those who journey near,
Barren, brown, and rough, appear;
So we mistake the future's face,
Eyed thro' Hope's deluding glass.
Still we tread the same coarse way;
The present's still a cloudy day.

In this way the meaning is clear. The diminished appearance of the streams suggests the remark, that dangers, when viewed at a distance, appear small; and the beautiful appearance of the *really* rough and barren mountains suggests a similar remark, or expatiation of the same sentiment, that the future is always painted in fairer colours to the mind of man than the present.

EDITION 1726, STANZA 8.

Here, while on humble earth unmark'd
I lie,
I subject Heav'n and Nature to my eye;
Solid my joys, and my free thoughts
run high.
For me this soft'ning wind in zephyrs
sings,
And in yon flow'ry vale perfumes his
wings.
To sooth my ear those waters murmur
deep;
To shade my eye these bow'ry woodbines
creep;
Wanton, to yield me sport, those birds
fly low,
And a sweet *chaos* of harmony bestow.
Like me, too, yon sweet stream serenely
glides,
Just *vivus*, and *quits* the charms which
tempt its sides:
Calmly regardless, hast'ning to the sea,
As I, thro' life, shall reach Eternity.

LAST EDITION.

Now, e'en now, my joys run high,
As on the mountain turf I lie;
And the wanton zephyr sings,
And in the vale perfumes his wings;
While the waters murmur deep;
While the shepherd charms his sheep;
While the birds unbounded fly,
And with music fill the sky,
Now, e'en now, my joys run high.

I still think the first edition best. With this verse it terminates; and the reader will perceive, to compensate for

the additional lines in the last edition, some beautiful thoughts are omitted entirely in it which are in the first. The concluding lines of the last are as follow:—

Be full, ye Courts! be great who will;
Search for peace with all your skill;
Open wide the lofty door,
Seek her on the marble floor:
In vain ye search, she is not there;
In vain ye search the domes of Care!
Grass and flowers Quiet treads
On the meads and mountain heads,
Along with pleasure close allied,
Ever by each other's sides;
And often by the murmur'ing rill,
Hears the thrush, while all is still
Within the groves of Grongar Hill.

The above lines are a beautiful addition.

Having thus, according to my intention, brought the two editions under the consideration of the reader, and offered him the remarks which occurred to me on their respective merits and defects, I think he will acknowledge I was warranted in saying, it was doubtful whether the poem received much improvement from the last revival of the author. To make such a great revolution in its construction was a daring attempt, and could scarcely be expected to succeed. The verification he first chose gave him the liberty to express his thoughts in the most full and luxuriant language; and in endeavouring to compress the same thoughts into the short "*dapper couplet*" of his last edition, it is no wonder they were distorted. The defects of the poem may all be attributed to this cause. This has rendered the sense often incomplete and obscure; and, besides the inequality in verification, has occasioned unnatural inversions, and many other grammatical inaccuracies.

As to the general merits of the poem, I agree with Dr. Johnson, that "the scenes it displays are so pleasing, the images which they raise so welcome, and the reflections of the writer so consonant to the general sense and experience of mankind, that when it is once read it will be read again."

May 15th, 1805.

HERANIO.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,

AND

LITERARY JOURNAL,

FOR MAY 1805.

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

Rhymes on Art; or, The Remonstrance of a Painter: In Two Parts: With Notes and a Preface: Including Strictures on the State of the Arts, Patronage, and Public Taste. By Martin Archer Shee, R.A. 1 Vol. 8vo.

THE subject of this work does, as the Author most accurately states, appear to us, when considered in a national point of view, so important, that we think we shall hazard little in intruding upon the indulgence of our readers a critique rather longer than is usual with respect to a volume of this size.

Leaving the disqualification that pervades the first pages of the preface, founded upon the question, Why do you publish? to be answered as Pope has answered it,

“ Granville the polite,
And knowing Walsh would tell me I
could write;”

we proceed to observe, what we deem more essential, that this volume is stated to be only a part of a much larger work; a limb lopped off, we should judge from the subject of the preface, from a colossal statue which the author has erected to *despondence*.

This work, it appears, is written by Mr. M. A. Shee, a Member of the Royal Academy, and consequently of considerable eminence in his profession, upon a subject certainly the nearest of all others to the heart of a painter, and especially a painter of literary taste and exquisite sensibility, both which its pages fully exemplify: and although we do not absolutely adopt every conclusion which he has drawn from the premises detailed, we are afraid that he, in common with many other artists of the highest professional abilities, has

abundant reason to be dissatisfied at the present state of the arts in this kingdom, which seems to be precisely similar to that which preceded their decline in the Roman Empire, when speculation on the one side, and dissipation on the other, blunted all the finer feelings of the human mind, and destroyed all those grand ideas that had, in former ages, impelled men of genius to soar to those regions of imagination wherein the paltry considerations of *profit* and *loss*, and minute calculations how far the exertions of ingenuity might be turned to commercial advantage, were unknown.

We have been informed from the *best* authority, that when the arts emerging from their *second* age of darkness, for Mr. S. well knows, that from the time of Jones, Rubens, Vandyke, &c. the arts declining in this country dwindled into heaps of littleness, and stiff unmeaning human representations, while all the grand traits of those eminent masters seemed, in the works of their successors, to be obliterated! We have, we repeat, been informed, that in this deplorable state of science, particularly that which regarded the delineation of the human figure, a few artists, about the year 1730, revived the long-neglected plan of an academy, and fixed this seat of the arts in a *garret* in Salisbury-court, where they used to labour round an immense *lamp*, like magicians performing an incantation. To this succeeded the establishment in Peter-court, St. Martin's lane; the account of the expenses of which, for a long series of years, we have now before us.

How the arts emanating from this small spot flourished and spread, must be known to Mr. S., because he must

be well acquainted with their effusions, and with those few, very few, professors that were there educated, who yet survive.

We can well remember the foundation of the Royal Academy; which brings us to the words of Mr. S., who states, "In sanctioning the establishment of the R. A., and graciously condescending to place himself at its head, his Majesty has done much to promote the interest of the Arts in his dominions, and has displayed a beneficent desire to recommend them to attention and respect. Although the contracted scale of that institution, and its dependence for support upon the exertions of its members, necessarily excluded many of the advantages which otherwise might be expected to result from it: yet had the distinguished honour conferred upon it, in this instance, been attended by the sensibility of the public, and the generous patronage of our Nobility and men of fortune, enough might have been effected to reflect credit on the generosity as well as the genius of the nation.

"But, unfortunately, the august example set by the Throne has not had the influence which might have been expected; and while the artists of Great Britain maintain, by the profits of their united labours, an institution from which their country derives both credit and advantage, they are themselves neglected, unsupported, and unemployed."

This is indeed a melancholy, and, we believe, a true picture of the present state of the arts; but we would submit to Mr. S., that this nation was never very eminent for its *patronage*. It is not within the scope of our recollection that there has ever been a period when the Nobility and distinguished persons in this country generally followed, with respect to scientific encouragement, the example which the Sovereign had set, as was the case at Rome under Leo the Xth, Florence under the Medici, and France under Lewis the XIVth. Too frequently engaged in religious and political contentions, the ideas of our ancestors seem to have been in a great degree absorbed in struggles for pre-eminence and power, while the arts appear to have been left to be supported by commerce, and to have risen or fallen as that has flourished or declined. The consequence of this has been, that

while the labourers in the Vineyard *were few*, they reaped from the sources of traffic, and perhaps of ostentation, an abundant harvest; but now that the science is overstocked with professors, it is little to be wondered that its estimation is in some degree diminished. Could the mines of Golconda be thrown open, and diamonds become as plenty as pebbles, their lustre would pall upon the sight, and they would no longer be considered as *jewels*.

Having made these observations by way of exordium, we must more briefly state, that in this elegantly written preface which we are now considering, Mr. S. pursues his subject by detailing the influence of the arts upon Great Britain, and proceeds to lament that they have "experienced the fate that was denounced against our liberties" by the Jacobin faction, from a *horde* of picture-dealers, who, for aught we know, may be, and we believe are, also *Jacobins*; who, from the immense manufactories on the Continent, where Italian, Dutch, and Flemish pictures, are *smoked* like Bologna hams, or Dutch and Flemish beef, such a number of *original* pieces, of as little value as an original *assignat*, have been issued, as to enable the said *factors*, while, from the cullibility of our countrymen, they were, *under false pretences*, obtaining incredible sums, to oblige our native artists of taste and genius to shiver and freeze under the chilling blasts of national discouragement.

This is rather a revived than a *new* complaint: but we thought that the *Black Masters*, of whom, in our youth, we have heard enough, had, in the *brilliant* stand which has been made against them by the exquisite productions of our own school, lost their influence.

Against the connoisseurs in this kind of *things*, the author has very properly directed his observations, which abound with good sense and just reflections, particularly those respecting the political and moral influence of the arts; but of which, although we are perfectly sensible of their force, we are, for reasons too numerous to detail, very doubtful as to their effect.

The poem opens with these lines:—
 "What various aids the student's course
 requires,
 Whom art allures, and love of fame in-
 spires!

But

But chief, what toils demand his earlier
hours,
Prepare his triumphs, and unfold his
powers,
The Muse attempts—with beating bo-
sem springs,
And dares advent'rous on didactic wings."

From these the reader will be able to form a judgment of the versification, which is smooth and elegant; and if the author (which, perhaps, is not expected in this species of poetry,) seldom attempts to *soar*, it is with pleasure we observe, that he as seldom *creeps*.

It has been said of another work, that the poetic lines seemed only intended as *pegs* to hang notes upon. We do not mean to apply this observation; though certainly the notes are considerably longer than the text, and contain such ample elucidations, that we think the text itself might almost have been spared: yet they also contain many valuable observations upon the arts and artists of this and other countries, which, particularly those upon the school of *David*, are accurate and just; though we think that the pictures of *Denner*, with all their minutiae, when considered in a general point of view, have more merit than Mr. S. seems inclined to allow.

We were so extremely glad to find the following tribute to the genius of our departed friend *Mortimer*, that we are induced to quote the whole period, or rather the whole passage, in which we have no doubt but that we shall be tolerated; as, while it affords another specimen of the talents of Mr. S., it revives the memory of artists who were exceedingly dear to their country when living, and who are "even in their ashes honoured."

"Yet while exulting o'er each bold essay
Of British genius brightening into day,
In fond remembrance flows the grateful
tear,
To think what stars have fallen from our
sphere;
Lo! penive leaning o'er the illumin'd
page,
Where history meditates the madd'ning
age,
And mourns her *Mortimer*: while kind
too late,
Relenting Fortune weeps o'er *Wilson's*
fate;

Remorseful owns her blindness, and to
fame
Configns with sorrow his illustrious name.
Hogarth, with thee satiric Humour fled,
Proclaims our graphic moralist is dead;
Who, *Samson-like*, in conscious might
secure,
Burst the strong bonds that meaner minds
endure,
Disdain'd the beaten track, the common
crown,
And forc'd an untried passage to renown;
To nature true, his sportive pencil mov'd,
Taught while it trifled, pleas'd while it
reprov'd:
Struck by the *harlot's* woes, with shame
oppress'd,
Reviving virtue wins the wanton breast;
No more the midnight scene to riot
warms,
The Rake reviews his *progress*, and re-
forms."

With respect to *Wilson* we must correct a mistake of the author: The salary of Keeper of the Royal Academy is 100*l.* instead of 50*l.* per annum; to which is added apartments, &c. We must further observe, that this artist, whose works we idolize, had less reason to repine for want of encouragement than his friends had to lament that his lodgings (in the *Piazza*) were so near the *Turk's Head* and the *Calcutta Club*.

In the course of this poem and the notes, the names of *Gainsborough* and *Sir Joshua Reynolds* are mentioned, their merits appreciated, and works commented on with much taste and ability. Whence the author proceeds to lament the disappointment that must arise to those that mistake inclination for genius. He then enumerates the requisites which must combine to form a good painter; and, after some observations on the state of the arts in *Florence* during the time of *Lorenzo de Medici*, speaks thus of himself:—

"But no, tho' dear, most dear, the joys
of art,
The Muse too shrin'd within "my heart
of heart;"
Tho' throbbing there, their mingled rap-
tures warm
My life's employment, and my leisure's
charm,
My soul's first choice, my fancy's early
flame,
My chance of fortune, and my hopes of
fame;

No, not e'en these should bribe the pa-
triot strain
To shed false lustre round Ambition's
reign,
Or wreath his brow (howe'er his country
grac'd)
Who sapp'd her freedom while he sav'd
her taste."

A sentiment which we highly com-
mend, and which, with the subsequent
lines of this part of the work and
the note, deserve the attention of the
reader.

In the second part the author de-
parts from his subject a little, though
without losing sight of it, to observe
upon the pursuits of the age, which
indeed afford him a most ample field,
of which he has not been negligent
in the cultivation. Yet before we
follow him a page further, we must,
in our turns, observe upon the note
to this, that if the most useful part
of the Royal establishment is its exhibi-
tion, that was, in a considerable de-
gree, derived from the Society for the
Encouragement of Arts, &c. which
seems to us to rank that estimable body
higher in the scale of founders of na-
tional taste, and fosterers of national
genius, than he is inclined to place
it.

In his observations upon the philoso-
phical, the chemical, and the agricul-
tural manias, Mr. S. is truly excellent.
With respect to the latter, as its effects
are *every day felt*, we shall quote the
lines in which it is commemorated.

"But chief their toil with zest peculiar
charm,
Who teach to feed the flock, and till the
farm,
Who fill in view man's lofty function
keep,
To fatten calves, and mend the breed
of sheep.

* * * * *
What bliss to live! if life's best hopes
decay,
And thoughtless folly fling each flower
away!

If low-born toils usurp the public hive,
And from the *utile* the *dulce* drive;
If partial zeal, perverting Reason's plan,
Preserve the animal, and not the man;
Provide with provender the stalls of sense,
And pamper appetite at wit's expence."

The limits to which, in this work,
we are confined, will not allow us to
follow our author either to the Lyceum
of female philosophy, or in his classic

tour, or to make him a visit, when
painting, or rather the arts, become
again the theme of his conversation;
yet we trust that from this slight sketch
enough will be gathered to induce
those who delight in the emanations
of genius, and are happy to find these
combined with classic taste, (and, as it
appears by its subjects and the nume-
rous quotations, with classic erudition,)
to peruse this volume, which we may
venture to promise will afford them
both instruction and amusement, and,
we hope still further, induce them to
wish with us, that Mr. S. may meet
with encouragement sufficient to in-
fluence him to publish the whole, in
which we have no doubt, from the
specimen of this *brick*, as he terms it,
though we should not have adopted
that idea, he will exhibit a structure
equally useful and elegant.

*A Father's Gift to his Children; consisting
of Original Essays, Tales, Fables, Reflec-
tions, &c. By William Mavor, LL.D.
Vicar of Hurley, Berks, and Chaplain
to the Earl of Moira. Two Volumes,
8vo.*

The Parents, Guardians, and Friends
of the rising generation of British
youth of both sexes, are considerably
indebted to the worthy Author of the
amusing and instructive work now sub-
mitted to their consideration; for many
and various are the productions of his
fertile genius, which have contributed
to the improvement of the valuable
science of education. The ample stores
of literature have been explored; and
selections judiciously made from bio-
graphy, natural and civil history,
voyages, travels, and miscellaneous
publications, too voluminous for youth;
on a plan better adapted to their capa-
cities, and to the time it is proper for
them to bestow on reading, he has re-
duced to a small scale, and given con-
cise, yet accurate abridgements of the
best authors on the most important and
interesting subjects*.

It is but doing justice upon this occa-
sion, to insert a passage from his adver-
tisement to the present publication.—
"To give the work, indeed, as much
variety and interest as possible, was not

* See a list of Dr. Mavor's approved
works for the use of young persons an-
nexed to Vol. I of "The Father's Gift to
his Children."

only promoting my own views in its original composition, but also discharging a just debt to a generous public; for whose patronage I have every reason to be grateful, and of whose approbation I can never cease to be solicitous. Few have written more than I have done, for the use of young persons; or, let me thankfully add, with more uniform encouragement."

Dry lectures our author had observed seldom leave any lasting impression; but convey the moral you wish to inculcate through an interesting story or an incidental reflection, and the effect will seldom be lost.

The number and variety of useful lessons in the science of life and manners, inculcated in the pleasing form of original essays, tales, fables, and reflections, contained in these volumes, exceeds every composition of a similar nature we have hitherto met with; and we believe his readers will concur with us in opinion, that the remarks, reflections, or exordiums, if we may be allowed so to call them, as they are generally prefixed to, or are introductory to the tales, are not the least valuable parts of the work. They display a considerable portion of brilliancy and elegance, combined with sound morality, a knowledge of the world, a benevolent mind, and experience in the disposition, as well as in the conduct of youth. From the very first page of Vol. I we are enabled to give a specimen of these introductions, which if separately collected, independent of the subject to which they relate, might form a little volume of excellent aphorisms.—“From the earliest ages, books have been the solace of the wise, in every country where civilization was known; and without them, what a blank would life appear! All the knowledge we can acquire from actual experience is extremely limited; but books introduce us to the acquaintance of times long past—of nations now no more—of sciences invented, cultivated, and brought to perfection, by the learned and ingenious of every clime and age.”

Two or three more examples of these sensible prologues may not be unacceptable to our readers; and the author, it is hoped, will excuse the liberty taken, as it proceeds from good motives. *On Recollections.* “The heart of elegance and sensibility is continually taking a retrospect on pleasures which

are no more. The more cultivated the taste, the more humanized the mind, the more painful will be the reflection on joys which are for ever sunk in night; and whose image rises only to tantalize and torment. It is wrong perhaps to encourage this mental tenderness, this vivid sense of delight, which we know are not to be recalled; yet, in the soothing recollections of past felicity, there is a charm to the generous and enlightened soul, which it would not relinquish for the highest gratifications of vulgar minds.”

Prejudices, introductory to the character of Melville. “Nothing is more common or more disgraceful to human nature than prejudice. It is frequently, however, the lethal draught bestowed on genius, the lurid plant that shades the brow of merit, and corrodes its heart. Vice and ignorance alone escape its poison; but it will suffer few to burst through the shade, who possess no other recommendation than worth or learning. On those qualities it fixes with more than mortal enmity; and sooner than relinquish its hold, will torture ingenuity, and sacrifice truth, to deal the fatal blow.

Suspicion; the fate of Hilarius. Pre-
lude—“A suspicious mind is always base and corrupt. Its vigilance is in proportion to the depravity from which it proceeds. The candid, the charitable, and the upright, seldom have the least tincture of this mean passion; but on the contrary despise it, as equally troublesome to their repose, and derogatory to their character. And with just reason they may; for what prompts suspicion? A consciousness that were we in the situation of the person we suspect, we should be guilty of all we impute to him; that we should indulge in the vices, or give way to the temptations, which are thrown in his way either by accident or choice. This is no very honorable acknowledgment, but it is evidently made, when a person doubts the purity of the motives or actions of others, or questions their integrity, without the clearest conviction. Suspicion not only injures, but frequently ruins the character on which it is fixed, how ever unjustly. When suspicions, which no circumspection can remove, sully the untainted character, in spite of better reasons it naturally yields to its fate; and soon either becomes tinctured with the hue in which it has been so uncharitably

ably dipped, or lost in the apathy of indifference."

