



# FRONTISPIECE.

European Magazine, Vol. 48.



The Monument erected to the Memory of Sir W<sup>m</sup> Jones,  
in *Univerſity College Oxford.*

*John Flaxman R.A. ſculptor.*



*Engraved by S Rawle.*

The Baſs Relief on the above Monument on a larger Scale.

*Published by J. Aſperne, at the Bible, Crown & Conſtitution, Cornhill, Auguſt 22 1803.*

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

London Review,

Containing

Portraits, Views, Biography, Anecdotes,

Literature, HISTORY Politics,

Arts, Manners & Amusements of the Age.

Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ

BY THE

Philological Society of London.

VOL: 48

From July to Decr.

1805

Printed for the Proprietors.

Published by James Asperne, Successor to the late M<sup>r</sup> Sewell at the  
Bible, Crown & Constitution, Cornhill.

1805





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# THE European Magazine,

## For JULY 1805.

[Embellished with, 1. An elegant Frontispiece, representing SIR WILLIAM JONES'S MONUMENT. And, 2. A PORTRAIT OF ARTHUR MURPHY, Esq.]  
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London:

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VOL. XLVIII, JULY 1805.

B

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is with concern that we find ourselves obliged to state, that the very well written letter addressed to Mr. Moser is upon a subject that the plan upon which this Magazine is conducted renders inadmissible.

*Decius* is received.

*M. P.* is under consideration.

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

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		COUNTIES 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	Essex	91	0	47	638	034	344	3
											Kent	96	0	00	036	432	1045	3
											Suffex	99	0	00	039	035	300	0
											Suffolk	92	1	00	028	636	239	8
											Cambrid.	77	2	00	022	824	840	6
											Norfolk	88	5	00	034	828	942	0
											Lincoln	85	1	66	043	324	943	10
											York	82	3	00	000	026	842	11
											Durham	92	7	00	046	727	400	0
											Northam.	84	5	56	841	628	041	0
											Cumberl.	83	10	55	047	029	300	0
											Westmor.	98	7	62	838	230	1000	0
											Lancash.	90	1	00	000	026	1052	8
											Cheshire	87	5	00	054	428	600	0
											Gloucestr.	88	5	00	043	226	453	4
											Somerset.	92	10	00	042	027	452	0
											Monmouth.	103	7	00	000	000	000	0
											Devon	97	4	00	043	331	300	0
											Cornwall	103	6	00	048	828	400	0
											Dorset	90	8	00	039	336	500	0
											Hants	95	2	00	040	033	450	0
WALES.																		
											N. Wales	83	4	00	044	819	900	0
											S. Wales	87	10	00	052	020	000	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.
June 27	29.81	64	SW	Rain	July 10	29.89	67	W	Fair
28	29.70	63	SW	Ditto	11	29.92	64	N	Rain
At 1 o'clock P.M. a Storm of Thunder and Lightning, attended with a heavy fall of Hail, some of which measured full 1½ In. in Circumference.									
29	29.95	59	E	Fair	12	29.95	61	N	Fair
30	30.08	62	NE	Ditto	13	29.92	62	N	Ditto
July 1	30.14	62	N	Ditto	14	29.87	60	N	Ditto
2	30.03	64	SW	Ditto	15	29.82	59	N	Ditto
3	29.81	67	SW	Rain	16	29.95	61	N	Ditto
4	29.57	70	SW	Fair	17	29.97	60	N	Ditto
5	29.48	68	W	Ditto	18	29.99	59	NE	Ditto
6	29.63	67	W	Ditto	19	29.88	58	N	Ditto
7	29.76	65	W	Rain	20	29.89	66	W	Ditto
8	29.85	66	W	Ditto	21	29.67	65	SW	Rain
9	29.97	64	N	Fair	22	29.60	67	W	Fair
					23	29.21	68	S	Rain
					24	20.30	66	SW	Fair
					25	29.81	65	W	Ditto
					26	29.97	66	SW	Ditto



THE  
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,  
AND  
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR JULY 1805.

MEMOIR  
OF  
ARTHUR MURPHY, ESQ.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

WE take great pleasure (we had almost said pride,) in being able to embellish this Magazine with the Portrait of that excellent Dramatist, and excellent man, the late Arthur Murphy, Esq.; as the introduction of this his resemblance into our work will, while it reminds our numerous readers of an author from whose efforts, perhaps, their parents have derived considerable pleasure, most probably induce them to afford to his works a perusal, from which we are certain that they will also derive both instruction and amusement.

Why we have addressed our friends rather as readers than as spectators of the plays of Murphy, arises, not indeed from ourselves, but from the taste of the age, by which we fear that they have been in a great degree superfed; for which as we feel more sorrow than anger, we therefore wish that they should in their closets consider those pieces that have been thus thrown aside; we are convinced that they would then justly appreciate their merit, and this would unquestionably operate to the correction of that taste (or rather of that want of taste,) to which we have alluded, and consequently produce their revival.

This leads us, as we have already, in our last Magazine, (page 409,) given a few hints of the Life of Mr. Murphy, (to which we shall add a few more,) slightly to consider him as a dramatic writer; in which species of literature he seems, while he endeavoured to refine the language of the Comic Muse, and to *clothe* her with delicacy, to have steered equally clear of that broad extravagance of humour, those distortions of person and countenance, which well express the idea of "Laughter holding both her sides," and that stiff, prudish,

and, if the expression may be allowed, *puritanical* affectation of sentiment, in which the ladies seem to be dressed and *drawn up* into the primitive figure of Hogarth's Old Maid, shrinking in idea from the rude and unhallowed touch of the surrounding rakes; of which, however, there never appeared to be the least danger.

The stage of Murphy seems peopled by beings of this world, neither sylphs nor gnomes, having nothing either celestial or infernal in their composition, but such as the town will always supply, and observation will always find. His dramatic personages, whether their language is modified by national, provincial, or professional habits, or soars to that region which is termed polite, is always correct, chaste, and characteristic.

The plots of his pieces, (where he has indulged his own genius in the formation of them,) although they have little intricacy, are certainly well adapted to the introduction of local character, upon which many of them depend, and, in this respect, are much more artfully contrived than those of his friend and rival Foote. Where he has borrowed his plans from the French school, (those of Molière, for instance,) he has evidently improved upon his master.

In his tragic efforts he does not appear to have been so happy, or, to use a phrase which he would not have used, so much at home. Yet we must allow, that there is a smoothness in his versification of which even Voltaire could not boast, and a discrimination of character, an attention to situation, and, more than all, a perfect knowledge of *stage effect*, which render his tragedies at once splendid, striking, affecting, and pleasing.



It appears that he was a native of Ireland, and was born near Elphin, in the county of Roscommon, December 27, 1730. His father was a merchant in Dublin; and his mother, whose maiden name was French, was the daughter of Arthur French, of Tyrone in the county of Galway. When young, our Author was brought to London by his mother; whence he was sent to an aunt (Mrs. Plunket) then residing at Boulogne, who entered her nephew at the College of St. Omers, 1740. Here he remained near seven years, and on his return spent two years in the counting house of Mr. Hanold, an eminent merchant in Cork. Leaving this place in consequence of a theatrical dispute in which he had taken too active a part, he came to town, and obtained admission into the counting-house of Ironside and Belchier, bankers. How long Mr. Murphy continued in this situation we are not informed; but when he relinquished it, having cultivated a taste for literature, and conceived a *disfeste* to trade, he commenced author.

In the year 1752 he published the Gray's Inn Journal, which continued three years. His next attempt was on the Stage, where he appeared at Covent Garden Theatre in the character of Othello, (the part in which Foote also chose to make his *debut*,) October 18, 1754. At the close of the season he removed to Drury lane; but, like many who mistake inclination for genius, not finding that his success was equal to his expectations, he renounced the Stage for the Bar; though the lawyers

of that time endeavoured to obstruct his first appearance in that character. Here he was either too much or too little of the orator: he therefore found his progress in Westminster Hall as *slow* as if he had been a *client* rather than an advocate.

He had no *suits* but those which he occasionally wore: he therefore turned his thoughts to dramatic writing, and produced the following pieces:—The Apprentice, a Farce, acted at Drury-lane, 1756; The Englishman returned from Paris, ditto, 1757; The Upholsterer, ditto, 1758; The Orphan of China, a Tragedy, ditto, 1759; The Way to keep Him, three acts, ditto, 1760—enlarged to five acts, 1761; All in the Wrong, ditto, 1761; The Old Maid, a Farce, ditto, 1761; The Citizen, a Farce, acted at Covent Garden, 1763; No One's Enemy but his Own, a Comedy, acted at Covent Garden, 1764; What We Must All Come To, altered to Three Weeks after Marriage, 1776; The Choice, a Farce, acted at Drury-lane, 1765; The School for Guardians, a Comedy, acted at Covent Garden, 1767; Zenobia, a Tragedy, acted at Drury-lane, 1768; The Grecian Daughter, ditto, 1772; Alzuma, ditto, 1773; News from Parnassus, a Prelude, ditto, 1776; Know Your Own Mind, a Comedy, 1777; and The Rival Sisters, a Tragedy, acted at the Opera House by the Drury-lane Company, 1793. His works have been collected in seven volumes, octavo.

Mr. Murphy wrote, it is said, many other pieces, which have not been performed or published. His translations, poems, prologues, &c. are well known, and have for their respective merits been justly admired. His celebrity as a dramatist probably produced him business as an advocate. He was nominated a Commissioner of Bankrupts, in which office he continued to his death, which happened the 18th day of June, 1805.

#### DR. NEVIL MASKELYNE.

THIS very learned Astronomer, of whom some account was given in our last Volume, p. 407, to accompany a Portrait, took his degrees as follow:—

B. A.	1754
M. A.	1757
B. D.	1768
D. D.	1777.

\* It may afford some satisfaction to the reader to know the characters he performed. The following is an accurate list of them, in the order they took place, viz. At Covent Garden: (1) Othello. (2) Jaffier. (3) Zamer, in Alzira. (4) Young Bevil. (5) Archer. (6) Hamlet, his own benefit. (7) Richard III. (8) Biron. (9) Macbeth.—At Drury-lane: (10) Othyn, in The Mourning Bride. (11) The Earl of Essex. (12) Bajazet. (13) Barbarossa. (14) Horatio, in The Fair Penitent. (15) Gothmund, in Athelstan. He also spoke the Prologue to The Apprentice, and to The Englishman from Paris, a Farce, acted at his benefit at Drury-lane.—  
EDITOR.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

THE enclosed description of the Elephant was written by a Medical young Gentleman at Bengal, in a letter to his Friend in London. If worthy insertion in the *European Magazine*, it is at your service, and will oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

23d July, 1805.

In a LETTER to a FRIEND.

Camp, Furridpore, Bengal,  
17th Jan. 1800.

I HAVE an elephant about four months old: I saw one at Chittagong within eighteen hours after being born, a very fine male, just three feet in height, (the parent seven feet four inches); its eyes open, tail and nails perfect, proboscis and skin covered with soft hair. The period of gestation, as decisively proved about seven years ago, by experiment at Camillah, where the animals copulated in a domestic state, (a circumstance denied by historians,) is twenty months and nineteen days. In a few days the cub becomes brisk and playful; rolls about in all directions, runs at the keepers, and sucks with the mouth, its trunk coiled around the mother's breast, which is situated on either side the sternum, as is the vagina centrally between the hind legs; where also is placed the male organ, of proportionate size, within a sheath; when denuded it curves backwards. This animal has no scrotum.

Large herds of elephants are captured in the Chittagong district: those measuring beneath five feet four inches are considered unfit even for riding, except by the natives: of that height, measured up the shoulders as horses, the price is 100 rupees sicca, each 2s. 6d.; thence their value increases at ten rupees per inch, to five feet ten inches; and after that every inch is computed twenty additional rupees: marks of perfection are, large head carried high without stooping, long hair upon the forehead, large eyes, (but these are comparatively small,) broad even ears, a trunk of great breadth at the basis, and reaching to the ground; nails unbroken in number, five on each fore-foot, and four behind; the back even convex, denoting youth; all the legs thick, the hinder very short, marking the highest breed, and proof of

strength; the tail almost reaching to the heels, its extremity clothed with thick hair; (this is promoted both on the head and tail by plenty of oil rubbed in;) if a male, the tusks should curve gently upwards, and be proportionally rather thick than long. The elephant eats the leaves and small branches of many trees, and almost every kind of grain; using to break off and separate the former, its flexible proboscis in many dexterous ways; drinks by filling the trunk, and pouring its contents down its throat: lies flat on either side to sleep, and snores most gallantly; can support a great burthen, but often throws it, if overloaded; ascends steep hills, and descends precipices where every other carriage animal must fall, throwing out the fore legs, and the others back, till the belly nearly, and sometimes entirely, reaches the ground; always lies down to receive the load; travels slow, but very safe, feeling and trying with the proboscis every suspicious part; can swim rivers of great breadth, and walk firmly even upon a narrow pathway: some few are vicious, and the old males generally for a few weeks every year, but otherwise extremely docile and good-tempered. They are naturally very timid, and therefore easily managed. When first caught, from cruelties exercised to tame them, many die; and until seasoned by practice, they are very liable to abscesses on the back, from pressure of the load, of which numbers remain long useless, and some are never cured. This animal's roar is deep, and even awful, till familiarized by custom; yet more frequently denotes fear than anger. His tail and trunk in perpetual employment, the latter blowing upon his belly or fanning away the insects with some broken bough, and the former wiping his breech; from which he appears to derive as much satisfaction as did *Garganhea* from the goose's neck.

The above observations are deduced only from what I have seen during eight months' residence on their native soil. I was in hopes to have seen, and given an accurate description of, the mode employed to catch them, but am prevented by removal; yet believe this sketch differs in some material points from historical description.

T. J.



To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IT is with very considerable diffidence that I presume to differ from your Correspondent Mr. Britton, upon a point of antiquity respecting *locality*, because, having the first part of his very beautiful and ingenious work, "The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain" now before me, I am convinced that he has had an opportunity to make himself far better acquainted with the subject than, for want of time, and from the pressure of other avocations, I can pretend to be: yet when I asserted that I thought the balance of opinion respecting Maldon in Essex being the CAMALODUNUM\* of the Romans, was in its favour, I believed that I was right: and I must, with great deference to Mr. Britton, re-assert, that, notwithstanding the authorities he has quoted, I think so still, because Camden, whom as an Antiquary I almost idolize, and who is himself *a host*, seems to be of this opinion. If it will not, Sir, infringe too much upon your time, and your space, I will quote his argument from Gibbon's edition (page 374) which, as he lived still nearer the time of the Romans than ourselves, for in this kind of inquiry almost a century and a half is *something*, and was besides indefatigable in collecting the opinions of ancient writers† upon these subjects, and of the

learned of his own times; and as his Commentators have not attempted to disturb his *dictum*, it fixes his authority upon a basis which I conceive it is next to impossible to shake. "Now the *Chelmer* (with the confluence of other waters being divided by a river island, and losing its old name for that of Blackwater or Pant) salutes the old Colony of the Romans *Camalodunum*, which has made this shore famous, called by Ptolomy *Camudolanum*, by Antoninus *Camulodinum* and *Camoludunum*; but that the *true* name is *Camalodunum*, we have the authority of Pliny, Dio, and of an Ancient Marble to evince. In search of this City how strangely have *some persons* lost themselves, though the very name points it out and discovers it plainly to them be they never so blind. Many have fought for it in the West of England, as that notable man who thought he carried the *Sun of Antiquities* about him, others in Scotland, others have with Leland affirmed *Colchester* to be the place, when all this while the name is very little altered, and instead of *Camalodunum* 'tis called at present *Maldon*, in Saxon *Maledune* and *Meal-dune*, the greatest part of the word still remaining whole and entire. Nor are the plain reliques of the name the only argument for this assertion, but the distance too from the *Mona* of Pliny and the very situation in an ancient itinerary table, are as plain proofs as any in the world. I scarce dare be so bold as conjecture that this place was so called from the God *Camulus*, yet is there some ground for such a fancy from Mars being worshipped under this name, and from an old stone at *Rome* in the house of the *Collotians* and from altars that have been

\* If Mr. B. turns to Collier's Dictionary, (art. Colchester,) he will see my authority for spelling *Camalodunum* with an *e*. This author, who, from the nature of some of his writings, which do him great honour, undeservedly created himself many enemies, was never, by the most zealous of them, denied those praises that were due to the deepest erudition and the most unremitting industry. This laborious searcher of antiquities, whose mind was as comprehensive as his pen was correct, has spelt the word *Camalodunum* as applied to Colchester, and *Camalodunum* as applied to Maldon, or, according to Mr. B., Malden. I have seen it spelt with *a*, *u*, *e*, and *o*, in other authors. In the Itinerary of Antoninus it is spelt *Cambodunum*, *Camulodorum*, &c.; which refers to *Almanbury*, a Roman Station, six miles from *Halifax*, Yorkshire, of the same name as the *Essex*; though this is said to be a mistake in Ptolomy.

† "Some will accuse me of leaving

out this or that little town or castle, as if I had designed to take notice of any besides the most famous and ancient; nor could it have been worth while to have mentioned them, since nothing's memorable in them but their bare names. For that which I first proposed to myself was to search out and illustrate those places which *Cesar*, *Tacitus*, *Ptolomy*, *Antoninus*, *Augustus*, *Provinciarum Notitia*, and other ancient writers, have recorded; the names whereof time has either lost, changed, or corrupted; in search of which I neither confidently affirm what is uncertain, nor conceal what is probable."—*Camden's Preface*.

found



found with this inscription CAMVLO DEO SANCTO ET FORTISSIMO, and upon an old Coin of Cunobeline, whose *chief seat this was*. As I have before observed, I have seen a figure with a helmet and a spear, which might be probably designed for that of Mars, with the letters CAMV."

The learned editor of Camden (Gibson) speaks of this place in these words: "Going along with this river" (the Chelmer) "towards the sea, we find Maldon, without all doubt the ancient Camalodunum, though (as our Author observes) several men have sought it in other places."

He also states that "in a garden at Maldon was found a piece of gold almost as large as a guinea. It has on one side *Nero* and on the reverse *Agrippina*, and is very exactly done."

If it were necessary to collect more authorities to support the hypothesis to which I formerly alluded, I have no question but that I could produce many. The idea of this disquisition, as far as regarded the name, as I take it, was first raised by Sammes in his *Britannia*, but, that the situation of Maldon has been identified to be that of the Roman Camalodunum, as near as any thing of this nature can be identified, there remains, I think, very little doubt. That *Colonia*, (Colchester) was among the Romans a city of very great eminence, is unquestionable; but it therefore follows, as a natural consequence, that if to the situation it held, as being a royal and imperial residence, had been joined that of being also the head of the Colony, this circumstance would have been much more amply recorded.

I agree with Mr. B., whose work, as I have before observed, I greatly admire, that disquisitions of this nature often lead to important facts, as they turn the minds of the readers to the examination of their own country, and, from the page of history, to the contemplation of those remains which at once record and elucidate the circumstances therein recited; for which reason I think his plates not only scientific and tasteful, but also extremely useful.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient humble servant,

JOSEPH MOSER.

Prince's-street, Spital-fields,  
22d July, 1805.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE ravages of *caterpillars* being a subject of frequent and grievous complaint among farmers and gardeners, I presume that any hint which may, even in the remotest degree, contribute to their destruction, will be deemed not wholly unworthy of notice: and, from the very extensive circulation of your truly valuable Magazine, the idea which I beg leave to suggest may soon be brought to the test of experience.

The *bee* is well known to be an irritable, vindictive creature; but whether envy or jealousy constitute a part of her character, or whether she bear any antipathy to the butterfly, I cannot tell. Rivalship, however, being, in most other cases, sufficient ground for jealousy and hostility, and the bee and the butterfly resorting to the same flowers for food, it may be well worth the agriculturist's while to observe whether the bee ever attack the butterfly—whether butterflies be so numerous in gardens where swarms of bees are kept as in those where there are none—and whether dead butterflies (bearing no marks of violence from spiders) be found in gardens to which *flay bees* resort.

If, upon examination, it should appear that the bees kill or drive away the butterflies, then the farmers and gardeners may soon extirpate the whole race of caterpillars, by only keeping on foot (or rather *on wing*) a standing army of bees, to protect their grounds—a standing army which will yield an increase of revenue to their employer.

Should this idea ever be realised, and the whole country be covered with swarms of bees, the quantities of honey thus produced will be inconceivable: and then truly may we be said to live in a land "flowing with milk and honey."

I am, Sir, your humble servant  
and constant reader,

Islington, July 16, 1805. J. CAREY.

P.S. I avail myself of this opportunity to observe, (in answer to numerous inquiries,) that I am *not* the person who, under the title of "*Dr. Carey*," has recently advertised certain "*Restorative Drops*" and "*Egyptian Ointment*;" that I know nothing of those medicines; and that I neither have, nor ever had, any concern, directly or indirectly, in the preparation, sale, or profits, of any quack medicine whatever.

J. C.  
SIR

## SIR WILLIAM JONES'S MONUMENT

[WITH AN ENGRAVING.]

THIS Monument was at first intended for the English Church in Bengal; but a handsome tomb having been previously erected over Sir William Jones's grave, and a public statue erected to his memory, by the India Company, in Bengal, Lady Jones, his widow, presented the Monument to University College, Oxford, of which he had been a Fellow. The bas-relievo represents Sir William forming the digest of Hindu and Mohammedan Laws from the sacred books which the Pundits (or Doctors) are reading to him. On the pediment are represented the Greek lyre, the Hindu lyre, and the Caduceus. The work was executed by John Flaxman, and cost 500*l*.

## LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 1021.

Κράθις δὲ, γείτων ἡδὲ Μυλάκων ὄροις  
 Χῶρος, συνοίκους δέξεται, Κόλχων Πόλαις·  
 Μασίρας οὐς θυγατρὸς ἔειδεν Βαρύς  
 "Αἶας Κορίνθου" ἄρχος, "Εἰδυίας πόσις,  
 Τὴν νυμφαγωγὸν ἐκκυνηγετῶν τρόπον  
 "Οἱ πρὸς βαθεὶ νάσσατο Διζήρου πόρῳ.

Crathis verò, vicinus et Mylacum finibus

Ager, convenas accipiet, Colchorum Polis;

Inquisitores quos filix misit durus  
 Ææe Corinthique princeps, Eidyia maritus,

Sponsiferam investigans navem:  
 Qui juxta profundum habitârunt Dizeri fluentum.

PTOLEMY's poets were chiefly employed, we are told, in collecting and explaining the fables of antiquity. "Intér hos Lycophron, perversi homo ingenii, totum Trojanarum fabularum cyculum novoet insolito orationis genere peragravit." *Jacobs*. Were we to judge of Lycophron's Cassandra by this stricture, we should be induced to think, that the subject of this pseudo-prophetic poem was confined to the war of Troy, and the fortunes of its heroes. But it is not thus. Transactions of a more recent and of an earlier date, popular fables and authentic histories, are woven into the several parts of Cassandra's narrative; and information is conveyed throughout with oracular solemnity.

To whatsoever extent Lycophron's "torus Trojanarum fabularum cyculus" may be supposed to have reached, it could not possibly include the Colchian Polæ. The reference is here made to heroes of another period, and a different country. Our poet's scenes, far from being constantly the same, are frequently changed. The reader's attention, instead of being invariably fixed to the same spot, and confined to a single catastrophe, is occupied by various incidents, and the concerns of different nations. We pass, however unprepared for the transition, from the banks of the Xanthus to the coast of Illyricum; and the story of the Colchian king, his daughter, and his subjects, has found a place in that poem, which is supposed to have been wholly devoted to the heroes at Troy.

The two first lines, here selected, have been differently explained. From Canter's note we learn, that γείτων governs "Αἶαντι, understood here, but expressed in the preceding line. Crathis vicinus Æanti, are his words. But Crathis, elsewhere mentioned by Lycophron, is a river of Calabria, in the southern parts of Italy, and it empties itself into the Tarentine bay. It was therefore at a wide distance from Æas, a river in Macedonia. Πόλαις and ὄροις are indeed governed of γείτων. Κράθις δὲ δέξεται συνοίκους, says Cassandra; ἡδὲ Χῶρος γείτων Μυλάκων ὄροις δέξεται συνοίκους, Χῶρος γείτων Κόλχων Πόλαις. This seems to be the construction of the words; whose sense will be evident, when we comprehend the poet's design. Why the river Crathis and the Mylacian hills, the one in a southern and the other in a northern direction, widely distant from each other, are here mentioned together, is a difficulty, whose solution must be sought from the poet himself. That many settlements would be formed both by Greeks and Trojans on their return from Troy, Cassandra has already predicted. She here, in the lines we are considering, intimates to what extent colonies would be planted. The banks of the Crathis, and that country which borders upon the Mylacian mountains, and is near the Colchian city Polæ, all this track, which extends from the southern to the most northern parts of Italy, shall be peopled with strangers, and colonized by Greeks and Trojans.

R.



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

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND MORAL VIEW OF ANCIENT AND MODERN LONDON.

WITH NOTES, &c.

Chapter II.

IN the preceding Chapter, the observations upon the metropolis of Britain were begun from the earliest period wherein the smallest ground of authority could be found to rest with any degree of certainty. These were pursued through the long series of years during which that city was a Roman station or colony, and closed with the recession of these people, who, to attend to the domestic concerns of their distracted Empire, about the year 445 left the enervated Britons exposed, on the one hand, to the incursions of the fierce and barbarous inhabitants of a part of their own Island, and, on the other, to the depredations of piratical marauders, who, attracted by their riches, (for in the scale of nations it has been seen, that even at that early period of their commerce the Britons were comparatively opulent,) were frequently the invaders of their coasts. In these excursions, whether terrene or marine, the success of one expedition generally served as a stimulus to others, while the plunder extended their means. The Barbarians, whether Picts or Saxons, were, on their return, met by their Clan or Family, and by the virgins and matrons hailed with shouts of joy and songs of triumph\*: such has been the radical error always existing in the human mind.

The supplies drawn in this manner from the Britons, it is probable, enabled the Goths to invade the Roman Empire; and it is now apparent, that it would have been political in its inhabitants to have exerted themselves in the defence of this country, as they might, at least for some time, have suspended the storm which soon after burst upon their heads.

Augusta, as left by the Romans, is said to have exhibited, in some degree, the appearance of their Imperial city. The suggestion is natural, and therefore that laudable pride

"Which weds each bosom to its native soil,"

induces Englishmen to adopt it without much previous consideration; but in a disquisition of this nature, it must be observed, that at this period Rome herself was changed. Those principal features of the city, religious edifices, had, like its inhabitants, been converted, and Christian churches now occupied the sites of heathen temples. The same change, though on a smaller scale, had most unquestionably operated, and the same alteration had undoubtedly taken place, in the appearance of the metropolis of Britain\*.

\* Looking upon the plan of ancient Rome, it appears, that within the wide-extended circuit of her walls a considerable space was laid out in fields and gardens. Mons Palatinus, the ancient seat of Romulus and Tullius Hostilius, and afterward of Augustus and all the succeeding Emperors, (*Refn. Antiq. lib. 1, c. 4,*) was only by its enclosures connected with the city. The columns of Trajan and Antonine (neither of which is near so high as the Monument,) had large spaces around them; so had the temples of Janus, Concord, Vesta, Jupiter, &c., and indeed all the public buildings.

The suburbs, particularly that on the west side of the Tyber, seem to have been in some degree appropriated to Theatres, Circos, Naumachiae, Odeas, Stadia, and other places of public amusement, as was in former ages the south side of the Thames. The Curia, Senecula, Basilicæ, Fora, and Comitium, were within the walls. The infinite variety of these and other buildings must have rendered this the most magnificent; while the intermixture of gardens, groves, clumps of trees, vines, and other clinging plants, stretching their tendrils over the walls and buildings, and combining natural with artificial beauties, must have made it the most picturesque city in the world. How far Augusta exhibited a miniature resemblance of Rome, it is now impossible even to conjecture. That it was, as has been observed, moulded upon the same plan, there is little reason to doubt. Perhaps the arches of Septimius Severus, Drusus Germanicus, Titus, &c., might, in its original gates, have been imitated. With respect to the wards of our city, the plan of Augustus seems to have been followed, in whose reign Rome was divided into fourteen.

\* The Runic verse is recognized by Tacitus, who states that the Saxons go singing to the wars.



As this conversion had, in a great degree, been the cause of the flourishing state of the city, so was the retreat of the Romans the first cause of its declension.

The election of Vortigern \* (a Prince cruel in his nature, and timid in his disposition,) to the office of Chief Magistrate of the country, was the second †; and the requesting the aid of the Saxons, (a request which emanated entirely from the unwarlike and unprincipled mind of the Monarch,) the third: a combination of these, it is certain, had the effect of destroying the commerce of the country, and consequently nearly annihilating those arts and manufactures which, fostered and encouraged by the Romans, had fixed their emporium in London, shutting her port, demolishing her buildings, and throwing her back into that state of meanness and apparent indigence, from which, under their protection, she had emerged.

Viewing the city now as deprived of its most august and distinguishing ornaments, and under the government of the East Saxons, (for it is conjectured by Camden, and asserted by Speed and Daniel, that Vortigern, while their captive, surrendered it to Hengist for his ransom,) we are no longer (in the ideal picture which we have endeavoured to

delineate,) to look for those splendid ecclesiastical establishments which had tended so much to the embellishment of Augusta.

The Church, in fact, became (as must always be the consequence of a disordered state,) subject to all those evils which a combination of ignorance with barbarity could inflict. The pastors were either martyred or banished, their flocks driven into bondage, and their wealth seized as a prey by their rapacious invaders,

Theonus, the last British Bishop of London, is said to have hidden the relics of the Saints to preserve their memory, and not out of any superstition. Other causes, it is probable, operated to induce the people to hide their coin and most valuable effects \*.

The operation of the passions of ambition and avarice, which have, in their effects, furnished the principal part of all the histories that ever were written, from the dawn of time to the present enlightened period, have also been subjects which philosophers have laboured to investigate, and themes upon which authors have delighted to descant. The general principle, that the human mind has, in all ages and nations, been the same, and that the political contentions of a few Tartarian hordes, could they

\* About the year 445.

† Vortigern, Earl of Cornwall, was a descendant of the British Kings. It might be observed, that his choosing Merlin for his Prime Minister, and placing his sole reliance upon his prophetic and supernatural powers, are pretty strong proofs of his imbecility of mind. Yet to this it might be answered, that the ideas of deducing effects from occult causes, and acting from supernatural intelligencers, have frequently pervaded the minds of Princes in ages much more enlightened than that of Vortigern, who could have known little of judicial astrology, (a science which, as it once had an effect upon the manners of the people, will be the subject of some future observations.) He chose a conjuror for his Minister. Many Monarchs have, since his time, had a good opinion of this description of persons. Others, on the contrary, perhaps to avoid the imputation of *dealing with the devil*, have been particularly careful to choose for their Prime Ministers persons who were certainly *no conjurors*, and matters have succeeded accordingly.

\* One of the strongest proofs which we have of the confusion of these times, and of the terror that pervaded the metropolis, is to be found in the vast quantity of Roman medals, then the current coin of the country, that have been discovered in various parts. The Britons could have had no more idea of transmitting the Roman name to posterity, by burying those pieces of gold and silver which were stamped with the Imperial impression, than the inhabitants of other colonies to which Gothic irruption extended: yet, like those in the same circumstances, they buried their coin, as they did most of their other valuable articles, particularly those of the precious metals. Copper and brass, it is probable, remained above the earth, and either mouldered or were swept away in the lapse of time; which, it is very natural to suppose, is the reason why a far greater proportion of gold and silver coins have been found, than of those of the latter metals; though it is certain that the circulation of these was far greater, perhaps in the proportion of twenty to one of the others.

have been detailed, would have afforded a tolerable exact epitome of as many kingdoms, or that the petty disputes of a few parishes would exhibit the same correct, though contracted, likeness of as many cities, are truths so obvious, and so well known, that it would be a mere waste of words to endeavour more firmly to impress or establish them; but at the same time, as they are truths to whose pervading influence most of the evils which mankind deplore would be attributed, and whence most of the advantages in which they exult have arisen; and as from these two circumstances all our political, religious, moral, and local changes have emanated, it becomes necessary, in the progress of this work, particularly to blend and identify them with the vicissitudes of the metropolis which is the subject of it.

The sufferings of the Clergy, and the dilapidation and abandonment of the churches, upon the arrival of the Saxons, have, previous to this digression, been stated; but it is necessary, in adverting to a system, from the grandeur and decline of which, together with its re-establishment, the most material vestiges are derived, by which we are enabled to trace that opulence and magnificence which, by slow but certain gradations, were attracted into its vortex, to bring into one point of view all those causes which operated with the arms of the invaders, and contributed to effect the downfall of the religious establishments.

These are, alas! to be read in the great book of Nature, and to be discovered in the vices of the people.

The ease and plenty which had been enjoyed by the Britons during the latter years of the Roman government, saith the historians Gildas and Bede, had induced them to abandon themselves to all manner of wickedness; the Clergy exceeding even the laity. Gluttony, drunkenness, avarice, and luxury, (which have in their origin been generally observed to be metropolitan vices,) reigning among the ecclesiastics, they no longer preached to their congregations the precepts of the Gospel, which they themselves so little regarded. Under the influence of this general corruption of manners, we must believe that the churches themselves were in some degree neglected, and that the glory of Augusta was proportionably on the wane at the period of

the Saxon invasion, which, like a series of storms from every quarter, or the long continued concussions of an earthquake, burst forth in different parts, and swept religion, laws, commerce\*, every thing, into its vortex.

These people, who, under the conduct of Hengist, after the treacherous massacre of the Britons, took possession of London in the year 475 †, did not, from their habits of life, or by their examples, seem calculated either to repress those enormities, or to restrain the dilapidation which they had occasioned.

Having made this observation, it will here be necessary to consider more fully the character of these invaders, as upon the virtues or vices of their conquerors the fate of the inhabitants of a considerable part of Britain in general, and of the metropolis in particular, depended; and which, as they affected their domestic polity, as they altered the whole form of their government, and the appearance of their municipalities, becomes of the greatest importance in

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\* Yet amidst the confusion which the incursions of these invaders must have occasioned in the metropolis, the bar that was opposed to their traffic by Saxon possessions on each side of the Thames, and their fleets in that river, it does seem extraordinary, and indeed is a strong indication of the energy of the people in their favourite pursuit, that commerce, which seems from the earliest period of time to have been the ruling passion of the inhabitants, rose in this respect superior to domestic calamity, and *London a very short time after (saith Bede) was a mart town of very great traffic and commerce both by sea and land.*

† At this awful period, great numbers of its inhabitants abandoned the city, and retired into the country. It was repopled by colonies of Saxons who arrived under the conduct of Ella and other leaders. A peace of nine years facilitated their establishment: so that we must consider the occupation of the metropolis as once more changed, the customs, manners, morals, every thing, as established by the Romans, abrogated; and its whole interior as completely Saxon: which indeed is evident from the vestiges which are still to be traced, not perhaps so much in their architecture, as in the remains of their laws, customs, and municipal regulations.



tracing the progress of the arts and sciences, learning and taste, all that could ornament and blandish existence, which, entombed by them, it was decreed should in time resuscitate.

The people of Germany, or as they are more generally called by their popular appellation the Saxons\*, a name which has been stretched until it has been made to comprehend *all* the inhabitants of that vast country, and which, therefore, we shall adopt, seem to have been, during the times of the Consular government of Rome, a plain, simple, honest, and laborious race. Taught by the Romans the use of arms, they opposed the force of that Empire, at a period when it had touched the acme of its power, and consequently when opposition was the most glorious.

After Germany became a province subjected to Roman domination, the character of its people began to be more thoroughly developed: it is therefore from the Roman historians that we are enabled to trace their military prowess, their innate love of liberty, which were their distinguishing features, to delineate their do-

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\* In considering the empire of Germany, properly so called, as inhabited by one people, known in Britain by the general appellation of Saxons, I have followed the division in the map of the Roman Empire when at its greatest extent. With respect to its boundaries, commencing northward from the river *Albis*, circumscribing the western coast occupied by the *Frissi*, *Salii*, *Celta*, and extending from the mouth of the Rhine to the Alps, and to Gaul and Italy on the south, and to *Dacia* on the east; which is an extent of country considerably larger than that laid down in *Cæsar's Commentaries* and *Silius Italicus*, and comprehends more territory than is alluded to by *Lucan*, but not more than seems absolutely necessary, if we consider the numbers that have at different times issued from it.

The *Suevi*, a colony which formed a large part of the invading hosts of Saxons, and who *upon land* were esteemed as their best troops, were a people situated in nearly the centre of Germany. The *Rhetians*, of which the cavalry was chiefly composed, were seated near, and the *Helvetians* upon, the Alpine mountains, whence they often descended like a storm, and swept the countries around them.

domestic pursuits, and, in some degree, to give a picture of the interior of the country. It will here be proper to remark, that the Saxon invaders of Britain\* may, to avoid those minute local distinctions which cause a confusion in their general history, be classed in two grand divisions, namely, the maritime and the inland.

The former of these, who from their situation and habits of life first became acquainted with this Island, had formed considerable settlements along the coast, had collected a Navy, and had, during the time of the Romans, begun a commercial connexion with the Britons; which, perhaps owing to the avarice of the one and the imbecility of the other, at length degenerated into piracy. The pursuits of these people made it absolutely necessary that they should live together, traffic had extended their ideas, and their views of other countries had made them acquainted with the wants of their own. Their houses extended along the coast, particularly at the mouths of rivers, or where they could have the advantage of creeks and havens. Here the *Frissi* and the *Belgæ* made their first settlements; and here it is certain, that while the seeds of commerce were set which in after ages flourished in such immense emporiums, that passion for adventure was engendered in the bosoms of these our ancestors, to which our metropolis owes its opulence, and our Island its consequence and glory.

The Inland Saxons seem originally to have had little idea of commerce. *Tacitus* states, that they had no buying or selling by means of a circulating medium amongst them, till long after their connexion with other nations had taught those of the coast the use of money; though even these were in early times so ignorant of the value of metals, that they had a higher estimation for silver than gold, as they conceived it fitter for the purposes of traffic. Those pieces that were *milled*, and had upon them the impression of a chariot drawn by two horses, were their favourites.

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\* The Saxon depredations were common upon our coasts even in the times of the Romans, who had an Officer called *Comes Litteris Saxonica* appointed to guard them.



The inhabitants of the interior of the country were not used to dwell in cities, nor did they build their villages after the manner of the Britons or the Romans, but every man left a space about his cottage, either to prevent fires, or from unskillfulness in architecture. They neither used bricks, tiles, nor mortar, but constructed their buildings with unsquared or unwrought timber, without the least attention to the ornamenting of any part, except their walls, which they daubed over with earths of various colours.

With respect to their dress, the *Sagum*, a kind of caftock of coarse cloth, and amongst the higher orders fastened with a clasp, among the lower with a *thorn*, was common to both sexes; over which they threw a cloak, frequently made of the skins of beasts, which they had the art of dying in spots. The principal of their women wore linen garments without sleeves, trimmed or interlaced with purple, "and several other colours such as the English Saxons generally use\*," round their bodies; their arms were bare, and their bosoms naked†. Yet have their virgins been, by historians, celebrated for their chastity, and both sexes for their strict observance of the matrimonial vow. In fact, we may in these particulars, notwithstanding the paucity of their drapery, discover amongst them a moral system highly worthy of imitation even in this age of refinement.

It is pleasing for a race who "trace the Saxons in their line," to consider

amongst them how little the human figure has deviated from its fair proportions as exhibited by these, and how many still retain a correct likeness of those original models\*, who are described as a people elegant in their forms, fair and somewhat florid in their complexion, with a redundancy of light brown, flaxen, or auburn hair, and blue or grey eyes. These are the striking characteristics of a large portion of our compatriots; though, perhaps, this observation applies more particularly to our provinces than to the metropolis, where the continual influx of foreigners, and the vicissitudes which war and commerce have occasioned, have introduced among us the character and likeness of every nation in the known world†.

While

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\* The circumstance that led to the conversion of the British Saxons, as stated by Bede, lib. 2, c. 1, is well known. Yet as it originated in the beauty of these, and conveys a striking *whole length* portrait of their forms, it will be proper to give a contracted quotation of the passage, especially as it may also serve to show, that in early ages that species of false wit which is called (emphatically enough) *Quibbling* had obtained in the Church. Gregory, the Archdeacon of Rome, was one day crossing the market-place, when, among other things, he took notice of some beautiful youths that were to be sold. Struck with the elegance of their forms, he further observed, that their complexions were fair, their bodies white, their looks sweet, and their redundant hair lovely. Upon inquiry, he learned that they were the offspring of a people called *Angles*. "Ah!" said he, "that is not amiss, for they have angelical looks; but from what particular province?" He was answered, "From Deiri." "Yes," (says he,) "Deiri, as much as *de ira eruti*, i. e. delivered from wrath. What is the King's name of the province?" He was answered, "*Ælle*." "Right!" said the Archdeacon, alluding to the name, "it is fit that Alleluia should be sung in those parts." So going to the Pope, he, either by wit or argument, prevailed with him to send Austin, &c. to re-establish Christianity in this Island.

† In this point of view, our Royal Exchange affords, at certain times, (to those who attend more to disquisitions respecting

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\* Paulus Diaconius.

† This *costume* of our female ancestors seems to have been correctly adopted by their fair descendants in the present times. The dress, or rather *undress*, of the British ladies in general, and those of the metropolis in particular, appears now to be perfectly Saxon: the *Sagum*, though composed of finer materials, is still worn; the skins of beasts are still thrown over their shoulders; their arms are as naked, and their lovely bosoms as fully displayed, as they were in the times of Hengist and Horsa. It is as singular as it is certain, that the lapse of thirteen or fourteen centuries should have made so small an alteration in their dress; or rather that fashion, after having displayed itself in every possible form, should have receded to that from which it originally emanated.

While the Roman historian praises the Saxon virgins for their chastity, he equally commends the young men for their continence, and the matrons for their domestic virtues, particularly for their care and nurture of their offspring. In early youth, it appears that they made little distinction betwixt the children of their nobility and of their peasants, but in a considerable degree subjected them to the same hardships and inconveniences; a system that must have had a good effect on their future lives.

Their hospitality, too, would have been an admirable trait in their national character, had it not too frequently degenerated into a love of feasting. To sit at a banquet drinking all day and *all night* was not, in those *rude ages*, considered as a disgrace to any; and it is singular enough, that in those seasons of hilarity, when the minds of men are open, and the words, in a most peculiar manner, seem to flow from the heart, *politics* were frequently the subjects of their *consideration*. They used to consult of *peace* and *war*, and also to make marriages, elevate or dethrone princes, choose their representatives, &c. In those hours of conviviality, when they were only susceptible to plain dealing, and their enlarged ideas stimulated them to *great attempts*, they deliberated when they could not dissemble, and formed resolutions when they imagined that they could not err.

It seems much to have excited the wonder of the historian, that even in their sober moments, (that is to say, in the morning,) they were so devoted to gaming, (*i. e.* playing at *hazard*;) that they considered it as a serious and earnest business, and were so inflamed by the passion of avarice, that when all their estates, &c. were lost, they would stake their *liberties*, and even their *bo-*

*dies*, upon the last throw \*. Yet at the same time they had not the faintest idea of enriching themselves by the means of usury †.

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\* "*Aleam quod mirere, sobrii, interseria exercent, tanta lucrandi perdendive temeritate, ut, cum omnia defecerunt, extremum ac novissimum jactu de libertate et de corpore contendant.*"—*Tacit. de Mor. Ger.* xxiv.

† In quoting this ample character, which comprises the customs, manners, persons, and even dress, &c. of our Saxon ancestors, and which seems absolutely necessary to form the basis not only of the descriptive but philosophical researches which this work is intended to embrace, it must occur to every one, that a striking similarity still exists betwixt those and their descendants. In the rude outline which is here delineated, considerable traits, equally strong and impressive, appear, which mark the character of the English at the present hour: indeed so considerable, that although the contour has been softened by refinement, the tints are so widely spread, and the general colouring has been rendered so glaring, that we now seem to exhibit a finished picture from the sketch drawn by Tacitus, in which the master strokes of the original are apparent. Nations, it has been said, seldom lose entirely their primeval character, except in consequence of convulsions which nearly annihilate their inhabitants, as was the effect of the Saxon invasion; and the similarity here alluded to is a proof of the truth of that proposition, and also a proof, (a melancholy one,) that the extinction of the Britons, and of those Romans who had assimilated with them, was more general in this part of the Island than has been imagined. In fact, every thing in England, particularly in its metropolis, became, under the auspices of its new possessors, Saxon. Their customs, &c. were, in process of time, so firmly rooted, that the Danes subsequently adopted them; and although they were, for a period, partially suspended during the reigns of the first Normans, they still recurred, and became so thoroughly re-established, as, in architecture, laws, manners, and a variety of other instances in which personal traits are included, to be discernible at the present day. The marks which the Saxons have left are indelible; these, therefore, I shall attempt to investigate.

Passing

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respecting the moral and local effects of soil and climate upon the character of the human countenance, than to the commercial transactions in operation before them,) a most ample field for *speculations* of a kind far different from those that are in general the pursuits of persons there assembled. This field we shall in some of our subsequent Chapters most sedulously endeavour to cultivate.



Passing over the convulsions that followed the Saxon invasion, the wide-extended destruction of the Britons, and dilapidation of their cities, public buildings, and dwellings, which ensued upon their triumph, we are now to view them as firmly seated in this Island, and to consider what measures were taken by them to introduce order among the colonies which they brought from Germany to repeople the metropolis and country, and the means which they took to renovate and re-edify the city, whose ruins were only circumscribed by its walls.

In the first instance, they are said, in the earliest ages, to have been distinguished for their love of liberty; but if they valued themselves upon their independence in their own country, where their Kings or Chiefs seem to have had little to do except in times of war, it may fairly be concluded, that when that of a nation whom they deemed their enemy had been given up to their unrestrained plunder, the utmost disorder and licentiousness prevailed. To repress those enormities, it was, mostly after, the care of their leaders, even before they re-erected the buildings of the metropolis, to provide laws for the government of their subjects. In their laws, therefore, we must seek for the early state of the manners and morals of these people, as they were the emanations from the one, and the regulators of the other. But here we find ourselves involved in the same kind of difficulty that has already occurred in our inquiries respecting other subjects to which I have alluded.

To give a correct account of the ancient laws of this kingdom is, from the nature of things, impossible; because we have not any clear, definitive, and certain monuments of their original foundation. All that we know upon this subject is, that wheresoever the Roman arms prevailed, the Roman laws were introduced; though they were too wise very rigorously to enforce their observance, where the customs of the people did not operate to the disadvantage of their conquerors\*.

\* This is particularly apparent in the following instance: "Though the Romans had wholly subdued *Syria* and *Palestina*, yet they allowed to their inhabitants, the Jews, &c. the use of their religion

The Saxons, less refined in their ideas, resolved to bind their stubborn subjects to their notions of jurisprudence; they therefore introduced another code, which was in some degree adopted by their successors, and after some revolutions in subsequent ages, restored in many instances by Henry the III and Edward the I<sup>st</sup>.

The great principle of these people seems to have been an endeavour to give efficacy to the laws, by extending the administration of them to local jurisdiction. The Saxons brought, it was said, the seats of justice to the people's own doors. In their government here, they acted upon the principle established, though not very strongly enforced, in Germany, of petty tribunals\* in every district, which in a short time pervaded and annihilated that broad and general system introduced by the Romans. Hence, from the exquisite sensibility of the conquered, and the jealousy of the conquerors, probably arose that proneness to legal contention, and that fondness for minute litigation, for which our *ancestors* were so remarkable.

The effect which irritability on the one hand, and oppression on the other, must have had upon the state of society in general, and that of the metropolis

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and laws, so far forth as consisted with the safety and security of the victors." *Sir M. Hale's Hist. Common Law*, p. 380.

This wise and humane policy does not seem to have been practised by the Saxons, who paid little regard to the legal establishments of their precursors; a circumstance which, although it increased the disgust of the Britons, perhaps operated in the end to the advantage of the people. The Roman law became again blended with our civil code after the discovery of the pandects of Justinian at Amal<sup>is</sup>, when it was taken by the Emperor Lotharius II, 1133.

\* "The *town and leet*, derived out of it, were anciently the principal courts of criminal jurisdiction, coeval with the establishment of the Saxons here; and the *activity* of these courts is marked very visibly both among the Saxons and Danes, but there are no traces of them among the Romans or Britons."—*Per Lord Mansfield, in the Case of Sir G. Colebrock v. Elliot, Burrows Rep.*

in particular, where, from the people being drawn closer together, contention must hourly have arisen, may be easily conceived. Immorality and disorder must have attained to a considerable height before the executive government could have deemed so strong a measure as that of binding every householder in the kingdom to his *good behaviour*, and making him find *nine sureties*, necessary\*.

From this slight observation upon the laws of the Anglo-Saxons, the transition to their architecture becomes necessary; for as we have seen how householders (who, it should be remarked, were themselves made responsible for their families,) were governed, it is proper to see how their dwellings were constructed, especially as it has been

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\* "Of every ten householders in the kingdom, each man had nine pledges, or sureties for his *good behaviour*; and such singular effects had the due execution of this *abominable* institute, that peace was universally holden within this realm, in so much that no injuries, homicides, robberies, thefts, tumults, or other offences, were committed; and it is said, that a man might fairly have ridden through England, with much treasure about him, without any other weapon than a *white wand*; but that so exact was the *general police*, that King Alfred hung up, by way of *bravado*, golden bracelets near the highway, and no one dared to touch them."—2 *Inst.* 13. *Hume's Hist. of England*.

If Draco had tried the same experiment, and hung up his bracelets by the side of the highway, during the operation of his sanguinary laws, what Athenian would have dared to touch them? Or to descend to modern times; if, in a strictly disciplined encampment, the same experiment was tried, would it not even now be attended with the same success? Therefore it does seem, as we gather from circumstances, to have been the opinions of the eminent lawyer and elegant historian, that the people wanted no other law than this pretty extended *view of frank-pledge*. Yet considering human nature upon a still more enlarged scale, we cannot help exclaiming, Miserable must have been the people, and deplorable the state of society, in times when it was necessary to have recourse to measures so coercive!

stated, that the art of building with stone, or with a mixture of stone and brick, which had flourished in the metropolis, and other parts of the Island, while the Romans held the possession of it, and which they had taught the Britons, declined with the recession of those people, and, like the buildings which they had constructed, and the people whom they had taught, was nearly destroyed by the invaders.

It has been said, that even so early as the year 298, there were in this country British architects so eminent, that they were, by Constantius Chlorus, sent for to Gaul to repair and re-edify cities and fortresses in that empire; but it is believed, that by the extinction of the artists and mechanics, and the subsequent devastation of the empire, the art itself, unprotected by the Romans, was in a considerable degree lost. The first buildings erected by the Saxons were, like their dwellings in Germany, either constructed of whole logs of timber most inartificially laid horizontally upon each other, or of timber uprights wattled and daubed over with clay\*. In this manner were many

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\* Such kind of houses, or rather of dwellings, are still to be found in the North. This mode of building is there called *stud* and *mud*. In parts of Wales this stile may also be still traced. Uprights of unsquared timber, placed in the ground at proper distances, which are filled up with hurdles, and roofed with turf or furze, may still be seen. In the more improved construction upon this plan, the *architect* fills the interstices of the hurdles with a composition of clay and mud, over which a coat of mortar is cast, and the whole finished by lime-washing. The window-shutters or lattices made of wicker, and the chimney of wood, (over which, as is frequently seen, as well as over the roof, runs a fanciful variety of plants,) completes a view of this picturesque fabric. The Irish (who, notwithstanding the horrid characters which Strabo\*, Pomponius Mela†, and Solinus‡, have given of them, seem to have been the descendants of the original Britons,) had, and still have, their huts constructed in a manner somewhat similar to the Welsh. They are built of

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\* Lib. 4. † Lib. 3. ‡ Cap. 24.  
clay



many of the houses in the metropolis formed, although the *architects*, if they could be so termed, had the advantage of seeing the few stone buildings that remained of the Romans, and the houses of the Britons, which were square in their forms, and in some degree regular in their shapes, which, it must be observed, was an improvement upon the tent-like construction of the original dwellings of the Island\*.

Although the art of building had sunk thus low among the Anglo-Saxons, and did not, even after their settlement, seem to make very rapid advances toward a resuscitation, yet it was destined again to rise with the renovation of the Christian religion, and to exhibit specimens of a superior stile of architecture. The churches were destined to assume a splendor superior to any before known in the buildings of the metropolis, to become better adapted to the purposes of devotion, and, from mechanical improvement, to be endued with solidity, as well as a magnificence, which have in many instances made even their vestiges the wonder of succeeding ages.

#### *On the PERVERSION of ancient LAWS and MAXIMS.*

To the Editor of the European Magazine.  
SIR, London, 4th June, 1805.

It appears to be a principle universally recognised, that men (considered as a nation) should always cherish and pro-

clay and chopped straw, partitioned in the middle by a wall of the same materials. In one part of this place the family resides; in the other a cow is frequently kept. Their fires of turf are still in the middle of the floor, and a chimney in these dwellings is still considered as a mark of distinction, and of comparative opulence.

\* The first houses of the most ancient inhabitants of Britain, it is conjectured, were in the shape of a bell-tent. They were built in the manner of those of many savage nations, by placing an upright pole in the centre, and other poles leaning in a diagonal direction around it. These were bound together at the top; perhaps an aperture was left to let out the smoke. These were wattled with the branches of trees, except in the front, where a hole was left for the family to creep in and out.

test those characteristic laws and maxims which have governed and distinguished them as a separate class from other tribes by whom they may be surrounded or connected; for whenever we find such laws and maxims to have been broken in upon and disregarded, it is very observable, that from a repetition of such temporizing expedients which may produce a greater aberration from them, the ruin of such a nation may thence be dated.

With respect to that law which excludes females from inheritance of landed estates, thus securing to the males the right of succession to the headship and title of the patrimony, which is the case with the Nobility of this country; yet here it is also wisely provided, that the dignity of the Crown may be held and enjoyed by a female, in default of male issue of the direct line.

These laws, therefore, it here behoves each individual to maintain by all means in his power, as the contrary will infallibly produce the most fatal effects.

If then the Jacobites, consisting of Roman Catholics, Churchmen, and Dissenters, previous to the demise of King William the IIIrd, (convinced, as it appears they were, of the reality of the Prince of Wales, commonly called the Pretender, and of his being the son and last child but one of King James the IIrd by his Queen Mary, or they would not have engaged in two subsequent rebellions in support of his claim,) had not abandoned or perverted their principles, they would assuredly have endeavoured to assert the right of succession and tuition for the Prince, and not tamely have suffered his sisters to wear and inherit the crown before him, which having neglected at such times, was scandalous afterwards to attempt.

But there being now no Pretender to the Crown of this united realm, (which can boast of having had the first Christian King we read of in the world, Lucius, A.D. 180,) all persons appertaining to it must hold themselves bound by conscience, honour, and duty, by all suitable means in their several capacities heartily to protect and support that Government and Royal Family, especially him who wears that Crown for the good of all, our illustrious and excellent Sovereign, with

with the just succession to the Throne, as by law and right established.

Therefore, if we must encourage clubs and societies, political or not, let us forbear to encourage those which may have a tendency to oppose the Monarchy; or when any shall be discovered inclining to any such purpose, let us then unite effectually to suppress and disperse them for their sake, and that of all good subjects.

Then we shall all have authority to exclaim, "Fiat justitia, ruat Cælum!" and need not fear our foreign enemies.

Hoping you will insert this in your Magazine,

I am, Sir,  
Yours, &c.

OBSERVATOR.

#### LEISURE AMUSEMENTS.

No. XXIV.

*Misce stultitiam consiliis breuem.*

HOR. Od. 12, l. 4.

In choice of subjects be not overnice,  
But sometimes mix short follies with advice.

As the following have formed part of my Leisure Amusements, I need make no apology for producing them here.

#### THE DISTRESSED ASS,

A FABLE.

*Imitated from the French.*

YE who for John Bull's good are thinking,  
And see him in a quagmire sinking,  
Ne'er waste your time, and "beat the air,"

To tell us how poor John got there;  
But first set to, with heart and hand,  
And haul him safe again to land;  
Then, if you please, the rogue's disgrace,  
Who push'd him into such a place.  
Advice like this the Phrygian Slave  
In his fam'd Encheridion gave:  
But stop—we need nor Greek nor Latin,  
The following tale comes much more pat in.

An Ass, poor honest simple soul!  
Fell once just into such a hole,  
Where he neck-high in mud lay sprawling,  
And "Help me! help me!" loudly  
howling,

"Who taught the ass to speak?" you cry;

"I can't believe it—'tis a lie!"

Reader, O fie! O fie! O fie!

In Esop's time, each schoolboy knows,  
Fribble could speak when Fribble chose;  
And 'tis allow'd, ev'n in our days,  
Ten asses speak for one that brays.

Besides, we in the Bible read  
Of Balaam's—"Hush! proceed—proceed!"

My hero, like all luckless wights,  
Instead of pity, met with flights:  
Many seem'd not to hear him bawl,  
Or, if they gave a look, 'twas all.  
Some laugh'd, and some exclaim'd, "Poor  
beast!"

While they, kind souls! their pace increas'd.

At last, one cried, with vacant grin,  
"What made the stupid brute fall in?"

"I soon," replied the patient Ass,  
"Shall tell you how that came to pass;  
But first, Sir, ere I solve your doubt,  
Just be so kind as help me out;  
While you stand curiously inquiring,  
You should remember I'm expiring."

June 4th, 1805.

#### RICHES AND INTEMPERANCE.

A FRAGMENT.

I WELL remember, on a summer day,  
When Nature most tempts mortals to be gay,

I saw him panting in an elbow chair,  
That creak'd beneath the weight 'twas  
forc'd to bear.

His pond'rous paunch swang pendulous  
before;

'Tis said he saw his legs—in days of  
yore.

His legs, with flannel bound, alas! hard  
fate!

Sometimes supported the enormous weight.  
Thus Atlas, from his throne by Perseus  
hurl'd,

Upon his trembling shoulders bore the  
world.

His face like red rough gooseberry ap-  
pear'd,

For cruel razor seldom touch'd his beard;  
And when it did, the coldest heart would  
melt,

To hear his groans express the pains he  
felt.

In his right hand a goblet he sustain'd,  
Which neither full nor empty long re-  
main'd.