Conceit; introduction to the Mender of cracked Earthen-ware, a Tale, Vol. II, page 157. "Whatever may be our natural or acquired accomplishments, conceit spoils them all. It disfigures the sensible, and exposes its possessor to the derision even of fools. It throws a shade over talents not contemptible in themselves; it checks the progress of improvement, it shuts up the avenues to knowledge, and is an eternal bar to social regard and valid fame."

The tales, or moral histories in these little volumes, are well chosen; many of them are founded on real incidents, and all of them convey some useful precept, by example, for the right conduct of youth. From the collection we have singled out the following short narrative, as a proper admonition to young persons of rank and fortune, on a subject which is too little considered in England, much less indeed than in most countries on the continent of Europe.

Saville; or, The Grateful Scholars.

"Duty to parents, and gratitude to preceptors, are virtues which no one was ever deficient in, that prospered and was happy. Yet, regardless of the consequences, we daily see children indifferent to their parents' peace, and neglectful of those who have laboured to instruct them." It is of the last duty, not of the first, that we accuse our countrymen of being most deficient. "But can the most ignorant suppose, that the small pittance which a preceptor receives for his faithful attention to form the youthful mind, is a compensation for his care? And does not this second parent, if he has done his duty, deserve some return from the soil he has cultivated? I will charitably suppose, that want of reflection, rather than want of gratitude, often occasions the neglect of tutors, which no benevolent heart could think of being guilty of, without the blush of shame. Selfish as the world is, there are innate principles of goodness in the human soul, that only want to be awakened, to display their amiable sensibilities. The simple narrative I have to record, is not the fiction of imagination. May it teach others to know what they ought to imitate, or avoid!

"During a long and active life, SAVILLE had trained up numbers in the precepts of virtue and good learning.

He had exhausted, without enriching himself; and, on the verge of the grave, he scarcely knew where to find a refuge from the storm.

"Necessity—and how bitter that necessity must have been, every delicate mind may judge!—drove him to apply for relief to those who had once been under his protection, had eaten at his table, and slept under his roof, during that happy period when hope is young, and the days are unclouded by care.—Some had forgotten his person, others had forgotten themselves. Notwithstanding the philanthropy of Saville's heart, he began to believe the old adage, that services done to the young and the old are equally useless, as the one forget them, and the other live not long enough to repay them. His delicacy would not suffer him to make many trials of such ingratitude. He was ready to sink under his misfortunes. Chance*, however, directed him to two brothers, who, in consequence of his care in their early youth, and their own diligent exertions in maturer years, had obtained a competence in foreign lands, and were returned to spend it with honour in their own. These, instead of turning their backs on his distress, invited him in the most cordial manner to pass the remainder of his days with them. It would have shown pride rather than humility, in his situation, not to have accepted such a disinterested offer. His days indeed were few, after he found this asylum; but they were closed in comfort; and his former pupils, having lost their own, bewailed this second father with tears of grateful remembrance, and inscribed their sorrows on his tomb." A beautiful sonnet to an aged preceptor is annexed to this affecting story—Vol. I, p. 21.

The alternate intermixture of ingenious fables, charades, and enigmas, with such serious and interesting stories, as "the Memoirs of a Cornish Cerate"—"Modesty and Contentment exemplified in the History of a Country Apothecary"—"The Danger of unequal Connexions, exemplified in the History of Amelia Harley"—"The dangerous Consequences of encou-

* Here our good Doctor has forgotten himself: for in Vol. I, page 4, we are instructed not to ascribe any thing to chance, but all to Providence,

raging a Theatric Taste in Youth, exhibited in the History of Clarinda Hartley," &c.—together with the elements of Natural History and Botany, selected from the works of *Linnaeus*, *Buffon*, *Pennant*, and *Goldsmith*. constitute the most agreeable, as well as instructive, medley.

The first Volume is inscribed to the Right Honourable the Countess of Moira, and contains, inclusive of those already mentioned, *sixty-six* articles, or different subjects; amongst which we particularly recommend—"The Adventures of a Family Bible"—"*May*, a Rhapsody"—and "The Twelve Golden Rules of Prudent Economy."

The second Volume, inscribed to the Right Honourable the Marchioness of Blandford, comprises *sixty-one* subjects, under distinct heads. Among these, we have perused, with great satisfaction, the sensible address to *Juvenis* on Liberty, by his tutor. "The youth seemed to connect the idea of liberty with an emancipation from all restraint. The tutor did not wish to quench the flame of freedom, but to regulate its heat."—And that impressive original on the emphatic word *Home* thus happily introduced:—"How many sensibilities and tender emotions are excited! how many poignant reflections may be conveyed by a single word! One word may call up a thousand ideas to delight or agonize; and the most expressive and energetic that language affords, either to soothe or torment, is the syllable HOME."

It remains only to apologize for reviewing this second edition as a new work, which cannot be better accounted for than by quoting a passage from the author's advertisement: "One of the subsequent volumes, which was published separately, and sent into the world anonymously, having been long out of print, and still inquired for, and a large impression of the *second* almost entirely disposed of, I was induced to revise the whole, and to add several relative pieces, which had been gradually accumulating since the first appearance of my plan." M.

Practical Observations concerning Sea-Bathing; to which are added, Remarks on the Use of the Warm Bath. By A. P. Buchan, M. D. of the Royal College of Physicians, London. 8vo.

The author of this very useful and well-timed publication, is the son of

the late well-known and deservedly esteemed Dr. Buchan, whose Portrait, with memoirs of his life and writings, were given in our Magazine for the month of March. See page 167.

Having been for many years settled in London, in the anxious and most important profession of a Physician, he informs us that the work now offered to the public is not to be considered as the result of theory or of cursory observations, but has been gradually accumulating in the course of more than sixteen annual visits to various situations frequented for the purpose of sea-bathing; and as these visits were made not in his professional character, but as an invalid endeavouring to shake off various states of languor and debility, the consequence of unremitting application and perseverance to the duties of that profession in this great town, it gave him opportunities of mixing with the company in general, and thereby obtaining information concerning the good and bad effects of sea-bathing, which would never have come to his knowledge as a local practitioner of medicine. In addition to the practical knowledge thus acquired, he has selected whatever information the works of every author who has treated on the general subject of sea-bathing could afford him: but after all his researches, he did not meet with any publication giving an intelligible account of its effects, or which contained specific directions for the general conduct of those who resort to the sea-coast in search of health.

To supply this defect, for the benefit of real as well as imaginary Valetudinarians, and also to prevent those who bathe only as a pleasant amusement, from injuring their constitutions, is the laudable design of the present treatise, which is confined within limits, "which no medical work, intended for popular perusal, ought to exceed." Its moderate size makes it a convenient pocket companion; and as the prevailing fashion of resorting to the sea-coast for the purposes of bathing, and the internal use of sea water, increases annually, and is extended from the superior to the middle ranks in life, the subject is become popular, and the necessity of having a sure guide for their conduct sufficiently obvious.

"To imagine," says our author, "that people may indiscriminately plunge

plunge into the sea under every slight derangement of health, with advantage, or even with impunity, is an opinion that places sea-bathing precisely on a footing with those medicines which are said to possess the power of curing all diseases; whereas no medical axiom is more true, than that every remedy which is capable of doing much good, is also capable of doing much harm. It therefore can hardly admit of a doubt, that a means of ameliorating health, so universally resorted to as sea-bathing is at present, must be frequently misapplied. The plain and practical directions for regulating the conduct of sea-bathers contained in this little volume, if properly attended to, will prevent the mischief that cannot fail to result from plunging into the water at random.

The tract is philosophical and medical, which renders it more entertaining to general readers than it would be otherwise, without diminishing the importance of the medical advice it conveys, in the most pleasing form. For example, in chapter 1, containing general observations on cold bathing, we find that autumn is considered as the most proper season of the year, in our climate, for bathing in the sea: this opinion is accounted for and explained on the principles of natural philosophy. Land is known to be capable of receiving more heat, as well as of retaining it longer, than water; and the earth continues to impart to the waters of the ocean contiguous to the shore, a portion of the heat accumulated under the influence of the summer sun, for a considerable time after the solstice is passed. The sea is therefore found to be much warmer some weeks after mid-summer, than at an equal distance of time previous to that period of the year. The heat of the atmosphere is at the same time mitigated by the western gales, then generally prevalent, which are cooled by passing over a long tract of Ocean, &c."—In this manner the doctor reasons, and introduces the regulations and precautions which he prescribes in his professional capacity. Under this head we find explanations of the sense of cold and shivering that occurs after emerging from the water, and of the glow that takes place on resuming the usual clothes; the presence of this glow is the best criterion of the eventual utility of bathing. If immersion in the sea, or in any cold bath, be not

succeeded by it, bathing should by no means be persisted in. The practice of cold bathing is stated to be peculiarly adapted to the variable climate of Great Britain; it prevents catarrhal affections, or what is usually called catching cold. After pointing out the distinction between free perspiration and sweating, the former being a sign of vigour and perfect health, the latter of debility, the doctor proceeds to a candid examination of the prevailing custom of keeping the body constantly bathed in sweat, by wearing flannels in all seasons of the year next the skin, and by young men in particular. Being a subject on which he acknowledges that a considerable diversity of opinion exists, he strengthens his own condemnation of the practice in our country, by the most respectable authorities; such are the works of Dr. Cheyne, and of Dr. Trotter; and we cannot too strongly recommend this part of our author's observations at a period when "flannel and fleecy hosiery are to be found under the shirts among half of the young men of the age. Debility, irritation, the premature approach of old age, and a pale and sickly countenance, are the effect of this pernicious fashion."

The regular use of the flesh brush is prescribed, as nothing tends more to maintain the skin in a healthy state, and to promote a free perspiration. "It is surprising that cutaneous friction, whose varied application formed so great a part of the hygeiastic regimen of the ancients, should in modern times have fallen so completely into neglect. The use of the flesh-brush should never be omitted during a course of sea bathing, especially if undertaken for the purpose of restoring lost health." Another custom of the ancients, the practice of anointing the surface of the body with odoriferous oil, generally associated with the use of the bath, the doctor thinks might be revived with advantage; and he quotes Lord Bacon, in his history of life and death, in confirmation of this opinion, but it is by no means essential that the oil should be odoriferous.

As the success of sea-bathing depends almost entirely on judicious regulations, the next division of the tract relates "to the time of bathing." Among those who repair to the sea-coast, whether in pursuit of health, or

of pleasure, a notion very generally prevails, that it is impossible to bathe too early in the morning. This opinion, so far as regards delicate invalids of both sexes, Dr. Buchan proves to be erroneous: he had frequently been shocked at seeing persons of that description, apparently just risen from their beds, and before the vital functions had resumed their proper energy, standing pale and shivering on the bleak beach, or waiting in a bathing room, chilled by streams of cold air rushing through opposite doors and windows, and expecting, apparently with a degree of horror, their turn to go into the water. From bathing in this state of the body, no possible advantage can be derived. Persons having but feeble health should content themselves with a gentle walk in the open air before breakfast; and their time of bathing ought to be postponed till past noon, or at least till some hours after breakfast, when the digestion of that meal may be supposed to be terminated; and such a degree of exercise should always be taken previously to entering the water, as may be sufficient to produce a general sensation of warmth over the whole body. To the vigorous and robust such precautions are superfluous; but it must be of importance for invalids to know, that by selecting a proper situation, and bathing in a rising tide about noon, or within an hour or two after, they have it in their power to use a bath ten or twelve degrees warmer, than at a more early hour in the morning. The salubrity of bathing in the evening, to the young and healthy, is admitted; but for those who are in the habits of full living, of dining late, and afterwards taking their wine, or who have during the day been exhausted with severe fatigue, to bathe in the evening would be a very imprudent experiment.

On the manner of bathing we have many curious observations and useful directions: amongst others, the popular error, that it is safest to go perfectly cool into the water, is exploded; and it is clearly demonstrated, that the best state of the body for bathing is during the permanence of warmth (not heat) produced by moderate exercise. The example of the Romans, however, and of the Russians and Finlanders, is produced to show that the transitions from great heat to cold is safer than plunging into the water in a cold state of the

body. The anecdotes on this subject from Dr. Currie's Medical Reports, and Acerbi's Travels, the reader will find highly entertaining. To remain a moderate space of time completely immersed in the water, is recommended as much better than one or more plunges: with respect to the usual mode of plunging head foremost, Dr. Buchan is of opinion that it cannot answer any good purpose. "Assuredly it is not the mode indicated by nature; he cannot conceive what should induce those who bathe for the purpose of invigorating the constitution, or the recovery of health, to make this violent and unnatural exertion; and he thinks that some of the kinds of head-ach attributed to bathing, in reality originated from this precipitant plan of immersion. It is unquestionably proper to sink the head and the whole of the body under water with all possible expedition; and the mode of doing it is accurately explained, without any head-long plunge. It is equally necessary that the head should not remain dry, while the rest of the body is immersed: varnished silk, or any other caps, therefore, ought not to be used, for they likewise occasion head-achs, drowsiness, and other symptoms approaching to apoplexy. A case in point is related from Dr. Cullen's Lectures. To enter more minutely into particulars, would be doing an injury to a publication which ought to be generally circulated; we shall therefore only just mention the heads of the remaining sections or chapters; assuring the reader, that under each the most beneficial and salutary advice will be found for all persons resorting to the sea-coast for bathing, or to use the sea-water internally.

In chapter IV the complaints are stated and discussed in which sea-bathing is found beneficial. Chapter V exhibits some of the bad effects of sea-bathing. The internal use of sea-water is the subject of chapter VI; the disorders for which it is beneficial are described, and certain constitutions pointed out with which it disagrees. Chapter VII, on sea-breezes, contains a philosophical analysis of pure and of contaminated air; accounts for the salubrity of the air in the neighbourhood of the sea, and recommends inhaling the sea-breeze to invalids in general. The eighth and last chapter is of the utmost importance, as it gives a clear and satisfactory account of the general

utility of the warm bath; of the erroneous opinions which prevailed concerning its operation, and were the chief cause of laying aside a practice now revived, and daily gaining ground in this country. Instead of having a tendency to debilitate the body as a *relaxant*, it is now proved to be a *grand restorative*; it renovates vigour exhausted by exertion, is beneficial during the earlier periods of life, and ought to be regarded as the most grateful solace of declining age. A short sketch of the abuse of warm baths by the Romans, is very properly introduced, to account in some measure for the neglect of warm bathing, and to point out the difference between rendering it subservient to purposes of the most gross sensuality, and employing it as a remedy for some disorders, as a salutary practice in general, or even as an innocent luxury.

M.

Correspondence between Frances, Countess of Harford, (afterwards Duchess of Somerset,) and Henrietta Louisa, Countess of Pomfret, between the Years 1738 and 1741. In Three Volumes, 8vo. 1805.

Of these noble authors the former is well known to the public, as well by her own excellent performances, as the eulogia of the most eminent, and the testimony of the most virtuous, and of whose merits we shall give a farther display, in a short time, from her unpublished correspondence with Mrs. Rowe, now in our possession. Of the latter less is known; but in every essential respect she seems to have nearly resembled her amiable friend and distinguished correspondent, and exhibits proofs of an intelligent and well-informed mind, and of a heart susceptible of amiable virtues and unaffected devotion. These letters commenced very soon after Lord Pomfret and his family left England to reside on the continent; and they were continued for about three years, at intervals of not much more than a week from each other. The collection is such a one as will afford pleasure to the reader.

Confined in Vain; or, A Double to do: A Farce. In Two Acts. By T. Jones, Author of Poems, &c., and Phantoms; or, The Irishman in England: A Farce. 8vo. 1805.

This farce is not destitute of humour; and, aided by the exertions of

some of our first-rate comedians, with some alterations, might have formed part of an evening's entertainment at one of the established theatres.

Observations on Water; with a Recommendation of a more convenient and extensive Supply of Thames Water to the Metropolis and its Vicinity, as the best Means to counteract Pestilence or pernicious Vapours. With an Appendix. By Ralph Dodd, Civil Engineer. 12mo. 1805.

The first part of this pamphlet discusses the origin and theory of springs, as far as they are observed by the miners. In the second, the author considers such circumstances relative to water as are most useful to man, but more particularly the inhabitants of this great city and environs. The appendix, however, contains the most important matter, viz. proposals for establishing South and East London Water Works, for the better supplying certain parts of the environs of the metropolis with water; in the execution of which plan we wish the author success.

Drunken Barnaby's Four Journeys to the North of England. 8vo. 1805.

This witty and ingenious performance is here presented to the public elegantly and correctly printed, and with suitable ornaments. It seems originally to have been written and published about the middle of the seventeenth century. Of the author but little is known, and that little is chiefly derived from his own work. His name appears to have been Harrington, and he was of Queen's College, Oxford. Beyond this nothing is to be collected with certainty. In an advertisement prefixed, the publisher has brought together the evidence to ascertain the time of its original publication, in which we think he has succeeded. One proof he has omitted to mention. At p. 33 the author says,

“The Isle of Rhe I little fear it,
Without wound to win and wear it.”

This seems to allude to the descent of the Duke of Buckingham on the Isle of Rhe, which he took possession of in 1627, and was in a short time obliged to relinquish, to the great mortification of the public. The vignettes to this volume have much humour, and are well executed.

A New System of Stenography, or Short Hand. By Thomas Rees. Eighth Edition.

This is an improved edition of a most easy scheme of short-hand. Mr. Rees's attention has been chiefly and judiciously directed to the reduction of

the number of characters, and the simplification of those which are indispensable; and persons whose occasions may render a brief introduction to this useful art desirable, will not think a half-crown ill-bestowed on the present performance.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

APRIL 26.

AT Drury-lane, a new Drama, called "THE VENETIAN OUTLAW," was presented for the first time, for the benefit of Mr. Elliston; the chief characters being thus represented:—

Doge of Venice Mr. RAYMOND.

Vivaldi (supposed
Abellino) } Mr. ELLISTON.

Alfieri Mr. POWELL.

Orsano Mr. BARRYMORE.

Rosara Mrs. H. JOHNSTON.

The plot of "*The Venetian Outlaw*" is nearly the same with that of Mr. Lewis's novel "*The Bravo of Venice*," and both are of German origin. In the play, as in the novel, *Abellino* is enveloped in an awful and inscrutable mystery, under which he shakes and controuls the whole senate and population of Venice.