While Gout and Dropsy frolick'd round  
the brim,

This, strange to think! gave pleasure  
ev'n to him.

Ah!



Ah! miserable man! what was your crime,  
That thus you're doom'd to linger out  
your time?  
"Hush!" cried a friend, "of crime and  
doom be dumb,  
The man's a Baronet, and worth a  
plum!"

1799.

## EPIGRAMS.

## I.

ON THE EXPORTATION OF THE GOSPEL  
BY THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Old Calvin, in pulpit, with sigh and with  
groan,  
Exclaim'd, that "the Gospel from Bri-  
tain had flown!"  
"Hold, Sir! and no longer your cun-  
ning display,  
How can it be here, when you *send it*  
*away?*"

1799.

## II.

*Quas tu dixisti nugas, non esse putasti*  
*Non dico nugas esse, sed esse puto.*

## III.

*Devotos inquis, ignorantia primum,*  
*Inter devotos de tibi, Rufe locum.*

Ignorance, 'tis a common notion,  
Is the Mother of Devotion;  
And if true, there is no doubt  
But you, dear Tom, are most devout.

1801.

## IV.

FROM BOILEAU.

CONTRE L'ABBE COTIN.

En vain par mille et mille outrages  
Mes ennemis, dans leurs ouvrages,  
Ont crû me rendre affreux aux yeux de  
l'univers.

Cotin, pour décrier mon stile,  
A pris un chemin plus facile:  
C'est de m'attribuer ses vers.

My rival foes long vainly tried  
To make the world my name deride.  
Cotin accomplish'd the design:  
He call'd his wretched verses mine.

1798.

I must here take leave of my readers  
for the present month. I hope the next  
time I claim their attention I shall be  
able to offer them something of more  
importance.

June 18th, 1805.

HERANIO.

The TALES of the TWELVE SOOBABS of  
INDOSTAN.

IN the reign of the mighty Emperor  
Akber, the country of Indostan was  
divided into twelve *Soobabs*, or grand  
divisions, each of which was committed  
to the care of a *Soobadar*, or Vice-  
roy. In one of these divisions, called  
the *Soobab of Cashmeer*, reigned the Vice-  
roy ADJID, who had a son named YES-  
DIJURDD, signifying the light of the  
day. YESDIJURDD was of such a gen-  
tle and kind disposition, and so amiable  
in his actions, that he was held in  
admiration by all the subjects of his  
father ADJID; he was also of a fine  
and majestic figure, and in his face  
shone forth the expressions of love and  
mercy; he was nevertheless bold and  
enterprising, and had shown great cou-  
rage and activity when engaged with  
the lion and the leopard, and under-  
stood perfectly the use of the bow.  
He had been carefully educated under  
the sage instruction of the Brahmin  
Sheradh, who was of the first order,  
or a Berhemcharee, and who carried  
the Zenar, or cord of three threads,  
from his left shoulder, a great distinc-  
tion in that cast. YESDIJURDD was yet  
of tender age, when it was discovered  
that a constant melancholy was spread  
over his countenance, and that he  
sought to avoid the conversation of those  
who were accustomed to be about his  
person. YESDIJURDD appeared un-  
happy, and none knew the cause; the  
soft languor that was constantly so visi-  
ble in his face convinced the sage Hin-  
doo that something preyed upon his  
mind, but they could not fathom what  
it was. If YESDIJURDD smiled, which  
he did on every occasion of favour or  
kindness to those about him, it was a  
smile that lasted only for an instant,  
and was hid again in the cloud that sha-  
dowed his countenance. The most inti-  
mate of his companions were at a loss  
to conjecture the reason of his dissatis-  
faction. In vain for YESDIJURDD were  
sung the love-songs of the Dherow;  
and lost upon his senses was the sweet  
voice of Khosru the singer, and all the  
music of the Saringee, the Junter, the  
Khenjir drum with small bells, and the  
soft sounds of the Musht composed of  
two reeds. In vain for YESDIJURDD  
were the dances of the Penjaby women,  
and the graceful motions of the Nut-  
wah, who use the tal or brass cups.  
YESDIJURDD appeared to shrink from  
the sounds of love and pleasure; yet

he delighted to hear them sing the glory of Brahma, and the praises of Kihen or Providence.

YESDIJURDD constantly visited the gardens of his palace of pleasure, where he would contemplate for hours the beauty of the jasmine flower, and delight his senses with the delicate and fragrant-smelling ketkey, that resembles in form the cone of the pine, the cheltch, or violet smelling tulip, the koofeh, or white rose, and the yellow threaded saffron. There too did YESDIJURDD please himself with listening to the Black Koyil with red eyes, which is said, like the nightingale, to be enamoured with the rose; with the enchanting song of the Pee-yoo, which in the Sanscrit tongue signifies *beloved*; and with the tender caresses of the little beautiful Biya, of a bright yellow colour, and which, if tamed, will fly to its master immediately on hearing his voice. But YESDIJURDD fled from the speaking Sharukh, which imitates the human tongue to such perfection that any who do not see the bird must be deceived. Orders were issued that the Sharukh should not be kept in the gardens of YESDIJURDD.

In vain were all the attempts of the Viceroy ADJID to withdraw his son from the solitude he had chosen; and as the people entertained an opinion that it was the will of Brahma that he should become of the cast of the Berhemcharee, it was judged prudent to give way to them for a time, until some method could be thought of to tempt him from his retirement, where he passed his time in studying the sublimity of Brahma, the power and malice of Mahadeo the destroyer, and the divine precepts of the *Soorej Sudhant*, written some hundred thousand years ago.

In the midst of the gardens of YESDIJURDD was an apartment which contained a fountain of clear water of the river Jumna, and the floor was covered with mats made from the cold odoriferous root called the Khufs, wetted on the outside, which produces the coolest refreshment in the height of summer. Here too the gardeners of Iran and Turan brought the most fragrant and beautiful of their flowers, and spread the tables with the choicest of their fruits, the musk melon from Badakshan and Zabulistan, the Samarcandian apple, the date, the plantain, the citron, the mountain and Cashmeery grape,

the Bokharah plum, and the cherries of Candahar. Here too the most exquisite essences and perfumes were spread for the use and pleasure of YESDIJURDD, the musk, the ambergris, the chu-wah, or distilled wood of the aloe, the China camphor, the essences of the orange and jasmine flowers, the sandal wood, and the Ruh-afya for burning incensers.

The principal companion of YESDIJURDD in this retirement was a Biya which he kept in the apartment, but with liberty to fly about. This beautiful little bird did not, however, leave him for long together, and was so fond, that it was almost constantly in his bosom.

The melancholy of YESDIJURDD increased now every day, and was more and more observable. Several wise and learned Dervishes were permitted to visit him by the Viceroy, and he received them all with his usual kindness, but with the same aversion to public affairs, whenever those, or the ways and habits of men, or the stories of history, were spoken of; at the mention of which he instantly sunk into a deep reverie, from whence no art or endeavour could rouse him. If love, which had been conjectured to be the cause of his despondency, was mentioned, he shrunk from the subject, and alike shuddered at the name of friendship. If the noble deeds of any of the Omrahs of Indostan were told him, he would listen, it is true, for a few minutes, but presently relapsed into a total disregard of what was passing in conversation. If faithfulness, truth, mercy, or gratitude, were spoken of, his countenance became at first as full of inquiry, but presently spread over with a deadly paleness, and a heavy sigh usually succeeded. Had YESDIJURDD been of an age to have experienced the deceits and frauds of men, he could not have appeared more averse to the praises bestowed upon them.

At length the Soobadar ADJID, (who began to fear that his son's disposition for solitude would grow upon him to that degree as to render him incapable of succeeding to the government, in case he should be called upon to do so after his death,) on the festival of the Dewalee, (which, like the Sheb Berat of the Mohammedans, is celebrated with grand illuminations, and which they reckon lucky for great undertakings,)



undertakings,) summoned a bar, or Court, of all the Omrahs, great Hindoo Philosophers, and Soofees, from far and near, such as were versed in the study of the *BEDES* and the eighteen *Beddya*, or arts and sciences; in the doctrine of *BOODH*; in the *KARUMPEPAK*, or the art of discovering what crimes have been committed by men in their former existence; and in the *SUR*, or art of predicting future events, by observing in what manner the breath issues through the nostrils: besides which were present numerous magicians and necromancers, whom it was thought proper to consult. Nothing could exceed the grandeur of this festival, from which *YESDIJURDD* was absent. The palace of the *SOOGADAR* was thrown open; the *Aurang*, or throne, was displayed covered with precious stones; and the *Chutter*, or umbrella of gold, spread. One of the attendants held the *Sayiban* in his hand, to keep off the rays of the sun from the venerable *ADJID*, who was seated on the throne. Eighty camphor candles, in candlesticks of gold and silver, were lighted in the presence; and the celestial fire was burning in the *Aganger*, or fire-pot, at the entrance; and at the top of the palace was suspended the *Akafideeah*, or large lantern.

At length *ADJID* addressed himself to the numerous Hindoo philosophers who surrounded him, and offered a diamond worth seventy *Mohurs*, besides many great honours, to any one of them who could discover the cause of the melancholy of *YESDIJURDD*, or who could find a way of diverting him from it. At length one of them, a learned Hindoo named *Hafiz*, was permitted to visit the Prince *YESDIJURDD*, for the purpose of making the discovery. He found him in the garden of the palace; and seeing him approach, made the salutation of the *Talleem*, the back of the right hand placed upon the ground and raised gently to the head, repeating, "OH LORD! ALL THY MYSTERIES ARE IMPENETRABLE!" *YESDIJURDD* received the aged Hindoo with his accustomed kindness to strangers, and seated him next him.

*Hafiz* repeated the *Sindryha* and *Howm* prayers, and then addressed himself to *YESDIJURDD* as follows: Why is it, oh Prince! that blessed as thou art, by the mercies of the Bishen, with the gratefulness of the understanding

and the sun of truth that illumines the mind of man, that thou shouldst shun the glory given thee, and hide thyself in the darkness of solitude? Explain, oh *YESDIJURDD*! this mystery, that we may see the garment of hope spread over thy countenance, and the star of good fortune shine in thy forehead. Remember that God is the greatest, that mighty is his glory. Remember, oh *YESDIJURDD*! the beautiful verses of the *Musnevey*, "Neither associate with every one, nor separate thyself from every one; go in the road of wisdom, and be neither a fly nor a phoenix." True it is, that thou mayest devote the greater number of hours to the service of GOD, and that thou shouldst be constantly returning thanks to Providence; in the morning, as soon as the sun begins to diffuse its rays; at noon, when the grand illuminator of the universe shines in full splendence; and in the evening, when he disappears only to rise again with the same splendour: but beware, oh *YESDIJURDD*! that thou hast not relinquished the peculiar habits and customs of thy high station more from a desire of the sweets of indolence than from that contemplative disposition by which philosophy is able to unravel the warp and woof of the veil of deception, and to discover the beautiful countenance of consistency and truth. Thou art enlightened with the lamp of wisdom. Do not let that light burn away in solitude that should be spread among the people of *Cashmeere*! Let me carry the tidings of hope to the crowds who await my return, and glad them with the news that *YESDIJURDD* will come again among them.

The learned Hindoo having finished, the young Prince *YESDIJURDD* made answer as follows:—Sage *Hafiz*, It is in vain that thou dost disturb the repose of *YESDIJURDD*, by uttering the complaints of the *Cashmerians* in his ear: he loves them, and would gladly sacrifice his life for the people of *ADJID*; but nothing can tempt him from the sweet repose of the gardens of his palace, nor is it within the reach of even thy wisdom, learned *Hafiz*! to discover the cause of the melancholy of *YESDIJURDD*. He will not cease, however, to do good, nor will he shun the voice of the oppressed. He is to be found on those occasions, and will himself present their petitions

to the Viceroy. Yet, oh Hafiz ! suffer not the unhappy YESDIJWARD to be disturbed with inquiries, or with the visits of curiosity.

(To be continued.)

POPE SIXTUS THE FIFTH and the SHOE-MAKER.

An ITALIAN ANECDOTE.

By JOSEPH MOSER, Esq.

THE life of this Pope exhibits one of those extraordinary instances, in which genius and talents have lifted their possessors far above the disadvantages concomitant to a humble birth and indigent circumstances, and have enabled them to counteract adversity, or rather to command fortune. It was therefore, while he was Cardinal, well said by him to an Italian Prince, over whom, in a dispute, he had so manifestly the advantage as to excite the admiration of the company, and who consequently irritated to the greatest degree, exclaimed, "I wonder at your arrogance, who are only the son of a swineherd !"

"True, my Lord ! and if it had been your misfortune to have been born the son of a swineherd, you would have still continued in that capacity."

That he was the son of a swineherd is a fact. He was born at Montalto, in the marches of Ancona. His parents called him Felix ; but he left them, and at the age of fourteen took the habit of St. Francis, and became a Friar in the Convent of Ascoli. The quickness of his parts soon raised him high in the Sodality ; though it must be observed, that it was composed of members who have not been recorded as the brightest of mankind. However, they had sense enough to distinguish his merit, and candour enough to acknowledge it, except in one instance, when some of the younger students, girded perhaps by the superiority of his genius, retorted upon him ironically, "that in the astrological question before them they must yield to him : he certainly knew more of *Houses* than they did, his father's being *so illustrious*." To this sarcasm he replied, with great good nature, that "his father's house was indeed *illustrious*, for the interior of it was *illuminated* by the rays of the sun, which darted through every aperture

of the *boards* of which it was composed \*."

Improving his talents, he took the degree of Doctor of Divinity ; and, at a public disputation in the presence of Cardinal Carpi, who was then protector of the Franciscan Order, acquitted himself so well, and acquired so much fame, in consequence of the subtlety of his arguments and the acuteness of his wit, that preferment followed of course. By several gradations he arrived at the highest dignity of the Church, being elected Pope the 11th April 1585.

This Pontiff, who seems to have been a humourist as well as a man of great learning, used some artifice to obtain this high dignity. From the time that he had been nominated Cardinal, he had affected the semblance of age and of ill health. When he went into the Conclave, he appeared so feeble, and seemed to labour so much under the paroxysms of a *confirmed* asthma, that few expected he would have lived to come out. He supported himself with a staff, and as he ascended the stairs halted and coughed at every step. These symptoms were exceedingly in *his favour*, and probably in a great degree influenced the election. But even before the scrutiny was finished, as soon as he saw that the object of his ambition was secure, he threw away his staff, his faithful companion for fifteen years, and erecting himself, there seemed in his system an instant renovation of youth. The Cardinals murmured, but the thing could not now be helped. The artful Pontiff at once saw their motives ; and in order to add additional food to their meal of cogitation, he began to sing "*Te Deum Laudamus*" with a voice so clear and melodious, and withal so strong, that the spacious hall and vaulted roof re-echoed to the sound.

The recital of the life of this Pontiff, which abounds with entertaining passages, exhibits a character which was rendered remarkable by contrasting it with others in the same elevated station. So strict was the impartiality of his adherence to justice, and so great his activity and energy of mind, that while he purified the jurisprudence

\* This passage will be better understood, if we reflect that in Italy all the buildings of any importance are of stone.



of the Holy See, he also established a well-regulated police, by which means he wholly extirpated a most ferocious banditti, that had not only infested the State of the Church, but had spread over Italy.

On this occasion, the gratitude of the Citizens of Rome induced them to commemorate the repose which they enjoyed by several inscriptions in different parts of the city, by statues, and other tokens of their approbation and liberality.

One great source of the amusement of Sixtus the Vth, was the perusing the memoirs of his life and transactions, of which he had kept a regular journal, whilst he was the FRIAR MONTALTO, which was the name given him in the Convent. When he was one day deeply engaged in looking over this manuscript, and while he was probably enjoying the contemplation of some of the occurrences of his early years, he came to a passage that strongly attracted his attention, as it stated *nearly* these words:—

“1546. Being at Macerata, and observing the miserable state of my shoes, the *soles* of which were on the very brink of perdition, owing, I fear, to the flinty-hearted and impenetrable rocks and roads over which we had journeyed together: I therefore, resolving to use my endeavours to *save* them, repaired to a shop that I fortunately discovered in the marketplace, to consult the shoemaker or *transfator* who kept it respecting their *reformation*.

“The shoemaker, who for his sagacity with regard to the *cure of soles* might have been a Cardinal, after examining these wretched and oppressed *subjects*, whom I had so often trampled upon, declared that they were *so far gone*, that it was out of the power of man to *amend* them: in fact, that they had been upon their *last feet*, and had come once more to an *end*. He therefore added, that he could not advise me to allow them an *indulgence*, but would rather with me to cast them entirely away, and try a *new pair*. This seemed *Orthodox*: I therefore took his advice, kicked my old shoes, as they could *no longer* serve me, into the street, and *installed* myself in his chair. The shoemaker brought a pair of *candidates* from his shelf; he lifted up my leg, placed my foot in his lap, but did not *kiss my toe*: he,

however, fitted me in a moment, without putting me into what is called *Purgatory*. But here a difficulty occurred of greater magnitude than any of the mountains that I had passed. The shoemaker demanded *seven Giulios* \* for the shoes, and I, alas! had but *fix* in my leathern purse which hung to my girdle, and in which my whole fortune *was suspended*. What was now to be done?

“I immediately emptied my purse, and discovered the state of my exchequer to the shoemaker. This man, who had none of the *heresy* of John Crispin † in his mind, in an instant *believed* what *he saw*; or, rather, (if a paradox were allowed in *our* system,) what he *did not see*: so without seeming to notice my disqualifying bow, or the cause of my confusion, so apparent in the emptiness of my purse, he briskly said, ‘Haggling in this case would be to no purpose. It is true, I cannot afford to sell these shoes (look how well they are made!) for less than *seven Giulios*; but if you have taken but *fix* out of your *strong box*, that’s a fault, as you are at a distance from home, that cannot easily be *mended*; therefore I will take the *fix* upon this condition, that you solemnly promise to pay me the other *Giulio* when you come to BE POPE. To this I readily agreed; we therefore laughed heartily, shook hands, and parted.”

When Sixtus read this passage, it recalled the circumstance strongly to his mind, and withal introduced a desire to learn if the friendly shoemaker was living. He therefore immediately dispatched his Steward to Macerata to inquire after him, and, if successful, to inform him that he must attend the Pope directly, upon business of the utmost importance to *himself*.

The shoemaker was yet living; but the message he received from the Stew-

\* Three shillings and sixpence.

† John Crispin, born at Arras, a man famous for his knowledge of the law and his proficiency in polite literature, a short period before this time travelled to Rome, whence he returned to Paris; and becoming acquainted with Beza, he renounced the errors of the Romish Church, and retired to Geneva 1547. He wrote several learned works, and among the rest the French Martyrology. —*Baldwin in Responf. ad Calvin.*

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ard, who gave it its full force, almost frightened him to death. He had heard the exaggerated accounts of the severity of the Pontiff that were circulated over Italy, and he had not the least doubt but he was to become the victim of his cruelty and the malice of his enemies. The rack, or the stake, were the lightest punishment that occurred to him: of these he felt all the horrors already. He therefore endeavoured to recollect what he had done to merit this severity of chastisement. His very *best friends* could not accuse him of *heresy*; or if they had, there was an *INQUISITION* upon the spot; but his life had been industrious and innocent, nor could he, even in the moments of his deepest despondence, *force* his conscience to reproach him with any crimes which merited those excruciating tortures which *he knew* were prepared for him.

He more than once thought of flying from Italy; but this he supposed the Steward (who was nearly at Rome before he set out) had taken measures to prevent.

Slowly, therefore, he journeyed on; and the day after his arrival, trembling like a criminal going to execution, he, with the same reluctance, ascended the *black marble staircase* that led to the Pope's closet.

When introduced into his presence, Sixtus, for a moment, observed him with that keenness of penetration for which he was remarkable, and then, with a stern voice, said, "Have you ever seen me at Macerata?"

"No-o-o," returned the prostrate, and almost petrified, shoemaker.

"What! do you not remember that about forty years since you sold me a pair of shoes?"

"No!" said the poor fellow; "but I hope they *wore* well."

"Not remember this circumstance!" said the Pope, who could hardly maintain his gravity: "Well! what am I to think of this, but that my memory is better than yours? Rise then, and learn from me, that I well remember the purchase I made at your shop, and also that you gave me credit for a Giulio, which I was to repay when I came to be Pope. That time is now arrived. I therefore owe you a Giulio: it is a debt of honour, and must be paid with *interest*. This I have calculated, and find that it amounts to two Giulios more. These my Steward will pay you, and you may depart in peace."

When the shoemaker left the closet of the Pope, how different were his sensations from those with which he entered it. He seemed in Elysium. Dungeons, racks, and tortures, had vanished from his mind; or if they for a moment recurred, it was only to induce him to wonder how he ever could have feared them. He received his three Giulios, and returned to his inn; but in this short walk his sensations underwent another transition. When he reflected upon the slender remuneration he had obtained, he could not help considering Sixtus the Vth as the meanest of mortals. He therefore, while he told the story, murmured exceedingly, that he should bring him from his native place, so far distant, and only give him three Giulios (eighteen pence) to defray the expenses of a journey which had cost him twenty crowns.

This discontent of the shoemaker the spies who were purposely planted around him communicated to the Pontiff, who accordingly sent for him again, and asked him if he had not a son who was a Priest of the Order of the Servi. To this he answered in the affirmative. "Then," said the Pope, "he is the very man I want: let him be immediately called to Rome."

The messenger that was sent executed his commission with great expedition. The son arrived before the departure of the father. They both attended the Pontiff, who, after examining the young Priest, promoted him to a Bishoprick in the Kingdom of Naples.

In a few days they returned to the Vatican to make their acknowledgments to his Holiness, who received them with great benignity, and upon their taking leave said to the father, "Here, my good friend! calculate the interest of your Giulio, and see to what it has amounted, and how it has been disposed of. If I had given to you great riches and honours, they would have taken you out of a course of life that you have been long used to, and in all probability, by placing you in a more elevated sphere, have rendered you unhappy. The education of your son has fitted him for his present station. I am pleased with his character, with which I am well acquainted, and have a good opinion of his talents. May he become at once an ornament and support to the Church! He knows his duty



duty too well not to consider himself as a steward to his father; and now he has largely the means, support your age, as you, my worthy friend, from a very slender and precarious income, have supported his youth."

### THREE SLIGHT ESSAYS respecting MUSIC.

#### I.

*The Principles of the Pleasure we receive from Musical Sounds briefly explained.*

IF it should appear that this subject has been in common more diffusely than successfully treated, the failure, it is presumed, has arisen from endeavouring to trace secondary causes too far, and by them to account for what probably lies too deeply hid in the essence of the soul for mankind adequately to unfold. If much, however, cannot be done satisfactorily on the subject, perhaps a little may; and a few of its *more immediate* principles and useful discriminations, I fancy, may be thus safely and concisely enumerated.

1. Of the *perceptions* and concomitant *irritations* which affect the mind through the medium of any sense, there are two sorts; one producing *pain*, and the other *pleasure*: both of which may proceed from the same cause, as well as from different and opposite causes. Thus the sensation of heat, and the smell of frankincense, may be agreeable when perceived in one degree, and disagreeable when in another; and our taste may be offended with tea that is too strong, as well as gratified with that which is deemed weak. In a similar manner we are pleased or displeased with sounds. The trill of a lark, or the tone of a dulcimer, are in themselves agreeable; the scream of a peacock, and the creak of a door, are disagreeable. Now why all this is the case I apprehend admits of no other satisfactory answer than that it has pleased the Deity to form us in such a manner as to be thus affected. The assurance of this is real philosophy. And we may observe farther, on the same ground, that if an application of the above kind were made to any of the senses so circumstanced as in itself to be neither capable of yielding pleasure nor pain, that the mere circumstance of the *irritation* produced in that medium of sense would be agreeable to the mind; because, from its innate ac-

tivity, we experience it loves to be engaged. Hence it is inferred, that the *first* cause of musical pleasure lies in the simple *irritation*.

2. When a number of like things are placed under *one* view of the eye, we observe it to be gratified when they are ranged in some methodical or regular order. And should they lie in succession, then, if the individuals proceed by *twos, threes, &c.* in a train, with due interferences of space, this orderly and varied succession also produces a degree of pleasure. Sounds have a like property. And thus a drum struck *tum, tum—tum, tum, &c.* or *tum, tum, tum, tum, tum, &c.* is agreeable. And this points out a *second* ground of the power of music over the mind, which has reference to mere *Order of succession* set off by a *pause*.

3. But the length of the strokes (or of the sounds) may vary in *this* manner: *Ta, ta, tum—ta, ta, tum, &c.* where the two first strokes are made in the same time of the last; which variety in the length of the succeeding sounds will be agreeable. And this points out a *third* cause of musical pleasure, arising from a regular occurrence of sounds of different yet commensurate lengths; and which is analogous to *quantity* in verse.

4. In these two last examples we suppose the *force* of the percussion to be the same in all the strokes; but it might vary in *intensity*, and every *second* or every *third* stroke (though still in the same *tone*) might be *stronger* and *louder* than the others. This *regularly returning stress* affords a *fourth* ground of the pleasure in question, and corresponds to what in verse is called *accentuation*.

5. These observations refer to sound of one and the same kind or *note*. But nature produces an infinite variety of *notes* or *tones*, and the adopted musical scale contains a succession of them of such extent as to be almost capable of an infinite variety of changes or combinations. And it is from these changes (joined to the *pause, quantity, and accent* above mentioned, and the *imitations* and *associations, &c.* noticed below,) that the wonderful charms of simple melody are derived. Now respecting this series of commensurable musical notes, we may observe, that certain modulations or successions of them seem by nature to have a power of producing pleasure in the mind of various

various degrees, simply on the principle of *inherent beauty*, in like manner as is done by the sight of a bird, a flower, a landscape, or any agreeable assemblage of colour, form, and material. This pleasure appears to arise independent of any *habit, experience, or law of association*, and to have a considerable similitude to that of the *sentiment* which is contained in language, and possesses a portion of the *CHARACTER* which may be observed in almost every thing we contemplate. Hence in the happy management of this modulation lies the chief invention and genius of a composer. *Irritation, pause, quantity, and accent*, are very agreeable and essential accessaries of music; but the *suggestions* of these melodies on their own *soothing and affecting* principle, are (as we have said) its soul, its leading and characteristic quality. And this points out a *fifth* source of musical pleasure.

6. And a *sixth* source is as follows. Music being sound, it may *imitate* other sounds; as the warbling of birds, the ringing of bells, the cries of animals, the tones of human passion, the movements of engines, \* the collisions of natural substances, the shouts of armies, and the clangour of their arms; and the like. Hence it is capable of giving pleasure, on the general principle on which *imitation* in all the arts gives pleasure. But here we may note, that

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\* I fancy that one may perceive something of the clanking of the *cranks of water-works* in the *Overture to Handel's Messiah*. And, odd as it may appear, the commonest sound or movement in nature may be often imitated and recognized in music and poetry with an effect, as would seem, very disproportionate to the cause. The following *sixth* line of *Young's Night Thoughts* closes the period with uncommon accidental beauty, and appears to imitate nothing more than the reboundings of a *foot ball*, after it has been tossed among some obstacles, and is left to settle of itself.

*And lights on lids unsullied with a tear.*

Why such *distant*, and almost undiscernible, *imitations* as these should be pleasing, and other *very evident* ones should often prove the contrary, is not easy to conceive. But so seems to be the fact, account for it as we may. And musical taste has little more to do than to feel and observe it.

this opens a delicate and dangerous province of musical composition, and in which criticism has justly found more matter for objection, and discovered more want of taste and propriety, than perhaps in all its other departments put together. It has produced passages in solemn and sublime pieces worse than the worst of *puns*, and consequently such as disgrace, instead of ornament, the art to which they belong. Further,

7. These sounds and their melodious combinations may, by mere *association*, raise ideas of an agreeable and affecting kind, independent of any other principle, and like the occurrence of any other thing. And this points out a *seventh* and last source of the pleasure in question. As these associations must some of them be more accidental than others, their effects upon the mind must be as variously accidental; of which a composer can often be very little aware, and in which he may nevertheless produce some of his greatest happinesses. In general they have considerable sway over the musical ear, and lead perhaps primarily to the forming of the melodies which are called *National*, or which characterize those of different *countries*. The principal and most obvious ground, however, of this national *partiality*, it must be observed, lies in *habit or custom*, and more particularly in the *remembrance* of what delighted us in the seasons of gayety of youth.

Like the other polite arts, music, having pleasure for its end, must require some degree of *perfection* in its instruments, as well as its first composers and actual performers. But the *real quantity* of this perfection separately taken; or in union, being naturally as casual as it is relative, we cannot fix it as an indispensable requisite, at any point of the scale, farther than by saying, it should be within the limits that yield a positive pleasure.

But there is another accessory, which, though of a like accidental kind, is of the highest consequence to the pleasurable effect which music is enabled to afford. This is called *expression*, and means a something of a *taste*, a *spirit*, *animation*, or *feeling*, which may be thrown into a composition, beyond what seems inherently to be contained in the immediate subject or the progressive beauties of the strain, and is analogous to the *enthusiasm*, or the *pathos*,



*pathos*, which a poet may exhibit in his productions, independent of what is conveyed by the strength of the sentiment and the happiness of style. This something in both cases, by a kind of magic, suggests more than meets the ear, and is ever considered in an author as one strong indication of genius. Yet further,

As the reader of a poem may possess congenial feelings with the writer, and infuse them into his delivery, so may a musical performer, either vocal or instrumental, manifest on his part a like warmth and energy of expression. And we may yet add, that if in either of the cases the original composers, or the audible performers, display any thing which indicates what is amiable or interesting in *personal character*, the circumstance will still contribute more and more to the pleasure of a hearer.