The principal character was ably sustained by Mr. Elliston, and the daring features of it were delineated with admirable energy. In the scene of the Council Chamber, when *Abellino* proves the guilt of the conspirators, he asks a question of *Orsano*, their Chief, to prove more clearly how much he has been injured; and receives an answer, the concluding line of which called down three distinct rounds of applause. Neither the poetry nor the sentiment had any extraordinary claim to excellence or originality; for it was simply this,

"I am not bound to answer interrogatories."

And yet, whether from the emphatic manner of the performer, or the application of it by the audience to a recent political event, it shook the House with applause. Mrs. H. Johnston displayed extraordinary discrimination and ability in *Rosara*.

Mr. Elliston is the professed adapter of this drama to the British stage. The style in general seldom rises above mediocrity; but in a few passages con-

derable strength and happiness of expression are discoverable. The situations, as they are theatrically termed, are more diversified and striking than are sometimes found in more regular dramatic exhibitions; and if applause were the just criterion of the merit of a play, we should be disposed to assign to this a pretty high rank.

29. At the same Theatre, an Interlude in one act, called "PERSONATION; or, *Fairly Taken-in*," was performed for the first time, for the benefit of Mr. Bannister. It is taken from the French, is a pleasing trifle, and was wholly performed by Mr. Bannister and Miss De Camp. The story turns on the various disguises assumed by two lovers to ascertain the degree of their mutual affection. It was well received, and was repeated at two subsequent benefits.

MAY 2. Master Betty had a second benefit at Drury-lane. His pecuniary gains by this performance must have been very considerable; but he added nothing to his reputation. His friends injudiciously put him into the part of *Richard the Third*! In the whole range of the English drama it is scarcely possible to point out a part worse suited to his appearance and powers. No preceding audience, we believe, (whatever they might think,) had gone so far as to hiss him.

9. At Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Inledon, a new Operatic Sketch from the pen of Mr. Cherry, called "SPANISH DOLLARS; or, *The Priest of the Parish*," was performed, and received with some applause. It is, however, but a trifling production; written, perhaps, hastily from a friendly wish to serve Mr. Inledon. The music was composed and compiled by Mr. Davy.

14. *Ramab Droog*, reduced to two acts, was performed as an After-piece for the benefit of Mr. Munden.

15. "ALL FOR FAME; or, *A Peep*"

at the *Times*," a new Comic Sketch, by Mr. Cherty, was performed at Drury-lane, for the first time, for the benefit of Mrs. Mountain. It contained some well pointed satire on the mania for infantine actors and actresses, and displayed to advantage the versatility of Mrs. Mountain's talents.

It was followed by *The Poor Soldier*; in which a Mr. FITZSIMONS made his *débüt* as *Dermot*. He sung the songs with taste and judgment, and was favourably received.

16. *The Surrender of Calais* was acted at Covent-garden for Mr. Fawcett's benefit. Mr. Kemble (for the first time) undertook the part of *Eustache de St. Pierre*, and supported it with such truth, energy, and expression, that it may be ranked among his best performances.

23. Master Betty had a second benefit at Covent-garden Theatre (*being his fourth this season in London*). He performed the part of *Hamlet*; our opinion of which has been before given*. —This was his last performance in London for the present season. It is computed, that his engagements at Covent-garden and Drury-lane have not produced him any thing short of 8000*l*. Yet we have been told in a daily newspaper †, that his father refused to let him perform *one* night for the benefit of that charitable institution *The Theatrical Fund for the Relief of decayed Actors!*

In a similar spirit of GENEROSITY and GRATITUDE, we understand, Mr. HOUGH (late prompter of the Belfast Theatre), who abandoned all his professional engagements and prospects to attach himself to this extraordinary boy, and to whose incessant and even affectionate attention, the young Actor certainly owed much of his fame and fortune, has been abruptly discarded, without the smallest provision being made for him: Mr. Betty, senior, we suppose, considering himself as capable now of undertaking the theatrical tutorage of the *young Roscius*. We know nothing of Mr. Hough, nor of Mr. Betty; but shall be much mistaken if this *fortunate* father does not find in the end that he has kicked away too soon the ladder of his son's preferment. It is evident, that the popular fervour (or fever) has already considerably abated.

24. At Drury-lane, for the benefit

of Mr. Kelly, a new Comic Opera in two acts, was performed for the first time. It is called, "YOUTH, LOVE, and FOLLY," and is written by Mr. Dimond, junior. Though of slight structure, it is amusing; and with the help of some pretty music by Kelly, promises for some time to keep possession of the stage.

The following are the *Dramatis Personæ*:

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Baron de Briancourt | Mr. DOWTON. |
| Louis de Linval | Mr. KELLY. |
| Florimond | Mr. ELLISTON. |
| Antoine | Mr. COLLINS. |
| Dennis | Mr. PURSER. |
| La Fleur | Mr. CHATTERLY. |
| Arinette | Miss DE CAMP. |
| Clotilda | Mrs. MOUNTAIN. |
| Bona | Mrs. BLAND. |

The Baron, a good natured, eccentric old gentleman, has determined on marrying Linval, his nephew and heir, to Clotilda, a beautiful young lady, whom he brings with him to his castle in Picardy; where Linval has just arrived from France, accompanied by Arinette, who has eloped with him from her friends. Being a spirited girl, she determines to meet the old gentleman; for which purpose she assumes the character of a *Jockey boy* to Linval, and gains the Baron's good opinion and confidence. Clotilda has a favoured lover, Florimond, who follows her, and stops at a neighbouring hotel, where, from the violence and inconsistency of his conduct, they suppose him mad; and there is a humorous scene between him and the Landlord, Antoine. The *denouement* is easily foreseen: an *eclaircissement* takes place; each lover has his mistress; the Baron consents, and all are made happy.

We annex a specimen of the poetry:

AIR.—MISS DE CAMP.

Greybeard pedants sagely tell us,
 Youth should ask advice of age;
 And, if frolic blood impel us,
 Counsel first the moral page.
 Say, grave babblers! can ye quiet
 Nature's throbs by form or rule?
 Or, when passions madly riot,
 Bid the fever'd pulse be cool?
 No, ye cannot—Love's light pinion
 Flutters o'er your toils in scorn,
 Reason vainly claims dominion,
 Reason *knelt* when Love was born!
 Spring's first blossoms crown the God,
 Early sunbeams light his way;
 Hearts, by millions, wait his nod,
 Clasp his chains and bless his sway!

* Page 219. † The Oracle, May 15.

25. After a long and very dangerous illness, Mrs. SIDDONS made her first appearance this season at Covent-garden Theatre, in the character of *Lady Macbeth*; the performance being for the benefit of her son, Mr. H. Siddons.

We never heard applause more rapturous than that with which this excellent actress was welcomed back to the stage; on which it was very much doubted whether she would ever be able to re-appear. We are happy to

observe, that her performance exhibited no sign of remanent debility, no diminution of force, feeling, and judgment. Mr. Kemble's *Macbeth* was also in his very best style. At the end of the play he addressed the audience, informing them, that Mrs. Siddons, not feeling herself so much fatigued by her performance as was expected, would appear again on the 27th, as *Zara* in *The Mourning Bride*: an intimation which was received with reiterated plaudits.

POETRY.

THE RETIRED PHILOSOPHER.

HAPPY the man who in a rural cell,
Far from the noisy, bustling world
remov'd, [dwell,
Delights with *Peace* and *Temperance* to
By *Wisdom* guided, and by *Virtue* lov'd.

With pity touch'd he mentally surveys
Those, who by Folly or by Vice are
led; [flatt'ring maze,
Who, thoughtless, rove through pleasure's
Nor see the snares at ev'ry turning
spread.

With pity too he views th' impetuous
train,
Who rashly to *Bellona's* standard haste,
Who fight for laurels on the tented
plain, [waste.
And for the love of fame lay kingdoms

(The man whom military glory charms,
By the worst passions is too often fir'd,
Too oft is eager to be clad in arms,
By pride excited, or revenge inspir'd.)

With pity too the sordid slaves to
wealth, [inflame,
And those whom women or whom wine
Who madly barter happiness and health,
For cares and fears, for sorrow and for
shame.

No hurtful passions struggling for a vent,
The steady calmness of his soul destroy,
Each night in slumbers undisturb'd is
spent, [joy.
And ev'ry rising morn is crown'd with

Nature's large volume he with care ex-
plores, [join'd;
In which amusement is with profit
Each leaf supplies him with the richest
stores, [mind,
To charm his fancy and exalt his

Yet tho' sequester'd far from scenes of
strife, [ful ease,
He wastes his time not in reproach-
Nor leads a sullen, solitary life,
Himself alone solicitous to please.

To scenes of peace and privacy he flies,
Not from mankind, a cynic, to retire,
But to find leisure to be good and wise,
And his great *Maker's* wond'rous
works admire.

C.

On reading the Exeter Flying Post in a distant Part of the Kingdom, and meeting with an Account of the Death of a Friend.

WELCOME to me whate'er this page
contains

Of joyful tidings from *Devonia's* plains:
Here changes that create surprise I find,
Strong proof of man's e'er varying rest-
less mind! [or fate!

Here fortune smiles! here rage the storms
An equal proof of man's uncertain state;
How beats my heart when I that column
read,

The last sad record of the senseless dead!
E'en now enroll'd amidst the destin'd few,
Thy name, O *Collyns*! meets my trem-
bling view: [bloom,

And can I see thee lost in youthful
Nor twine the wreath of praise around thy
tomb?

Can softest innocence, and strictest truth,
And modesty, the brightest gem of youth,
No charm display, no dormant passion
raise,

To swell the tribute of deserved praise?
Yes, gentle youth! the pleasing talk be
mine, [thine,

To make thy memory as thy virtues
Lament

Lament thy absence from our mortal
 sight, [of light,
 And greet thy presence in the realms
 TIVERTONIENSIS.
 A BURLESQUE EPISTLE TO A
 YOUNG LADY, AS FROM A
 DEALER IN NIGHTCAPS.

I BEG pardon, dear Miss, *pray forgive*
me this time, [and rhyme:
 When I say I'm a dealer in nightcaps
 Both are much at your service, believe
 me 'tis true, [that are new.
 I have some second-hand, but I've more
 I'll readily grant mine a comical trade
 is, [Ladies,
 I make some for Gentlemen, some for the
 Some single, some double, some red, and
 some white, [by night;
 And some you may wear both by day and
 Which sort are so neat, that if once they
 were seen, [blue, or green,
 You'd prefer to all colours, red, white,
 Pink, pompadour, purple, plush, pump-
 kin, or plaid; [must be had:
 And of me, the sole maker, these caps
 Some few I sell retail, but more by the
 dozen; [six;
 I've only one partner, and he is my cou-
 But if you should want to buy nightcaps
 again, [pen,
 Permit me to say, ere I lay down my
 None shall sell them you cheaper nor bet-
 ter than me, [than three;
 Though, observe Miss, I never put up less
 But if you take six, I shall be quite con-
 tent, [five per cent.
 And what's more, as a discount, will give
 Believe me, dear Miss, I am, over and
 over,
 Your truly devoted

HORATIO HEADCOVER.

Balthead-street, Wigtown.

ODE TO WONDER.

WHEN all the radiant stars I view,
 The blazes thick that ether strew,
 Countless, distinct, unchanging still;
 Thy power, O Wonder! then I know,
 The stagnant thought, the placid glow,
 Th' adoring intellect that fill.

When I regard the spacious earth,
 Each living, each unbreathing birth,
 The lofty mountains towering high;
 The busy ants that store their homes,
 The swallow fleet that duly roams,
 And eagles the fierce sun that eye.

When these my soul amaz'd surveys,
 In silent dread as lost I gaze;
 All my frail senses sink o'erpower'd;
 The mind falls prostrate, and the thought
 In vain aspires; no causes sought,
 All strikes resistless, unexplor'd.

Y.

EFFUSIONS ON HOPE.

FAIR, smiling Hope! whose balmy aid
 repairs [cares!
 The drooping soul, oppress'd by worldly
 Whose brighter rays transfuse around
 each heart [part!
 A pleasing calm, and sweet delights im-
 Beneath thy wing our sorrows have re-
 pose, [ing glows.
 And with thy purer tints life's morn-
 Behold the tender mother own thy pow'r,
 When grief and anguish mark the pass-
 ing hour; [ere,
 When fell Disease assails, with shafts fe-
 Her only child—the pledge of love most
 dear! [traç'd
 When ev'ry former semblance that she'd
 Was nearly fled, and by despair eras'd,
 Like silver frosts by Phœbus chas'd away,
 Thy beams dispel her tears, and cheer
 each day.
 As sultry gales are temper'd by the
 dew, }
 Thou soften'st all asperities in view, }
 And giv'st to Nature's face a placid
 hue. }
 To those who need thy mild benignant
 sway [allay;
 Diffuse thy charm, and all their sighs
 Propitious shine, as life shall cease to
 flow, [woe.
 And with the hope of heaven soothe our
 W. G—TT.

Birmingham, May 8, 1804.

SHAKSPEARE GALLERY.

THE dispersion of this valuable and
 interesting collection of British art,
 formed by the spirit and liberality of
 the Messrs. Boydells, and intended to
 exhibit and perpetuate specimens of
 the British School, being now com-
 pleted, by the sales under the direc-
 tion of Mr. Christie, on the 17th, 18th,
 and 20th of May, 1805, it becomes
 necessary, in a literary Journal, to chro-

nicle, for the information of posterity,
 an event so connected with the litera-
 ture of the country, so mortifying to
 laudable speculation, and so important
 to the progress of the art of painting.
 We regret both the cause and its con-
 sequence; and in order to preserve the
 memory of a spirited and truly praise-
 worthy undertaking, suffered to languish
 by the blight of chilling apathy,
 we

we present to our readers a catalogue of the several works, and the prices for which they were each sold. It is unnecessary to add, that when any of the performances here enumerated shall hereafter change their present owners, it will most probably be at a considerable advance in price.

C. D.

FIRST DAY'S SALE.
PICTURES.

| | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|-----------|----|----|---|----|----|----|
| 1 Troilus and Cressida, by Kirk | 10 | 10 | 0 | 20 Hotspur and Lady Percy, by Smirke | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| 2 The Moor, Nurse and Child, by Ditto | 5 | 15 | 6 | 21 Falstaff on the Field of Battle, by Ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| 3 Valentine and Silvia, by Edwards | 4 | 4 | 0 | 22 Queen Margaret and Prince Edward taken Prisoners, by Hamilton | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 4 Volunmia and Virgilia, by K. Porter | 4 | 4 | 0 | 23 The Duke of York consulting with Salisbury and Warwick, by Ditto | 5 | 15 | 6 |
| 5 Aufidius and Coriolanus, by Ditto | 2 | 12 | 6 | 24 Queen Katherine attended by Griffith and Patience, by Westfall | 7 | 17 | 6 |
| 6 The King rebuking Falstaff, by Smirke | 13 | 13 | 0 | 25 The Ghost appearing to Hamlet in the Queen's Chamber, by Ditto | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| 7 Prince Henry's Apology, by Ditto | 7 | 17 | 6 | 26 Trinculo and Caliban, by Smirke | 11 | 11 | 0 |
| 8. Antonio conducted to Prison, by Westfall | 9 | 19 | 6 | 27 Angelo and Isabella, by Ditto | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| 9 Bassanio and Portia, by Ditto | 4 | 14 | 6 | 28 Mortimer and Richard Plantagenet in the Tower, by Hamilton | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 10 Lady Grey supplicating King Edward for the Restoration of her Husband's Lands, by Hamilton | 11 | 0 | 6 | 29 JOAN of ARC, by Ditto | 6 | 16 | 6 |
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| 13 Wolfey disgraced, and receiving the discovered Paper from Henry the VIIIth, by Ditto | 15 | 15 | 0 | 32 Desdemona justifying herself to the Council, by Ditto | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| BAS RELIEFS. | | | | 33 The Meeting of Othello and Desdemona on the Platform at Cyprus, by Stothard | 11 | 11 | 0 |
| 14 Antony and Cleopatra, terra cotta, by the Hon. Mrs. Damer | 4 | 4 | 0 | 34 Rosalind discovering herself, by Hamilton | 21 | 10 | 6 |
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| PICTURES. | | | | 36 King Edward with his Queen Elizabeth, and their Infant Prince, by Northcote | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 Henry the Vth discovering the Conspirators, by Fuseli | 8 | 18 | 6 | 37 The Reception of Cardinal Wolfey at the Abbey at Leicester, by Westfall | 40 | 19 | 0 |
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| 18 Antonio, Hero, and Beatrice, by Wheatley | Not sold. | | | 39 Falstaff examining Prince Henry, by Ditto | 43 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 Barochio, Conrade, and Watchmen, by Ditto | 5 | 15 | 6 | 40 Theseus and Hippolyta, by Wheatley | 18 | 18 | 0 |
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| | | | | 42 The | | | |

| | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. |
|--|------|----|----|---|----|----|----|
| 42 The Grove Scene before Portia's House, with Lorenzo and Jessica, Moonlight, by William Hodges | 63 | 0 | 0 | pearing to Macbeth, by Westall | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| 43 Othello and Desdemona, by Graham | 21 | 0 | 0 | 6 Ferdinand and Miranda, by Hamilton | 8 | 18 | 6 |
| 44 The Death of Hotspur, by Rigaud | 12 | 12 | 0 | 7 Olivia, Viola, and Maria, by Ditto | 7 | 7 | 0 |
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| 46 Prince Arthur and Hubert in Prison, by Northcote | 106 | 1 | 0 | 9 The King, Helena, and Lords, by Ditto | 5 | 5 | 0 |
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| 49 The Discovery, from the Comedy of Errors, by Rigaud | 10 | 10 | 0 | 12 Desdemona asleep, by Boydell | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| 50 Volunmia supplicating Coriolanus, by G. Hamilton | 17 | 17 | 0 | 13 Othello and Desdemona, by Ditto | 3 | 13 | 6 |
| 51 Talbot and the Countess in Auvergne's Castle, by Opie | 42 | 0 | 0 | 14 Falstaff, Doll Tearsheet, Prince, and Poins, at the Boar's Head, in Eastcheap, by Fuseli | 16 | 5 | 6 |
| 52 The Ghost appearing to Hamlet, by Fuseli | 38 | 17 | 0 | 15 The Masquerade Scene in Romeo and Juliet, by Miller | 13 | 13 | 0 |
| 53 Juliet in the Trance, by Opie | 40 | 19 | 0 | 16 Rosalind giving the Chain to Orlando, by Downman | 11 | 11 | 0 |
| 54 Macbeth and the Witches, by Fuseli | 15 | 15 | 0 | 17 The Battle near Towton, in Yorkshire, between Henry the VIth and Edward the IVth, by Boydell | 8 | 18 | 6 |
| 55 Cardinal Wolfsey and Campeius's Visit to Queen Katherine, by Peters | 12 | 12 | 0 | 18 Antony, Cleopatra, and Attendants, by Tresham | 11 | 0 | 6 |
| 56 Richard the IIId and Bolingbroke's Entry into London, by Northcote | 113 | 8 | 0 | 19 Prospero, Miranda, and Ariel, by Hamilton | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| | 1175 | 8 | 6 | 20 Cleopatra, Guards, and Attendants, by Tresham | 12 | 12 | 0 |