As *harmony*, or the union of two or more tones of different kinds, is still a modification of sound, the above remarks extend equally to it: for though the *form* may be something changed, the *essence* of the thing is still the same.

What is said above relates chiefly to the genuine pleasure which music may yield to a *placid* mind, independent of the influence it has over the *passions*, from the variety it may have given to the nature or character of its strains; which province, though not its highest, is doubtless in nature, and one to which the others may be supposed to refer, in some sort, as a standard or central point, in like manner as the passions themselves refer to common tranquillity. And thus we see,

That as both of these mental situations belong to man, so they each of them have their appropriate kind of music.

Now if we exclude the particulars above mentioned respecting expression, and the comparative agreeableness as to tone of voice and instruments, it will appear, in brief, from the analysis just given, that the power which music possesses over the affections of the mind may be philosophically resolved into these *seven* fundamental principles:—

(1) Simple *irritation*, from the assumed agreeable sounds. (2) *Orderly arrangement*, or the grouping of sounds *equally* long, with an intercepting *pause*. (3) *Orderly arrangement* of commensurate sounds *unequally* long, with its intercepting *pause*. (4) *Accental stress*, regularly recurring by some stated law.

(5) *Native suggestions* of the mind, arising from a melodious combination or succession of different tones. (6) *Imitation* of other natural sounds. (7, and lastly,) Ideas that chance to be associated with certain sounds or melodious combinations of notes. Yet few and simple as these principles may seem, they might fill a volume with remarks, if followed studiously and at large through their various combinations, appearances, and effects.

### The JESTER.

#### No. IV.

“When house and land are gone and spent,  
Then learning is most excellent.”

POOR HARRY MARLOW was the first cousin, by his mother's side, of Sir JACOB GRUB, a Knight of great consequence in the county of Oxford, and who resided at Marble Hall, near the town of Burford. Sir Jacob had amassed his fortune partly by his business of a grazier, and partly by the disobedience of Harry's mother, who had ventured to marry contrary to the wishes of her father. Sir Jacob had obtained the honour of Knighthood by carrying up an address, and being the humble servant of a certain Minister. Poor Harry's mother was punished and oppressed with such industry of resentment by her father, that she drooped and died under the severe sentence of parental unforgiveness. Mr. Marlow, Harry's father, was a Gentleman of good family and refined education and manners; but he was not enriched by the lucre of Mammon, and was therefore hateful to the old Mr. Grub, on account of his accomplishments, as much as on account of his poverty. He too was the constant object of oppression, and did not long survive his wife. All he had been able to do for Harry was to give him a liberal education, under the kind instruction of a good old Clergyman at Burford.

After the death of his father, Harry went to London, possessed of no more than three hundred pounds in the world, part of the small fortune of his parent, and which had become dwindled down to that sum by the sale of the small farm he inhabited at his death. Poor Harry had had the luck while at school to secure to himself the honest affection

affection of FRANK READY, the child of poor but honest parents at Oxford, who were ambitious to give their son a good grammar education; for all which care Frank had made but an ungrateful return; for no sooner was he taken home to follow his father's business of a shoemaker, than he began to live beyond his income, and to run into many extravagancies. He did not lay out his money, it is true, upon fine women, or lose it at the gaming-tables or race grounds, but he had an extensive circle of public-houses in the *vicissitude* of Oxford, as he humorously called it; at each of which he usually stopped two or three times a day, to facilitate the diminution of the contents of his purse. Frank made many fruitless attempts to follow trade; but getting considerably (that is, about ten pounds,) into debt, it was the *closer* of his expectations in that line: he was upon a very bad *footing* himself in the town, and so indeed was every body who had given him employment. Frank therefore left Oxford, and, after many vicissitudes, took it into his head to accompany his old school-fellow, HARRY MARLOW, to London, to whom he acted as the steady friend and Mentor in all his difficulties and scrapes. Frank had a keenness of intellect and observation that did him good service; and his face was a copper-plate, on which was bitten with the aqua-fortis of care and hardship the lineaments of experience. Frank at one time in his life served a quack-doctor, at another attended a booth in a fair, and at a third sold cheesecakes. Harry was pleased with Frank's humour and adroitness; and Frank constantly, with a grin upon his face, assured Harry that he would never forsake him while *he had got a guinea*. Thus therefore Frank attached himself to the fortunes, or rather, as it turned out, to the misfortunes, of HARRY MARLOW; for the little sum of money brought with him from Oxford soon grew less and less; and for employment he found his hopes frustrated: his views were to get a Clerkship in some merchant's house; but not knowing the double entry, and never having been in place before, the door was shut against him: he advertised, it is true, for the situation of an amanuensis; but as few Noblemen or Gentlemen write or read any thing now, more than they can help, he proffered his services in vain.

At length poor Harry's property was

dwindled down to nothing, and he began to experience all the distresses, make-shifts, and inconveniencies of poverty. To the honour of FRANK READY be it spoken, he did not forsake his friend, although *he had not got a guinea*. He was in these arduous times of nice management and secret service of much use; for although HARRY MARLOW would have felt distressed at slipping into the dark box of the dark entry of a pawnbroker's shop, Frank, on the other hand, never minded it at all; he consoled himself with the observations, that it was among the other ins and outs of life; that it all went in the day's work; and that it would be all one a hundred years hence. He knew those guardians and generous trustees of property; and, what was still better, very soon they all knew him; by which means he could always get more lent him than others.

Intimate as mutual make-shifts occasion people to be, Frank knew how to withdraw himself to a distance, almost to any degree or circumstance of exterior humility. Frank was grateful; he had eaten the bread and butter of his friend in prosperity; and his stomach was of too honest a temperament to turn at the dry crusts of adversity.

One dull rainy evening, as poor Harry and his friend Frank were seated by the fire side, calculating expectancies, probabilities, and possibilities, they found, to their great discomfiture, the field of invention so narrowed by encroachments, and worn out by constant cultivation, that it would not produce the smallest crop of ideas, not any thing that would be worth even a handful of water-cresses. Harry placed both his feet over the marble of the fire place; the candle was half burnt out, the snuff very long, and a thief (as it is called) was carrying off a large portion of tallow down a gutter on one side, whilst a letter (as it is called) gave some glittering hopes on the other to our desponding adventurers. An empty pewter-pot stood on the table, where also might be seen the remains of a pennyworth of cheese; that is, the rind. The landlady was every instant expected to tap at the door for a week's rent, and Mrs. MARIA KETCHUP, at the chandler's shop, had refused to give any further credit. It was at this awful and interesting



resting moment that FRANK READY, embracing each knee between the forefinger and thumb of either hand, and spreading the remaining fingers of both like a fan, looked Harry full in the face, and grinned at the achievement of a lucky thought—"Why don't you apply to Sir Jacob Grub for some assistance?" cried Frank.—"Assistance from him!" replied Harry; "no! his treatment and dismissal were sufficient to deter me from that enterprize!"—"Well, but try!" answered Frank: "you can but try: here's half a sheet of foolscap, and there are wafers upon the mantle-shelf: sit down, and do it at once." Harry shook his head, and took the pen in his hand; and the letter being finished and folded, he went in search of the wafers; but they were so dexterously indented by the half-starved mice, the joint-tenants of the room, that even by piecing them together he could scarcely make them answer the purpose. At length the postman's bell was rung, and Frank ran down stairs with the letter; after which our hero went to bed, to save the expence of a supper.

A week, a fortnight, a month elapsed, without any answer from Sir Jacob, and things remained altogether in the same state, until one evening, which exhibited much the same scenery, decorations, and attitudes, as the one before described, FRANK READY started up from his chair, and exclaimed, "We must go into Oxfordshire!"—"Into Oxfordshire!" cried Harry; "in the name of goodness, for what?"—"No matter! we must pay a visit to Sir Jacob."—"To Sir Jacob! Why he hasn't even answered my letter! he will do nothing for me."—"You are mistaken: your mode of application is wrong. Follow my instructions, and if I mistake not very much you will find him as liberal as you can desire."—"I will do any thing you like," answered Harry; "but only tell me one thing, How are we to raise the wind for the journey?"—"Leave that to me too," answered Frank; "I will manage that part of the business presently."

The next morning FRANK READY paid an early visit to his friend ABRAM LEVI, to whom he explained the whole scheme of the country excursion, and had the adroitness to convince the Israelite (that is, by means of certain arguments,) of the efficacy of his plan.

In short, he obtained the means for his journey.

Exactly at twelve o'clock at noon the next day, a caravan drew up at the door of the house where was HARRY MARLOW's lodging; in the fore part of which caravan, immediately over the tail of a thin bay mare, appeared the glowing features of FRANK READY, burning with enterprize. Frank jumped from the shafts with great alacrity, and was up stairs in an instant, when he desired his friend to pack up a few articles for the journey, paid Mrs. EARNEST her bill for lodging, and Mrs. KERCHUP at the chandler's shop, and again exhorted Harry, who stood all the time astonished, to prepare for the journey. Twice and oftener did HARRY MARLOW look out at the window at the caravan, and then at Frank; but the thing was past his conjecture, and he had only to submit. No sooner, however, had he ascended the machine, which was to be driven by Frank, than he fetched a heavy sigh, and inquired what was intended by the journey? "I will give you your instructions," cried Frank, "as we go along."

"It was near four days before the caravan (for the mare did not go very fast,) turned into the inn-yard at Burford. Harry had by this time been made acquainted with the contents of the machine, and the prospectus of the undertaking.

The next morning after the arrival of HARRY MARLOW and his friend, being nicely dressed and powdered for the occasion, at about the hour of eleven they ascended the stone steps at Marble Hall, the seat of Sir Jacob Grub. The servants were desired to say, that Signior Put-to-it-to and Signior Redi-rino waited his Honour's pleasure. "Who the devil," cried the surly old Knight, as he descended the stairs from the drawing-room, "are Signior Put-to-it-to and Signior Redi-rino?"

On the Knight's entrance the two Signiors made very low bows, and Sir Jacob immediately recognized in the face of one of them his cousin MARLOW, whom he had not seen for several years.—"What, is it you, Sir?" cried the enraged Knight: "What brings you here, Sir? You shall never be the better for any thing I have, I can assure you."—"I never knew any body that was," muttered Frank to himself.—

"If you are in distress, you've nobody to thank for it," continued Sir Jacob, "but your foolish mother. Why have you not kept in London, and pursued some honest way of getting a livelihood?"—"Your Honour quite mistakes the business," returned Frank: "My master and I were a little put to it about three weeks ago, but that difficulty is got over. We do not come to trouble your Honour for money;" (at this period the Knight's countenance brightened a little;) "that is not what we come for; we have, as you justly express it, an honest way of getting our livelihood: some capabilities for dumb show and rum show; and yesterday we arrived in our caravan; Signior Put-to-it-to, which name this Gentleman has taken, myself, and Miss Marmozzetti, the little tumbler, whom we hired for the purpose. All the proper scenes and decorations are at the inn: the poker, the ribband, the fire for the fire-eater, with Punch, the salt-boxes, and the conjuring-boxes." During this explanation, Sir Jacob's face underwent a variety of contortions. At length, Signior Redi-rino, making him a low bow, continued:—"So, Sir Jacob, having obtained leave from the Lord Lieutenant of the County to perform in this town, we thought it our duty to call and ask your permission also."—"Sdeath, I'll have you all taken up!"—"We have leave, Sir Jacob," continued the hard-faced Signior, "and merely ask you out of compliment: we mean to open to-night."—"And would you be wretch enough," cried the enraged Sir Jacob to Harry Marlow, "to do this? Why you will be known by the people of the town to be my cousin, Sir! Sdeath! What do you mean?"—"Don't be in a passion, Sir Jacob," replied HARRY MARLOW coolly: "indeed there is only the butcher's wife, my old nurse, Tom Belfry, the parish-clerk, and two or three more, who will recollect me. Besides, Sir Jacob, I have prepared against that by a speech."—"An exordium!" interrupted JACK READY. "I am somewhat apt at these things. I'll repeat it to you, Sir Jacob; it begins thus, you know, after I am dressed out, and the salt box in my hand: (at this moment Sir Jacob gazed with uncommo attention:) "Ladies and Gentlemen, Before I proceed to

exhibit my *fun*, I must beg to be a little *serious*: it is my wish, before I go any further, to stop the currency of a current report, that my master is nearly related to the distinguished and honourable family of the Grubs. You may think that it is so, Gentlemen, if you please; but, Gentlemen, you will please to take notice, that the little snub nose, the significant spangles in the forehead called eyes, and the family dewlaps of the cheeks, are wanting to the likenesses. (That is nothing but *figure*, you know, Sir Jacob.) Perhaps, Ladies and Gentlemen, you will say that the relationship is on the mother's side. I am truly sorry that any persons should be the parents of such an assertion. I dare say, after this candid explanation, you will no longer have any doubt on the subject; for my own part, I have none. Dare any body so much insult the dignity of the GRUBS, as to suppose them for one moment to be such LOCUSTS as to permit even a CATERPILLAR of their connexion to want a meal. Is it to be borne that such a reflection should pass, that the great Grub of the family (they'll like this wit, you know, Sir Jacob) would permit his first cousin to show himself in Oxfordshire as a showman. Show me a man that will believe it. It is really a shame, Ladies and Gentlemen, that any people should be so base as to *raise* up these vindictive reports." In addition to this brilliant speech, if I may so call it, Sir Jacob, you had better come yourself; a place shall be kept in the side-box; and that will destroy the hydra head of rumour."—"Bless my soul! bless my soul!" repeated Sir Jacob, as soon as he could get a moment to speak, jumping about the room, "Stop! stop a minute."—Both HARRY MARLOW and his man were at a loss to guess for what purpose the Knight waddled with such celerity out of the chamber, until they saw him come in again with his pocket-book in his hand. "Well, Gentleman," cried the Knight, as he entered, "no doubt but that your scheme would be relished mightily in some places; but in Burford the people are not fond of puppet-shows. Try your fortune in the next county, and here's ten pounds to carry you out of this as fast as you can go."—"Ten pounds!" repeated Frank, taking hold of one corner of the Bank-note, "Why, Sir Jacob, we shall lose



at that rate one hundred and eighty pounds (shaking his head); we should make a great deal more by the scheme. Let me see: Twelve nights at fifteen pounds a-night—On the average—fifteen pounds! twelve times twelve is one hundred and forty-four. Why, Sir Jacob, we shall make at least two hundred and four pounds nett profit.”

—“The devil you will! What, for a puppet-show! egad I'll set up one myself.”—“However, Sir Jacob,” continued Frank, “to oblige you, and to cut the matter short, give us a Bank bill for one hundred pounds, as a present to your cousin the conjuror, and we'll be off before sun-set.”

—“One hundred pounds! this is a robbery.”—“Well, Sir Jacob, just as you please.”—“Here! in the name of goodness take the money and be off, and be d—d to ye!”—In going out, after a low bow, FRANK READY turned about, “Would you like to see Miss Marmozzetti, Sir Jacob?”—“Curse you, and Miss Marmozzetti into the bargain!” cried the enraged Knight, slamming the door after the two Signiors, Signior Put-to-it-to, and the now well-denominated Signior Redirino.

HARRY MARLOW and his man kept their words, and the caravan moved majestically out of the inn-yard at Burford, until it came to another inn-yard in the next town, where they bespoke a good supper, and sat down to it with uncommon glee; when Frank took care to drink the health of Sir Jacob, observing, that many people lose their object with their friends and relations merely for want of a *proper* mode of application.

HARRY MARLOW and Frank lived happily enough, until Time, that insatiate *money-eater*, with the assistance of the Jew, the *money-lender*, who had made a Jew bargain, had nearly swallowed up the full amount of the Knight's negative munificence. It was then that FRANK READY, whose head had lain so long fallow, enriched with the manure of Mammon, felt a new crop of ideas sprouting up, almost as soon as sown by Necessity. “We must go again,” cried Frank, “into Oxfordshire.” Frank communicated his plan; and this time our adventurers went down in a post-chaise very decently dressed. They watched the Knight's coming out of Marble Hall

to take his morning's ride. “How do ye do, Sir Jacob?” cried Frank, as he was about to mount his horse. Sir Jacob shrunk back like the sensitive plant, when Frank continued: “Well, Sir, Jacob, we are through your bounty become independent Gentlemen.”—“I am glad to hear it,” returned the Knight; “won't you walk in, Gentlemen.”—“We are commenced authors,” continued Frank, as he entered the hall.—“Bless me! authors?”—“Yes. Look at this.”—“A pamphlet! a pamphlet! Yes, it will do; signature COLLOSSUS.”—“COLLOSSUS! All against Ministers; it'll do!”—“Do! yes, it will do a deal of mischief, I'm afraid. 'Sdeath! who put this into your heads?”—“Necessity is the mother of invention, Sir Jacob.”—“Don't you know, Sir, that our family were always the friends of the Ministers? How do you suppose I came to be Sir Jacob?”—“Indeed, Sir Jacob, I don't know,” answered Frank; “that is nothing to us; we are independent authors; and Mr. Marlow is reckoned very clever at press-work. The fact is, that we should be ashamed to trouble your munificence for any more supplies, and we write for money. Now a man may live upon a libel some time. Your political party pity is the best in the world; somebody is always your friend, because you are somebody's professed enemy; a man is always useful to mischief, and need never be out of employ. Why, what do you suppose, now, we shall make by that pamphlet, Sir Jacob?”—“How can I tell?”—“Why, two hundred pounds, Sir Jacob; and we mean to write 'one twice a year.’”

“But, Mr. Marlow, won't they find out the author?”—“Yes, Sir,” replied Frank, “if they prosecute; but we don't mind that; for three hundred he shall put his name and arms in the title-page.”—“Zounds and death!” hallooed the Knight, raving mad; “get out of my house, you arrant swindlers,” pushing them down the steps: “you shall never get another sixpence from me!” Poor MARLOW began now to think that they had carried the jest too far; but Frank, whose motto was perseverance, no sooner got to town, than he explained himself to an experimental bookseller, and in the course of a week the pamphlet was advertised in all the prints, a new pamphlet, entitled “The ———, by Henry Marlow,

low, Esquire, late of Burford, Oxfordshire, with the Family Motto." In less than another week Frank had a remittance by the post (for he had left their card,) of two hundred pounds, by a Bank post bill.

The pamphlet, not three words of which had been written, was easily suppressed, and matters went on swimmingly for eight or nine months, when Frank once more advertised his design to MARLOW of their paying the Knight another and more effectual visit. Harry, who had no respect for Sir Jacob, easily complied, and their arrival was again announced at Marble Hall, where an interview took place. Frank opened the business as follows: "It is a great pity, Sir Jacob, that you have ever forced us plants of genius so forward as you have done, by denying your cousin Marlow any support. I am afraid that we shall never be idle."—"What now? What now?"—"Nay, do not be angry; we have been trying to put an end at once to the necessity of any further claims upon your generosity. We have invented a new tax."—"A new tax! that's clever."—"Yes. I hope we shall cease to be an incumbrance. As you are a capital grazier, Sir Jacob, you will understand what it is. We are sure the Minister will approve it, as Mr. Marlow is reckoned a great financier by the Critical Reviews.

It is a tax of five shillings upon every head of cattle, black, Scotch, Welch, and Alderney, fed for the London markets."—"Sdeath! Why it will take eight hundred a-year out of my pocket! What the plague could put such an infernal tax as that into your heads?"—"Tis all ready cut and dried, Sir Jacob, and proves Mr. Marlow to be a man of genius."—"And pray, Wiseacres, what is it now that might keep your *genius* still?"—"Why, Sir Jacob, you might cramp it very much with three, smother it with five, and kill it outright with six hundred a year."—"Well!" answered Sir Jacob, "I have been considering for some months Mr. Marlow's case; and as he is certainly my relation, I think some notice should be taken of him, and that he should be provided for: I will therefore settle an annuity of four hundred a-year upon him as long as his *genius* lies still; but if a spark of it breaks out, the annuity must from that moment cease."

HARRY MARLOW accepted very readily the proposition of Sir Jacob, and Frank was perfectly contented with the fourth part for his share; nor did either of them display a bright thought afterwards; on the contrary, both were as decent and as dull as could be expected.

G. B.

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THE  
LONDON REVIEW,  
AND  
LITERARY JOURNAL,  
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QUID SIT PULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

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*The Life and Pontificate of Leo the Tenth.*  
By William Roscoe. Four Volumes, 4to.

IT is, perhaps, at this period, *too late* to observe upon, much more to censure, a species of literature which, by

blending the colours of general history with those of individual biography, has produced many very estimable works; and although the last, certainly not the least estimable, this which we are contemplating.

But



But notwithstanding the manner of the *master* induces us in this, as it has in some other instances of exalted merit, to waive any objection to the mode in which he has chosen to convey to us both amusement and instruction, our duty as critics will not suffer us to give to it unequivocal approbation, left authors of inferior talents, attempting to thrice the mazes of labyrinths like these which he has so successfully developed, should find their efforts entangled with difficulties inextricable to themselves, and impenetrable to their readers.

The Life of Lorenzo de Medici is stated by Mr. R. to have been the precursor of this; the germe from which it has arisen, and the literary father of the present work, as its hero was the real father of its principal subject. But, in composing the history of the Life and Pontificate of Leo the Xth, (or, as it is more generally termed, the age of Leo the Xth; though we think, with many others, the ostentatious term *age* improperly applied to a period including no longer a space than eight years, eight months, and nineteen days,) the author has been obliged to take a much more extensive view, and to include within the limits of his plan not only the particular history of this celebrated Pontiff, but the general history of Europe, and of other quarters of the globe, and that, by the concurrence of events, became, in a greater or less degree, connected with him.

In taking an enlarged view of this subject, we must recur to this species of writing, in which the principal figure is placed historically, as the country where he existed is placed geographically, in the centre of a number of others, whose Monarchs, from their dispositions, religion, political views, prejudices, or passions, were induced either to assimilate with, or to oppose the power of the Pontiff; therefore we must at the same time consider the nature of the power with which Leo became endued when he ascended the Papal Throne.

It is not an improbable conjecture, that the terrific empire which the Roman arms established remained fixed in the minds of the descendants of those whom they had subjugated for a long series of ages after those arms had ceased to be formidable; and that, although too impotent for conquest,

the nations of Europe paid a willing obedience to *their arts*. Hence from the time of Constantine, although the power of Rome, with respect to extension of territory, had declined, the genius of the land had, like an eagle in quest of prey, flown to a much surer source of domination, and consequently of revenue, and sought, by the interference of its wings, to obscure those rays of brilliancy which otherwise must, even in those early ages, have enlightened the human intellect. The military Empire of Rome had fallen, but a religious Empire, a hundred times more potent, had arisen, which flourished to an extent almost unbounded; but which, after exercising a tyranny the most universal of any ever before established; after having, by the means of those powerful engines *hope and fear*, given laws to, and drawn into its vortex the wealth of, the surrounding nations, was, at the period of the pontificate of Leo the Xth, a little on the wane, from a variety of causes, producing those most important consequences which are detailed in this history.

These (although the author has not in terms so retrospectively considered the rise of the *spiritual* authority of the Popes as we have thought it necessary to do,) are the reasons that render the age of Leo the Xth a period of peculiar interest, as they seem to place this Pontiff like the sun in the centre of the system, and cause his irradiations to extend to every subject. Religion, politics, learning, and the arts, seem, in this work, to flourish under his fostering influence; which in a small space, it is stated, (though we do not entirely agree to the proposition,) engendered the most considerable extension of the human mind that ever occurred in the history of mankind.

“For almost three centuries” (says the author, at the beginning of his Preface,) “the curiosity of mankind has been directed towards the age of Leo the Xth. The history of that period has not, however, yet been attempted in a manner in any degree equal to the grandeur and variety of the subject. Nor is this difficult to be accounted for. Attractive as such an undertaking may at first appear, it will be found, on a nearer inspection, to be surrounded by many difficulties. The magnitude of such a task, the

trouble of collecting the materials necessary to its proper execution, the long devotion of time and of labour which it must unavoidably require, and, above all, the apprehensions of not fulfilling the high expectations which have been formed of it, are some of those circumstances which have perhaps prevented the accomplishment of a work which has perhaps often been suggested, sometimes closely contemplated, but hitherto cautiously declined."

Aware, therefore, of the difficulty of the task which he has undertaken, the author proceeds to make some remarks that we have already anticipated, and others that he hopes may serve as an apology for having entered so much at large into the history of many transactions, which, though they were not influenced in any great degree by the personal interference of Leo the Xth, greatly affected the fortunes of his early years. This, it will be observed, alludes to all the events which contribute to form the first volume. He adverts to the irruption of Charles the VIIIth into Italy; to the siege of Pisa, "as long and as eventful as the celebrated siege of Troy;" to the Pontificate of Alexander the VIth, and the transactions of his son Caesar Borgia, &c. All these are distinguishing features in the early part of the work, of which he concludes this sketch with the character of Leo the Xth, which, as he observes, will be more amply developed hereafter.

Passing over the account of the sources from which the author derived his materials as unimportant, at least till we come to examine the work itself, wherein, being interwoven, they must necessarily become, with the whole texture, objects of criticism; we must observe, that in our opinion he has little occasion to apologize for his frequent introduction of quotations and passages from the poets of the times. Had his work been strictly historical, or purely biographical, this remark, upon what he fears will be considered as a "radical defect," might have had some weight. In the former species of writing we should have looked for those grand compositions which characterize the pictures of Raffaele; a species that embraces the utmost efforts of the art, and in which every figure is so strongly impressed with general character, that we lose all idea of the minuter parts in our admiration of a sublime and

elevated whole. In the latter, which exhibits a single portrait, we only expect to see it surrounded by those objects with which it was intimately connected. Here to crowd the canvass with a variety of figures in the *back ground*, books, scrolls, buildings, &c., would diminish the effect of the principal object, and give to the piece all the *flutter* of the *French School*; but in a work which professes to represent the AGE, and in which the person whose name it bears is only one of a great number, we think every subject that concurred to form the manners, to affect the morals, or to operate upon the religion and politics of the times, may be correctly referred to and inserted.

The minutia of quotation, as it tends to elucidate, in this respect becomes highly necessary; and as it brings to our view objects and circumstances which are only to be drawn together by the means of immense labour, both curious and entertaining.

It is a habit concomitant to genius to feel, or to fear, that its efforts, however elaborate, have fallen short of its original design. This habit, we are sorry to observe, operates upon the mind of Mr. R. In a work of this nature inaccuracies must necessarily occur. Against these it is as impossible for ingenuity to guard as it is for even labour to avoid them. When we reflect on the different representations of the same subjects and characters that are now extant, shall we wonder that the real foundation of facts which operated three centuries ago should frequently elude the vigilance of the historian? That our author has fairly stated the result of his laborious inquiries no one can doubt: but if such a sceptic could be found, to convince him, he has scrupulously quoted his authorities. Therefore taking these positions to be established as firmly as things of this nature can be established, we proceed to give such an account of this work as our contracted limits, and still more contracted abilities, will admit.

"Giovanni di Medici, afterwards Supreme Pontiff by the name of Leo the Xth, was the second son of Lorenzo de Medici, called the Magnificent, by his wife Clarice, the daughter of Giacompo Orsino. He was born at Florence, the eleventh day of December, 1475."



This year, which happened to be a period of peace in Italy, the pontifical Chair was filled by Sixtus the IVth. Here the author enumerates the different Sovereigns at the same time. "The ardour of Crusades was past;" therefore "The potentates of Europe had beheld with the utmost indifference the destruction of the Eastern Empire, and the abridgment of the Christian territory by a race of barbarians who were most probably only prevented by their own dissensions from establishing themselves in Italy, and desolating the kingdoms of the West."

After inquiring into some of the advantages arising from the union of the spiritual and temporal authority as exhibited in the administration of the Papal government; and adverting to those virtues which have sometimes distinguished the person who filled the Sacred Throne, among which we discern humility, chastity, temperance, vigilance, and learning; and enumerating those Popes in whom one or all of the requisites have been conspicuous, our author proceeds to state the causes that induced the father of Giovanni di Medici to destine his son to the Church; a nomination to the highest honours of which had in the fifteenth century become equally an object of the ambition of the Princes of the European nations, and of the most illustrious Citizens of the Italian Republics.

In consequence of this desire to grasp at the temporal power annexed to the spiritual situation of the Holy See, we find, as the first step toward the Chair, that Giovanni at the early age of seven years received the tonsura, and was declared *capable* of ecclesiastical preferment. He was therefore soon after appointed, by Louis the XIth, King of France, Abbot of Fontedolee and Passignano. Upon this singular instance of ecclesiastical promotion, which certainly places the system from which it emanated in a more despicable and reprehensible light than many others, though of far greater importance, the author observes, that

"It would not be difficult to declaim against the corruptions of the Roman See, and the absurdity of conferring ecclesiastical preferments on a child; but in the estimation of an impartial observer, it is a matter of little moment whether such preferment be bestowed upon an infant who

is unable, or an adult who is unwilling, to perform the duties of his office, and who in fact, at the time of his appointment, neither intends, nor is expected, ever to bestow upon them any share of his attention."