SECOND DAY'S SALE.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|---|---|----|----|---|
| 1 Timon leaving Athens, by Howard | 5 | 15 | 6 | 25 Sebastian, Oliver, and Priest, by Hamilton | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| 2 Timon rewarding the Poets and Painters, by Ditto | 9 | 9 | 0 | 26 Sir Toby, Sir Andrew, and Maria, by Ditto | 14 | 3 | 6 |
| 3 Pembroke, Salisbury, Bagot, and Falconbridge, discovering the Body of Prince Arthur, by K. Porter | 0 | 9 | 0 | 27 The Witches in Macbeth, by Westall | 8 | 18 | 6 |
| 4 Posthumus, Jachimo, and Philario, by Westall | 11 | 11 | 0 | 28 Orlando and Adam, by Smirke | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| 5 The Ghost of Banquo ap- | | | | 29 Brutus and Strato, by Westall | 9 | 19 | 6 |
| | | | | 30 Falstaff examining the Recruits, by Durno | 14 | 14 | 0 |
| | | | | 31 Falstaff | | | |

| | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|----|---|------|----|----|
| 31 Falstaff in disguise, led out by Mrs. Page, by Durno | 9 | 9 | 0 | 52 The Procession of Henry the VIIIth with the Infant Princess Elizabeth, by Peters | 23 | 2 | 0 |
| 32 King Edward hunting at Middleham Park, Yorkshire, by Miller | 33 | 12 | 0 | 53 Lear with the Body of Cordelia, by Barry | 31 | 10 | 0 |
| 33 Pi'anio and Imogen at Milford Haven, by Hopner | 57 | 15 | 0 | 54 The Matquerade Scene in Henry the VIIIth, by Stothard | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 Sir Hugh Evans, Pistol, Fenton, Mrs. Ford and Page, tormenting Falstaff in Windsor Park, by Smirke | 42 | 0 | 0 | 55 Prospero's Cell, with the Vision, by Wright | 69 | 6 | 0 |
| 35 The Examination of Froth and Clown by Escalus and Justice, by Ditto | 44 | 2 | 0 | 56 Ophelia appearing before the King and Queen, by West | 131 | 5 | 0 |
| 36 Leontes looking at the Statue of Hermione, by Hamilton | 87 | 3 | 0 | 57 SHAKSPEARE'S SEVEN AGES, by Smirke | 252 | 0 | 0 |
| 37 Hero fainting in the Church, by Ditto | 42 | 0 | 0 | | 1767 | 13 | 6 |
| 38 Titania and Bottom in the Wood, from the Midsummer Night's Dream, by Fuseli | 55 | 13 | 0 | THIRD DAY'S SALE. | | | |
| 39 Polixenes and Camillo disguised at the Shepherd's Cottage, by Wheatley | 43 | 1 | 0 | 1 Katherine, Petruchio, and Hortensio, by Ibbetson | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 40 Titania and Oberon—the companion to Lot 33—by Fuseli | 54 | 12 | 0 | 2 Katherine, Petruchio, and Grumio, by Ditto | 13 | 2 | 6 |
| 41 The Infant Shakspeare, by Romney | 65 | 2 | 0 | 3 Tamora, Lavinia, Demetrius, and Chiron, by Woodford | 7 | 17 | 6 |
| 42 Mortimer and Richard Plantagenet in the Tower, by Northcote | 48 | 6 | 0 | 4 Leontes and Hermione, by Hamilton | 14 | 3 | 6 |
| 43 Cæsar's Ghost appearing to Brutus in the Camp near Sardis, by Westall | 15 | 15 | 0 | 5 Paulina, Child, Leontes, and Antigonus, by Ditto | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| 44 Prince Henry taking the Crown, by Boydell | 16 | 16 | 0 | 6 The Interview between Romeo and Juliet, by Rigaud | 9 | 19 | 6 |
| 45 Prince Henry's Apology, by Ditto | 17 | 17 | 0 | 7 Valentine, Protheus, Silvia, and Julia, by Stothard | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| 46 Ferdinand and Miranda playing at Chess, by Wheatley | 47 | 5 | 0 | 8 Richard the II'd's Return from Ireland, by Hamilton | 6 | 16 | 6 |
| 47 The Princes smothered in the Tower, by Northcote | 105 | 0 | 0 | 9 The Duke and Dukes of York and Aumerle, by Ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| 48 Leontes directing Antigonus to take away the Infant Perdita, by Opie | 55 | 13 | 0 | 10 Imogen in Bed, by Westall | 9 | 19 | 6 |
| 49 The Battle near Sandal Castle and Wakefield, with the Death of Edmund Earl of Rutland, by Northcote | 52 | 10 | 0 | 11 Imogen in Boy's Clothes, by Ditto | 16 | 16 | 0 |
| 50 Bolingbroke consulting the Spirits, by Opie | 19 | 19 | 0 | 12 Dull Holofernes, Sir Nathaniel Janquetta, and Costard, by Wheatley | 13 | 2 | 6 |
| 51 Lear turning away Cordelia, by Fuseli | 22 | 1 | 0 | 13 The Princesses and Ladies, from Love's Labour Lost, by Ditto | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| | | | | 14 The Murdered Princes, by Northcote | 94 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | | 15 Puck, or Robin Goodfellow*, by Sir J. Reynolds | 215 | 5 | 0 |

* This was purchased by Samuel Rogers, Esq., Author of "The Pleasures of Memory," and other poems.

| | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|-----|----|----|--|------------------|----|----|
| 16 Orlando and Oliver, by West | 254 | 0 | 0 | 40 Diomedes, Cressida, Troilus, and Ulysses, by Kauffman | 73 | 10 | 0 |
| 17 Antigonus torn by the Bear, by Wright | 84 | 0 | 0 | 41 Prospero, Miranda, Caliban, and Ariel, by Fuseli | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 18 The Prince and Poins robbing Falstaff, by Smirke and Farrington | 30 | 9 | 0 | 42 Valentine, Protheus, Silvia, and Julia, by Kauffman | 64 | 1 | 0 |
| 19 A Scene from the Taming of the Shrew, Sly with the Attendants, by Smirke | 34 | 13 | 0 | 43 Cassandra raving, by Romney | 53 | 11 | 0 |
| 20 Antony weeping over the Body of Cæsar, by Westall | 8 | 8 | 0 | 44 Hero, Ursula, and Beatrice, by Peters | 57 | 15 | 0 |
| 21 King Henry before the Gates of Harfleur, by Ditto | 12 | 12 | 0 | 45 The Companion, Falstaff in the Buck Basket, by Ditto | 43 | 1 | 0 |
| 22 A Scene from the Comedy of Errors, by Wheatley | 7 | 17 | 6 | 46 Ann Page inviting Master Slender to Dinner, by Smirke | 69 | 6 | 0 |
| 23 The Duke of Ephesus, from Ditto, by Ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 | 47 Shylock, Jessica, and Launcelot, by Ditto | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 Caius discovering Simple in the Closet, by Smirke | 26 | 5 | 0 | 48 Lavinia pursuing Lucius, by Kirk | 37 | 16 | 0 |
| 25 The Companion, Evans' Examination of William, by Ditto | 12 | 12 | 0 | 49 The Death of CARDINAL BEAUFORT *, by Sir J. REYNOLDS | 530 | 5 | 0 |
| 26 The Shepherd's Cot, from the Winter's Tale, by Hamilton | 19 | 8 | 6 | 50 Timon giving Gold to Phrynia and Timandra, by Opie | 32 | 12 | 0 |
| 27 Desdemona and Othello, by Ditto | 5 | 15 | 6 | 51 † Romeo, Juliet, and Paris, in the Tomb of the Capulets, by Northcote | 210 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 Abhorson, Clown, and Provost, by Smirke | 23 | 2 | 0 | 52 The Interview of the young Princes in London, by Ditto | 78 | 15 | 0 |
| 29 The Inn Yard, with Gadhill and Carriers, by Ditto | 29 | 8 | 0 | 53 Antony and Cleopatra, by Tresham | 100 | 16 | 0 |
| 30 Ophelia, by Westall | 19 | 8 | 6 | 54 Prospero and Miranda, by Romney | 52 | 10 | 0 |
| 31 King Philip, Constance, and Lewis, from King John, by Ditto | 22 | 1 | 0 | 55 † KING LEAR in the STORM, by WEST | 215 | 5 | 0 |
| 32 Falstaff under Hearn's Oak, with Mrs. Ford and Page, by Smirke | 21 | 0 | 0 | 56 MACBETH and WITCHES, by Sir J. REYNOLDS | 378 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 Juliet and her Nurse, by Ditto | 13 | 2 | 6 | 57 THE APOTHEOSIS of SHAKESPEARE, the grand Alto-Relievo in Front of the Gallery, by Banks | <i>Not sold.</i> | | |
| 34 A Scene from Twelfth Night, by Hamilton | 53 | 11 | 0 | | £. 3185 | 14 | 0 |
| 35 A Ditto from Love's Labour Lost, by Ditto | 43 | 1 | 0 | First day's sale - - - - - | 1175 | 8 | 6 |
| 36 Katherine and Petruchio leaving Baptista's House, by Wheatley | 52 | 10 | 0 | Second - - - - - | 1767 | 13 | 6 |
| 37 A Scene from All's Well that Ends Well, by Ditto | 54 | 12 | 0 | Third - - - - - | 3185 | 14 | 0 |
| 38 The Duke discovering himself, a Scene from Measure for Measure, by Kirk | 47 | 5 | 0 | Total - | £. 6128 | 16 | 0 |
| 39 Olivia, Maria, and Malvolio, by Ramberg | 26 | 16 | 0 | | | | |

* Purchased by the Earl of Egremont.

† Purchased by Sir Francis Baring.

‡ Purchased by Mr. Fulton, Philadelphia.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

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

(Continued from page 313.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, *April 1.*

THE House was occupied in a long and uninteresting conversation respecting Lord Auckland's motion for a reference to the Judges, in the case of Judge Fox, and for a copy of the complaint; which being at length put, was rejected.

THURSDAY, *April 4.*—Lord Suffolk said, that a letter having appeared in the public prints, signed by Lord Melville, it was right the House should know if it was authentic:—he therefore moved that it be laid before the House; which was agreed to.

Lord Darnley asked why a string of papers moved for by Lord Melville, and ordered to be produced, by an Address to his Majesty, had not been brought forward?

To which Lord Melville answered, that though he had moved for the papers, the trouble and delay they would occasion rendered it advisable that such delay should not be incurred.

After some slight conversation, the matter was dropped.

MILITIA REDUCTION BILL.

Lord Hawkesbury explained the nature of this measure, and went over exactly the same grounds as those stated by Mr. Pitt in the House of Commons.

The Marquis of Buckingham could not approve of the measure to the full length that it was intended to carry it. He was rather for keeping up the forces somewhat more near to their usual amount. He had many more objections to the measure; but he chiefly dwelt on the disgust and discouragement which it gave rise to among the Militia Officers.

Lord Buckinghamshire said, it was the intention of Government, at the time the Militia was raised, to maintain it at its full amount; which would have been done, but for the Act of last Session, which provided for its reduction.

Lords Cawdor, Suffolk, and Carnarvon, spoke at length against the mea-

sure; which was supported by the Duke of Montrose, and Lords Westmorland, Boringdon, and Camden; when, on a division, there were for the second reading, 102—Against it, 48.

MONDAY, *April 8.*—The American Treaty, Neutral Ships, and Foreign Prizes' Bills, were read a third time, and passed.

The Clerk read a Patent from his Majesty, authorising Lord Ellenborough to officiate as Speaker of the House of Lords, in the room of the Lord Chancellor Eldon; after which

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

A Bill was presented by the Duke of Athol for divorcing the wife of ——— Touche, Esq., and enabling her to marry again, in consequence of circumstances of a peculiar nature.

WEDNESDAY, *April 10.*—The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Marine Enlistment, the Neutral Spanish Trade, the Neutral Ceded Islands, the American Trade, the Bengal Supreme Council, the Innkeepers' Military Subsidence, and seven private Bills.

THURSDAY, *April 11.*—The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Irish Militia, and Spirits Permit; the Bread Assize, Bowyer's Lottery, and seven private Bills; after which the House adjourned for the Easter Recess.

FRIDAY, *April 26.*—The Earl of Suffolk stated his intention to move for an Account of the Bills drawn from the West Indies on the Treasury, between the years 1798 and 1803; and he declared that it was his intention to found on this account a charge of public delinquency against the Treasury. He moved, "That there be laid before the House an Account of the Bills drawn in the West Indies upon the Treasury, from the 1st of December, 1798, to the 1st of December, 1802, distinguishing the amount of each Bill,

Bill, the date when drawn, time of payment, &c."

Lord Hawkebury would not resist this motion; though it had frequently happened that papers were called for, without the mover appearing to have any other object in view than that of gratifying an idle curiosity. This practice had often occasioned much

inconvenience, and greatly retarded public business. He was therefore of opinion, that the House ought to refuse to call for papers, when no distinct Parliamentary ground was stated for producing them.

After some conversation, the Papers were ordered.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *April 1.*

BOWYER'S Lottery Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Pitt, in allusion to Mr. Whitbread's motion on the Tenth Report, stated, that there was a document of great importance which should be laid before the House previous to the debate: he meant the Letter written by Lord Melville to the Commissioners on the 28th of March, to which they had not returned any answer; and as this Letter could not be printed by Thursday, he suggested the propriety of postponing the motion till Monday. This, after a few words from Mr. Fox and Mr. Francis, was agreed to.

Mr. Martin, of Galway, moved for a copy of the evidence and proceedings held in Ireland against C. Grogan, Esq. It was opposed by

Lord Castlereagh, on the ground that Grogan had been fairly tried and justly executed.

Mr. M., however, strongly controverted this statement: he maintained that he had been unjustly condemned; and the object of his motion was, to remove the attainder from his unhappy family:—when, after some conversation, the motion was put and carried.

An Account of Persons taken up under the Act for seizing suspected Persons in Great Britain and Ireland, was ordered to be presented.

The Militia Reduction Bill, after some objections from the Marquis of Douglas, and Messrs. Sheridan, Fox, Windham, and Giles, was read a third time, and passed; as was the Additional Excise Duties' Bill.

TUESDAY, April 2.—Admiral Markham obtained leave for a Bill to erect a new Jail at Portsmouth.

The Customs Duty, American Treaty, and Bengal Council Bills, were read a third time, and passed.

In a Committee on the Irish Volunteering Bill,

Sir J. Newport suggested the possibi-

lity of converting that Militia into a more disposable force, by providing for the wives and families of those men who might volunteer into the line. He assured the House, that the women, after their husbands had embarked for foreign service, were reduced to absolute starvation, and were obliged to beg from door to door.

Mr. Pitt observed on the first point, that any alteration would be attended with great difficulty; as there were no Poor Laws or parishes in Ireland where relief could be afforded, unless it was extended to other descriptions of force than Militia. With regard to the second point, a bounty of a guinea and a half had last war been allowed each woman to carry her home, and it was very probable the same allowance would again be made.

Sir J. Newport replied, that the guinea and a half only brought them over to the ports of Ireland. After they were landed, they wandered about in wretchedness and misery, as he had described.

Colonel Bagwell said a few words in support of Sir J. Newport's suggestions; after which the Bill was committed.

WEDNESDAY, April 3.—Leave was given for a Bill to render more effectual the provisions of the London Dock Act; and for another to amend that for building Glebe Houses in Ireland.

Several Papers were ordered relative to the claims for compensation made by the Attorney and Solicitor Generals of Ireland under the Union Act, as they continued to receive 1,200l. per annum.

A copy of Lord Melville's Letter was presented, read, and, with other papers on the subject, ordered to be printed.

Copies of Letters from Sir H. Popham to the Navy Board and the Secretary of the Admiralty, were ordered.

Mr.

Mr. Kinnaird gave notice, that he would bring forward his motion relative to Sir Home Popham on the 7th of May.

The Innkeepers and Irish Spirit Permit Bills were read a third time, and passed.

THURSDAY, April 4.—Mr. Vanfittart took the oaths and his seat, on his re-election after accepting the place of Chief Secretary of Ireland.

On the motion of Sir J. Newport, for the second reading of the Irish Lunatics' Asylum Bill,

Mr. May opposed the measure, as being wholly unnecessary; and moved that the Bill be read this day six months.—The amendment was put and carried, by which the Bill is lost.

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

Sir R. Lawley moved for "a detailed Statement of the mode of issuing the Funds for the Volunteer Establishment, from the 1st of June 1803, to the 1st of January 1805, specifying the heads under which the same were issued."—Also, to complete a Statement already on the table, "An Account of the Staff Expenses of Volunteers, from the 24th September 1804, to the 1st January 1805," both of which were ordered.

FRIDAY, April 5.—Some additional and very important Papers relative to Sir Home Popham were presented, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Barham adverted to the alarm that prevailed in the West Indies; and wished to put some questions to know whether proper measures had been taken for the security of our possessions in that quarter: he principally wished to know what instructions had been given to Admiral Cochrane.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected, in the strongest manner, to give the information required, as it might be of the most material injury to make such particulars known.

Mr. St. John then gave notice, that he would speedily move for Papers to show what had been our Naval Force in the West Indies last year.

In a Committee, the salaries of the Judges of the Vice-Admiralty Courts were fixed as follow:—Malta, 3000l.—Bahamas, 2000l.—Bermudas, 2000l. with an annuity of 1000l.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed some alterations in the Pro-

perty Act, to facilitate the exemptions and reductions.

Leave was given for a Bill to check Smuggling.

INDIA.

Mr. Francis, in a long speech, took a view of the state of India; the object of which was to show, that in proportion as our extent of territory increased, our burthens and difficulties, with respect to that country, accumulated. He therefore moved, that the House adhere to the principle of the resolution agreed to on the 28th of May, 1782, and recognized by two Acts of Parliament, viz. "that to pursue schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India are measures repugnant to the wish, the honour, and the policy of this nation."

Lord Castlereagh made an able reply; in the course of which he said, he must candidly confess, that our political system was necessary to the support of that of our commerce. He defended the late war, on the ground that it was necessary to overthrow the power of M. Perron, whose income was 1,700,000l. per annum, and whose force amounted to 40,000 men! He concluded with moving the Order of the Day as an amendment; which was, after much debate, adopted by a majority of 59, there being only 46 votes for the original motion.

MONDAY, April 8.—Mr. Fox fixed his motion for the consideration of the Irish Catholic Petition for the 10th of May; and

Mr. Sheridan intimated that he should take an early day, after the holidays, for bringing forward a motion respecting the Family of Omdut-ul-Omrah, Nabob of the Carnatic.

LORD MELVILLE.

Mr. Whitbread rose to make his promised motion; and began by paying some high compliments to the Gentlemen who composed the Committee of Naval Inquiry. He observed, that in the report of the Commissioners there were implicated, Lord Melville, Mr. A. Trotter, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Sprott. There was some imputation thrown on the Bank of England; and there was also an imputation against Mr. Pitt himself. The main object of his Motion this night was Lord Melville, Mr. Trotter being a subject of after consideration; against whom, and others, he trusted a prosecution would speedily be commenced. With

regard to the imputation against the Bank, it amounted to this, that the Bank had acted improperly in paying certain drafts, where the heads of service were not specified; and the charge against Mr. Pitt consisted in his having been apprised, years ago, that such abuses existed in the office of Treasurer of the Navy, and that he had taken no steps to correct them. He next alluded to the power and patronage which Lord Melville had always possessed since his first introduction to office; touched upon the resolutions at the close of the American War, for preventing the Paymasters of the Forces from applying any sums in their hands to private purposes; showed, that to prevent such speculations, the said Officers had been allowed a considerable increase of salary; proved, that the office of Treasurer of the Navy had been regulated by a Bill brought in by Lord Melville himself; and added, that he had strong reason for supposing that its execution was postponed to answer his Lordship's private emolument. He charged him, directly, with conniving at peculation with an individual; and reminded the House, that his Lordship had himself brought forward a similar accusation against Sir T. Rumbold. Taking a view of the proceedings of the Commissioners in their examinations, and censuring in strong terms the manner in which the persons questioned had evaded direct answers, he inferred the strongest presumption of guilt; and dwelling a long time upon this point, he moved a string of Resolutions, which stated the opinion of the House as to the duties of the Treasurer and Paymaster of the Navy, and that Mr. Trotter, in employing the public money for private purposes, acted with the consent of Lord Melville; that by such connivance his Lordship had been guilty of a gross violation of the law, and a breach of duty; and that he had also acted inconsistent with his duty, by applying the money for the service of the navy to other public services.

Mr. Pitt said, it was important that the facts of this case should be clearly understood, which could only be by an impartial hearing. He could not help saying, that every means had been used to inflame the passions of the House, and that means were resorted to of exciting the public mind, in cer-

tain publications, respecting the way in which the Navy Pay Office was conducted, by which, as was said, the seamen had no ready or effectual access to the reward of their hard-earned labour. He had also to complain of Mr. Whitbread, for having given a most erroneous and mistaken view of the case. He had said, that the persons blamed had had an opportunity of being tried; questions had been put to them, and they had been asked whether they would answer and criminate themselves. Was this any thing like a trial? The examination before the Commissioners of Inquiry had not the most distant resemblance to a trial. Although it could be maintained that no inconvenience from these transactions had resulted to the Public, yet it became the House to disapprove them. He, however, had no hesitation in saying, that the circumstances were not such as to authorize them to come to such a decision as Mr. W. pointed at. It would be preferable to refer the consideration of the Report to a Select Committee of the House, where every information would come forward; and on the report of that Committee the House would be enabled to judge of the case before them with precision. After replying generally to several of the topics descanted on by Mr. W., he concluded by moving, as an amendment, that this Report be referred to the consideration of a Select Committee.

On the suggestion, however, of Mr. Fox, he agreed to propose the previous question.

Lord H. Petty made a long and animated speech in favour of the Resolutions; in which he insisted, that a breach of the Act of Parliament had been ascertained, and that consequently there could be no reason for postponing the decision of the House. It was certain, that immense sums of the public money had been put to hazard, and that illegal gain had been made of it, with the privy of Lord Melville. The only thing to be investigated, was the amount of the loss and gain; and this part of the question he had no objection to refer to the consideration of a Select Committee. He particularly adverted to the dangerous consequences which might have ensued, with respect to the interests of the public creditors, from such a combination as appeared to have existed, of three persons, one of whom was a job-

ber in the Funds, a second had immense sums of the public money at his disposal, and a third was acquainted with all the secrets of Government. This was a combination from which more mischief was to be apprehended, than from those Jacobin Committees which had formerly been the theme of so much declamation.

The Attorney General deprecated the passionate mode in which the subject was discussed. The House could not, with propriety, come to a resolution that the Act of Parliament had been violated, until it was fully in possession of the circumstances under which the supposed violation had been committed; a sufficient reason why the business should not be hurried.

Mr. Tierney and Mr. G. Ponsonby spoke in favour of the motion; and were followed by the Master of the Rolls in favour of the amendment.

Mr. Canning supported the motion for the previous question; and contended, that a compliance with the letter of the Act was impossible. In the various departments of the naval and victualling services, there were from 3 to 4000 accounts open for trifling sums, some of them as low as from 7s. or 8s. to a pound. It was obvious, that the greatest inconvenience would arise from giving separate orders on the Bank for the payment of such small accounts.

Mr. Fox declared, that if the House should unhappily vote the previous question, he should be ashamed to look his Constituents in the face. Not only the British public, but all Europe, would look to the conduct of the House in deciding the present question. He insisted, that Lord M., by permitting his servant to violate the law, had admittedly connived at that offence; that the honour of the Government was at stake by the transaction; and that Lord Melville's confession would, in a Court of Justice, be admitted as evidence against him.

Lord Andover, Mr. Wilberforce, and Alderman Price, severally spoke against the conduct of Lord Melville; and

Lord Castlereagh supported the previous question; when, on a division, there appeared,

For the original motion, 216

For the previous question, 216

On which the Speaker gave his vote, in favour of the original motion.

Mr. Pitt then proposed to substitute in the eleventh Resolution the words "has acted contrary to the intentions of the said Act;" instead of "has been guilty of a high breach of duty."

Mr. Wilberforce opposed this amendment. He said, the words in the original Resolution were not stronger than the case required.

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Sheridan, Grey, Whitbread, T. Grenville, Balfour, Pitt, &c. severally spoke.

Mr. Pitt's amendment was, however, negatived without a division, and the Resolution adopted.

WEDNESDAY, April 7. — Mr. Giles gave notice, that after the holidays he should move for a continuance of the Committee of Naval Inquiry.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House, that Lord Melville had tendered his resignation, which had been accepted by his Majesty.

Mr. Whitbread then observed, that this resignation, though expected, could not answer the great ends of public justice, or the designs of that House; and the situation of the country required that he should persevere: because, if the House were to proceed no further, his Lordship might be restored to-morrow, and the country again feel the consequences of his mal-administration. He then paid many high compliments to the Speaker for his disinterested vote on Monday evening; and proceeded to give his opinion, that not only the head, but the inferior members of the combination, ought to claim attention, such as Messrs. Trotter, Wilson, &c.; and he in consequence gave notice of his intention to move that the Attorney General be directed to proceed against Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter, in order that the public may receive the profits derived from their illegal speculations, which ought to be refunded to the nation. He then descanted on the censurable appropriation of the money of the Navy to other services, which was never practised before; alluded to the circumstance of Lord Melville last year burning all his papers; and made some very severe comments on the manner in which Lord M. had lately obtained an annuity for his Lady, as well as one of 1500l. for himself, in addition to his other emoluments. At length he concluded with moving, "That an Address be presented to his

his Majesty, praying him to remove Lord Melville from all the offices he holds in the State, and from the Royal Councils and presence, for ever."

Mr. Canning was of opinion, that to agree to such a motion would not be to promote the ends of justice. It was absurd to say that the resignation of an office was no atonement to Parliament, and then to accuse Lord Melville of having *resigned*. He even conceived, that if Lord M. were in the last degree guilty, the step he had taken was all that could be expected from him. He proceeded to justify his own conduct for not dismissing Mr. Trotter till the House had decided on his criminality; and with respect to Mr. Wilson, he declared his determination to retain him, there being no charges by which he was affected. He concluded with some very severe strictures on the personal enmity of Lords St. Vincent and Grey towards Lord Melville and other individuals.

Mr. Grey disclaimed with indignation that his noble relation was under any obligation to Lord Melville; and expressed his firm opinion that the House could not, consistently with its duty, suffer the Resolutions of Monday night to remain as a dead letter.

He was answered by Mr. Pitt, who went over his former arguments, and condemned the gross spirit of personal animosity which had been evident in the discussion.

Messrs. Ponsonby, Thornton, Barham, Windham, Canning, and Fox, respectively delivered their sentiments, which were chiefly in justification of allusions that had been made to them, or explanatory of the sentiments they had delivered on Monday:—Mr. Fox, however, spoke at much length, to show that out of respect to the public Mr. Trotter ought to have been dismissed on the first appearance of the Tenth Report.

Mr. Wilberforce spoke to the same effect; and was followed by Mr. Kinnaid, who asserted, that Lord Melville had been a most bitter political opponent, and not deserving of the encomiums of Mr. Canning.

The Secretary at War combated this assertion, and accused Mr. K. of base ingratitude, he having been treated in a most hospitable manner by the Nobleman he had reviled.

The House being decidedly hostile to his motion, Mr. Whitbread declined

pressing it to a division; and in its room moved, that the Resolutions be laid before his Majesty by the whole House.—Agreed.

In answer to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Whitbread said, that on the first open day after the holidays, he intended to move that the Attorney General be instructed to proceed against Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter; and also for the appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into the various circumstances of these transactions not before the House. He thought it would be necessary that a Restraining Bill should be immediately brought in, to prevent the alienation of the property; and for the fitness of this mode of proceeding, he had the example of Lord Melville himself.

Mr. Serjeant Best gave notice of a motion, soon after the holidays, on the Eleventh Report.

THURSDAY, April 8.—A new Writ was ordered in the room of the Hon. C. L. Dundas, who had accepted of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. Rose obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better Regulation of the Office of Paymaster of the Forces. He stated, that one of his objects was, to enforce the production of vouchers to the Pay Office, and to give process to the public for the recovery of any arrears that may remain in the hands of the Paymasters. Another was, to separate the acting from the retired or removed Paymasters. Another was, to accommodate the provisions of the Bill to the practice of the Office, under improved regulations, adopted since the passing of the Bill of the 23d of the King relating to this subject.

Mr. Western gave notice, that on an early day after the recess he should move to bring in a Bill for the Relief of the Parishes from the Provisions of the Law as it at present stands, which makes the Parishes responsible for any arrears or deficiencies of the Collectors of the Land and Assessed Taxes.

The Order of the Day to ballot a Committee on the Petition of certain Electors of Middlesex, complaining of the want of qualification of Mr. Mainwaring, was, on the motion of Mr. Huskisson, put off from the 25th of April to the 2d of May.

The House was then adjourned to this day fortnight, and the Members present proceeded to St. James's with the Address.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, April 25.—The Speaker stated, that the House had waited on his Majesty, upon the 11th instant, with the Resolutions which had been ordered to be laid at the foot of the Throne; and that his Majesty had been pleased to return an answer to the following effect:—"That his Majesty would on all occasions receive with the greatest attention any representation of his Commons; and was fully sensible of the importance of the matter which was the subject of their Resolutions."

The Leith Harbour Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Alderman Sir William Curtis presented a Petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London; Mr. Henry Thornton another, from the Town Hall, of the Electors of the Borough of Southwark; and Lord Folkstone one from New Sarum; all congratulating the House on its late glorious Resolution, upon the Report of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry, respecting the delinquency of Lord Melville, &c. and hoping that they would still further proceed in their inquiries.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Grey moved, that Mr. Peter Stuart, Printer of the *Oracle*, be ordered to attend at the Bar of the House, for a Breach of Privilege; in publishing a Libel, reflecting on the proceeding of the House in respect to Lord Melville, attributing the present situation of Lord Melville to the effects of *party rancour*, and stating that he had been condemned without a trial.

Mr. Pitt observed, that if it was necessary to interfere with the newspapers, a single instance should not be selected, but that every attack upon the House should be noticed by their indignation.

Mr. Grey's motion was agreed to.

The debate then turned upon the impropriety of keeping Mr. Wilson in his office under the Treasurer of the Navy, in consequence of his implication with the affair of Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter.

Mr. Canning again expressed his determination not to dismiss him, as it was evident he had only acted as the agent of another, to whom he was subservient.

After a long reply from Mr. Fox, and some observations from Mr. Rose in defence of the conduct of Mr. Canning,

Sir C. Pole, President of the Commission of Naval Inquiry, contradicted a statement of the last-mentioned Gentleman relative to the explanations given by Wilson; and declared, that so far from giving a proper explanation, the Commissioners were ashamed of themselves for not ordering him to prison for his prevarication. He also declared, that the Board had experienced the most formidable difficulties in gaining their information.

The Solicitor General defended the Treasurer of the Navy; and Serjeant Best reprehended his conduct.

Messrs. Sheridan and P. Moore spoke to the same effect.

Mr. Whitbread expressed his astonishment that no steps had been taken to evince his Majesty's sense of the importance of the Resolutions of that House. The Gazettes had not announced that Lord Melville's name had been expunged from the List of Privy Counsellors. He wished to know from Mr. Pitt, whether he intended to recommend such an expulsion to his Majesty?

Mr. Pitt said, he did not feel himself bound to give any such advice.

Mr. W. then moved,

"That a Select Committee be appointed to make further inquiry into the transactions contained in the Tenth Report of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry, and to report the same, with their observations and comments, to the House."

Mr. Pitt replied to Mr. Whitbread, and moved an amendment, as follows:—

"That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire further into such parts of the Tenth Report as relate to the application of money granted for Navy services, and applied to other branches of the public service. And also to any communications that may have been made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or to the Lords of the Treasury, relative to any irregularities in the mode of drawing the public money granted for the service of the Navy from the Bank; and to any proceedings that may have been taken for the recovery of the arrears due from the late Mr. Jellicoe; and to report the same, with their opinion, to the House."

A long debate took place on this proposition, in which the principal speakers were, Messrs. Fox, Whitbread,

bread, Windham, Grenville, Banks, Best, Fonblanque, Alexander, Sheridan, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, and Lord H. Petty; when a division being demanded, there were,—For the Amendment, 229—Against it, 151—Majority, 78.—Mr. Whitbread immediately presented a list of persons proper to form the Committee; but the mode was objected to by Mr. Pitt, who proposed that they should be chosen by ballot.—On this the House again divided, when there appeared—For the motion, 251—Against it, 120—Majority, 131.

FRIDAY, April 26.—A new Writ was issued for Bletchingly, in the room of J. Milnes, Esq. deceased.

After some private business, and motions for Papers, the ballot took place for a Select Committee, according to the motion of yesterday; when Mr. Whitbread observed, that he understood a list had been circulated of certain Members whom persons of the greatest authority wished to be chosen: he added, that if it should appear from the return, that those Members whose names he read should be selected for the Committee, he felt it to be his duty, though no precedent should exist, to move that the names of some, who were obviously objectionable, should be expunged from the list.

Messrs. Fox and Sheridan spoke in favour of the intended proceeding of Mr. Whitbread: on which he moved,

“That it is a high breach of the privileges of the House to circulate Lists of Persons to serve on a Select Committee appointed to investigate business of great public importance.”

Upon this the House divided—Ayes, 45—Noes, 154—Majority, 109.

The House then resumed the consideration of the libel in the *Oracle*.

Mr. A. Wright spoke against the adoption of any severe measure; and Mr. Grey contended, that the libel was not discussion, but mere invective; he therefore moved that the Printer attend at the Bar.—Mr. Stuart accordingly appeared, and pleaded his

respect for Lord Melville, and the freedom of public discussion, as an apology.—He was ordered into custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

Serjeant Best moved for papers relative to the sale of neutral ships, with a view to detect abuses supposed to be committed by Mr. Claude Scott, the Agent; but it appeared from a subsequent conversation, that no advantage whatever had resulted to that Gentleman from the money in his hands: the Papers were ordered.

Mr. Sheridan asked, Whether any intelligence had been received of the sailing of the Toulon fleet on the 9th inst.?

Mr. Pitt answered, that Government had received advices that left no doubt of the fact.

IRISH LOAN.

Mr. Foster, in a Committee, stated the terms on which he had contracted for the Loan of 1,800,000l. for Ireland, and why he preferred contracting for it in England. He explained it as follows:—

Mr. Burrowes and Co.'s proposal for every 100l. subscribed, 100 $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stock, 3l. 10s.—48, 5 per cent. Stock, 2l. 8s.—148, Sinking Fund, 1 per cent. 1l. 9s. 7d.—Annual charge to the Nation, 7l. 7s. 7d.

Sir Francis Baring, &c. Long Annuities for 55 years, 5l.—24, Navy 5 per cents. 1l. 4s.—Sinking Fund on 24 capital, 4s. 10d.—On Annuities, 8s. 4d. being 6l. 17s. 2d.; saving annually to the nation 10s. 5d. per cent.; which, on 1,500,000l., is annually 4,134l. 10s., or a million and a half.

Capital to be redeemed by Mr. Burrowes' offer, 148 per cent., or 2,200,000l.—By Sir F. Baring, 24 per cent. or 360,000l.—British 1,840,000l.—Irish 2,015,000l.

He concluded with adding, that the parties from Ireland wished to have a bonus of 13 per cent., which could not be agreed to.

The resolutions of Mr. Foster were then carried, and the House adjourned till Monday.

ABSTRACT OF THE TENTH REPORT OF NAVAL INQUIRY.

IT appears, that by his Majesty's warrant of the 26th of June, 1782, the salary of Treasurer of the Navy was increased, from 2,000l. to 4,000l.,

in full satisfaction of all wages, and other profits and emoluments, before enjoyed by former Treasurers.

The Act of Parliament likewise directed,

rected, that all monies should be lodged in the Bank of England for this branch of service, and drawn from thence as required, for the discharge of debts as they arose. Instead of which, Mr. Dundas, now Lord Melville, while Treasurer of the Navy, by his Agent, Mr. Trotter, drew large sums out of the Bank, and placed the same in the hands of Messrs. Coutts, bankers, giving drafts in payment upon Coutts's banking-house, not only to answer the demands of the Treasurer of the Navy, but likewise on Mr. Dundas's private account.

Lord Melville being questioned as to these points, by a precept from the Commissioners, gives the following answer:—

“ Wimbledon, 30th June, 1804.

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ I have received your requisition, of date the 26th instant. It is impossible for me to furnish you with the account you ask. It is more than four years since I left the office of Treasurer of the Navy; and at the period of doing so, having accounted for every sum imprested into my hands, I transferred the whole existing balance to the account of my successor. From that time I never considered any one paper or voucher that remained in my hands as of the smallest use to myself or any other person; and consequently, being often in the practice, since I retired to Scotland, of employing occasionally some time in assorting my papers, and destroying those that were useless, I am satisfied there does not exist any one material by which I could make up such an account as you specify. But independently of that circumstance, I think it right to remind you, that during a great part of the time I was Treasurer of the Navy, I held other very confidential situations in Government, and was intimately connected with others. So situated, I did not decline giving occasional accommodation from the funds in the Treasurer's hands to other services not connected with my official situation as Treasurer of the Navy. If I had materials to make up such an account as you require, I could not do it without disclosing delicate and confidential transactions of Government, which my duty to the public must have restrained me from revealing.