Surely, although this period may *glitter*, the logic contained in it is fallacious. Either the sacerdotal office is of the utmost importance to the morals, and consequently to the eternal happiness of mankind, or it is not! If it is in these respects of the utmost importance, it does seem to us a most singular concession of this question to suppose it to be a matter of indifference in the Church of Rome, (for to that only the passage applies,) whether its sacred functions are placed in the hands of a child, or of a man inattentive to the duties of his holy office; as if there was no medium betwixt these two extremes; as if investiture and ability should not be concomitant!

This would be a most dangerous doctrine if it could be generally applied; but we are happy to find that the author, in adverting to the virtues of the Popes whom he has enumerated, and in detailing the life of the Infant who was thus carried almost from his cradle, and placed in a highly responsible situation in the Church, has confuted his own position.

Had infancy or indolence prevailed to any great degree, and the introduction of either into the system been considered as a matter of little moment, the pontifical Chair would have ceased to have been an object of ambition for centuries before the birth of Giovanni di Medici.

At the age of thirteen, in consequence of the abject supplications of his father, we find this *reverend Abbot* elevated to the dignity of a Cardinal. The exultations of Lorenzo upon this occasion seem as extravagant as had been his preceding humiliation; and both, in our opinion, appear to be the emanations of a *little mind*. "I send you herewith" (says he, in a letter to his Envoy,) "the measure of his" (the new Cardinal's) "height; but in my eyes he appears to have grown and changed since yesterday."

Upon the letter from Politiano, tutor to the young Cardinal, addressed to the "Vicar of God, and the Chief of the Human Race," in which the pupil is represented as "more learned, more

wife, more just, more every thing," Mr. R. makes some proper and appropriate remarks. It certainly does to us appear most terribly to libel the judgment of Louis the XIth, who thought him when a *child*, merely from reputation, fit to be an Archbishop.

The education of Messire Giovanni was unquestionably the best that could be procured; and although a Cardinal enlisting himself under the banners of Plato, and better acquainted with the writings of the Poets and the doctrines of the ancient Philosophers than with the dogmas of the Christian faith, was a phenomenon rather new in the Romish Church, the author most ingeniously deduces from this the probability of effects which in their event shook the establishment to its foundation.

At length the long-expected day\* arrived which was to confirm to Giovanni di Medici his high dignity, and to seat him among the Princes of the Christian Church. We find an account of his investiture recorded by his father; and further learn, that "the young Cardinal having received a portion of the Apostolic powers, immediately tried their efficacy by bestowing an *indulgence* on all those who had attended at the ceremony, and on all those who should on this day visit the altar of Fiesole."

After a variety of ceremonies, and the greatest marks of attention and respect to him in the course of his journey, we see him at Rome introduced into the presence of the Pope, who received him in full Consistory, and gave him the holy kiss.

Leaving the young Cardinal to pursue the numerous avocations which crowded upon him on his arrival at Rome, the author proceeds to give us an account of the members of the Sacred College when he took his seat in it. This is most ably performed. The characters of the several Cardinals that were most eminent are delineated with such accuracy and spirit, and contrasted with such judgment, as render this part of the work a model for this species of literature. They are at the same time so entertaining, that, while we lament our contracted limits, which will not allow us to quote the whole, we confess that we have not temerity sufficient to induce us to abridge any.

Having in the preceding Chapter accurately followed the first steps of Giovanni di Medici in the path of greatness, the author dedicates the second of this elegant work to a review of the state of literature in the year 1492; and in order to avail himself of all the advantages of contrast, of which we shall in the subsequent volumes see the use, begins thus:—

"Although many causes concurred to render *the City*, as Rome was emphatically called, the chief place in Italy, yet it was not, at this time, distinguished by the number or proficiency of those scholars whom it produced or patronised. An attempt had been made in the pontificate of Paul the II<sup>d</sup> to establish an academy or society for the research of antiquities; but the jealousy of that haughty and ignorant Priest had defeated its object, and consigned the wretched scholars to the dungeon or the rack."

This Pontiff, who had condemned Bartolommeo Platina\* for holding the opinions of Plato, though he did not himself understand a word of his writings, and who made no distinction betwixt learning and heresy, had unquestionably, during his reign, repressed the energy of literature, and damped the fire of genius; but it cannot be supposed, that in so short a space as six years he could, by discouragement, have done much toward the eradication of learning in a country which, from a variety of causes, of which religion was the chief, had been for a long series of ages considered as the centre of the scientific system; the literary sun, whose influence warmed, cheered, and animated the European world. In fact, at a very short period after, it appears that a sufficient number of men of genius and talents flourished to have impressed the character of refinement upon any age and country. Those that then existed in the city the author has enumerated, beginning with Pomponius Lætus, who fortunately survived the barbarity of Paul, and found a pleasant asylum in the laurel groves, which he owed to the testamentary kindness of his fellow-sufferer, Platina.

This Chapter will be found exceedingly interesting to the curious in Italian literature; the characters and

\* 9th March, 1492.

\* Author of the *Lives of the Popes*. anecdote



anecdotes of *Callimachus Experiens*, *Paolo Cortese*, and *Serafino d'Aquila*, (who it appears, like *Querno*, was one of the most celebrated *Improvvisatori* of his time,) are most ably detailed; though if there were no more men of learning resident in Rome at this time, it certainly justifies one part of his assertion, namely, that the pontifical city was not distinguished for the number of its scholars, however it might have been by the brilliancy of their talents.

Leaving the Capital in the possession of these few men of genius at the time that the Cardinal de Medici, then seventeen years of age, came to reside therein, Mr. R. proceeds to consider the state of literature in other parts of Italy, of which he gives a much more favourable account.

"At Naples an illustrious band of scholars had, under better auspices, instituted an academy, of which the celebrated Pontano, whose literary character follows, was the chief director.

This is succeeded by that of Sanazaro, who was equally distinguished by the elegance of his Latin and Italian compositions. The *Arcadia* and his other writings, in his own language, are most ably commented on.

We must here quote a passage respecting the former, not only because it brings strongly to our minds the character of another work of the same title\*, but also for the happy originality of thought and expression by which this species of writing is designated.

"The latest historian of Italian literature acknowledges, that after the lapse of three centuries the *Arcadia* is justly esteemed as one of the most elegant compositions in the Italian language †. It must, however, be confessed, that this piece is not now read without some effort against that involuntary languor which works of great length and little interest never fail to occasion. This may perhaps be attributed to the alternate recurrence of prose and verse; a species of composition which has never succeeded in any age or in any country, and which even the genius of la Fontaine could not raise into celebrity; to the use of poetical prose, that hermaphrodite of literature, equally deprived

of masculine vigour and of feminine grace."

Notices of the works of the poet Cariteo, and of other members of the Neapolitan Academy, follow. Of these we have, as the author observes, a numerous catalogue, "of which there is scarcely an individual who has not by the labours of his sword or his pen entitled himself to the notice of the biographer and the approbation of posterity."

Next to the cities of Naples and Florence, perhaps no place in Italy had fairer pretensions to literary eminence than Ferrara. Under the magnificent and munificent patronage of the family of Este, letters rose to a height, and displayed a splendor, that not only distinguished the district, but extended their celebrity over the whole country.

"Not to dwell" (says Mr. R.) "on the merits of Ottavio Cleofulo, Luca Riva, Lodovico Bigi, Tribacò Modonefè, Lodovico Carro, and others, who cultivated Latin poetry with various success, the works of the two Strozzi, Teto Vespasiano the father and Ercolo the son, are alone sufficient to place Ferrara high in literary rank among the cities of Italy."

The attention paid by the family of Este to the promotion of literature was emulated by that of Gonzaghi, Marquisses of Mantua; and even the arts were attracted into the rugged region of Urbino by the munificence of its Dukes.

With respect also to the cultivation of literature and the arts, the Court of Milan was eminently distinguished. By the liberality of Lodovico Sforza, several of the most eminent scholars and artists of the time were induced to fix their residence there. Among the latter of these was the celebrated Lionardi de Vinci, who deservedly holds the most conspicuous place.

Of this very extraordinary man, and of his works, a most admirable drawn character follows. In this Mr. R. not only displays his talents as a writer, but his knowledge of the operation of the passions, and his graphic judgment.

The Court of Milan, it appears, at this period abounded with eminent scholars. These our author has recorded, and remarked upon, with his usual acumen and accuracy.

The City of Bologna next attracts his

\* Pembroke's *Arcadia*.

† Tirab. VII, par. 3, p. 74.

his attention; and the characters of *Codreus Urceus* and *Petrus Criticus*, his literary exertions.

This general view of the state of literature in Italy in the year 1492 is elegantly concluded "with some account of a person whose incalculable services in the cause of sound learning obtrude themselves upon us at every step."

This refers to the life of that eminent scholar and printer, Aldo Manuzio; a notice of whose literary and typographical labours very properly closes this Chapter, which we must again observe will be read with great pleasure for the vast variety of information and science that it contains. Upon these subjects, glancing from the text to the notes, we could have said much more; yet looking back to what we have already written, and fearful of exceeding our limits, we may perhaps, with our readers, be induced to wish that we had said less.

The third Chapter, which is occupied with the transactions of that busy period from 1492 to 1494, opens with the return of the Cardinal de Medici to Florence, in the character of Legate of the patrimony of St. Peter, upon the death of his father, which happened the 8th of April 1492, when he had scarcely gone through the ceremonies of his admission into the Conclavitory. The demise of Lorenzo was soon followed by that of Innocent the 8th, and the election of Alexander the 6th; which it appears was obtained by the most scandalous instances of bribery and corruption in the *Sacred College*: of twenty Cardinals that entered the Conclave, we are informed that there were only five who did not *sell* their votes!

This elevation of Roderigo Borgia, in whose character a sound understanding and other mental and corporal qualifications were counterbalanced by a total disregard to religion and vices the most flagitious, seems to have been the signal for the revival of those jealousies, intrigues, and disputes, which had before harassed Italy, and which threatened to involve the family of Medici in their consequences.

The transactions that occurred are clearly and elegantly detailed; and we view in the contents of those petty States, and their different connexions and interests, an epitome of those that upon a more general scale have

frequently harassed and degraded Europe.

This part of the work (which contains a recital of contentions which, whatsoever sensations they might excite at the time, as no events of great importance arose from them, have long since been consigned to oblivion,) will be read with less avidity by those who are anxious to follow the hero of the story in his ascent to the papal throne; yet they seem to us necessary links in the historical chain, as they show in what a turbulent period he was called upon to act, and how, like Jupiter, he quelled the storm which had with such violence agitated the country.

In the course of these commotions, the French Monarch Charles the VIIIth, invited by Lodovico Sforza, crossed the Alps, and marched towards Florence. The people became exasperated with the conduct of Piero de Medici, who, with his brother the Cardinal and Giuliano, were expelled the city. The populace plundered the palace of the Medici, and the houses of several of the chief Officers of State who were supposed to be favourable to them, as also the residence of the Cardinal in the district of St. Antonio.

It may be remarked, that in popular tumults the works of the learned and the vestiges of the arts are generally the first objects upon which the insurgents wreak their vengeance. Many reasons might be assigned for this; but the most natural is, that from these the superior classes of society derive their most obvious distinction.

"In this tumult the destruction of the garden of St. Marco, established by the liberality of Lorenzo the Magnificent, as an academy for the promotion of sculpture, the repository of the finest remains of antiquity, and the school of Michael Angelo," excites the regret of the author.

A short time after this, Charles the VIIIth entered Florence in a peaceable and public manner, on horseback, under a rich canopy, and attended by his Nobles and men at arms.

The retreat of the French from Florence, in consequence of a treaty which, owing to the spirited conduct of Piero Capponi, was effected with less difficulty than might have been expected, and of which one of the principal articles was, that the King should add to his title that of *Protector and Restorer of the Liberties of Florence*, gave to this Monarch



Monarch an opportunity to extend his arms to the territories of the Church. This *daring* measure seems to have produced the greatest sensation on the mind of an unknown individual, who in a poem exhorted the States of Italy to oppose the progress of the French.

"From this era," saith the author, "they began to consider with more attention the consequences of this expedition, and to adopt precautions for securing themselves from its effects. If this spirit was elicited by the work alluded to, it is to be lamented that the name of its author is lost, as we think it is a singular instance in which the efforts of the Muse have been able to stop the progress of armies, and we fear that it is also *inimitable*."

The fourth Chapter, which includes the years 1494 and 1495, is a continuation of the incursions of the French, whose Monarch Charles the VIIIth, in spite of the poem, made his entry into Rome, where he signed a treaty with the Pope.

The transactions recorded in these two last Chapters remind us strongly of some that have lately happened in the same country. The views in both expeditions were the same; they were pursued by the same means, attended with the same enormities, and followed, except in *one instance*, (to which the author rather more than alludes,) by the same disasters; only that the latter seems to us to have been more destructive to the liberties, as the former, Mr. R. states, was to the *health* of the people.

We have now arrived at the fifth Chapter of this work, which comprises a space of three years, (from 1496 to 1499,) without having made any great progress in the life of its principal character; to which (allowing the author that excursive latitude which, as we have before observed, this species of writing seems to demand,) we do not object; though we fear that the interruption which an infinite variety of events, however ably detailed, occasions, will not be relished by those ardent readers who pant to pursue the young Cardinal through the brilliant course which he had so auspiciously begun. The interest, therefore, that he has already created in the transient gleams that they have caught of him, will probably cause those Chapters in which he does not appear, or those in which he is instantly evanescent, to be

passed over in a more cursory manner than, from the historical importance of their contents and for their elegant diction, they really deserve. We also must endeavour to compress the matter as much as possible; yet we conceive, in order to give a picture of the times in which Giovanni di Medici existed, and of the work in which he is *embodied*, it is necessary, though at a humble distance, to follow our author, and according to his plan attempt to bring every event which we judge important to bear upon the principal object.

This Chapter commences with the death of Alfonso King of Naples, who had abdicated his crown in favour of his son Ferdinand, and retired to Mazarra: an abdication and retirement which, as they were from the character of the Monarch unexpected, excited the highest indignation among his subjects. His death, which happened at Medina, (19th November, 1495,) was soon followed by the marriage of his son Ferdinand. "In selecting a bride he found no great difficulty, having chosen for this purpose *his aunt Joanna*, the half-sister of his father, then *only fourteen years of age*."

Loose as the morals, and unsettled as the principles of the people were, "this marriage gave great scandal to the Christian world; but the *dispensation* of the Pope soon removed all difficulties."

Upon the horror of this religious toleration of incest Mr. R. does not make any remark; though we think, as the death of Ferdinand so soon followed, he had a very fair opportunity.

"While the Italian States were engaged in contests respecting Pisa, a new competitor appeared upon the theatre of Italy, in the person of Maximilian, the Emperor elect."

This circumstance, although the leader was obliged to retreat precipitately, unquestionably increased the confusion of the country, and induced the brothers of the Medici to attempt to regain the possession of their native city Florence, which had had its full share in the disasters of the times. This expedition ended in the disgrace and death of Virginio, who had abandoned the enterprize, and joined the French on the borders of Naples, and the recession of the Cardinal de Medici and his brother Giuliano.

The affliction of Lodovico Sforza for the loss of his wife, who died in childhood, and whose memory is *embalmed* by the Italian poets, is succeeded by the appearance of Alexander the VIth, not in the character of a Pontiff, but in one more congenial to his nature, that of a tyrant endeavouring to subjugate the Roman Nobility and to aggrandize his family; measures which he pursued with unremitting ardour during the remainder of his life. His exultation upon the recovery of the city of Ostia was, however, checked by the death of his eldest son, the Duke of Gandia, who having passed the evening at a splendid entertainment given by his mother, was on his return assassinated, and his body thrown into the Tyber.

This assassination has been generally attributed to that monster Cæsar Borgia; and from the character of the person, and the general concurrence of the Italian historians, been unequivocally placed to his account. But this opinion Mr. R. very ably contests, and, on the authority of Burchard, (which he says is, in truth, the only authentic information that remains,) exceedingly shakes. Whomsoever reads this account will be struck with horror at contemplating the police of a metropolis wherein Georgio, a fisherman, upon being asked, "Why he had not revealed the transaction of throwing a dead body into the Tyber to the Governor of the City?" answered, "That he had seen in his time a *hundred* dead bodies thrown into the river at the same place without any inquiry being made respecting them!"

The second attempt of the Medici to enter Florence was, it appears, attended with no greater success than the first. The inhabitants of this city preparing for a decisive contest with those of the city of Pisa, at that time besieged, formed an alliance with Lodovico Sforza, whose disposition, characterized by instability, and perhaps impelled by timidity, lest the Venetians, by the acquisition of this city, should become formidable even to himself, engaged him to withdraw his troops in such a manner as should appear to be the most advantageous to his new allies.

The death of Charles the VIIIth, and the accession of Louis the XIIth, form a conspicuous part of this Chapter.

The Medici made a third attempt to regain possession of Florence; but meeting with a still more powerful resistance, they, in a manner which we think extremely dishonourable to themselves, secretly abandoned their troops, and fled for safety to the town of Bibbiana\*.

The siege of Pisa is continued in this Chapter, which concludes with the decapitation of Vitelli, the Florentine General. This seems to have been a piece of wanton barbarity *perfectly Italian*.

(To be continued.)

*A Sketch of the present State of France, by an English Gentleman, who escaped from Paris in the Month of May last.*

The just objection to anonymous publications, more especially on historical and political subjects, is superseded in the present case, by a candid declaration of the author, that his publisher has liberty to communicate his name on any well founded application from persons of weight and authority; at the same time, prudential reasons are assigned for concealing it from the public at large, which his readers will find properly stated in his preface.

Concurring with him in opinion, that an authentic view of the situation of France must be interesting to the people of this country, at a moment when the anxious policy of Buonaparté, and the circumstance of the war, render it very difficult to obtain any correct account of the internal condition of our neighbours on the continent; we will add, that his information at this time is the more important, as it differs materially in many essential points from the statements given by other writers of the existing government of France under its new Emperor.

Instead of that restoration of order and tranquillity, of that security of personal liberty and property, of that flourishing state of science and the

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\* It is curious enough to observe, that amidst all the distresses of himself and family, the anguish of Piero de Medici burst forth in a *sonnet*, which the author quotes from the original in the Laurentian library. The ideas in this production are trite, and do not induce us to consider him in a much more elevated point of view as a poet than as a warrior.



arts, and of that general national internal prosperity, which some authors have displayed in the most favourable light, we have here a melancholy reverse, sufficient to excite the generous compassion of our fellow-subjects for a people who are the enemies of our happy country only by compulsion, the general, the popular opinion being adverse to the present war; but "it is the misfortune of France at this moment to have no character *as a nation*, and to have become in the hands of a Despot the mere materials of his power, and the instrument of his ambition." In the course of the narrative, we think this is fully demonstrated by a number of facts, which the author asserts his late situation, as a prisoner of war or hostage at Paris, brought to his knowledge; and if every part of his statement is equally faithful, authentic, and impartial, we hope its circulation will be extended throughout the British Empire.

The first subject discussed is the existing government of France, which our author observes "has no tenure of permanency but in the abject submission of the people. A mock organization of servile bodies is not a constitution. Conservative Senates, Legislatures, and Tribunates, in the hands of Buonaparté, are nothing more than instruments of oppression and cupidity. They are squadrons of mutes; and little now remains to distinguish them from the other lictors, except the readiness of their preparations to consign all tongues, nations, and people, to interminable bondage. When we hear of the acts of the Senate, terms only are converted; for they are not the acts of the body so called, but in every sense the acts of their master. The Legislative Body is in effect, and its President in fact, are of his nomination; and the Tribunalate is not a grain more respectable than any of the shops in London for the accommodation of servants wanting places."

In accounting for the causes of the successful usurpation of Buonaparté, much of his ascendancy over the light French mind is ascribed to the brilliancy of his exploits and conquests as a General. His understanding was known, his heart unknown, when he first mounted the heights of power. Dazzled by the splendor of his pretensions, and fatigued by successive

revolutions, France acquiesced without a murmur in his original violation. His character and conduct follow next in order, and they are thus ably delineated:

"Men of superior genius have in other times besides the present appeared in the world: but the union of genius with restless and unwearied perseverance is a combination very seldom indeed witnessed among the instances of extraordinary ability. Buonaparté is one of these rare examples. He is a man of uncommon and dangerous diligence. He awes and confounds a numerous people by his vigilance and his incessant projects. His sagacity, perpetually exerted, furnishes him with expedients to compass his ends by means of the very authorities legitimately established around him. He effected the imperial revolution by the instrumentality of the republican Magistrates. The leading Members of the Senate, the Legislative Body, and the Tribunalate, who have been induced, from fear and hope, to propose and push on his appointment to the imperial dignity, were chosen by him from amongst the most zealous of the earliest revolutionists and advocates of the rights of man. These persons had remained in the enjoyment of an appearance of power and influence; and with that intuitive foresight peculiar to him, of the sanction it would lend to his usurpation, in order finally to dishonour the last remaining representatives of the *Condorcets*, the *Rolands*, and the *Brissots*, he borrowed their title to institute his own power.

"As to the practical administration of his government, it is most intolerant and vicious. No responsibility exists throughout all the innumerable offices and administrations of the government, which meddles with every thing. Its various Officers fear nothing, and have nothing to fear, but displeasing the Tyrant of the nation: they have no other rule for their actions than his pleasure—the manners of the people in place, it cannot be called in power, have an air of the basest servility. The Generals say, on all difficult points, as a final answer and reason, "Buonaparté will have it so." The Judges, "Such we believe to be the intentions of the Emperor, and our Court will not compromise itself." The Ministers, "Buonaparté intends such or such

such a measure; it must be done." But any point may be carried with them, by the help of a proportionate *bribe*. Difficulties will vanish before a suitable sum of money, provided they are not required to do any thing which may interfere with the Emperor's favourites, or which can expose them to his displeasure, unless it be something that they can *effect*, and at the same time *conceal*. The eagerness with which they seek every opportunity of enriching themselves in this indirect way, and their behaviour on such occasions, manifest strong symptoms that they do not believe in the permanency of the power that appoints them—that they think their places very insecure, and desire, while they last, to make the most of them. Yet, to read the newspapers of Paris, and all the different publications of the day, one would imagine, that from the Emperor downwards, the business of the State, in all its departments, was conducted by the most immaculate and perfect of men.

"As for the Senate, the Legislative Body, and the Tribunal, they are only recollected from the sight of the buildings appropriated for their sittings; nobody takes the trouble to inquire what are their supposed different functions; and their sessions since the coronation have been taken up with trifles so ridiculous, that it is contemptible to read our author's account of them.

We proceed to the ARMY. And at the first view we are forcibly struck with the introductory observation.—"The armies of France, now become the soldiers of Buonaparté, and under the command of his enriched, titled, and decorated Generals, would not display in his imperial battles those prodigies of valour, nor fight as they did for liberty and their country, during the enthusiasm of the revolution." This is highly probable, as the private soldiers (and perhaps many of the Officers) are known to have been unfavourably disposed to the imperial usurpation. "About the time of his coronation the men *sneered in contempt* of his Majesty and the new Princes, under the windows of his palace."—Our author enlarges upon this subject, and from several circumstances concludes, that the army, from whom Buonaparté derived his glory, can strip him when it pleases of his mantle, and will do it, whenever the favourable opportunity shall occur.

"The present state of the Police of Paris is oppressive to a degree almost incredible; and a similar system extends to all the departments of France. The detail of its transactions is horrible. The number of spies is not easily known; new ones in vast numbers were taken into pay about the time of the coronation; they are of all prices, from thirty sols (fifteen pence) a day, to salaries equal to the keeping a carriage. They are called *Inspectors of the Police*, and act in divisions under Chiefs, who spy them, and who are again spied in their turn. This police thrusts its baneful influence into every concern of life.

"Since the *assassination* of the Duke d'Enghien, (the Parisians very properly stile it so,) a little poem on the death of that ill-fated Prince has been handed about in private; and ladies have been torn from their families, and shut up in prison, for having been heard to say that they had read it.

"At Paris, the periods of terror in the heat of the revolution, and the terror of the present day, are distinguished by the appellations of the *black* and the *white* Terror. The black presented scaffolds, blood, and death, every moment to the eyes of the people. The white terror is secret and malignant, armed with hidden racks, torture, and private execution."

The novelty and importance of the information under this section of the Police we recommend to the serious attention of such persons as have been deluded into a belief that the French in general are attached to their new Emperor. And as a proof that the white terror exists, the strongest presumptive evidence will be found in the section relating to the trial of Georges; and in other parts of this publication, that Pichegru was strangled in prison by Buonaparté's Mamelukes; and that Moreau was the grand victim he intended to sacrifice to his jealousy, if he had not been prevented by his Ministers declaring that he was himself a lost man if Moreau was condemned to die. See page 75.

THE LAW and its administration occupies another section, and the description will astonish the reader. "Trials by juries, introduced at the commencement of the republican revolution, are now totally abandoned; and the temporary *arrêts* of the Emperor, which he sometimes during a journey throws out



out of his carriage window, are implicitly obeyed; they are competent to supersede any of the crude laws in their numerous civil codes. An *arrêté* (a decree or mandate) of three lines is omnipotent, and no court in France dares to compromise itself by hesitation or opposition." The anecdotes and remarks under this head are very interesting. To the former descriptions of the public edifices of Paris and of the Theatres, by other writers, considerable addition is made in the two sections on those subjects. The sketch of the manners of the people is original, and throws a new light on their character. "The new-made dignitaries are haughty and reserved to those whom they think beneath them, and fawning on persons of rank of other nations:—a taste for magnificence and expense is encouraged by government: this is done to countenance the extravagancies of Buonaparté and his family. Much of the frivolity of the French metropolis, of which many striking instances are given, arises out of the laxity of public attention to the proceedings of its rulers.

NEWSPAPERS afford our author sufficient ground for severe censure. "To give to the paragraphs and ridiculously false statements relative to England, which appear in the daily papers in France, such a degree of authority as satisfies the greater part of the people of Paris, they are first inserted in a paper called the *Argus*, in the English language, conducted by one Clarke, a native of Bath or Bristol, from which they are translated, and published in the *Moniteur* (the French Government Gazette.)"

The description of the *Coronation* differs in many respects from the splendid and flattering accounts given of it in most of our public prints. Several occurrences during the procession, and in the evening, show that the hearts of the mass of the people had nothing to do with the excited mirth; and the music, dancing, and shows, even without an Emperor, and without a coronation, would have animated them as much, or perhaps more.

"THE POPE and RELIGION. The conduct of the people of Paris made it evident that they were sensible of the degrading situation to which he was reduced in being obliged to obey the invitation of the Corsican Tyrant, and fill a part in the ill-concerted pageant of

the *Coronation*. Their own religion and its Ministers have been vilified in the public estimation, by the reflection that the head of their Church has lent himself to be the tool of Buonaparté." In pursuing this subject, anecdotes are introduced in proof of the contempt and open mockery of his Holiness.

Of the *LEGION of HONOUR* we have only a very short, and we believe a very unsatisfactory account; if we may judge from the following passage:—"The decorations (consisting of ribands and stars) of the Legion of Honour are profusely dispersed through all ranks, characters, and conditions of the people. The military and the clergy, the *citizens* and the *soldiers*, the Judges, the official *Clerks*, and the Ministers, are alike ornamented with a red riband in the button-holes, from which the star is pendant, which they are enjoined never to omit wearing." Certainly this requires explanation; and we hope to see the article revised, corrected, and more fully discussed in another edition; for it has been generally believed, that the Legion of Honour and its decorations were confined to persons of high rank, more especially amongst the military; and we cannot conceive that they could have been offered to crowned heads, and accepted by one, (the King of Prussia,) if they had been given to, and worn by, soldiers, citizens, and clerks.

Upon the *Trade and Manufactures* in France, and particularly in Paris, we have an ample detail, well meriting the attention of our artists, tradesmen, and manufacturers, that by observing the contrast they may set a just value on the pre-eminent advantages they enjoy under our happy Constitution.

The next section we trust will attract the notice, and call forth the benevolent exertions of our affluent and benevolent countrymen. It states, in pathetic language, the peculiar situation of the English now detained in France under the name of *hostages*. They were taken by surprise, by the unexampled measure of Buonaparté's *arrêté* (mandate) for their detention, which was put in force while many of them were travelling in different parts of France at a distance from the capital, and where they could not know of the departure of the British Ambassador; and some of them were actually on their journey to leave the country. Many of these unfortunate persons

persons are represented to be in extreme distress, and not a few are shut up in *military* prisons, by *military* authority, for having incurred debts, for the ordinary comforts of life, which they are unable to discharge. The author kindly solicits relief, by contributions, for the necessitous part of these hostages; and we hope his application will meet with success.

A summary account of the *General State of France*—A *Sketch of the Character and Views of Buonaparté*—and a *Section on the Invasion*—close this very interesting performance.

M.

*An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Royal Hospital and Royal Military Asylum, at Chelsea. To which is prefixed, An Account of King James's College, at Chelsea.* 12mo. 1805. pp. 115.

By this publication the noble institution which is the subject of it will no longer have to complain of neglect and inattention to its claims to public notice and examination, and consequently to a share of applause with other buildings of the like kind. The *vade mecum* before us appears to be compiled with care, and contains all that is necessary to be known concerning the ancient and present state of an institution which does so much honour to national beneficence and gratitude. The account of King James's College and its original members will gratify the antiquary; and the anecdotes of the persons connected with the building serve to dissipate the languor of mere description. Three plates also ornament the work, which we think deserves encouragement.