(Signed) “ MELVILLE.”

Upon this conduct the Commissioners observe as follows:—

“ However the apprehension of disclosing delicate and confidential transactions of Government might operate with Lord Melville, in withholding information respecting advances to other departments, we do not perceive how that apprehension can at all account for his refusing to state, whether he derived any profit or advantage from the use or employment of money issued for the services of the Navy.

“ Although we were not able to ascertain what monies were paid over or advanced to Lord Melville, yet, independent of such advances, Mr. Trotter admits, in the latter part of his examination, that in following his Lordship's instructions, or in acting in his affairs, as his private agent, he had occasionally laid out for his use or benefit from ten to twenty thousand pounds, without considering whether he was previously in advance to his Lordship, or whether such advances were made from his public or private balances.

“ Upon the whole, (say the Commissioners,) it appears to us to be a clearly established fact, that during this Treasurership (Lord Melville's) the money issued for navy services was used, to a great amount, for the purposes of private emolument; and this circumstance leads us to observe, that if a Treasurer of the Navy, after an increase of his salary upon the terms contained in the warrant under his Majesty's Sign Manual, derived profit from the use of money issued for the Navy Services, he becomes, upon principles of equity, a debtor to the public, and is accountable for all such profit. Our duty requires us to add, that the withdrawing of the public money from the Bank of England, in the manner and for the purposes before related, was, in our judgment, a disobedience to the law, as established by the 25th of this present reign, chap. 51.”

From this statement it appears, that the disobedience consists in drawing the public money from the Bank, before it was wanted for the public service, and using it in the interval for private purposes.

During the time Mr. Barré held that situation, those conditions were strictly complied with. He was succeeded by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, now

Lord

Lord Melville, who held the office from the 19th of August 1782, to the 10th of April next year. Upon being asked by the Commissioners, "Whether, during this period, he had derived any profit or advantage from the use and employment of money issued for carrying on the current services of the Navy?" his Lordship declined to answer, saying, that he was protected by the fifth clause of the Act of Parliament, which provides, "that no person shall be compelled to answer any question which may criminate himself;" upon the ground that he would not disclose delicate and confidential transactions of Government.

Lord Bayning held the office from the 11th of April, 1783, to the 4th of January, 1784, and, during his time, "no part of the money issued for the service of the Navy was converted to his use or advantage."

From the 5th of January, 1784, to the 1st of June, 1800, Lord Melville was a second time Treasurer of the Navy. His Lordship being asked the preceding question, as to this period of being Treasurer, declined answering, upon the same causes assigned, of being protected from criminating himself by the Act, and from not choosing to disclose confidential transactions of Government.

The Clerks of Messrs. Coutts, in their examination, depose, that the monies held by the house in the name of Trotter were appropriated to the purpose of discounting private bills, and buying stock on account of Mr. Trotter*.

* In 1791, by the accounts of Messrs. Coutts, set forth in the Tenth Report, the whole of the Dividends on Mr.

The Tenth Report notices a very considerable loss sustained by the public through Mr. Adam Jellicoe, who was employed in the office of the Treasurer of the Navy, and who died indebted to Government in the sum of 39,676l. 10s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—of which 38,742l. 15s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was during Lord Melville's treasurership. On May 29, 1800, a balance of 24,846l. still remained due by Mr. Jellicoe's estate; and for this Lord Melville, in consequence of a minute of the Lords of the Treasury stating that he should be exonerated, was acquitted by a writ of Privy Seal; since the date of which writ, no trouble has been taken for the recovery of any further sums for the reduction of the balance due by Mr. Jellicoe. The Commissioners adduce the instance of Mr. Jellicoe, as affording an example, how dangerous it is to suffer individuals to turn the public money to their own speculations.

Trotter's property in the Public Funds appear to have amounted to 80l. per annum; in 1792, to 200l.; in 1793, to 457l. 10s.; in 1794, to 556l. 8s.; in 1796, to have increased to 2000l. 3s.; in 1797, to 4062l. 17s.; in 1801, those dividends further increased to 6816l. 13s. 3d.; and in 1802, amounted to the sum of 11,368l. 1s.

Mr. Trotter's Funded Property at the close of the Account, appears to have consisted of

| | | | |
|-----------|------|-----|-------------------|
| 53,221l. | 13s. | 4d. | Consols. |
| 17,858l. | 7s. | 0d. | India Stock. |
| 2,142l. | 17s. | 2d. | Bank Stock. |
| 44,000l. | 0s. | 0d. | Red. 3 per Cents. |
| 130,005l. | 0s. | 0d. | Four per Cents. |
| 1,500l. | 0s. | 0d. | per ann. Im. An. |

His salary was only 800l. *per ann.*!

ABSTRACT OF THE ELEVENTH REPORT OF NAVAL INQUIRY.

THE Eleventh Report of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry has been published. It comprehends three points. The issuing of Navy Bills for the purpose of raising money; loss arising from the mode of paying the interest on Navy and Transport Bills; and money impressed by the Navy Board for secret Naval Services.

It had first been attempted to renew, at the usual interest, ninety day Navy

Bills; but this did not succeed. Upon this it was settled between the Comptroller of the Navy and Mr. George Glenny, of the house of Donaldson and Glenny, that Bills should be issued payable to the house of Donaldson and Glenny, and sold through the agency of Messrs. Goldsmids. The Report states—

"The total amount of these bills issued between the 24th of October 1800,

1800, and the 5th of May 1802, when the practice of drawing such bills was discontinued, was 4,300,000l., besides ninety days' interest, which was added to give them the semblance of regular bills.

"There was, however, this essential difference between them: the regular bills stated the particular kind of stores or services for which they were given in payment: these bills expressed only, that they were for "Sundry Naval Services."

"Not being aware of any power in the Navy Board to draw bills of this description, for the purpose above mentioned, we sought information from the Comptroller of the Navy on the subject, but he declined to answer the question put to him, under the clause of the Act of Parliament by which we are appointed, which provides, that no person shall be obliged to answer any question which may tend to criminate him, or expose him to pains or penalties, referring us for the authority under which he and the Navy Board had acted, to his Majesty's Order in Council, in June 1796, for regulating the duties of the several members of the Navy Board, and to the patent by which they are appointed.

"From these documents no such authority is derived; nor do we conceive the Navy Board can, without the express authority of Parliament, issue bills to raise money to be applied to the service of the Navy, or any other service.

"It is not meant, by these observations, which our duty requires us to make on this transaction, to intimate, that it was undertaken with any indirect view, or to charge any abuse in the execution of the plan, after it was resolved upon; it is the measure itself which we have to notice.

"It is proper likewise to state, that these bills were issued under the directions of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, signified at the time of each issue by letters from their Secretary to the Navy Board, which were enclosed confidentially to the Comptroller, and the produce of the bills was paid to the Treasurer of the Navy: the letters entered in the Appendix show how this business was conducted.

"We inquired, Whether the difficulties in obtaining money for the service of the Navy, stated to have existed in the years 1800, 1801, and 1802,

arose from any unusual deficiencies in the Navy Estimates for those years? The Comptroller could not speak to the Estimates, but informed us, that the difficulties which led to the adoption of this plan were owing sometimes to a deficiency of money in the Treasury, and sometimes to the Naval Supplies being exhausted, which he believed to have been the case in October 1800. The Paymaster of the Navy stated the general occurrence of official difficulties in applications for money; and that such difficulties might have occurred at the period when these bills were issued; although he did not recollect any correspondence of the Treasurer of the Navy with the Treasury or Navy Board, which led or related to the issue of these bills.

"We were led, by the examination of the Comptroller and Chief Clerk in the Office for Bills and Accounts, to imagine, that the advantage which might accrue by the interest on the bills, from the time of their date to the time of their being negotiated, was to be the remuneration to the Brokers for their trouble; but by an account afterwards laid before us, we found, that they had made the usual charge of one eighth per cent. commission, and had given credit to Government for the interest on the days elapsed before the bills were negotiated. The amount of Messrs. Goldsmids' commission on the negotiation of these bills was 5,375l.

"On examining Messrs. Goldsmids' account, it appeared in the first entry, that they had not given credit to the public for the full amount of the produce of the bills at the time of negotiating them. But this is stated by Messrs. Goldsmids to have arisen from their having advanced the money before the bills were actually negotiated.

"This circumstance could not be discovered from any thing on the face of the account. We are of opinion, that all accounts rendered to the Public Boards should be made out with such particularities as may be necessary to a clear exhibit of each item, which will greatly facilitate the examination of the accounts."

The next head is, loss on the mode of paying interest on ninety day bills, in which the Navy and Transport Board continued to make their bills payable on the eighty-ninth day, while the practice in the Victualling Board, a practice similar to that in regard to

Exchequer, was to make theirs payable on the ninetieth. Some dispute took place between the Victualling and the other two Boards on the subject. The consequence of the mode pursued by the Transport or Navy Boards was a loss to the public of a day's interest. The reason assigned for this practice was, that some delay took place in examining the accounts of Contractors, and that an additional day's interest was meant as a compensation. The Report states—

“ We rather think the Contractors did not look for any anticipation of payment, as a compensation for the loss of time, whilst their accounts were passing, some delay in which must necessarily occur; and that it had not then, nor has since had, any weight with them in regulating the prices at which they made their tenders to Government.

“ The following is the amount of ninety-day bills, issued between the 26th December, 1796, and the 19th December, 1801, at an interest of three-pence halfpenny per cent. per day, allowed both for the day of the date and the day of the payment of the bills:—

| | | | | |
|-----------------|----|------------|----|----|
| “ Issued by the | | | | |
| Navy Board | £. | 19,747,835 | 11 | 11 |
| Transport Board | | 6,305,976 | 11 | 7 |
| | | 26,053,812 | 3 | 6 |

Loss of one day's interest on the above sum

3,799 10 3

Although the loss of between 7 and 800l. per ann. adds little to the vast amount of the national expenditure, yet it is because the necessary expenditure is so great, that all possible care should be taken to avoid any improper increase of it, such as we think this to have been. To the public, one day's interest on ninety, operating on so many millions, was a consideration; to each individual it was not.

“ We think it right to observe, when-

ever a difference of opinion may arise between the Naval Boards on the construction of an Act of Parliament, or any other general regulation, that such difference of opinion should be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for their decision thereon, as the pursuing of different lines of conduct must tend to produce dissatisfaction, and will in general be found to be injurious to the public interest.”

The third point regards the circumstance of sums of money being impressed for secret Naval Services, conducted by the Comptroller of the Navy, under the direction of the Lords of the Treasury. The Report states—

“ The imprest against one of these parties, amounting to 100,000l., having been taken off, and the account closed in the books of the Navy Office, in a manner which appeared to us irregular, we inquired into the circumstances of the transaction.

“ From the examination of the Comptroller of the Navy we learned, that this sum had been advanced by the Navy Board, in consequence of directions given by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the Comptroller, which were marked “ Most Secret;” that 5000l. had been repaid into the hands of the Treasurer of the Navy, and that the remaining imprest of 95,000l. had been cleared, or taken off, by the direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, signified by their Secretary's letter to the Navy Board, dated the 1st of May 1804.”

The Commissioners show, that whatever secret Naval Services are conducted by the Comptroller, should, by the constitution of his office, be under the direction of the First Lord of the Admiralty for the time being.

It appears that 16,000l. had been advanced by the Navy Board to Messrs. Hammersleys, for the performances of secret Naval Services, under the direction of one of the principal Secretaries of State.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, APRIL 15.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was this day received, by an overland conveyance, at the India House, from Bombay:—

To the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, &c. &c.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

1. In addition to the information communicated in our last overland dispatch,

on the subject of the events of the war with Holkar, we take this occasion to report, that we have since been advised of an attack made by a division of Holkar's infantry and artillery on the city of Delhi, on the 8th ult., Lieutenant-Colonel Burn, the Officer in command of the British troops at that station, reporting, that during the whole of that day the enemy continued a very heavy cannonade; and that, on the 9th, they advanced and erected a four-gun battery very near to the South-East bastion of the city wall, where their shot had great effect. To check their progress in that quarter, a fortie was determined on; the party employed consisting of about 350 men, under the command of Lieutenant Rose; of which number fifty, with a six-pounder, composed the reserve, under Lieutenant Dickson. The whole are stated to have been speedily and well conducted to the enemy's battery, and to have soon got possession of their guns, and spiked them; the party then returning under a heavy discharge of shot and grape. Lieutenant Rose, who led the detachment, and the whole of the Officers, are reported to have executed that duty to the entire satisfaction of Lieutenant-Colonel Burn, who also mentions in favourable terms Captain Carnage and Lieutenant Woodville, of Captain Hariott's battalion, and Lieutenants Evans, Heathcote, and Lockett, of the 2d battalion 14th regiment, besides some others, whose names he adverts to as having been reported to the Commander in Chief in a former dispatch, which has not reached us.

2. On the 14th the enemy attempted an assault on the town of Delhi, but were repulsed with considerable loss. The details of the assault had not been received up to the date of our latest advices from Calcutta; but in a dispatch from the Commander in Chief to the Governor General, he thus adverts to the spirit and gallantry of the troops at Delhi: "The meritorious conduct of our troops, on both of the above-mentioned occasions, reflects on their courage and perseverance the highest credit. My letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Auchterlony, the Acting Resident, speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the troops under his orders. I beg to assure your Excellency that the arrangements made by that Officer merit my warmest praise and approbation; on which I shall have the honour more fully to report hereafter."

3. Official advice had been received at Fort William, in a letter from the Com-

mander in Chief, dated Sicrie, October 16, stating, that the troops of Holkar had made a precipitate retreat on the morning of the 15th, from their position near the town of Delhi.

4. Since taking possession of Chandore, Dhoorp, and Galna, the force employed in the Deckan, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, has been advancing towards the river Taptie. According to the latest accounts from that Officer, a party of the Peshwa's troops detached from Galna had obtained possession of the town of Nunderbar, and of the greater part of that district, without meeting any opposition. As soon as the Peshwa's Officers should be in possession of the tract west of his position on the river Panja, and south of the Taptie, Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace intended to move to Borenair. Holkar's retainers in Candesh appear now to be reduced to two or three inconsiderable Chiefs, with but few followers.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. DUNCAN.

L. COCKRAN.

O. NICHOLLS.

T. LECHMERE.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 26, 1804.

[This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of two, out of fifteen, of the enemy's gun-boats; one of them No. 443, with fifty men, the other No. 450, with ten men, between the Passage du Raz and the Penmarks, by his Majesty's gun-brig Growler.

Likewise, of the Dutch schooner the Honneur, of 12 guns, having 1000 stand of arms on board, a complete set of clothing for that number of men, and a considerable quantity of warlike stores: she had besides two field-pieces, 12-pounders, and two mortars, with tents, &c. for troops; Jean St. Fault, so noted for his successful depredations on the British commerce in the North Seas, was a passenger on board of her; taken by the hired armed brig Providence, sloop Thomas, and the Scorpion, Captain Cartaret.

Also, of the Alert French lugger privateer, and recapture of the brig Mary, of Lynn, by the Inflexible, Captain Bayley.]

TUESDAY, APRIL 23.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Sir A. Mitchell, Commander of the Squadron at Halifax, introducing the following interesting statement relative to the

the capture and re-capture of the *Cleopatra*:—

*Leander, off St. David's Head,
Bermuda, March 6.*

SIR,
I have the honour to inform you, that I proceeded to sea, and cruized according to your orders, dated the 13th of last month. On Saturday the 23^d February, at twelve o'clock at noon, a sail was seen from the mast-head, bearing south of us; the weather at this time was hazy, with squalls of wind and rain from the northward. All sail was immediately made in chase: the weather becoming still more hazy, in a few moments we lost sight of the chase. At half past two it cleared away a little to the southward, and we again got sight of her. I found we had considerably neared the chase, and that it was a large ship under jury-masts, standing to the south-east. At three o'clock we saw another ship a short distance from the chase, steering the same course, also under jury-masts, in appearance a much larger vessel. As we closed them very fast, we soon clearly saw they were both frigates: on their making us out to be a man of war, they closed to support each other, fired a gun to leeward, and hoisted French ensigns from their main-stays. At four o'clock we were within gun-shot of them; they separated; the frigate nearest to us put before the wind, the other steered with it, on her larboard quarter. By half past four o'clock we got within musket-shot of the smallest frigate, gave her one of the main-deck guns, when, after a few minutes' hesitation, she hauled down her colours, and hove to. On my hailing this frigate, I was informed by them, she was the *Cleopatra*, of 32 guns, lately commanded by Sir R. Lawrie. She was taken on the 17th February, after having brought to and sustained a most severe and gallant action for three hours and a quarter, by a French frigate nearly double her force, in size, complement of men, and weight of metal. Observing that the part of the crew left on board her belonging to the *Cleopatra*, had come on deck, and taken possession of her on the ship striking to us, I hailed, ordered them to make sail, and steer after the *Leander*. Again made sail in chase, and in about an hour's time got alongside the French frigate; she hauled down her colours, and struck to us without a gun being fired on either side. On hailing the French frigate, I was answered by my friend Sir R. Lawrie, who told me he was well, and that the ship was *la Ville de Milan*, nineteen days from off Marti-

nique, bound to France. *La Ville de Milan* is a remarkably fine and handsome frigate, about one year old, 1200 tons burthen, mounting fourteen long 9-pounders on her quarter-deck, six long 9-pounders on the fore-castle, fifteen ports of a side on the main-deck; when she sailed from France had twenty-eight 18-pounders mounted on it—now twenty-six; two were landed from her at Martinique. When the action commenced between *la Ville de Milan* and the *Cleopatra*, she was commanded by M. Reynaud, Capitaine de Vaisseau, had on board 360 men as her complement, besides a number of Officers and soldiers of the French army, going passengers to Europe. The Officers of *la Ville de Milan* agree in saying, that having dispatches on board for France, with orders not to speak any thing during their passage, every thing was done in their power to avoid being brought to action by the *Cleopatra*. M. Reynaud was killed by the last shot fired from the *Cleopatra*; he was esteemed an experienced and active Officer, and had served in the late King of France's service as an Auxiliary Officer. He sailed in *la Ville de Milan* from l'Orient, the 1st of last Aug. as Commodore of six of their largest frigates, with troops embarked on board them, to be landed on the island of Martinique: after having performed this service, he was ordered, as the French Officer expressed it, to make a *sweep* through the Islands. M. Guilet, Capitaine de Fregate, and Second Captain of *la Ville de Milan*, commanded when she struck to us; and M. Carron, her Second Lieutenant, had the command of the *Cleopatra*. It is impossible for Officers to speak in stronger terms than the French Officers do in praise of Sir R. Lawrie's perseverance in so long a chase, except it is in the praise they bestow on him, his Officers, seamen, and marines, for their gallant conduct during so long and severe an action.