*SCENES OF LIFE. A Novel. In Three Volumes.* By T. Harrel, Esq. 12mo.

The incidents and characters of this novel are not new, but the grouping of them is judicious, and they will be perused with interest. But the author appears to have had higher views than mere amusement. "Novels and romances," says he, "have of late years been too frequently rendered the vehicles of revolutionary and infidel principles. Holcroft and Godwin, those redoubted speculatists in literature and philosophy, led the van, and bringing up the rear the morbid sensibility of Mrs. Smith has added many volumes to the library of sedition." To oppose writers like these with their own weapons is a task worthy of any one who is

attached to the constitution of his country, or sensible of the benefits he derives from it. Several of the "Scenes of Life" are devoted to that laudable purpose, and as such claim our approbation.

*The Roman History, from the Foundation of Rome to the Subversion of the Eastern Empire and the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, in the Year of our Saviour 1453, &c. In Seven Books.* By the Rev. John Adams, M.A. 12mo. 1805. pp. 372.

This compilation will be found a very useful one, either for the learner or the occasional inquirer into Roman history. It is formed on a new and more extensive plan than former works of the like kind, and includes the antiquities, manners, and customs, as well as the jurisprudence and military establishment of the Romans. In works of this sort, elegance of style must give way to precision and accuracy. Those for whom the book is intended will not find themselves disappointed in the perusal of it.

*The Young Rosciad: An admonitory Poem, well seasoned with attic salt, cum Notis variorum.* By Peter Pangloss, Esq., LL.D. and A.S.S. 4to. pp. 34.

The extraordinary success of Master Betty in London has been the cause of abundance of publications, both critical and admonitory. Few persons have interested the public so much, and few persons have been assailed with more admonitions, or soothed with more compliments. The poem before us is of the former kind, and the advice given in it will be found salutary if adopted. The attic salt mentioned in the title-page did not catch our attention in our perusal.

*The Domestic Medical Guide: In Two Parts. Third Edition.* By Richard Reece, M.D. 8vo. 1805. pp. 500.

Having already given our opinion of this work, (see Vol. XLIV, p. 52,) we shall only on the present occasion observe, that we find no reason to retract the favourable sentiments we heretofore expressed concerning it. Many improvements are here introduced, particularly the treatment of such cases of emergency which often prove fatal before medical assistance can be procured, as poisons, pins, &c. swallowed, strangulation, drowning, fits, burns, scalds, &c. To these are added the recent discoveries



discoveries in medicine; the treatment of chronic diseases by distilled waters, and the management of children. On the whole forming a work safe and efficacious, and likely to be of great use in cases of emergency.

*A Tour in America in 1798, 1799, and 1800: Exhibiting Sketches of Society and Manners, and a particular Account of the American System of Agriculture, with its recent Improvements.* By Richard Parkinson, late of Orange Hill, near Baltimore. Two Vols. 8vo.

Mr. Parkinson relates the numerous and grievous disappointments and dangers which he encountered in his endeavours to settle in America: and this he has done in the patriotic hope that he may prevent the ruin of many a family, who might, by exaggerated accounts of the cheapness and goodness of lands, &c. in America, be tempted to emigrate thither; which he calls "running headlong into misery, as himself and many others have done."

His narrative, independent of the agricultural information communicated in it, is extremely amusing and interesting; and cannot fail, we think, of convincing our countrymen of the folly and impolicy of forsaking a comfortable, though perhaps moderate, certainty, to pursue a splendid uncertainty.

*Memoirs of G. M. Talleyrand de Perigord, one of Buonaparte's Principal Secretaries of State, his Grand Chamberlain, and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Ex-Bishop of Autun, &c. &c.; containing the Particulars of his private and public Life, of his Intrigues in Boudoirs as well*

*as in Cabinets.* By the Author of the *Revolutionary Plutarch*. Two Volumes, 12mo. [With a Portrait.]

We have heard that this author was an Officer in the French Court under the old regime; which must certainly have given him great insight into the characters of those who, then holding rank either in Church or State, have, by apostacy and treason, purchased amnesty and rewards under the Republican and Imperial Government; but at the same time, perhaps, his loyal and laudable attachment to the cause of the dethroned family may render him not altogether so unprejudiced or impartial as a biographer and an historian ought to be. We do not say this with a wish to throw any general discredit on his statements; but as the vulgar say, "the devil himself may be painted blacker than he is;" so is Talleyrand here exhibited as such a monster of lust, treachery, cruelty, impiety, and hypocrisy, as sometimes to stagger our credulity. It must be acknowledged, that the author in most cases either quotes printed authorities, or speaks from his own personal knowledge; but with the character of some of his authorities we are unacquainted in this country.

We observe in this book many marks of haste; these we hope will be removed previous to any reprint of the work; which is well calculated to excite in the minds of Britons a detestation of the leading parties in the French government; and, by comparison, to make them more and more contented with their own happy constitution.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

THE Haymarket Theatre, with its new Proprietors, have been particularly unfortunate, so far as the season has hitherto gone. Two new pieces have been produced, neither of which has been successful.

Of new performers three are to be mentioned. Mr. WINSTON (one of the new Proprietors, from the Plymouth Theatre,) made his first appearance on the 18th of June, as *Caleb Quotem*, in *The Review*, and was well received. A Mr. LISTON, also from some provincial company, made his *débüt* the same evening as *John Lump*, and received considerable applause. On the 22d of

the same month, a Mrs. MARA, from the Liverpool Theatre, made her *entrée* in the character of *Emily*, in *The Poor Gentleman*. She is a genteel figure, seems to possess judgment, and promises to be a very useful acquisition to the Theatre.

JUNE 28. A new Comedy, called "THE PARTNERS," was presented for the first (and last) time; the principal characters being thus cast:—

Rayland	Mr. DECAMP.
Wilmot	Mr. ELLISTON.
Sir Curious Fondle	Mr. MATHEWS.
Hanno (a Black Servant)	Mr. DOWTON.

Agnes

Agnes	Mrs. GIBBS.
Lady Mildew	Mrs. HARLOWE.
Zephyrina	Mrs. MARA.
Rachel	Mrs. MATHEWS.
Henry (Child of } Wilmot)	Master HORREBOW.

Two partners in a mercantile house in London, Rayland and Wilmot, the former of a gay social character, the latter gloomy and reserved, are on the brink of bankruptcy. In order to retrieve their circumstances, Rayland pays his addresses to Lady Mildew, a rich woman of quality, of a busy, mischievous disposition, who has formed a plan for disturbing the domestic comfort of a neighbouring family; Lady Julia Fondle, whose reputation she undermines, is married to Sir Curious Fondle—a man considerably older than herself, of a good temper, but inclined (as his name indicates) to curiosity. Lady Julia receives a visit from her cousin Zephyrina, heiress to a large fortune by the death of her brother in the West Indies. Zephyrina, finding reasons to interest herself on Rayland's account, engages to withdraw him from Lady Mildew, and, in her turn, accepts his addresses. She then forms a scheme for the detection of Lady Mildew, and the reconciliation of Sir Curious and Lady Julia. Wilmot, the other partner, having secretly married Agnes, a young girl whom he thought inferior to himself in station, has never disclosed his marriage, nor owned his real name to his wife: and having used an unkind expression in conversation with her, she leaves the house where he had placed her, and secretes herself from him, accompanied by her child and a maid-servant. She is discovered, partly by accident, and partly by means of Hanno, a faithful black servant, who had formerly lived with her father in Barbadoes.—The action of the Drama leads to the exposure of Lady Mildew, the mutual reconciliation of Wilmot and Agnes, and the union of Rayland and Zephyrina.

To Mr. PRINCE HOARE, the author of *The Prize, My Grandmother, Lock and Key, No Song No Supper, &c.* the present Drama is ascribed; and we are sorry that we cannot speak favourably of it, as the production of a Gentleman of great modesty and worth, to whom the public is indebted for a large stock of amusement. The plot, however, is rather improbable, and not very skillfully developed; and the characters,

where they have any thing like originality about them, are *outré*. *Sir Curious Fondle* is a faint copy of *Sir Peter Teazle*; but, to give a shade of difference, he is represented with so short a memory, that on one occasion he *forgets his own name*. The sentiments were in general unexceptionable; but expressions now and then occurred that were considered as rather too coarse for comedy. Several scenes possessed sprightliness and humour; and on the whole we think the play was hardly dealt by. Some unfortunate expression or circumstance put a part of the audience out of humour in an early stage of the performance; right or wrong, disapprobation was frequently manifested afterwards; and when Mr. Elliston attempted to give out the piece for repetition, he could not obtain a hearing. After endeavouring a long while to stem the torrent, he said, "that without the public favour it was impossible for *The Partners* to thrive (a sort of double allusion to the new *Partners* in the Theatre, as well as to the piece); but the Managers never would press any thing on the Public which they did not approve."—The Play was immediately withdrawn by the Author.

JULY 18. A new Comedy, in three acts, called "THE VILLAGE; or, *The World's Epitome*," was presented for the first time, the characters as follow:—

Jack Mutable	Mr. ELLISTON.
Frank Delville	Mr. DE CAMP.
Paul Procefs	Mr. DOWTON.
George Grouse	Mr. PALMER.
Timothy Anvil	Mr. MATHEWS.
Anthony	Mr. LISTON.
Widow Eglintown	Mrs. MARA.
Widow Meadows	Mrs. HARLOWE.
Judith Procefs	Mrs. POWELL.
Rosa Meadows	Mrs. GIBBS.
Maria	Mrs. MATHEWS.

The Author's object is, to prove that a country village is a miniature of the town, with all its vices. In the execution of this plan, he employs Jack Mutable, a Bond-street lounge, who is disgusted with town, in consequence of the supposed infidelity of Maria, a young Lady with whom he is in love. He is accompanied by his friend Frank Delville; but their journey is interrupted by the breaking down of their carriage in the neighbourhood of a country village. Their adventures here constitute the incidents, and introduce all



all the other characters of which the piece is composed. In their search for accommodations, Jack Mutable makes love to every woman he meets; and being remarkably short-sighted, as well by nature as from affectation, he is betrayed into several ludicrous mistakes. The Widow Eglintown, he finds, is a flirt, ready to forsake her former admirer, George Grouse, a country squire. The Widow Meadows he finds an artful woman, who is willing to entertain the two strangers only with a view to get a husband for Rosa, her daughter, an awkward simpleton; and Miss Judith Procel is an ugly old Maid, whom her brother, an attorney, seeks to force him to marry. Mutable, thus disgusted with the litigation, coquetry, and selfishness of the village, is preparing to depart; when he meets his mistress, Maria, who had followed him from town, and discovers that there were no grounds for his jealousy.

This piece is said to be from the pen of Mr. CHERRY, of Drury-lane Theatre, Author of the popular Comedy of *The Soldier's Daughter*. Several characters are introduced, well suited to display that selfish and interested conduct so often found in the village, and to expose the mistaken notion of those who idly imagine the country to be the only seat of innocence, candour, and generosity.

Though there were many good strokes of humour, and some found sentiment, in the piece, it did not give satisfaction; and the actors were interrupted more than once by the cry of "Off! off!" but, upon an appeal to the candour of the House, by Mr. Elliston, the piece was suffered to go on to a close. When he appeared, to give it out for the ensuing night, the disapprobation became very general; but he was at last permitted to announce it for repetition.

On the next night, however, the disapprobation was equally strong; and the piece was finally withdrawn\*.

\* On approaching the audience to give out a play for the following evening, Mr. Elliston exhibited evident marks of discomposure, and as if he had forced his way. Some time elapsed before he could obtain a hearing. Being at length permitted to speak, he proceeded as follows, with much perturbation:—

The truth is, that there was neither incident

"I am so much agitated, on account of the treatment I have received behind the scenes\*, that I cannot now speak; but I will shortly address you."

Here a great uproar was raised; and a Gentleman exclaimed from one of the upper boxes, "Mr. Elliston, take care what you do!" The voice was then drowned by the cry of "*Hear him! hear him! Go on! go on!*" Mr. Elliston then advanced close to the front of the stage, and resuming his address, said—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have, ever since I had the honour of appearing before the Public, enjoyed such a share of its favour and patronage, that no consideration whatever shall deter me from speaking the truth—(*Very loud applause.*) I have a duty which I owe the audience, and a duty which I owe to the Proprietors who employ me—I have also a duty which I conceive due to an Author, the latter of which—my desire to serve him may have sometimes induced me to press, perhaps, beyond the bounds of decorum. The number of those who supported the present piece last night induced me to give it out for a second representation, although I SOLEMNLY DECLARE—(*Pressing his hand upon his heart*)—CONTRARY TO MY OPINION—(*Mixture of plaudits and disapprobation.*)—It must now clearly appear to EVERY UNPREJUDICED PERSON, that the sense of the House is decidedly AGAINST IT.—

\* The affair to which Mr. Elliston alluded was thus stated in the next day's *Oracle*:—"Mr. Elliston, it seems, notwithstanding his address to the Public, attributed, in a scolding and domineering manner, the failure of Cherry's piece to the bad acting of certain Performers. Mathews, feeling indignant on the occasion, assumed, that every one had played as well as Elliston, if not better. The he was then given, when Elliston was knocked down; and endeavouring to return the compliment to his antagonist, received a second knock-down blow from the same desperate hand. It was then urgently stated, that the Stage was waiting; when Elliston very properly preferred his duty to the Public, to the continuation of a Pugilistic Contest much against him, but which would have amused the boxing Amateurs."

(*Exits*)

incident nor interest enough in it for a

*(Bursts of applause, and some hisses.)*—I therefore, with your PERMISSION, beg to substitute "THE DRAMATIST" for it to-morrow night."—*(Very loud plaudits, with some few hisses.)*

On the 20th, the following letter was addressed by Mr. ELLISTON to the Editors of the different Newspapers:—

"Haymarket Theatre, Saturday,

"SIR, July 20.

"Some extraordinary misrepresentations having appeared with respect to an occurrence at this Theatre last night, in which I happened to be a party, I owe it in justice to myself to request that the facts may be correctly stated.

It is true that a momentary altercation did arise between Mr. Mathews and myself, immediately after the dropping of the curtain last night, which was attended with some warmth on both sides; but it is not true, as it has been asserted, that I was "knocked down twice," nor indeed that I was knocked down at all; nor is it true that I was placed in any situation humiliating to my feelings as a man, nor in the slightest degree, I trust, derogatory to my character as a gentleman. Without using any idle professions as to my own means of self-defence, I may be pardoned when I say, that those who know me best must be sensible that I am not likely to be seen in any such state of degradation.

"Neither is it true that this disagreement grew out of any assertion made by me that Mr. Mathews, or that any Gentleman of this Theatre, had done less than his duty in supporting the piece which had not met with the public approbation. What the circumstances were, it would be useless, and perhaps impertinent, in me to obtrude on the public attention. It is enough to say that Mr. Mathews and myself have every likelihood of being good friends; and that, were we not so, it would be difficult to find any man more ready than myself to subscribe to the professional excellence of Mr. Mathews, and to acknowledge the fidelity and zeal with which he at all times exerts his talents for the benefit of the Theatre, and for the amusement of the Public.

"It has been also alledged, that I was officious on this occasion in addressing the audience. Those who blame me for addressing the audience cannot be aware that, in so doing, I am only discharging

Comedy; though it contained good materials for an Afterpiece.

one of the duties I owe to the Theatre. It is obvious that, on many occasions, in point of respect, an audience must be addressed. That office in this Theatre happens just now to fall on me. In the present instance, I had to execute my duty under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and embarrassment. I stated hastily, but ingenuously, that an occurrence within the Theatre had put me under considerable agitation; and I felt anxious at once to convey to the audience that I had not withheld any feeble assistance which it had been possible for me to have lent to the Author; and, on the other hand, that I had not at all wished to be accessory to forcing the piece improperly on the Public. At such a moment, and under such circumstances, no liberal mind would expect minute exactness.

"I am sorry to have trespassed so long on your attention. It must be plain, however, that my welfare and happiness depend, in a great measure, on public estimation; and I hope it will not seem surprising that I should be anxious to show that I have not only aimed at obtaining public favour, but that I have struggled hard to deserve it.

"I am, respectfully, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"R. W. ELLISTON."

"21<sup>st</sup> July, 1805.

"Having been by-standers during the accidental difference which occurred between Mr. Elliston and Mr. Mathews, at the Haymarket Theatre, on Friday night last, we feel it incumbent on us to declare, that the statement of Mr. Elliston's having been knocked down on that occasion is totally void of foundation; and that no circumstances took place which were in any respect dishonourable to that Gentleman, or indeed to either party.

"It is also our duty to declare, that the Author of the Comedy of "The Village" is under considerable obligation to Mr. Elliston for the interest taken by him in the success of that piece: and that, without his exertions, we believe the Comedy would not have been brought fully before the Public.

ROBERT PALMER.

CHARLES TAYLOR.

JOHN PALMER.

W. T. P. HATTON.

F. G. WALDRON, Prompter."

POETRY.



## POETRY.

## SUMMER THOUGHTS IN THE COUNTRY.

Now the fields are all gay,  
 And perfum'd by the hay,  
 And the summer its beauties discloses,  
 In fruits and in flowers,  
 In gardens and bow'rs,  
 In daisies, in pinks, and in roses.

The warblers above,  
 Who inhabit the grove,  
 And with melody fill all the bushes,  
 Their voices attune  
 In the praises of *June*,  
 The linnets, the larks, and the thrushes.

Each spot is alive,  
 And Earth's children all thrive  
 By the nourishing food she diffuses:  
 Her bounties they share,  
 Without murmur'ing or care,  
 Man only her bounties abuses.

As fancy prevails,  
 O'er hills and thro' dales,  
 Full of rural contentment, I ramble,  
 And envy not those  
 Whom dull cities enclose,  
 Who for wealth like wild beasts of prey  
 Scramble.

The rustling of reeds,  
 And the neighing of steeds,  
 And the sturdy bull's bellow sonorous,  
 To my ear give delight,  
 While to puzzle the sight,  
 A thousand things spring up before us.

I enjoy ev'ry sound  
 Which is wafted around,  
 From the trees, from the field, and the  
 cottages;  
 And at close of the day  
 I with pleasure survey  
 The rough clown grinning over his pot-  
 tage.

The mower now blythe,  
 Cuts the corn with his scythe,  
 And the haymakers hope for employment;  
 And when their work's done,  
 They depart with the sun,  
 Men and maids to their evening enjoy-  
 ment.

The hills which arise  
 With their tops to the skies,  
 At a distance with grandeur appear;  
 And the vallies between  
 Serve to vary the scene,  
 And gay spots set off those that are drear.  
 VOL. XLVIII. JULY 1805.

Now the merry bells ring,  
 And the grasshoppers sing,  
 And sweet chirpings are heard in the  
 mead;

Now I see lovely *blooms*,  
 Now I smell sweet perfumes,  
 Which no civet can ever exceed.

When thro' hot fields I range,  
 Without any cool change,  
 And puff, and grow languid, and swelter,  
 What joy then to meet  
 An umbrageous retreat,  
 And from scorching noon find a thick  
 shelter!

The cattle that graze  
 By the river which strays  
 Thro' meadows with cowslips embellish'd,  
 The lapse of a rill,  
 And the clack of a mill,  
 Are by all friends to rural life relish'd,

Here the frolicksome fawns  
 Nimbly bound o'er the lawns,  
 And young kids gambol playful and airy;  
 There the cows their milk yield  
 To the nymphs of the field,  
 And give gallons to *swift finger'd Mary*.

The plummy, wing'd train,  
 Which in æther sustain  
 Their bodies, and flit thro' the sky,  
 The joy which they feel,  
 By ways various reveal,  
 When the prospect of summer is nigh.

Erect in proud state,  
 With his plumage elate,  
 The swan with a grace moves along;  
 But 'tis fiction that tells  
 Of the music which dwells  
 In the notes of his last, dying song.

If *Cynthia* tho' pale  
 When untir'd with her veil,  
 Shines forth with a lustre serene,  
 All the tops of the trees,  
 When they're brush'd by a breeze,  
 Like stars twinkling embellish the scene.

'Tis her paly light  
 Which gives charms to the night,  
 And silvers all objects we see;  
 By her gentle lustre,  
 The *Fays* in a cluster  
 Dance merrily over the lea.

Sometimes wrapt in musing,  
 All converse retusing,  
 I saunter to shades unfrequented;  
 While Nature in bloom,  
 By each gale wafts perfume,  
 And all places with sweetness are scented.

Now herds and now flocks,  
Or on meadows or rocks,  
Of love feel the blood-spurring sting;  
And to taste the delights  
Which love strongly excites,  
With a spirit unwonted they spring.

By *Thames's* fair sides,  
When he peacefully glides  
Undisturb'd by the puffings of *Eurus*,  
I enjoy pleasant ranges,  
And mark the sweet changes  
Which in prospects diversified lure us.

By his banks as I stroll,  
When his waves gently roll,  
And the leaves hardly stir with the wind,  
Superb villas appear,  
Far distant, or near,  
And raise thoughts sublime in the mind.

Sometimes by an oak,  
Which ne'er felt the stroke  
Of an axe, I avoid a brisk show'r;  
While its branches expand,  
I revere, as I stand,  
Vegetation's astonishing pow'r.

By the side of still streams,  
In poetical dreams,  
On earth's carpet I frequently sit;  
And while my eye dwells  
On the dingles and dells,  
I this iron-age almost forget.

### PENITENTIAL LINES.

TO SYLVIA.

WERE I possess'd of wealth, the miser's  
store, [shore,  
The treasure'd heaps of India's golden  
The sparkling produce of Peruvian fields,  
The rich, bright ore that fam'd Potosi  
yields; [give,  
The world's wide empire—all I'd freely  
One rash, one thoughtless moment to re-  
trieve.

Could I, alas! recal that fatal hour,  
When captive led by some resistless pow'r,  
This impious hand, still urging to my  
fate, [via's hate;  
Incurr'd, ah! cruel thought, fair Syl-  
Then could the Muse, to gen'rous truths  
confid', [come find.  
Ne'er doubt the theme would kindly wel-  
Unskill'd in flatt'ring arts, to soothe the  
ear,  
The lowliest efforts of a mind sincere,  
Each well meant verse, in dutious homage  
penn'd, [friend.  
Would meet her smiles, and find a soft'ning

But now, ah! sad reverse, what fears  
await! [fate;  
The trembling bard already feels his  
Those scoffs, those angry tones, distract  
mine ear;

I see thy frowns, thy just reproofs I hear;  
These hapless lines are from thy presence  
spurn'd, [return'd;  
Thrown to the flames—perhaps in scorn  
While Sylvia makes reply with stern dis-  
dain, [again."

"And sharply bids me not to write  
—Be this their fate, or worse, yet still the  
Muse [pursues,  
With vent'rous hand th' inspiring theme  
T'attune the lyre, to sing each various  
grace [dear face;  
That decks thy form, and beams on that  
Each dimpled look, benignant, soft, and  
kind, [mind

That marks the lovelier beauties of the  
Where spotless virtue reigns; where wit  
and sense [quence.

Speak from thine eyes with beauteous elo-  
But charms like these demand a nobler  
strain [attain.

Than verse can reach, or tow'ring bards  
Too hard the task—Oh! hear the suppli-  
ant Muse, [sues;

Who at thy feet for life, for pardon  
On thoughtless follies be not too severe,  
When deep contrition pays an off'ring  
here;

C. Forgive the bard, unequal to thy praise,  
And let thy cheering smiles inspire his  
lays:

So shall his verse, now weak in ev'ry line,  
Rise in full strength, and with new lustre  
shine.

Inspir'd by thee, some effort of his pen  
Shall reach fair Ida's mount, and prove  
the Muses ten.

J. N.

### A FRAGMENT.

BY J. EEDS.

THE concourse press'd around the pa-  
lace gate, [tience wait,  
And driving crowds with rough impa-  
While through the massy throng, with  
weak essay, [way.  
A female strove, in vain, to force her  
Wrapt in her arms a tender charge she  
bore, [o'er.  
With linen clean and white envelop'd  
Footless she urg'd the pace, and still be-  
stow'd

A guardian care upon her helpless load.  
With feelings that did credit to his  
heart,

Peregrine flew, assistance to impart;  
Conducted



Conducted safe the damsel through the  
 press, [success;  
 Pleas'd that his efforts could command  
 Pleas'd his protecting arm could shield  
 from care

The helpless *Innocent*, and *Female Fair*.

She, mindful of the favour, thus express  
 The thanks that kindled in her grateful  
 breast: [your due,

"Kind Sir! accept th' acknowledgments  
 As well from me, as from my husband  
 too;

For he, good man! waits patiently at  
 home, [I roam—

While, call'd by household cares, abroad  
 For me he waits—whose duteous slave  
 I am— [LAMB!

And for my *tender charge*—this LEG OF  
*Pimlico*, June 25, 1805.

### THE MUFFLED DRUM.

BY JOHN MAYNE, AUTHOR OF THE  
 POEM OF "GLASGOW."

AH me! how mournful, wan, and slow,  
 With arms revers'd, the soldiers  
 come—

Dirge-sounding trumpets, full of woe,  
 And, sad to hear, the Muffled Drum!

Advancing to the house of pray'r,  
 Still sadder flows the doleful strain:  
 Ev'n Industry forgets her care,  
 And joins the melancholy train!

O! after all the toils of war,  
 How blest the brave man lays him  
 down!

His bier is a triumphal car—  
 His grave is glory and renown!

What tho' nor friends, nor kindred dear,  
 To grace his obsequies attend?  
 His comrades are his brothers here,  
 And ev'ry hero is his friend!

See Love and Truth all woe begone,  
 And Beauty drooping in the crowd—  
 Their thoughts intent on him alone  
 Who sleeps for ever in his shroud!

Again the trumpet slowly sounds  
 The soldier's last funeral hymn—  
 Again the Muffled Drum rebounds,  
 And ev'ry eye with grief is dim!

The gen'rous steed which late he rode,  
 Seems, too, its master to deplore,  
 And follows to his last abode

The warrior, who returns no more!

For him, far hence, a mother sighs,  
 And fancies comforts yet to come!

He'll never bless her longing eyes—  
 She'll only hear the Muffled Drum!

July 1805.

### THE PROGRESS OF INTOXICATION

WHEN a man is beginning to fuddle  
 his brains, [pains;  
 To christen his fault we take infinite  
 He's *Tipsy*, or *Peggy*, or just *Mops* and  
*Brooms*, [the rooms.

Or *How came you so?* will be buzz'd round

But as he drinks deeper, his head has more  
 weight, [crooked than straight;

And with much greater ease he walks  
 Just then, ere he sucks any more from the  
 can, [man.

We say, *Why you're just half seas over*, my  
 And as he advances in this drunken  
 round, [found;

A name for it still in this list will be  
 As drunk as a *Wheelbarrow* some this  
 stage call, [to fall.

For he reels as he goes, and seems ready  
*David's* *Sow* was a sot, at least so it should  
 seem, [we deem;

For as drunk as that animal next stage  
 And then, oh! disgrace to the poet's lov'd  
 name, [shame!

He's as drunk as fair *Chloe*—I tell it with  
 Next stage he gets noble, is drunk as a  
 Lord, [plain word;

He murders the English, nor speaks a  
 As drunk as a *Prince* succeeds next to the  
 Peer; [strong beer.

Then, as drunk as an *Emperor* gets with  
 But the last stage of all, when to stand or  
 to go [know;

Is impossible quite, still a name for't we  
 Drunk as *Mud*, or as *Newgate Steps* drunk,  
 then we say; [hot day.

Or, *He's been in the Sun* this tremendous  
 Yet some have been simple, or said it  
 in spite, [be right.

Drunk as *steps*, or as *mud*, sure can never  
 Oh, faith, but it is! when a man gets  
 his fill, [them he lies still.

He's so drunk he can't move, so like  
 But, Lord! I'd forgot, there's another  
 term too, [be true;

And that I don't think you'll allow to  
 For though we may say, *He's as drunk as*  
 a *Priest*, [a *Beast*!

'Tis disgracing the pigs to say, drunk as  
 July 3d, 1805. J. M. L.

### A BURLESQUE.

THE following articles of wearing appa-  
 rel, &c. having lately been imported  
 from the country of the *STRONITES*, in  
*North Scaramania*, will be sold by auction  
 in a short time, when it is hoped the curi-  
 ous in *antiquities* will attend numerously:

Of Hessian boots, in brightest brass,  
 Six pair, but little worn;

A night-cap made of clearest glass;  
 And three flat wigs, *not torn*.

Of small-clothes three pair almost new,  
With finest pea-straw made;  
For summer's wear they well will do,  
Their colour will not fade.

A pewter waistcoat, stout and strong,  
Of Prince Ironski's suit;  
On gala days he put it on,  
But now he's dead and mute.

Of pudding-bags a curious pair,  
Likewise of pewter form'd;  
The pudding long remains hot there,  
When once the bags are warm'd.

A shooting-coat of rushes green;  
A gun-case made of grafs;  
An iron-bag, for game I ween,  
Most neatly edg'd with brass.

This month, the thirty-second day,  
The sale is held, 'tis clear;  
The time is twelve at night, they say;  
Tim. Sellinought, auctioneer.

July 3d, 1805.

J. M. L.

## SONNET TO FRIENDSHIP.

AH! what is life, this transient life, I  
say, [pow'r?  
Depriv'd of Friendship's vivifying  
This busy scene is but a winter's day,  
Without a friend to cheer the ling'ring  
hour. [ing flow'r,  
We droop, and die like that despond-  
Obscur'd from Sol's bright animating  
ray; [tions hour,  
For Friendship's beam, when dark afflic-  
With hospitable gleams allume the  
way. [care,  
O happy heart! which in this vale of  
(For where's the heart exempt from  
human woes?) [dear,  
Wrapt in the sacred folds of friendship  
Enjoys the genial balm its aid bestows.  
'Tis Heav'n's benignant hand alone can  
spare [share!  
Th' intrinsic boon! O be it ours to  
S. S.

## JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

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

(Continued from Vol. XLVII, page 471.)

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, May 21.

**L**ORD AUCKLAND moved for an account of the improvements that had taken place in the Funds of the Chest at Chatham, since the commencement of his Majesty's Reign.—Ordered.

WEDNESDAY, May 22.—The Marquis of Abercorn, without any prefatory remarks, moved that an Address should be presented to his Majesty containing an enumeration of the different charges which had been alledged against Justice Fox: but after some remarks from Lord Hawkesbury and the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis consented to withdraw certain passages from the Address, which did not affect the character and conduct of Justice Fox in his judicial capacity.—The motion was then agreed to.

FRIDAY, May 24.—The Lord Chancellor stated, that he had received a letter from Earl St. Vincent, which expressed his readiness to attend before the Select Committee of the Commons.

#### NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Lord Darnley called the attention of the House to the Naval Documents on the table; and observed, that what he

had now to state would have no reference to any individual, but would be addressed to all who had the good of their country at heart. The principal points upon which he should dwell were the comparative merits of the present and the late Board of Admiralty; and to examine upon what grounds ships, useless as men of war, had been put into commission; why a certain number of ships had been built or repaired in the Merchants' Yards preferably to the King's Yards, and which of the two places for building ships of war were most useful to the country. He then very pointedly animadverted on the enormous expense the building and repairing the ships of war in the Merchants' Yards had involved; and said, that it amounted to somewhat more than 34l. per ton. He next adverted to, and lamented, the number of excellent hands that had discharged themselves from the King's Yards since the present Admiralty was in power; a number sufficient to have completed all the ships that of late had been promised, as he said would appear from the papers on the table, and would have saved one-third of the money that had been expended in the Merchants' Yards.



Yards. He concluded with paying some high compliments to Earl St. Vincent; censured the language which had been used against him in the other House; and at length moved for a Select Committee to report upon the Papers. Among others, he mentioned the following Peers as Members to form the Committee: the Duke of Clarence, the Marquis of Buckingham, Earls Fortescue and Tankerville, Lords Romney and King, &c.

Lord Melville answered the different remarks of the mover. He insisted, that no papers had been objected to but such as could not be produced on account of their length; as one document alone would fill three folio volumes. On the charges against the present Admiralty, of having bought up a number of useless ships, and built and repaired ships of war in the Merchants' Yards, he reminded the mover, that a motion had been made respecting the want of small ships, and the necessity of immediately providing them, as the fittest to counteract the attempts of the enemy at invasion, which at that time seemed to be considered as very serious and alarming. He found that such ships would be indispensably necessary. Those, however, that had been contracted for would not be ready till a distant period; it was therefore thought expedient to purchase some. The amount in all of those purchased, built, and repaired, was no less than 176 vessels; almost double the number formerly employed in the North Seas. The expense was about 300,000*l*. The expense he never would regret; for in such a state of the country no head of expense was more necessary. If blame was imputable to him, it would appear from the measure he adopted on first coming to preside at the Admiralty Board. On entering upon that department, he felt that his first duty was to attempt to restore the British Navy. He accordingly examined into all its branches, and ordered an accurate report to be made of all the ships in commission. He found that there were then eighty-one ships of the line, seventeen of which were for home service. Was that a state of the Navy such as was called for by the alarming situation of the country? That number might be adequate to the force of the enemy, who were said to have seventy ships of the line; not indeed all ready for sea, but which might soon be not much

inferior to them, as our ships must be considerably worn down after a hard service of ten years. With every endeavour to increase the number, it still, however, nearly remained the same after ten months; because what was added was little more than what could be a substitute for those which there was not time to repair. This circumstance led him to further inquiry into the most effectual means of keeping up the Navy. By which inquiry it appeared, that on the 15th of May, 1804, there were building only six ships of the line, which were undertaken at different periods, but some of which would not be ready till 1806, or even 1807. It further appeared, that of those ships which were to be ready in May 1804, the keels had not yet been laid down. Where the blame lay, it was not for him to say; he only stated the simple facts. He then made some excellent remarks, to show that his conduct had been the same as that of Lords Sandwich, Chatham, Spencer, &c. from 1771 to 1801; asserted, that no less than 120 sail of the line would be found adequate to preserve all we had at stake; and concluded with stating, that the Commissioners of the Naval Inquiry were likely to do more effectual service than any Committee of their Lordships.

Earl St. Vincent said a few words to show that ten ships of the line could be built every year in the King's Dockyards.

Lord Sidmouth contended that there were no grounds for the Committee; as did Lord Hawkesbury.

Lord Holland spoke in favour of the motion; and on a division, there were —Contents, 33; Non-Contents, 83; Majority against the motion, 55.

TUESDAY, May 28.—The Wine Duty Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Earl Suffolk made a motion for the amount, dates, &c. of Bills drawn upon the Treasury from the West Indies from 1799 to 1801, specifying all the sums exceeding 1000*l*. To show the importance of the information he required, he stated, that a Gentleman of his acquaintance received a bill for 3,000*l*. from one of his connexions in the West Indies, drawn at sixty-one days, upon the Treasury. He attended on the day the bill fell due; but instead of receiving payment, he was offered a fresh bill, for sixty-one days longer. On being informed that the latter

latter would bear five per cent. interest, he accepted it. But on the same day another Gentleman presented a West India bill for 15,000*l.*; for which, finding that he persisted in having immediate payment, or threatened to protest the bill, the Treasury produced the money.

After some conversation between the Marquis of Sligo, Lord Holland, and Lord Hawkesbury, the motion was withdrawn.

A conversation then ensued upon the case of Justice Fox; in the course of which Lord Carleton was suddenly taken ill, and the House adjourned till Thursday.

**THURSDAY, May 30.**—A long and uninteresting debate took place on the often-repeated question, Whether Judge Fox should be examined within the Bar, like a Judge of England? The following motion was at length carried:—"That Judge Fox do attend at the Bar, if he please; not having received a writ of assistance."

**FRIDAY, May 31.**—Their Lordships, in a Committee, heard Counsel respecting the charges against Mr. Judge Fox; and ordered the Committee to meet again on Wednesday; to which day the House adjourned.

**WEDNESDAY, June 5.**—The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Amended Property Act, Land Tax Commissioners' Names, Naval and Military Commissioners, and the Wine Duty Bills.

The House came to the determination of allowing Judge Fox a copy of the proceedings in his case, as taken before the Committee.

**THURSDAY, June 6.**—The House was occupied in hearing opinions on certain points of law connected with the case of Judge Fox.

**FRIDAY, June 7.**—Lord Carysfort asked, in what state was the negotiation for alliance between this country and Russia; and was answered by Lord Mulgrave, that he was not authorized to make any communication on the subject.

Lord Carysfort then gave notice of a motion on the subject for Thursday fortnight.

The remainder of the day was occupied in conferences on the case of Judge Fox.

**MONDAY, June 10.**—Lord Elphinstone took the oaths and his seat.

The Bishop of St. Asaph made some

remarks on the Pancras Workhouse Bill; and moved, that the Committee ordered on it for to-morrow be discharged.

Earl Suffolk supported the motion. He observed, that the authors of the measure contended that the poor of Marybone were subsisted at a less comparative expense than those of St. Pancras. The fact was directly the reverse. In the former parish it appeared, from the returns on the table, that the maintenance of 1000 paupers for a year cost 40,000*l.*; whereas in the latter 500 had been provided for at an expense of not more than 10,000*l.* He also remarked, that the sum now proposed to be raised for building a Workhouse, namely 15,000*l.*, was double that of the former Bill.—The motion, however, was rejected by a majority of 31 to 7.

**WEDNESDAY, June 12.**—After some conversation, it was agreed that Judge Fox, and the Petitioners against him, should be called in, and the Galleries cleared.

**MONDAY, June 17.**—Lord Auckland moved the postponement of farther proceedings in the case of Judge Fox till this day three months.

The Lord Chancellor and Lord Hawkesbury opposed the motion; and it was negatived without a division.

On the motion of the Bishop of St. Asaph, the second reading of Mrs. Teusch's Divorce Bill was postponed to this day three months.

**TUESDAY, June 18.**—Lord Suffolk rose to make a motion relative to the State of Ireland. He enumerated and commented on the various grievances under which the people of that country are supposed to labour; as arising from the operation of tithes; the statutes still in force against the Catholics; and the intervention of middlemen between the landlords, particularly the absentees and the peasantry. He lamented the state of ignorance and wretchedness in which the latter still remained; and contended, that the labourer of the soil had a right to at least as much of the produce of his industry, as would afford him and his family decent cloathing, and a sufficiency of food. His Lordship concluded with moving for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the state of Ireland.

Lord Limerick, while he ascribed to the mover the most benevolent motives, said, that the only result of bringing forward



forward such propositions would be that of doing much mischief. The whole of the question respecting Ireland had so recently been agitated, that he did not think it incumbent on him to follow the Noble Earl into his various topics. He would only say, that the condition of the peasantry had varied much for the better of late years; and that it was every day improving, as the price of labour rose, and the demand for it increased.

The Duke of Norfolk supported the motion. He, however, differed from his Relation on the question of tithes; for these he considered to be as much the property of the Church as the estates from which they were paid were the property of the Laity.

Lord Hawkesbury was of the same opinion on the subject of tithes; and as to the other topics urged in support of the motion, he thought it unnecessary to trouble the House upon them, after the ample discussion which they had lately undergone in a full attendance.

After a few words from the mover in explanation, the motion was negatived without a division.

WEDNESDAY, June 19.—The House sat from one o'clock till six on the case of Judge Fox;—after which

Lord Hawkesbury delivered the following Message from his Majesty, and moved that it be taken into consideration to-morrow:—

“GEORGE R.

“His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Lords, that the communications which have taken place, and are still depending, between his Majesty and some of the Powers on the Continent, have not yet been brought to such a point as to enable his Majesty to lay the result of them before the House, or to enter into any further explanation with the French Government, consistently with the sentiments expressed by his Majesty at the opening of the present Session. But his Majesty conceives that it may be of essential importance, that he should have it in his power to avail himself of any favourable conjuncture for giving effect to such a concert with other Powers, as may afford the best means of resisting the inordinate ambition of France, or may be most likely to lead to a termination of the present contest, on grounds consistent with the permanent safety and interests of his

Majesty's dominions, and the security and independence of Europe. His Majesty therefore recommends it to the House of Lords to consider of making provision for enabling his Majesty to take such measures, and enter into such engagements, as the exigencies of affairs may require.”

THURSDAY, June 20.—Lord Mulgrave moved an Address to his Majesty in consequence of his Message; assuring him that the House would always be ready to concur in enabling him to take such measures as the exigency of the case should require.

Lord Carystort declared he could not concur in the motion; as six months had elapsed since his Majesty had referred to the negotiation alluded to; and provision for that measure had already been made to the amount of five millions. Notwithstanding the pretences of Ministers, the negotiations appeared to be fruitless; and when he reflected on their conduct, he was not surprised that the confidence of foreign States in this country was completely shaken; and this want of confidence was to be dated from the conclusion of the Treaty of Amiens. He then contended, that we had forfeited all claim to confidence, by separating from our allies, and concluding the peace; while, if the advice of himself and his friends had been adopted between the Preliminary and the Definitive Treaty, he asserted that much blood and treasure might have been spared in recovering those possessions which were then given up. It was his wish that his Majesty should not only have a vote of credit for any given sum; but that he should have the continual assistance of Parliament for entering into engagements of the kind alluded to in the Message; but it was also his wish that Parliament should not be precluded by a prorogation from knowing the result or the progress of the negotiations. He therefore moved, as an amendment—“That his Majesty would be graciously pleased not to prorogue the Parliament until he has obtained better information respecting the state of the negotiation with Foreign Powers.”

Lord Mulgrave was of opinion, that the observations of Lord C. were by no means applicable to the question before the House. He denied that the Treaty of Amiens separated this country from the Continent; and as to the argument, that Ministers were not to be trusted

with a negotiation of such importance as the present, he maintained that their conduct fully entitled them to confidence. Within the last sixteen months, the disposable force of the country had been increased by 37,000 men; and, at this moment, the whole of the disposable force was not less than 119,000. Detachments, amounting to no less than 17,000 men, had been sent off since the 1st of June, 1804, for the protection of Foreign Colonies. With respect to the Navy, the relative force of this country was every where superior to that of the enemy. There were at present ninety-one ships of the line in commission; while the total amount of the enemy's ships of the line, including the Dutch, Spanish, and French, did not, according to the most accurate information, exceed eighty-three. But besides the ninety-one ships of the line he had stated, there were in commission twelve ships of fifty guns; and ships of that rate might fairly be put in opposition to the Dutch ships of the line. These twelve fifty gun ships might, therefore, be added to the ninety-one, which would make twenty-one ships of the line beyond the number possessed by the enemy. For a long period the whole of the enemy's naval force had been locked up by blockade; but within a short time a part of their squadrons had got out, and gone upon distant service. It would not be contended that it was possible, at all times, to prevent the enemy from escaping out of their ports; all that could be done was, not to lose a moment in sending detachments in pursuit. It was impossible that Government could have certain information of the destination of a squadron sailing from an enemy's port; but he could assure the House, that every necessary precaution had been taken, and every measure resorted to, that was likely to counteract the designs the enemy might have in view. He could, therefore, see no ground for delaying the prorogation of Parliament.

Lord Hawkebury observed, that it was in consequence of the Treaty of Luneville, and not that of Amiens, that this country separated from its Allies; and that the latter peace was the best that could have been concluded for England, since it enabled her to form what might appear a beneficial connexion with Foreign Powers.

The Earl of Carlisle called upon the House to fulfil its duty by looking their situation manfully in the face, and opposing the motion; for in the present situation of Ministers, it was idle for them to expect the confidence of the country.

Lord Camden said a few words in favour of the Address; and added, that the total amount of our army was 176,899 men.—He was followed by

Lord Westmorland, in reprobation of the Amendment, which he considered to be intended to fetter the exercise of the prerogative.

Earl Spencer declared, he would not consent to vote a sum of 5,000,000*l.*, unless he knew whether the object of its expenditure was war or peace, particularly as Ministers dealt in large promises and small performances.

Lord Grenville spoke in similar terms.

Lords Harrowby and Sidmouth supported the motion; and contended, that if the amendment were adopted, the House would not only interfere with the Royal Prerogative, but subtract from the public confidence.

Lord Holland made a long speech to show that the country was in danger; and that, by subsidizing Russia, Ministers acted in contempt of the opinions of the Continent. He dwelt in great length of reprobation on the peace of Amiens; and concluded by saying, that if Ministers could not conciliate the Northern Powers as allies, they should accept of them as mediators, and submit to them their views and purposes, so as to justify themselves in the eyes of Europe.

The Lord Chancellor vindicated the peace of Amiens, and took credit to himself for his share in that transaction. He denied that any Ally had been sacrificed on that occasion.

The Prince of Wales, in a low tone of voice, said, that his opinion was decidedly in favour of the amendment, and in perfect coincidence with the sentiments of Lord Grenville.

The question was then put on the Address; when there appeared—Contents, 111; Non-Contents, 58; Majority, 53.

FRIDAY, June 21.—A Petition from Judge Fox, complaining of the heavy expense attending his prosecution, was ordered for consideration on Tuesday.

Adjourned.



## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *May 20.*

**M**R. CREEVEY moved for an account of the salaries of the Judge Marshall and other Officers of the Court of Admiralty. — The motion was negatived, in consequence of Sir William Scott having explained that he derived no salary from sitting in the Court of Appeal.

**TUESDAY, May 21.** — Serjeant Best gave notice, that on Monday he should ask leave for a Bill to amend the Act of George II, relating to the privileges of Members in respect to their personal debts.

Sir J. Newport moved for an account of the expenditure of sums granted for secret services in Ireland from 1793 to 1804, with certain exceptions. — On a division there were — Ayes, 47; Noes, 93.

**WEDNESDAY, May 22.** — On the motion of Lord Glenbervie, an Address was ordered for a statement of the proceedings of the Commissioners for the Sale and Redemption of the Land Tax.

Mr. Bernard made a motion for a Committee to inquire into the state of the Tolls on the Grand Canal in Ireland. — Agreed to.

In a Committee of Supply, several sums were voted for Canal Navigations, and for the expenses of the House in Stationary, &c.

**THURSDAY, May 23.** — Serjeant Best called the attention of the House to the facts disclosed in the Eleventh Report of the Naval Commissioners, and spoke as to the propriety of an inquiry previous to any ultimate decision. The facts in this report proved, in his mind, that some gross abuses had been committed, and that scarcely any law had passed for the security of our Constitution on these points which had not been violated. It therefore became highly necessary to ascertain whether loans can be raised from the people by the Ministers, without the consent of Parliament, consistently with the principles of the British Constitution; because scarcely a Session of Parliament passes without votes enabling the Minister to raise loans upon Exchequer Bills; and if it be the law of the Constitution that loans cannot be raised upon Exchequer Bills without that

permission, it cannot be legal to issue Navy Bills for the purpose. He proceeded to quote passages from different writers on the Constitution; and asserted, that since the year 1800, independently of the vast number of Navy Bills that have been issued in the legal way, namely, for stores and actual services; and which becoming due, instead of being paid off, were taken up by issuing other Navy Bills, as has of late been the practice at the Bank, no less a sum than 4,300,000*l.* has been raised by the issuing of Navy Bills; and of this no communication was ever made to Parliament. Commenting on other passages of the Report, he arraigned Ministers for a high violation of the laws of the Country, in a misapplication of the public money; and at length concluded with moving, "That a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the Eleventh Report."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed himself anxious for the proposed inquiry; and intimated, that the mover was totally mistaken as to the subject on which he had descanted. He, however, suggested as an amendment, that one part of the Report should be referred to a Secret, and the other to a Select Committee. He then entered upon a refutation of the charges which Serjeant Best had made against Ministers, by shewing that the Commissioners who had framed the Report had thought of no such charges, and had only intimated that the scheme principally alluded to in the Report was adopted with no direct view. He traced in the clearest manner the origin and purposes of Navy Bills, to the time of the Revolution; and after insisting that the purposes to which they had been applied were strictly naval and regular, he moved that the application of an item of 100,000*l.* be excluded from the investigation of the Select Committee.

Mr. Fox made some observations on the necessity of examining how far the laws had been complied with, and how far they had been sacrificed to public convenience.

Sir A. S. Hammond observed, that the Navy Board had been accused of paying bills a day sooner than they ought to have been paid. The mode pursued was

was exactly the same as had been followed from the beginning. It was consistent with the uniform practice. It was surprising to him that the Commissioners should have stated this matter in the manner they had. The Navy Board had taken 90 days before they issued the bills; so that instead of paying a day too soon, there was a gain of 179 days, and half of a year's interest saved by that credit, making it for six months instead of three months. There was a very considerable issue in 1797, to the amount of 7,000,000*l.* Fifteen per cent. was then paid on the bills, and the same kept increasing till the Act passed, in the year after which more than 1,000,000*l.* was saved to the public.

The motion of Serjeant Best, with the amendment, was then agreed to.

The Bill for improving the Port of London was read a third time, and passed.

FRIDAY, May 24.—A new Writ was ordered for Newton, in the room of C. Chapman, Esq., who had accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

MONDAY, May 27.—A new Writ was ordered for the borough of Dorset, in the room of the Right Hon. J. Villiers, who has accepted the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. Leycester brought up a Report from the Select Committee, relative to the Tenth Report of the Naval Commissioners, and moved that it be printed.

Mr. Whitbread immediately gave notice of a motion for the *Impeachment of Lord Melville*. This motion it was his intention to follow up with certain resolutions respecting the conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on several of the transactions mentioned in that Report. He named Thursday for next.

Serjeant Best obtained leave for a Bill relative to Members of Parliament becoming Bankrupts.

Mr. Foster obtained leave to bring in a Bill continuing the powers of the Commissioners employed to inquire into abuses in the Public Offices in Ireland.

TUESDAY, May 28.—Sir C. Price obtained leave for a Bill to repeal that part of the London Docks Act which grants to the Carmen of London the exclusive privilege of free cartage on the quays.

Mr. R. Dundas, (son of Lord Mel-

ville,) in consequence of Mr. Whitbread's motion, intimated, that he should move that his Lordship be heard in his defence on the day of the motion for impeachment.

On the motion of Sir W. Elford, the Correspondence between Earl St. Vincent, the Comptroller of the Navy, and Lord Buckinghamshire, was referred to a Select Committee.

Colonel Craufurd wished to learn from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether it was in his contemplation to bring forward any measure for increasing the regular army.

Mr. Pitt apprehended that Colonel C. had forgotten what had recently taken place in the augmentation of the Army by the volunteering of the Militia into the Line. He was happy to state, that this measure had proved eminently successful; although, from the returns not having been made up, he could not state the exact number added to the regular force. At present, therefore, he saw no occasion for submitting any motion of the kind.

Colonel Craufurd observed, that augmenting the Army by volunteering from the Militia was merely a temporary supply, and could not be resorted to again without great danger. Feeling this to be the case, and the state of the regular army not what it ought to be, he should take an opportunity of submitting a motion on this subject.

A long conversation took place on the Prize Regulation Bill, in which Sir C. Pole delivered his opinion against it.

Adjourned till

THURSDAY, May 30.

MIDDLESEX ELECTION.

Mr. P. Moore presented a Petition from several persons summoned as witnesses on the part of Mr. Mainwaring, before the Committee on the Middlesex Election, complaining that the Agents for that Election refused to make them due compensation. Mr. Moore stated, that a Petition to the same effect had been presented to the Chairman of that Committee, about two months since, and that he had given it to the Solicitor with a hope that justice would be done to the parties. The Solicitor, however, had done nothing. A second Petition was then offered to him to present to the House: he put it into the hands of the Noble Lord, and it was again referred to the Solicitor, who



who pledged himself to Mr. Moore that justice should be done. Six weeks had now elapsed; and therefore it became his duty to offer the Petition to the House, praying their interference.

The Speaker observed, that until the object of the Petition was more specifically defined, it was uncertain whether the House could interfere. If it was for compensation from the public purse, it would not be proper for the House to receive it. If for the House to interfere, in order that the party might be obliged to pay his own witnesses, it would be very proper. At present it would bear either construction.—The Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Jeffery, of Poole, moved for a return of the Correspondence between the Admiralty and Navy Board, from January 1 to May 15, 1804, respecting the supply of oak timber for the Navy, &c. &c.—Ordered.

A debate ensued upon the question for the third reading of the Curates' Bill, which was carried in the affirmative.

FRIDAY, May 31.—Lord Ossulton moved for a new Writ for the Borough of Shrewsbury, in the room of Sir W. Pulteney, deceased.

Sir J. Frederick brought up the Report of the Committee on the Lambeth Water-works' Bill. After some observations respecting the mode of proceeding adopted by the Committee, Mr. Tierney moved, that the Report be re-committed on Wednesday next; when there appeared—Ayes, 9; Noes, 51; Majority, 42.

WEDNESDAY, June 5.—A new Writ was ordered for Forfar, in the room of Sir D. Carnegie, deceased.

Sir J. Stewart brought up the Report of the Committee to whom the subject of Sir Home Popham's conduct had been referred, which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed\*.

\* The Report states, that there is no ground to impute to Sir Home any fraud, or connivance at any fraudulent or corrupt practice whatsoever; that the various charges have been satisfactorily accounted for; that the Committee think themselves called upon, in justice to Sir H., distinctly to state, that they have not met with any instance, in effecting the repairs, or in the supply or expenditure of stores, which has been attended with any

A Petition from the Trustees of the British Museum, praying to be enabled to purchase a portion of the antiquities of the late Mr. Townley, valued at 20,000l., was ordered to be referred to a Committee.

THURSDAY, June 6.—Sir W. Parsons took the oaths, and his seat for the King's County, (Ireland.)

In a Committee on the Spanish Red Wine Bill, it was agreed to fix the additional Duty at 12l. per ton.

In a Committee on the carriage of coal inland, Mr. Huskisson moved that a quantity not exceeding 50,000 tons of coals be permitted to be brought into London by the Paddington Canal, upon payment of a duty similar to that which is now paid on coals brought coastwise.—Agreed to.

FRIDAY, June 7.—A Petition from the Ship Owners of North and South Shields against the Paddington Canal Bill, was ordered to lie on the table.

In a Committee of the whole House, it was ordered, that a further sum of 60,000l. be granted from the Consolidated Fund for the improvement of the Port of London.

Mr. Grey asked a question of the Chancellor of the Exchequer relative to the alliance with Russia, in the same terms as it was put by Lord Carysfort in the Upper House; and received a similar answer.—Mr. Grey then pro-

personal advantage or emolument to himself; nor have the Committee the least reason to suspect that his conduct, upon any occasion in which the rules of the Navy have not been rigidly observed, was influenced by any private consideration; but, on the contrary, feel it their duty to observe, that Sir H. appears to have been actuated by no other motive but that of an ardent zeal for the public service. The Committee do not think it necessary to state their observations, in detail, upon all points mentioned in the Report of the Navy Board of the 20th February, 1804; conceiving, that as far as relates to Sir H. that document appears to them to be materially inaccurate. The Committee then observe, that Sir H. Popham appears to have used his utmost endeavours to obtain money, for drafts on England, upon the most favourable terms, for the expenses of the Squadron under his command; and, in short, that he has proved himself a most meritorious Officer.

posed to bring forward a motion on the subject on Wednesday se'nnight.

The Secretary at War obtained leave to bring in a Bill to empower his Majesty to retain upon full pay and allowances Officers of Militia during the war, notwithstanding any reduction of the Militia.

Colonel Stanley moved that the Report of the Committee on the Petition of the Duke of Athol be taken into farther consideration; which produced a very long discussion, and terminated in a majority of 66 for the motion.

A sum of 10,000*l.*, Irish, was allotted to the improvement of the Harbour of Howth;—and

The Report of the Committee on the Paddington Coal Bill, resolving that 50,000 tons of coal should be brought to London by that Canal, was agreed to.

MONDAY, June 10.—Mr. Whitbread moved for several papers connected with the case of Lord Melville.

Admiral Berkeley obtained leave for a Bill to suspend certain penalties on the use of peculiar kinds of machinery in the woollen manufactories.

Lord A. Hamilton obtained leave for a Bill to explain and amend the Corn Act of last Session.

TUESDAY, June 11.—This being the day appointed for Mr. Whitbread to move the Impeachment in the House of Commons against Lord Viscount Melville, after some private business had been transacted, the Speaker informed the House, that he had just received a letter, signed "MELVILLE," dated Wimbledon, June the 11th; which he read, and was as follows:—

"SIR,

"Having observed from the Votes of the House of Commons, that a Select Committee has been appointed to consider the matters contained in the Tenth Report, and having obtained a copy of the Report of that Committee, I now take the liberty of requesting to be admitted into the House of Commons, in order to have an opportunity of speaking in my own vindication."

Mr. R. S. Dundas (son of Viscount Melville) then rose, and said, that understanding there would be no opposition to the motion he was about to submit, he should detain the House no longer than by moving, "That Lord Viscount Melville be now admitted, and heard;" which being agreed to, *nem.*

*con.*, the Speaker ordered the Serjeant to take the Mace, and acquaint Lord Viscount Melville that he may come in\*.

The Serjeant accordingly introduced Lord Melville in the customary manner, who was attended by his son and Mr. Charles Dundas. Having made his obeisance to the Chair, Mr. Speaker informed his Lordship, that there was a chair for him to repose in, if he thought fit.

The chair was on the left side, just within the bar; on which his Lordship seated himself for about a minute, with his hat on;—after which he rose, uncovered, to address the House. He first laid his hat in the chair, then drew some papers from his pocket and laid them on it. His Lordship then began a speech that lasted two hours and a quarter. He began by lamenting, that he had repeatedly tried, in vain, to obtain a hearing on the subject-matter of the accusations; but that, as an opportunity was now offered, he would, notwithstanding the restrictions with which he was bound by the orders of the House of Peers, offer such explanations of his conduct on the Tenth Report of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry as appeared to him requisite. Lord Melville then, positively and unequivocally, denied any participation with Mr. Trotter in his supposed profits, by the application of Public Monies for private purposes. He then reviewed the particulars of the charges against him, so far as regarded Mr. Trotter's

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\* The ceremony of admitting a Peer to defend himself in the House of Commons, is stated in Hatsell's Book of Precedents to be as follows:—

"The Peer is attended from the door of the House by the Serjeant at Arms, with the Mace, making three obeisances to the House; a chair is set for him within the bar, on the left hand, as he enters, in which he sits down, covered, the Speaker informing him that there is a chair for his Lordship to repose himself in. When he rises to speak in his defence, he speaks uncovered. He may be admitted into the House as soon as the Member who is to move the Impeachment rises. When that Member has finished his speech, the Peer gets up, and after he has finished he withdraws, making the same obeisances to the House; the Serjeant with the Mace accompanying him to the door."