The letter states, that amongst the persons severely wounded is the eldest son of Admiral Mitchell, the Second Lieutenant of the *Cleopatra*.—It then concludes with the following compliment to the Officers and crew of the *Leander*:—

The alacrity of the Officers, seamen, and marines, of the ship under my command, during the chase, and their steadiness on going down to attack the two frigates, who had closed, in appearance, with a determination to make a formidable resistance, convinced me, Sir, that had they

they waited to make the resistance they seemed disposed to do, the *Leander* would not have sullied her good name.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN TALBOT, Post Captain.

Then follows a letter from Sir R. Lawrie, stating, that on Feb. 16 he chased a large French frigate, when, after much manœuvring, the enemy making every effort to escape, a severe action commenced, which he describes in the following terms:—

At half past two P. M., having got within about a cable's length from the enemy, he luffed close to the wind, and gave us two broadsides, which, when at less than half a cable's distance, we returned, and a warm action commenced, both ships trimming sails, steering sometimes close to the wind, and at others about three points free, during which we had considerably the advantage. About five, having shot away his main-top-sail-yard, we forged a-head, although the mizen-top-sail was squared, and both jib, stay, and halyards gone, finding neither fore nor main clue garnets left to haul the courses up, our running rigging cut to pieces, so as to render it impossible to either shorten or back a sail, and both main and spring stays were shot away, the mainmast only supported by the storm stay-sail-stay, I was induced to cross his bow, and, by hauling up, to have raked him, in preference to exposing our stern to the fire of twenty-five pieces of cannon from his broadside; but in the act of which, an unfortunate shot struck the wheel, the broken spokes were jammed against the deck, so as to render it immovable, as well as the rudder, which, at the same time, was choaked in the end by splinters, pistols, &c. placed near it. Our opponent, availing himself of our ungovernable situation, with the wind upon his quarter, gave us the stern, running his head and bowsprit over our quarter-deck, just abaft the main rigging, and, under the cover of a very heavy fire of muskets and musketoons, attempted to board us, but was drove back: we exchanged a few musketry with them; but their great advantage in height, and superiority of numbers, as well as by their musketoons from the tops, cleared our decks, and in at our ports. The only two guns we could bring to bear, being fired from within board, did them little injury, the shot passing their lower deck. Most of our

sails laying a-shiver, or partly a-back, and bore down by so heavy a ship, (having been intended for a seventy-four,) going almost before the wind, and much sea running, appearing to cut us asunder at every tend, I saw no prospects of saving the ship, or the lives of the numerous wounded that were then below. On the suggestion of the First Lieutenant we attempted to hoist the fore-topmast stay-sail; and I directed the sprit-sail top-sail to be set also; but, in the execution of which orders, every man was knocked down by their musketry and other small shot as they made their appearance. At a quarter past five they succeeded in boarding, and I was compelled to surrender to the French frigate *la Ville de Milan*, of 46 guns, French 18 pounders on the main-deck, and eights on the quarter-deck and fore-castle; 350 men, besides several Officers and passengers.

He concludes with earnestly recommending to the patronage of the Admiralty, Mr. Bett, the Master; Messrs. Howes and Ridgway, Master's Mates; Lieutenants Kinman, Cooke, Bowen, Appleton, and Mr. Balfour, the First Lieutenant; Mr. M'Carthy, the Boatswain; and particularly Mr. Mitchell, son of the Admiral, to whom the letter is addressed.—He also expresses his conviction that, but for the accident above mentioned, the French ship would have struck, there being eleven shot in the wreck of her main-mast, and much damage done to her bowsprit, hull, and rigging.

List of the killed and wounded on board the Cleopatra.

Killed.—G. Trepats, Boatswain's Mate; W. Lewis and M. Shawe, Quarter Masters; J. Hammond, Caulker; W. Danney (1st), W. Danney (2d), J. Pierce, J. Hyams, R. King, H. Fenlayson, H. Betton, U. Hudbal, J. Murphy, J. Cargell, W. Farley, and ——— Sabday, Seamen; J. Pearce, a boy; F. Miller, Serjeant of Marines; J. Ridley and J. Smith, Privates of Marines.

Since dead of Wounds.—W. Hull, Corporal of Marines; E. Witley, Private of Marines.

Dangerously Wounded.—Mr. Mitchell, (Midshipman,) Acting Lieutenant; Mr. Belt, Master; Mr. M'Carthy, Boatswain; 1 Quarter-Master, 1 Captain's-Coxswain, 8 Seamen, 1 Corporal of Marines, and 4 Privates of Marines.

Slightly Wounded.—Mr. Balfour and Mr.

Mr. Crooke, Lieutenants; Mr. Bowen, Lieutenant of the Bermuda; Mr. Appleton, Lieutenant of Marines; Mr. Standley, Midshipman; 1 Boatwain's Mate, and 12 Seamen.

Total. — 20 killed; 2 since dead of wounds; 18 dangerously wounded, and 18 slightly.

[This Gazette also contains a letter from Captain Langford, of the Lark, to W. Marsden, Esq., dated Feb. 8, announcing the capture, off the bay of Senegal, of the Spanish schooner *Carmarera*, laden with wine, formerly employed as a privateer.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 27.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Lord Keith to W. Marsden, Esq., enclosing a dispatch from Lieutenant Shirley, of the Gallant gun-brig, stating, that while sailing guard off Ambleteuse on Thursday, at six A. M., she and the *Watchful* received the signal from Admiral Douglas to chase; and after a brisk action with the flotilla, succeeded in capturing one of the vessels, without the loss of a man, though within pistol-shot of the batteries.

A letter from Captain Honyman, of the *Leda*, to Admiral Douglas, dated April 24, states, that about six in the morning twenty-six of the enemy's vessels were discovered coming round Cape Grínez; when, after a pursuit and engagement of two hours, the squadron succeeded in cutting off seven *schuyts*, each of which had eighteen or twenty soldiers on board, and about four or five seamen.

A letter from Lieutenant Price, of the *Archer*, to Lord Keith, also dated on Wednesday, announces the capture of two of the enemy's gun-brigs, which had drifted off the land: one of them had two 12-pounders, one 4-pounder, and 26 men; and the other, one 24-pounder, two 12-pounders, and 27 men. They were part of the flotilla from *Dunkirk*.

A notice is given in this Gazette to the Ministers of Neutral Powers, that measures have been taken for the blockade of the Ports of Cadiz and St. Luca.]

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

INDIA BOARD, WHITEHALL,
APRIL 27, 1805.

The following accounts have this day been received from India:—

Copy of a Letter from Major of Brigade J. Menzies, to Captain Armstrong, Military Secretary to the Governor General, dated Camp, three Miles South West of Deeg, Nov. 13, 1804.

SIR,

I am directed by Major-General Frazer to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, that the army under his command arrived within three cofs of the fort of Deeg yesterday, and found the enemy very strongly encamped, with their left extending to Deeg, and a large jeel of water extending to their right, and covering the whole of their front. From the late hour at which the army encamped, and not having correct information of the enemy's position, the General thought it advisable to delay the attack until this morning. Having made his arrangements for the security of his camp, he marched with the 1st brigade of infantry, under the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Monson; the 2d, under Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Browne; and the two regiments of native cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel T. Browne; and part of the park, under Lieutenant-Colonel Horsford, at three o'clock this morning. We made a circuit to our left, round the jeel, to enable us to come on their right flank; a little after day-break we formed in two lines, attacked, and carried a large village which was on their right flank. The Major-General immediately pursued his success, and marched down on their line, and took possession of their guns and howitzers, which are now bringing into camp. I regret to say, that General Frazer has been severely wounded while at the head of the troops leading them into action, and, in consequence, was obliged to be carried off the field.

The Hon. Colonel Monson then assumed the command, and achieved what General Frazer so happily commenced. We drove the whole of the enemy under the fort of Deeg, when the people in the fort opened a very heavy fire on us. The number of guns is not yet ascertained, nor that of the killed and wounded, but our loss has been severe. Regular returns of the number of guns, and of the killed and wounded, will be sent by the Hon. Colonel Monson to-morrow, who will likewise give a detailed account of the action. Major-General Frazer feels it impossible to express his high sense of obligation to the whole of the troops under his command, for their undaunted courage and gallantry, particularly to his Majesty's 76th regiment, who have on
this

this occasion, as on every former one, done honour to themselves and their country.

I have the honour, &c.

J. MENZIES, Major of Brigade.

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Monson to his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, dated Camp, near Deeg, November 14, 1804.

MY LORD,

However proud and happy I may feel in communicating to your Excellency some particulars respecting the brilliant and decided victory which, through the favour of Providence, we have obtained over the whole of the infantry and guns of Juswunt Rao Holkar, commanded by his Chief Sirdar, Hernaut Dada, at the same time I cannot sufficiently lament the event which has made it fall to my lot, in consequence of Major-General Frazer having received a severe wound, which obliged him to quit the field. I attribute our decided and glorious victory over the enemy entirely to the arrangements made for the attack by Major-General Frazer, and to the confidence and enthusiasm with which he inspired the whole army, heading his Majesty's 76th regiment with the most undaunted gallantry. Your Excellency has already heard from Major-General Frazer the particulars respecting the commencement of the action.

After we had carried the village, we descended the hill, and charged the enemy's advanced party under a most tremendous discharge of round, grape, and chain, from their guns, which they abandoned as we came up to them, retiring to fresh batteries, the whole of which we carried for upwards of two miles, they flying before us in every direction, numbers of them perishing in the swamp which encompasses that angle of the Fort of Deeg, and even in the ditch of the fort itself, being pursued by us close up to the very walls. After having carried the different ranges of guns, which extended from the village on their right flank to the south east angle of the fort, we returned to attack a large body of the enemy, drawn up to the eastward of the lower end of the lake, and who kept annoying us with a most destructive fire from eighteen and twelve pounders, which, until now, we had no opportunity of dispersing: these, however, were kept in check by Major Hammond, with the first battalion 2d regiment and three

6-pounders, who maintained his position with the utmost steadiness and gallantry. I ordered some more 6-pounders to be brought up, and, under cover of their fire, I moved round upon the enemy's left flank, who, as we advanced, made a precipitate retreat into the lake, where numbers perished; amongst whom were, Mohummud Shah Khan, and Adill Khan, two of the principal Sirdars of the Ally-Coles. After this the enemy made no further opposition, but entirely quitted the field, flying in all directions. Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, with the 2d regiment and 3d regiment of native cavalry, and gallopers, continued to watch the motions of a considerable body of horse during the action, and afterwards moved down to the field of engagement, to protect the removal of the captured guns, and our wounded, who were unavoidably left there. Lieutenant-Colonel Ball, at the same time, moved down with the third brigade to support the cavalry. I find it impossible to express my gratitude and obligation for the support I received from every Officer and soldier engaged. Were I allowed to offer my individual thanks; to Lieutenant-Colonel Horsford, commanding the artillery, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, commanding the 2d brigade of infantry, they are particularly due.

From Brigade-Major Menzies, Captains Frazer and Macnigh, the Officers of Major-General Frazer's Staff, I received the most active assistance, for which I feel myself highly indebted. My sincere thanks are also due to my Brigade-Major Captain Carr, and to Ensign Bowyer, of the 12th regiment native infantry, who acted as my Aide-Camp on this occasion. I should not be doing justice to my feelings, were I not to mention, in the most pointed manner, the undaunted bravery and steadiness of his Majesty's 76th regiment, which was never more conspicuously displayed than on this day. I have equal satisfaction in mentioning the conduct of the 1st European regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Burnet, who showed themselves in every way worthy of the name of British troops.

From the most accurate accounts I can obtain, the enemy's force consisted of twenty-four battalions, a considerable body of horse, and 160 pieces of cannon, the greater part of which is already brought to camp. The enemy's loss, as far as I can ascertain, has been

very

very great, and it is supposed near 2000 have been killed and drowned in their efforts to escape. At the same time, glorious as has been the result of this day, I have to lament the death of many a gallant soldier. The remains of the enemy's army which took shelter in the fort of Deeg are in the greatest conformation, and are deserting in vast numbers. I have the honour to enclose a general return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the corps engaged, and a return of ordnance, &c. captured and brought into camp: more guns are hourly expected. I have the satisfaction to add, that among the captured guns are eleven 6-pounders, and two 12-pounders lost by the detachment under my command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. MONSON, Brigadier.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Troops under the Command of Major-General Frazer, commanding a Division of the Grand Army at the Battle of Deeg, Nov. 13, 1804.

Officers Killed. — His Majesty's 76th regiment, Captain H. Norford; 1st batt. 2d reg. N. I. Lieutenant J. Forbes; 1st batt. 4th reg. N. I. Lieutenants C. C. Faithful and — Burgefs; 2d batt. 15th reg. N. I. Assistant Surgeon J. Lyons.

Officers Wounded. — Major-General Frazer, severely; his Majesty's 88th reg. Captain J. Chisholm, doing duty with his Majesty's 76th reg.; his Majesty's 78th reg. Lieutenant Mansel, doing duty with Recovered Europeans; his Majesty's 76th reg. Ensign W. Bampton; 1st batt. 4th reg. N. I. Captain-Lieutenant Nicholl, doing duty; European reg. Lieutenants, A. Maxton, severely, T. Chat-

field, do., T. Bryant, do., and T. Merryman, slightly; 1st batt. 2d reg. N. I. James Murray, slightly; 1st batt. 4th reg. N. I. — Hunter, doing duty; 1st batt. 15th reg. N. I. Jas. Turner, H. Sibley, C. S. Schmel, — Penny, slightly; 2d batt. 15th reg. N. I. — Hales, since dead, — Boyd.

Total of Europeans, 64 killed, 195 wounded, 12 missing. — Natives, 84 killed, 274 wounded, 15 missing. — The missing supposed to be killed.

[Since the receipt of the above letters, a dispatch has been received from Major-General Dowdeswell, dated Cawnpore, 17th November, 1804, by which it appears, that General Frazer's leg had been amputated near the ankle, and that this gallant and distinguished Officer was doing well.]

This Extraordinary Gazette, besides the official returns of captured ordnance, &c. &c. in the above attack and engagement, contains a letter from Lord Lake to the Governor-General, written subsequent to a dispatch, with particulars, not received; by which it appears, that his Lordship had, about the same time, gained a considerable victory over Holkar, in the neighbourhood of Deeg, a strong place in the enemy's possession. The marches in pursuit of the foe were very rapid, being generally twenty-four miles a day. He praises the conduct of all the corps engaged, and concludes with saying, that he had not learnt whither the enemy had fled, but they were scattered over the country, and no where collected in considerable numbers. — A return of killed and wounded in this affair (the 17th Nov.) gives a total of 1 Havildar, 19 rank and file, 1 Bildar, 5 Lascars, 2 Syces, and 75 horses.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Louis XVIII and the rest of the Bourbons are about to leave Mittau for Kiow, in consequence of attempts to destroy them, by setting fire to the Palace of Mittau, in which they reside.

A letter from Hamburgh says, "The King of Prussia, a few weeks ago, transmitted the insignia of the French order of the Legion of Honour to the reigning Duke of Brunswick. His Serene Highness, however, instantly returned them, with a letter to his Prussian Majesty, expressing his obligations for this

intended additional mark of his Majesty's favour; but begging leave to decline accepting it, because, in his quality of Knight of the most noble and ancient Order of the Garter, he was prevented from receiving any badge of chivalry instituted by a Power at war with the Sovereign of that Order. This spirited conduct of the Duke is highly praised in every quarter of Germany, and contrasted with that of the Elector of Hesse Cassel, who, though also a Knight of the Garter, has not disdained to become a Member

of the Legion of Honour.—The Emperor of Germany, the moment he was apprised that the French Ambassador at Vienna had orders to present the insignia of the Legion of Honour to his brothers the Archdukes Charles and Ferdinand, created them Knights of the Golden Fleece; by which they are prevented from accepting any Order of a more recent origin.

The Calcutta Gazette of the 7th of December contains an official account

of the perilous situation of the detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Burn, in its march from Bagourah to Shamlie, during which time it was constantly harassed by the superior forces of Holkar. It was finally extricated from danger by Lord Lake, at the very moment when Lieutenant-Colonel Burn came to the desperate resolution of attempting to cut his way through the enemy, by whom he was completely surrounded.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL 22.

A MELANCHOLY accident happened at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand. As Mr. Simpkin, sen. master of the tavern, was going down stairs, about eleven o'clock at night, his foot slipped; and, being unable to recover himself, he fell over the balustrades, which caused so severe a concussion of the brain, that he expired almost immediately after.

27. At the Clerkenwell Sessions, William Cooper, called the *Hackney Monster*, was tried for various acts of indelicacy to females, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

29. At the Middlesex Sessions, James Brenby was tried for cruelly throwing hot ashes over the naked body of his infant daughter; and, on another occasion, cutting her hand, for attempting to take a piece of meat off his plate; and sentenced to be imprisoned two years' in the House of Correction.—The same day, Stephen Holdsworth and his wife were sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the same gaol, for cruelly treating, and almost starving, two girls, children by a former wife of Holdsworth.

Mr. Brookes, Proprietor of a Menagerie at the corner of the Haymarket, having appealed from a conviction of the Magistrates of the Marlborough-street Office, respecting the property of a pug dog found in his possession, the same came on to be heard; when the conviction was confirmed, with a further penalty of 15l. to remunerate the prosecutor for his expenses in attending the appeal.

MAY 1. The Corporation of London went up to St. James's, with an Address to his Majesty, embracing all

the circumstances of Lord Melville's delinquency, entreating his Majesty to dismiss Lord Viscount Melville from his Councils and presence for ever, and finally concluding in the following words:—

“Confiding in your Majesty's paternal solicitude, that whatever is cheerfully contributed by a loyal people shall be faithfully administered, we entertain the fullest assurance, that to your Majesty it will be a source of the profoundest satisfaction, that all necessary measures shall be adopted and persevered in towards the correction and punishment of proved malversation, and that nothing will be omitted which shall have a tendency to promote the public confidence in Government, and to invigorate and confirm the spirit, energy, and union, of your Majesty's Empire at this important crisis.”

To which his Majesty returned the following most gracious answer:—

“I am fully sensible of your loyalty and attachment to my Person and Government; you may rely on my concurrence in every measure which is calculated to maintain the Credit of the Country, and to remedy any abuses which may be found to exist in the Public Expenditure.”

The Patriotic Fund Committee, at a Special Meeting held at Lloyd's Coffee-house, have voted to General Prevost, and the Officers and men under his command, as a tribute of their consideration for the gallant defence of Dominique, as follows:—To General Prevost, a sword, value 100l., and a piece of plate, value 200l.—To Major Nunn, a sword, value 50l., and a piece of plate, value 100l.—A sword and a piece of plate, of the same value, to

Captain O'Connell.—The sum of 100l. to Captain Colin Campbell; and the sum of 50l. to each disabled man, or who may have lost a limb. Twenty pounds to each man severely wounded; and 10l. to every man slightly wounded; in which are included the Militia of the Island.

7. As a Gentleman, accompanied by Mrs. Hillier, of the Parade Walks, Bath, with her child, was driving his gig down the hill near Dunkerton, the horse took fright at some soldiers passing by, and growing furious and unruly, kicked the chaise to pieces, by which accident the Gentleman was much injured, Mrs. Hillier (who is in an advanced state of pregnancy) had her leg dreadfully fractured, and the child was so horribly lacerated, that her death followed in the course of a few hours.

8. This morning, J. Turner, who was the last Sessions but one convicted of forging fraudulent transfers, with intent to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England and William Waltham, Esq., of a sum amounting to 4000l. and upwards, was executed on the scaffold opposite the Debtors' Door, Newgate. Turner was the son of a respectable tradesman, who had given him a very proper mercantile education; he was a good-looking young man, of prepossessing manners and gentlemanly appearance, about thirty-four years of age; he was dressed in a black coat and waistcoat, white plush breeches and boots; in place of having his hands tied with a rope as usual, he furnished himself with a new muslin handkerchief, and for the girth over his arms a black silk cord. After ascending the fatal scaffold, at eight o'clock, attended by the Keeper, the Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, and Chaplain, he was tied up, and immediately, at his own request, launched into eternity—he died like a repentant man. Turner had been Clerk to Messrs. Stoddard and Ryland, cornfactors on Tower-hill. Their connexions with Mr. Waltham, a wealthy farmer and magistrate, at Malden, Essex, furnished the culprit with the particulars of the stock held by that Gentleman in the Bank; and hence he formed the scheme for which he suffered.

The public had been for many years robbed by a noted character, named Carpenter, *alias* Hell-Fire Jack; but he has lately made his *exit* at Maid-

stone, for horse-stealing; and when under the gallows, confessed a robbery for which a person had been apprehended and sent to prison.

9. The Anniversary of the Sons of the Clergy was held at St. Paul's. The Duke of Suffolk, the Duke of Bedford, and Lord Grantham, who acted as Stewards, were present; also a great number of Bishops, &c. &c. After the service, the friends of the Charity dined at Merchant Taylors' Hall. The collections at the Rehearsal, with what was collected after dinner, amounted to 915l. 6d.

The following very singular wager was decided:—Mr. Reed, jun., of Westdean, near Chichester, engaged, for a wager of 50l., to find out, from a flock of 200 ewes, the lamb which belonged to each. The lambs were kept in a separate place from the ewes. Mr. R. completely succeeded, to the satisfaction of all present, in finding the mother of each lamb.—Other considerable bets were depending on the event of this curious undertaking.

Mr. Justice Johnson, the Irish Judge, it has been finally determined, will be tried for an alleged libel, under the signature of "*Juvena*," in Westminster Hall.

10. Mr. Eastlake, Coroner for Plymouth, took an inquest there, on a view of the body of John Rogers, who was stabbed by a woman in the left side, just above the heart, and died from internal hæmorrhage in about an hour. The circumstances are nearly as follow:—The woman was called Betty Barber, and she cohabited with Rogers; but, what is remarkable, her husband died the preceding day. The quarrel arose, it appeared, from the latter swearing she would go to her husband's funeral in white and blue; but he objected to it, and said it was indecent. More words ensued, when she flew in a violent passion, rose up, and committed the above rash action. After all the witnesses had been examined, the jury found a verdict of *Willful Murder* against Elizabeth Barber, who was fully committed for trial at the next Assizes at Exeter. The corpse of the husband of Barber, and the corpse of Rogers, were interred in the burial ground, side by side.

The hounds of Thomas Williams, Esq., of Llanlegley, near Penybont, Radnorshire, lately killed no less than fifteen foxes in five days.

14. At a Court of Aldermen, held at Guildhall, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, pursuant to act of Common Council, laid before the Court a list of Gentlemen to be put into public nomination, on Midsummer Day next, for the office of Sheriff; viz. T. Baskfield, Esq., Citizen and Salter; William Wood Watson, Esq., Merchant-Tailor; William Axe, Esq., Fishmonger; W. Pinchback, Esq., Cordwainer; Thomas Bish, Esq., Patten-maker; Edw. F. Taylor, Esq., Armourer and Braiser; George Wiltshire, Esq., Vintner; J. Miles, Esq., Painter-Stainer; and James Trimby, Esq., Draper.

14. Fifty-seven persons were brought before Mr. Justice Bond and Sir William Parsons, at Bow-street, in consequence of their being apprehended the preceding evening, by virtue of a search-warrant, at a house in Poland-street, dancing; charged under the 5th Geo. II, by an informer of the name of Bell, with being assembled at a *common hop*. On examination, it appeared that the house was kept by Mr. Cunningham, who is a dancing-master; and the parties assembled were subscribers to his ball, and are respectable tradesmen, and the females of their families, &c. The Magistrates were of opinion that this was not the description of meeting which the Legislature intended to take cognizance of, and discharged the parties.

15. This evening, Mr. James Peat, of Great Portland-street, under an *ideal* apprehension of being beset with bailiffs, threw himself out of a two pair of stairs window. He survived only a few hours.

18. Being Saturday night, the Bishop of London compelled the curtain at the Opera-house to drop at twelve o'clock, before the Ballet was nearly finished. He has also prohibited Sunday evening Routs and Concerts in the Metropolis.

The Court of King's Bench was occupied the whole of the morning in pronouncing judgment upon various offenders, mostly for assaults, and offences against the Excise Laws; likewise for having Naval Stores in their possession. Of the latter description was Mr. William Beaumont, who was stated to have been forty years a Member of the Corporation of Maidstone: He was sentenced to pay a fine of 200l., and be imprisoned twelve months in Maidstone Gaol.

At Marlborough Street, a woman,

named *Leonard*, was fully committed for trial, for stealing an infant in Monmouth-street, under pretence of giving it sweetmeats. She was with great difficulty withdrawn from the vengeance of the populace.

Considerable damage was done in the neighbourhood of Norwich by a thunder-storm. At Honingham, the seat of Lord Bayning, a shepherd was struck blind, one child dreadfully burnt, and the door and windows of the house in which they had taken shelter were shivered to pieces. On the preceding day, a man was killed by lightning at Fritton, and a shepherd struck dead while in the field with his sheep.

The King has presented her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales (who has been on a visit to Windsor,) with two beautiful Arabian horses, and an elegant breakfast service of gold.

His Majesty has also presented the young Princess Charlotte with a magnificent tea service of wrought gold, brilliantly decorated with diamonds and rubies.

Her Majesty has recovered a diamond waist buckle which she had lost, and for which ten guineas reward was offered for the recovery. It was found by a house-maid in the hall of the Queen's House, under some furniture.

Longevity.—Instances like the following are rarely to be met with. In the Woodbridge alms-houses, founded by T. Seckford, Esq., in the year 1587, for the support of thirteen poor tradesmen and three women, the ages of its present tenants amount to 1203 years.

A spring that has the power of petrifying moss and other vegetables, has been discovered near Clifton, in the parish of Gainborough. It is strongly impregnated with a calcareous earth; and by introducing virriolic acid in a quart of the water, fifteen grains of lime may be obtained, deducting a proper portion for the sulphureous part of the acid.

It is a fact which ought to be known, that *Brine* dried in an oven, after curing meat, will answer the purpose of salt, in making bread, or many other uses to which that article is applied.

Astronomy.—Another new Planet has been discovered by M. Harding, of Lichtenhal, near Bremen, to which he has given the name of *Juno*. It is of the eighth magnitude, and attracted his attention while comparing with the heavens the 50,000 stars observed by Messis.

Messrs. Lalande. The following particulars have been ascertained:—Its inclination is 20 deg.: its eccentricity is a quarter of its radius: its mean distance from the sun is three times that of the earth, or about one hundred millions of leagues; it is consequently farther than Ceres or Pallas, whose distance is 96,000,000. Its di-

ameter has not yet been ascertained; but its size appears nearly the same as that of Ceres, or the Planet discovered by Piazzini. This is the twelfth Planet discovered within a few years, Herschell having discovered Uranus and its six satellites, and two new satellites to Saturn; Piazzini discovered Ceres, and Olbers discovered Pallas.

MARRIAGES.

MR. JAMES BARLOW, of Tokenhouse-yard, to Miss Helen Sophia Whitfield, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Whitfield.

Mr. Nicholas Phene, jun. of London-wall, to Miss Butler, of Oxford-court, Cannon-street.

The Rev. Thomas Garnier, fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, to Miss Parry, eldest daughter of Dr. Parry.

William Ford Stevenson, of Lincoln's-inn, esq. to Miss Maddock, eldest daughter of Henry Maddock, esq.

The Earl of Dalhousie to Mrs. Brown.

Sir Thomas Tancred, bart. of Sidney Lodge, Southampton, to Miss Harriet Crewe, daughter of the Rev. Olfley Crewe, of Muxton, Staffordshire.

Thomas Hume, esq. M.D. of University College, Oxford, to Miss Caroline Glasse, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Henry Glasse, rector of Hanwell, Middlesex.

The Rev. George Henry Glasse, rector of Hanwell, to Miss Harriet Wheeler.

The Marquis of Lansdowne to Lady Giffard.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, in Mecklingburgh-street, Dublin, and said by some, probably erroneously, to have been of the great age of 104 years, Mr. James Solas Dodd. He was bred a surgeon, and was a member of the College of Surgeons in London, and formerly a naval surgeon. In the year 1751, he published "An Essay towards a Natural History of the Herring;" and took part in the controversy about Elizabeth Canning. He afterwards composed a Lecture of Hearts, in imitation of Stevens's Lecture on Heads, which he delivered with some success at Exeter 'Change. He was a great frequenter of the disputing societies, and a president of one of them. He was also the author of a farce, acted at Covent Garden in 1779, entitled "Gallic Gratitude; or, The Frenchman in India."

APRIL 19. Mr. Henry Causton, printer, in Finch-lane, Cornhill.

21. At Thorne's House, near Wakefield, James Milnes, esq. M.P. for Bletchingly.

23. At Sutton Courtnay, Berks, William Allnutt, esq. aged 80.

Mr. John Hunt, of Birmingham.

24. John Clementson, esq. late deputy serjeant at arms to the house of commons.

Lately, at Bathford, aged 68, John Halliday, esq. many years M.P. for Taunton.

25. The Rev. Erasmus Middleton, A.M. rector of Turvey, Bedfordshire.

27. In Dublin, Sir Thomas Leighton, bart.

At Gainsburgh, in his 81st year, the Rev. William Leigh Williamson, rector of Kildare, and justice of peace for the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Lately, at Winchester, John Jenkinson, esq. brother to the Earl of Liverpool.

Lately, in his 57th year, Nicholas Grimshaw, esq. of Whitehouse, near Belfast.

28. At Bath, aged 62, John Clark, M.D. fellow of the royal college of physicians at Edinburgh, and senior physician to the Infirmary, Newcastle.

29. At Crewkerne, in Somersetshire, Mr. R. N. Palmer, of Axminster, commandant of the united companies of Axminster and Shute volunteer infantry.

The Rev. John Rice, rector of Walden, Kent.

30. The

30. The Right Hon. William Power Keating, earl of Clancarty, viscount Dunlo, lord and baron Kilconnel.

Mr. John Devneff, sen. formerly of Teddlesworth, in Suffex.

MAY 1. At Greenwich, Thomas Eden, esq. brother to Lord Auckland.

2. At Sistead, Essex, the Rev. John Shepherd, rector of Pattenwick, in the same county, and many years curate of Paddington.

3. At East Sheen, Fabrot Geering, esq.

John Bidlake Herring Cloberry, esq. of Penheale, Cornwall, aged 67.

Mr. Lewis Gilles, laceman, of Long-acre.

3. At Bath, George Redhead, esq. late of Hutton Hall, Cumberland.

6. Mrs. Jones, widow of Dr. Jones, late bishop of Kildare.

Francis William Barlow, esq. M.P. for Coventry, and captain of the 1st regiment of foot guards.

7. At Bath, John Llewelin, esq. of Welsh St. Donat's, Glamorganshire, for which county he served the office of sheriff in 1789.

At his house in Berkeley-square, William Petty, marquis of Lansdowne, earl of Wycombe, viscount Calne, baron Wycombe in England, earl Shelburne, viscount Fitzmaurice, baron Dunkerron, in Ireland, Knight of the Garter, and a general of the army. His lordship married, first, Lady Sophia Carteret, daughter of John, earl of Granville, by whom he had one son, the Earl of Wycombe, now Marquis of Lansdowne; and, secondly, Lady Louisa Fitzpatrick, daughter of John, earl of Upper Ossory, by whom he had the present Lord Henry Petty. The Marquis was secretary of state under Lord Chatham's second administration, but resigned in consequence of the affairs of Corsica. In 1782, on the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, he was made prime minister, and chose Mr. Pitt, then only twenty-two years of age, as chancellor of the exchequer. He also concluded the preliminary treaty with America. The house and gardens in Berkeley-square were purchased in 1765, by the late Marquis, from the late Earl of Bute, for twenty-three thousand pounds, in an unfinished state. His lordship had just entered his sixty-ninth year. His lordship filled a large space in society as a statesman, an orator, an accomplished

gentleman, a most excellent landlord, a liberal patron of the arts, and a most amiable man in private life.

8. Richard Smallbroke, esq. LL.D. chancellor of the diocese of Lichfield, aged 89.

Benjamin Outram, esq. of Butterley Hall.

9. James Clitherow, esq. of Boston House, Middlesex, in his 74th year.

The Right Hon. Rachael Lady Walpole, daughter of William, the third duke of Devonshire.

Lately, in Dublin, Mrs. Stock, wife of the bishop of Killala.

Lately, at Grantham, in his 91st year, the Rev. Richard Palmer, D.D. rector of St. Swithin's London-stone, Cannon-street, and Scott Willoughby, near Grantham, and formerly one of the prebendaries of Canterbury.

Lately, at Rock, Worcestershire, the Rev. Richard Watkins, rector of Rock.

12. At Barnes Terrace, Surrey, aged 89, Mrs. Moody, wife of Mr. John Moody, late of Drury-lane Theatre.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Clack, prebendary of Exeter, and rector of Kenn and Moretonhampstead, in Devonshire.

14. Charles Hunt Waring, esq. of Barnes, in the county of Surrey, aged 26.

At Sloane Terrace, aged 40, Dr. Bisfet, author of the Life of Burke, and several other literary performances.

15. Thomas Lockwood, esq. of Mortimer-street.

17. Mr. Thomas Oldfield, one of the partners in the banking-house of Wilson, Smith, &c. at York, captain in the York volunteer corps, and postmaster of that city.

18. Mr. Savil Green, a partner in the house of Messrs. Hartley, Green, and Co., at the pottery near Leeds.

Edward Stokes, esq. of Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.

Lately, the Rev. John Clark Hubbard, rector of St. John's, Southwark, author of "Jacobinism, a Poem," "The Triumph of Poesy," and other poems.

DEATHS ABROAD.

SEPT. 27, 1804. In the fort of Agra, Colonel William Scott, resident at the court of Delhi.

At Valenciennes, Mr. Robert Rissowe, formerly collector of the customs at Woodbridge.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MAY 1865.

| Day | Bank Stock | per Cent Reduc | 3 per Cent Consols | 4 per Cent Consols | Navy per Cent | New 5 per Cent | Long Ann. | Short Ann. | Omn. | Imp. 3 per Cent | Imp. Ann. | India Stock. | India Scrip. | India Bonds. | Exche. Bills. | Irish 5 per Cent | Irish Deben | English Lott. Tick. | |
|-----|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|
| 24 | 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 56 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 57 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 167-16 | | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pr. | | | | | 2 dil. | 1 pr | | | | |
| 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | | 57 | 57 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 74 | 89 $\frac{1}{8}$ | | 16 9-16 | | 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ | | | | | 3 | 1 pr | | | 191 | |
| 27 | | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 57 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 74 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 89 | | 16 9-16 | | 3 | | | | | | 2 pr | | | 181 198 | |
| 28 | | 57 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 58 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 89 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | 16 9-16 | | 3 | | | 180 | | | 3 pr | | | 191 | |
| 29 | | 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 58 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 74 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 89 $\frac{1}{8}$ | | 16 9-16 | | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | | | | 3 | 3 pr | 84 $\frac{7}{8}$ | | 191 | |
| 30 | | 57 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 58 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 74 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 89 $\frac{1}{8}$ | | 16 9-16 | | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | 57 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 58 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 74 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 89 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 9-16 | | 3 | | | | | | | 85 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr | 191 | |
| 3 | | 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 57 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 74 | 89 | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 9-16 | | 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 9 3-16 | 178 $\frac{3}{4}$ | | 2 | 2 pr | 85 | | 191 | |
| 4 | | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 57 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 74 | 89 | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 9 16 | | 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ | | | | | 2 | 1 pr | | | | |
| 5 | | 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 74 | 89 | 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 16 9-16 | | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | 181 | | 1 | | 85 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 191 | |
| 6 | 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 74 | 89 | 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 16 9-16 | | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 56 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 9 3-16 | 182 | | 2 | 1 pr | | | 191 | |
| 7 | 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 74 | 89 | 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 16 9-16 | | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 56 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 9 3-16 | 182 | | 2 | | 85 | | 191 | |
| 8 | | 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 57 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 74 | 90 | 98 | 16 9 16 | | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | | 2 | 1 pr | | | 191 | |
| 9 | | 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 57 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 74 | 90 | 98 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | | 2 | 1 pr | | | 191 | |
| 10 | 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 58 a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 73 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 90 | 97 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 16 9-16 | | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | | 2 | 1 pr | | | 191 | |
| 11 | | 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 57 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 58 | 73 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 90 | 98 | 16 9 16 | 2 5-16 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 56 $\frac{3}{8}$ | | | | 2 | par | | | 191 | |
| 12 | 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 57 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 58 | 73 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 90 | 99 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 181 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | 2 | 1 pr | | | 191 | |
| 13 | 171 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 58 a 58 | 73 | 90 | 98 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 182 | | | | 85 | | 191 | |
| 14 | | 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 73 | 90 | 98 | 16 9-16 | 2 5-16 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 182 | | 2 | 1 pr | | | | |
| 15 | | 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 73 | 90 | 98 | 16 9-16 | | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 56 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 182 | | 2 | 1 pr | | | | |
| 16 | | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 73 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 90 | 98 | 16 9-16 | | 3 | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ | | | 2 | 1 pr | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 73 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 90 | 98 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 3 | | | | | 2 | 1 pr | | | | |
| 19 | | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 73 | 90 | 98 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 3 | | | | | 2 | 1 pr | | | | |
| 20 | | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 74 | 90 | 98 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 3 | | 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 182 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 2 | | | | | |
| 21 | | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 74 | 90 | 98 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 3 | | | 183 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | par | | | | |
| 22 | 173 | 57 | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 74 | 90 | 99 | 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | 172 | 57 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 58 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 74 | 90 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 16 11-16 | | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 56 $\frac{7}{8}$ | | 182 | | 2 | | | | | |

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.