Statement



statement of accounts against him—affured the House that he had never seen such accounts till presented to him in the Tenth Report—that he had applied to Mr. Trotter in vain for a fair and plain statement of accounts—that he was always given to understand, that Mr. Trotter had so blended his public with his private accounts, as to be unable to satisfy him with any separate account individually—that all the accounts which existed were those from the books of Messrs. Coutts, in which every thing was mixed and confounded as here described—that any other account was furnished from the mere memory of Mr. Trotter—and that his Lordship was consequently left at the mercy of Mr. Trotter's recollection. With regard to the Instrument of Release, about which so much had been said, Lord Melville declared, that he was totally ignorant of the purport of it—that he never gave any instructions for that instrument—that he was 400 miles distant from the place where it was planned and concerted by Mr. Trotter—that although Mr. Spottiswoode, who drew it at Mr. Trotter's desire, was dead, yet his son, who was privy to the transaction, positively affirms, in his evidence, that it was drawn by Mr. Trotter's instructions alone, and that Lord Melville knew nothing about it till sent to him for his signature—that believing it to be a common and simple release, such as is frequently in use, and an instrument of little consequence, he had called two of his menial servants to witness it—that an agreement of such a nature, for the burning and destroying of vouchers, was an absurdity in the extreme—that if it had been an instrument to conceal foul deeds, it would hardly have been allowed to be registered in the Books of the Court of Session, in Scotland. Upon the subject of the 10,000*l.*, and other sums of the public money received by him, and not applied to Naval purposes, but disbursed in the management of the affairs of Scotland, his Lordship positively declared, that *"private honour and personal convenience" must prevent him from ever giving any account of them.*—It had been asserted, that he had borrowed 20,000*l.* from Mr. Trotter, not subject to the payment of interest. He declared he did not know that the sum, at the time, had been advanced by Mr. Trotter; and as there was a running

account between them, as his private Agent, he supposed the interest was provided for. He had borrowed a sum to subscribe to the Loyalty Loan, because it was expected that every man in office should take a part of it. He wished, however, to get rid of it; and after he had paid the first instalment at a discount, he directed that his share should be disposed of by Messrs. Coutts. His Lordship, in explanation of the affair of Mr. Jellico, took no blame to himself (Mr. Jellico's defalcation being prior to his coming into office.) His Lordship concluded by making a very pathetic appeal to the feelings of the House; represented the punishment of mind he had already suffered, and the wounds inflicted upon the feelings of his friends and relatives, by the charges brought against him; charges which he hoped would be fully controverted before he died; but if he should descend to the grave without the opportunity of wiping off the calumnies heaped upon him, he trusted posterity, when it should become acquainted with his innocence, would do that justice to his character which was at present involved in accusation. He would not believe, he said, that an Impeachment was gravely meditated upon, nor that even a civil process was intended to be prosecuted; as in either case he should imagine speeches would not have been delivered in Palace-yard, and elsewhere, calculated to poison the sources of justice, to inflame the public mind against him, and to pervert every principle of a fair trial. There were other reasons why he could not believe the rumour of an intended Impeachment; as it was a proceeding which, he thought, after what had already passed, could neither be entertained nor wished by the people at large, nor by the representatives of the people.—His Lordship having concluded, withdrew from the House; when

Mr. Whitbread rose, and spoke at length in reply to Lord Viscount Melville, and the matters in charge against his Lordship; observing, that his defence, in his opinion, fell short of any thing that could diminish the grounds of accusation against him; on the contrary, he had furnished fresh topics for presuming criminality, and had given fresh lights, where he had supposed nothing further could have been furnished; and it was his firm belief, that the Committee and the Country were

not yet acquainted with any thing like the whole of the gross malversations which would hereafter be proved; therefore the House must proceed, if they wished to preserve their dignity and character for justice, and put his Lordship upon the proof of his guilt or innocence. He meant to accuse his Lordship upon three distinct heads: first, that he has connived at a direct violation of the law, and thereby been guilty of a high breach of his duty; secondly, he should charge him with a *participation* of profits arising from the abuse of the public money; and, thirdly, that he procured, under false pretences, certain sums of money from the public purse, for the application of which he could produce no voucher, &c., the same being burnt and destroyed by express agreement and contrivance. Mr. Whitbread then went into a review of the matters contained in the Tenth Report, and called upon the House, as the Grand Inquest of the Country, to find a Bill, by which Lord Melville might be put upon his trial, and his guilt or innocence established; and concluded by moving, "That Henry Lord Viscount Melville be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors."

Mr. Bond moved, as an amendment, That, after the word "that," all the rest be omitted, and the following words substituted in their place:—"That the Attorney-General be directed to commence a Criminal Prosecution against Henry Lord Viscount Melville, for the several offences which appear, from the said Report, to have been committed by the said Henry Lord Viscount Melville; and that the Attorney-General be also directed to stay the proceedings in the Civil Suit instituted against the said Henry Lord Viscount Melville, respecting matters disclosed in the said Tenth Report."

The Master of the Rolls objected both to the original motion and the amendment, upon the ground that nothing new had occurred before the Select Committee, with the exception of the release, and that he thought of too trifling a nature to make any alteration in the former mode of proceeding necessary.

Lord Temple, Mr. Hiley Addington, Mr. Pitches, Mr. Somers Cocks, and Lord Henry Petty, supported the Impeachment.

Mr. Hawkins Browne, Mr. Alexan-

der, and Mr. Cartwright, were against any further proceedings.

It being THREE O'CLOCK on Wednesday morning, and not likely to come to any conclusion, the House adjourned till the Afternoon.

WEDNESDAY, June 12.—The above Debate was resumed.

Mr. Wilberforce, in a speech of some length, said, he was concerned to hear Lord Viscount Melville assert, that he would render no account to Parliament, or any other person whatever, relative to the 10,000*l.* and other sums of money. Such a declaration, in his mind, could have proceeded from nothing but a consciousness of guilt. If such a doctrine was once to be admitted, there was an end of the British Constitution; he therefore concluded by saying he should vote for the Impeachment.

The chief speakers in the debate in favour of Lord Melville were, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. R. Dundas (Lord M.'s Son), Mr. Canning, and the Attorney-General: against him, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Grey, Mr. Whitbread, &c. The friends of Mr. Wilberforce, and those of Lord Sidmouth, amounting to about thirty in each party, supported Mr. Bond's amendment for a Criminal Prosecution. Mr. Whitbread, and the whole of the Opposition, declared for the Impeachment. That the latter, however, might not lose the whole object of their motion, they agreed, should they fail in that for the Impeachment, to unite with the former two parties for Mr. Bond's Amendment. On the first division, after Mr. Whitbread's reply, the numbers stood thus—For the Impeachment of Lord Melville, 195; Against it, 272; Majority against the Impeachment, 77.

On the second division, for Mr. Bond's amendment, the numbers were—For the Criminal Prosecution, 238; Against it, 229; Majority for the Criminal Prosecution, 9.

About HALF PAST SIX O'CLOCK on THURSDAY MORNING the House adjourned to Friday.

[Neither Mr. Pitt nor Mr. Fox spoke in the debate.]

FRIDAY, June 14.—Mr. Whitbread addressed the House, in a speech which lasted two hours, on the propriety of moving certain Resolutions against the Chancellor



Chancellor of the Exchequer; the object of which was, that there should be upon the Journals a record, that the illegal practice with which he charged him might not become a dangerous precedent. He thought the act of lending the 40,000*l.* might be deemed justifiable; yet it was desirable that any future Chancellor of the Exchequer should not be able to vindicate an infraction of law. He took a view of the transactions of Government with Boyd and Co. in 1795 and 6, to show, that when they possessed the confidence of Ministers they were insolvent: he concluded with a string of Resolutions, explaining the transactions alluded to, and stating that the said advance was contrary to law.

Mr. Pitt spoke at great length, to show that the transaction was fair, honourable, and important; it prevented the house from failing; and the effect of such a failure, at such a time, would have rendered the negotiation of a new loan disadvantageous, infinitely beyond 40,000*l.* The loss by the advance was not so much as sixpence; by the refusal, a loss of many times 40,000*l.* would have arisen, and incalculable mischief besides. He therefore justified his conduct; and, placing himself at the mercy of the House, was determined to abide its decision.

Mr. H. Lascelles and Lord Castlereagh defended Mr. Pitt; and insisted, that he had been influenced solely by great public considerations.

Mr. Fox made a very temperate speech, to show the propriety of the motion; but admitted that any censure of the House ought to be made as mildly as possible; and he intimated, that an Act of Indemnity, properly worded, would be less objectionable than the Resolutions of his friend Mr. W.

The conversation continued for a length of time; and after many Members had delivered their opinions, the previous question was carried on Mr. Whitbread's Resolutions; and one for a Bill of Indemnity (proposed by Mr. Lascelles) was agreed to.

MONDAY, June 17.—Sir W. Scott obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of the 1st of Geo. I. relative to the livings of Poor Clergy under 7*ol.* a-year.

WEDNESDAY, June 19.—In a Committee of Ways and Means, it was resolved, on the motion of the Chan-

cellor of the Exchequer, that the sum of 4,000,000*l.* out of the surplus of the Consolidated Fund, and the sum of 1,190,000*l.* out of the surplus of the grants of last year, be granted towards the supply.—The Report was ordered.

The House went into a Committee of Supply. The sums of 2000*l.* for the support of the British Forces in Africa; 1500*l.* for the Veterinary College; and 15,000*l.* for the Board of Agriculture, were voted.

Several Members spoke in favour of the Duke of Athol's Petition, which was carried by a majority of 57.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down a Message, (as given in the Lords,) and moved that it be taken into consideration on Friday.

THURSDAY, June 20.—The Loyalty Loan Bill was read a third time, and passed.

#### LORD MELVILLE.

Mr. Bond asked, whether, the House having directed a prosecution on the Tenth Report against Lord Melville, it was in the discretion of the Attorney-General to exclude any distinct evidence upon any particular part of the case? If it was not, he wished some intimation to the effect might be given to the Attorney-General.

The Attorney-General said, it was not sufficient for him to collect the sense of the House, but he should desire to have its opinion distinctly stated. He considered it as more consistent with the dignity of the House to define what he was to prosecute, than to leave him to collect it from the body of the Report: he asked if he was to make use of Mr. Trotter as an evidence against Lord Melville? and whether he was to take notice of what had fallen from Lord M. in his late examination in that House?

Mr. Whitbread intimated, that he hoped a Bill of Indemnity would be passed as to Mr. Trotter, to enable him to disclose the whole business relative to the Navy Pay-Office.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that though there were some points that required consideration, he thought there was no ground either for the impeachment or the criminal prosecution of Lord Melville.

After some discussion, it was agreed that any farther debate on the subject should be deferred till the motion was made.

## STATE OF THE NATION.

Mr. Grey begged to call the attention of the House to the critical situation of the Country. The motive which stimulated him to inquiry was, an apprehension that Parliament might speedily be prorogued. Two years since, when the war was commenced, various grounds were stated for entering into the contest; it now became the duty of the House to ascertain what would be the best policy to follow; as not one of the grounds originally stated for beginning the war had been maintained, and none of the prospects then held out had been realized. The annual expense of the Country was now 71,000,000l.; and come peace when it might, there was not the most distant idea of the public expenditure being less than 40,000,000l. per annum. With respect to the Army, he contended, that the improvement so much talked of by Mr. Pitt on his return to power had been forgotten; while the reduction of the Militia had fallen miserably short of its intent. Adverting to the state of the Navy, he attempted to show, that during the Administration of Earl St. Vincent it was in a more respectable state than at present. Lord St. V. had been charged in the House as the greatest enemy the Navy ever had. He, therefore, in the name of that Lord, called for an inquiry into his conduct, and trusted the Session would not be suffered to pass away without justice being done. Adverting to the domestic situation of the Country, he remarked, that it must afford high satisfaction, that at no period in its history had the people submitted with greater cheerfulness to the pressure of the times; and he believed, there never had been a more determined spirit manifested to resist invasion. At the same time, the burthens of the people were great, and in all possible cases they ought to be alleviated. In regard to the present situation of Ireland, he was happy that he had to congratulate the House. The mild government of Lord Hardwicke had worked wonders; and the people felt their interest in preserving the British connexion. He then took a view of the means of the enemy for continuing the war, and expressed his firm opinion, that the invasion would be attempted when we least expected it. On concluding, he called the attention of the House to the negotiation with Russia; and argued, that Russia could not

possibly interfere with France, without the consent of Austria or Prussia. He then moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying, that he will be pleased not to prorogue the sittings of Parliament until his Majesty shall be enabled to lay before the House some information on the negotiations pending with Foreign Powers, and on the views and objects of his Majesty in the further prosecution of the contest in which we are engaged."

Lord Castlereagh asserted, that the motion was unnecessary at present, unless it was intended to insinuate that Ministers had forfeited the confidence of the Country. In answer to Mr. G.'s remarks on the Army, he stated, that in 1802, when the army was at its highest pitch, setting aside the Militia entirely, it amounted to 174,000 men, and by the last returns on the 1st of June it was now 176,899, being nearly 3000 more than it ever was at any period of its history. He thought Mr. G. had drawn too gloomy a prospect on this subject. He had said, that the army had not been improved, nor materially increased in its composition. The disposable force, however, amounted to 37,000 men, which had been augmented by 15,000 from the Militia. The experiments made in recruiting had proved eminently successful. With regard to the Navy, Mr. G. did not seem to have examined that subject with accuracy: had he done so, he would have made a comparison of the number of ships on foreign stations worn out in the service, which had come home and been laid up, having been put out of commission. Lord C. went at great length into the various topics introduced by Mr. Grey, and declared himself against the motion.

Mr. Windham and Lord Temple spoke in favour of the motion.

Mr. Fox took a luminous view of the present situation of Europe; in the course of which he stated, that the answer to the overtures from France ought instantly to be, that England would apply to Russia, and negotiate conjointly with her; or state that a Treaty had been concluded between them to that effect.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer maintained, that there was no practical difference between a prorogation and an adjournment at this period of the Session. In opposition to the

assertions



assertions of those who supported the motion, he proved that our finances were in the most flourishing state; and notwithstanding the obstacles to the formation of an army, we had now a military force of 140,000, and not less than 100,000 for our own possessions, and near 40,000 volunteers actually in arms. He disclaimed all intention of casting reflections on Lord St. Vincent; but he was bound to say, that with regard to repairs of ships, providing them with stores, and causing different sorts of ships to be fitted out for the service with vigour, dispatch, and judgment, this country was greatly indebted to Viscount Melville. The object of the war, he observed, was not to reduce France, but to secure ourselves; and to set an example to Europe, by which a sense of honour might be kindled to resist aggression, and to maintain independence. The object was, to provide for the safety of Europe on a large scale, which had not been attained; but yet possibly it might be accomplished, if Europe should be as true to itself as Great Britain had been both to herself and to her allies. He agreed, however, that *a joint war or a joint peace* were preferable to either of them separately, and that he had no difficulty in disclosing such to be the object of Government.

After a reply from Mr. Grey, the House divided; when there were—Ayes, 110; Noes, 261; Majority against the motion, 151.

FRIDAY, June 21.—On the motion

for considering his Majesty's Message, the Chancellor of the Exchequer declined entering fully into the subject, but simply moved that the sum of 3,500,000*l.*, instead of 5,000,000*l.*, be appropriated to obtaining Continental co-operation.

Mr. Fox contended, that if the mover gave no information as to the engagements, he ought to have no money. He took nearly the same grounds as in the debate of the preceding evening; arguing in favour of a peace on reasonable terms, and the appointment of a Congress for that purpose.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer professed his determination not to enter into any details; and after some conversation, the resolution was carried without a division.

The sum of 20,000*l.* was granted to purchase Mr. Townley's Antiquities.

In the Committee of Ways and Means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that, agreeably to the terms in which the Budget was opened, the sum of 14 millions and a half be granted on the surplus of the Consolidated Fund for 1803, 4, and 5.

This was agreed to, after a short explanation betwixt Mr. Pitt and Mr. Johnstone.

In the same Committee, several votes for Exchequer Bills were passed. There were eight millions of Exchequer Bills in one vote; two millions and an half in a second; and one million and an half in a third.—Agreed to.

Adjourned.

## INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY 18.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 18.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Mitchell, of the Inspector Sloop, to W. Marsden, Esq. dated Yarmouth Roads, May 14, 1805.*

SIR,

I HAVE to inform you, that his Majesty's sloop *Musquito* has sent in this morning the French privateer *Orestes*, dogger-rigged, mounting one long twenty-four pounder and six swivels, and manned with thirty-four men.

I am, Sir, &c.

E. J. MITCHELL.

TUESDAY, MAY 21.

[This Gazette contains letters, with enclosures, giving account of the capture of the *Orestes* and *Pylades*, Dutch built kofks, to the west of Scarborough, on the 12th of April, by his Majesty's sloop *Musquito*, Captain Jackson: they were each armed with a twenty-four pound carronade, six swivels, a considerable number of small arms, and manned with thirty three men: it was their first cruise, out three weeks, and made no captures.

By this Gazette, likewise, Rear-Admiral Cochrane, in a letter, dated Barbadoes, April 5, reports the capture of the *Empereur*, French privateer, mounting

ing fourteen six-pounders, and having on board eighty-two men, by the *Eagle*, Captain Colby.]

SATURDAY, MAY 25.

[A letter from Rear-Admiral Dacres, dated Port Royal, March 15, encloses a dispatch from Captain Fyffe, of the *Rein-deer*, dated off Montego Bay, the 7th March, announcing his capture of the Spanish schooner privateer, *Santa Rosalia Galundrina*, mounting three guns, which she previously threw over-board.]

And another letter from Commodore Sir Samuel Hood, mentioning the capture of the French schooner privateer, *l'Elizabeth*, by the *Epervier*, Captain Impey.]

TUESDAY, MAY 28.

WHITEHALL, MAY 27.

Dispatches have been received overland at the India House, from Bombay, dated December 21, 1804, enclosing a Copy of a Letter from Lord Lake to Marquis Wellesley, of November 17, giving an account of the result of his attack upon the cavalry of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, commanded by that Chief in person upon that day, being the letter which was referred to by Lord Lake in his subsequent Letter of November 18, as published in the *London Gazette Extraordinary* of April 27, 1805, and which was noticed in that *Gazette* as not having then arrived in England.

*To the Marquis Wellesley, &c.*

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that, in pursuance of my intentions, expressed in my dispatch of yesterday's date, I reached this place this morning, with the cavalry, before day-break, after a march of upwards of thirty-four miles. The enemy occupied a position close under the walls of Ferruckabad, and I completely succeeded in surprising them. The consequence has been, that vast numbers of their men and horses have been destroyed, and the whole cattle and baggage taken which they possessed. Holkar escaped by an early flight, but his troops, in the greatest confusion, were pursued, and every where cut to pieces by my cavalry. I am happy to add, that we have sustained very little loss, either in men or horses.

I have not time to express the satisfaction I have derived from the good conduct of all the corps engaged, but I shall have the honour of forwarding to your Lordship my sentiments on this subject as soon as possible.

G. LAKE.

*Head Quarters, Ferruckabad,*

*Nov. 17, 1804.*

The same dispatches contain the following paragraphs respecting our military operations in Malwa:—

We feel also much pleasure in reporting the successful progress of the division of the army in Malwa, under the command of Colonel Murray, which, after completing the conquest of Holkar's possessions west of the Chumbiel, reached Muccondra on November 30, and still continued to advance. On the 8th instant\*, General Jones was at Jowra, one march beyond Rutlam, and would probably have joined Colonel Murray's army by or before the present date.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1.

[This *Gazette* contains a letter from Sir S. Hood, dated Barbadoes, 28th March, communicating the capture of *l'Intrepid* French privateer, of four guns and sixty-two men, by the armed brig *Grenada*, Lieutenant Baker, on the 16th preceding.]

Also a letter from Lieutenant Blow, of the *Charger* gun-brig, stating his having captured the *de Zenno*, a small cutter privateer, from Flushing, carrying thirteen men and small arms.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 8.

*The following Letter is transmitted by Sir R. Bickerton, under date Royal Sovereign, at Gibraltar, May 13.*

*His Majesty's Ship Seaborse, Gibraltar Bay, May 8, 1805.*

MY LORD,

On the 4th instant, I learnt that a Spanish convoy was on the coast to the westward of Carthage, chiefly loaded on Government account, with gunpowder, ordnance, and naval stores for the gun-boats at Malaga, Ceuta, and Algeziras. Conceiving the destruction of the same of consequence, I

\* December, 1804.



kept close along shore, with the hope of falling in with them, and effecting my wishes. At two P. M. they were discovered from the mast-head; at five I observed them haul into St. Pedro, an anchorage to the eastward of Cape de Gatte, under the protection of a fort, two armed schooners, and three gun and mortar launches, where I determined to attempt to destroy them; the vessel of greatest consequence to get out was an ordnance brig, loaded with 1,170 quintals of powder, and various other stores, commanded by Don Juan Terragut, Master in the Spanish Navy; and which was effected by Lieutenant Downie, First of the Seahorse, in a six-oared cutter, in the most gallant and well-judged manner, whose conduct on this, as well as every other occasion, I feel it my duty to mention to your Lordship as that of a most zealous Officer; and I beg leave to add, that Lieutenant Downie assures me he met with every possible assistance from Mr. Thomas Napper, Midshipman, who accompanied him in a four-oared boat. The Seahorse during the time kept up a quick and well-directed fire on the fort, gun-vessels, and convoy; and having every reason to believe I had sunk one of the gun-launches, and damaged and sunk several others of the convoy, night coming on, with light winds, the main-top-gallant-mast, sails, braces, bow-lines shot away, I felt it imprudent any longer to attempt the destruction of the whole by exposing the ship to the well-directed fire of the gun-vessels, which latterly struck her every shot. For the exertions, on this occasion, of Lieutenant Ogle Moore, Lieutenant Charles Brown Yonge, who had not received his confirmed commission, Mr. Spratt, Master, Lieutenant Clarke, of the Royal Marines, and Lieutenant Hagemeister, of the Russian Navy, I feel severally indebted; and indeed I should do injustice to every other Officer and man on board, did I not mention them in the same manner.

It would give me greater satisfaction could I inform your Lordship we met with no loss in this service; however I feel that sustained, in having only one seaman killed, as trifling, considering the well-directed fire, in so many different directions of the enemy. Trusting that my proceedings will meet your Lordship's approbation,

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. BOYLE.

[Lieutenant Carpenter, of the Milbrook schooner, in a letter to Captain Snell, announces the capture of the Spanish lugger privateer la Travele, of three guns and forty men, off Oporto, and the recapture of the Stork, one of the Newfoundland convoy taken by the Fenix Spanish privateer, on the 9th April.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 15.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 15.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Daghwood, of the Bacchante, to Admiral Dacres, Commander in Chief at Jamaica.*

*Bacchante, New Providence,*

SIR, *April 13, 1805.*

I have the honour to acquaint you, that, on the 3d instant, his Majesty's ship under my direction captured, off the Havannah, his Catholic Majesty's schooner la Elizabeth, of ten guns and forty-seven men, commanded by Don Josef Fer Fexeyron. She was charged with dispatches from the Governor of Pensacola, which were thrown overboard previous to her surrendering. Having received information that there were three French privateers in the harbour of Mariel, (a small convenient port, a little to the westward of the Havannah,) which had annoyed most considerably the trade of his Majesty's subjects transiently passing through the Gulf, I determined, if possible, to rout this band of pirates; for, from their plundering and ill-treating the crew of every vessel they met with, most particularly the Americans, they were nothing better; and Lieutenants Oliver and Campbell having, in the most handsome manner, volunteered their service on this hazardous occasion, I dispatched those excellent Officers, accompanied by the Hon. Almericas de Courcy, Midshipman, on the evening of the 5th instant, in two boats; and as it was absolutely necessary to gain possession of a round tower near forty feet high, on the top of which were planted three long 24-pounders, with loop-holes round its circumference for musketry, and manned with a Captain and thirty soldiers, I gave directions to attack and carry the fort previous to their entering the harbour, so as to enable them to secure a safe retreat. Lieut. Oliver, the senior Officer, being in the headmost boat, finding himself discovered, and as not a moment was to be lost at such a critical period,

period, most nobly advanced, without waiting for his friend, landed in the face, and in opposition to a most tremendous fire, without condescending to return the salutation, mounted the fort by a ladder which he had previously provided, and fairly carried it by a *coup-de-main* with thirteen men, leaving Mr. de Courcy, with three others, to guard the boat, with an accident to only one brave man (G. Allison) wounded, who was unfortunately shot through the body before the boat touched the ground; but I am happy to say, from the care and attention of Mr. Williams, the Surgeon, he is already rapidly recovering. The enemy had two killed and three wounded.

Lieutenant Oliver, leaving Sergeant Denlow of the Marines, (who, from his bravery and good conduct, deserves great praise,) with six men, to guard the fort, and having been rejoined by Lieutenant Campbell, dashed on to attack the privateers, but to their great mortification found they had failed the day previous on a cruise; he was therefore obliged to be contented with taking possession of two schooners, laden with sugar, which he most gallantly brought away from alongside a wharf, in spite of repeated discharges of musketry from the troops and militia, which poured down in numbers from the surrounding country.

I should not have been thus particular in recounting a circumstance which was not attended with ultimate success, were it not to mark my admiration of the noble conduct of Lieutenant Oliver, in so gallantly attacking and carrying a fort which, with the men it contained, ought to have maintained its position against fifty times the number that were opposed; but nothing could withstand the prompt and manly steps taken by that Officer and his gallant crew on this occasion; and as, in my humble judgment, the attempt was most daring and hazardous; and had the privateers been there, I doubt not but success would have attended them, so I humbly solicit the honour of notice to this most gallant Officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. DASHWOOD.

[The Gazette likewise contains a copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Dacres, Commander on the Jamaica station, dated April 6, containing an account of the capture of le Hazard

French schooner privateer, of three guns and fifty men, by Captain Z. Mudge, of the ship *Blanche*; of the Dutch privateer *Antelope*, of five guns and fifty-four men, being cut out of the harbour of Porto Rico by the pinnace and cutter of the *Stork*; Lieutenants Robertson and Murray are highly commended for their courage and conduct in this action;—of the capture of a Spanish corvette, of eighteen guns and eighty men, off the Havannah, by the *Pique*, Captain Ross;—of the capture of the Spanish privateer *Napoleon*, of twenty guns and one hundred and eight men, last from Bourdeaux, by the *Topaze*, Captain Lake;—and of the capture of el *Penix*, Spanish privateer, of fourteen guns and eighty-five men, also by the *Topaze*.]

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 18.

A letter transmitted by Rear-Admiral Drury encloses the following:—

*His Majesty's Ship Helena,*  
at Sea, June 9.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the station prescribed by your order of the 21st of March, his Majesty's sloop under my command captured on the 5th instant, after a chase of ten hours, and a smart exchange of shot for fifteen minutes, the *Santa Leocadia* Spanish ship privateer, pierced for twenty guns, fourteen nine pounders mounted, and a complement of one hundred and fourteen men. I am happy, Sir, to add, that no person was hurt on board the *Helena*, although the enemy's guns were well supplied with grape and langrage: she was fifty-four days from St. Sebastian, not having made any capture, perfectly new, coppered, sails well, and in my opinion calculated for the King's service. Could I venture, Sir, on this short trial of the Officers and crew I have the pleasure to command, to mention their conduct, I should certainly recommend them to notice; among whom are Lieutenant H. Wylie, First of the *Helena*, and Messrs. Watson and Willits, who have both passed for Lieutenants, and anxiously waiting for their Lordships' patronage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. LOSACK.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

[This Gazette contains dispatches from the East Indies, which confirm the



the accounts of the reduction of Fort Deig, and of the gallant, though unsuccessful, attack upon the town of Bhurtpore.

The dispatches consist of two letters from General Lord Lake to Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General, &c.: the first dated December 26, 1804, from the Camp before Deig; the second dated on the 10th of January, 1805, from the Camp before Bhurtpore. Our efforts at Deig were attended with every wished-for success, and the capture of the fortresses; but the attempt to storm Bhurtpore proved ineffectual, the imperfection of the breach affording the besieged the most fortunate advantages, of which they availed themselves so skilfully, as to repel their assailants; "and our column, (says General Lord Lake,) after making several attempts with heavy loss, was obliged to retire, which they did in excellent order, to our battery."

Notwithstanding the formidable difficulties mentioned, the gallant General concludes his letter to Marquis Wellesley by the following consolatory passage:—

"I beg to assure your Lordship, that the conduct of our Officers and men employed last night has been as exemplary as on every former occasion; but circumstances of an unexpected and unfortunate nature occurred, which their utmost efforts could not surmount, but I hope in a very few days their excellent conduct will be rewarded by the possession of the place."

In a postscript to the same letter, there is the subsequent important information:—

"By advices received this day from the Camp of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, under date the 13th instant, it appears, that a body of 700 of Jeshwant Rao Holkar's horse had quitted the service of that Chieftain, and come into Camp that morning. The Sardars of this body of horse had visited his Excellency the Commander in Chief upon their arrival at head quarters."

Our loss, in killed, wounded, and missing, of Europeans and Native troops, of every description, amounted, in the capture and storm of Deig, to 318; and in the attempt to storm Bhurtpore to 456; making in all 774. General Lord Lake has conducted himself, on these trying occasions, with the greatest courage and skill.

*Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded of the Storming Party at the Fort of Deig, on the 23d of December.*

*Killed.*—8th reg. N. I.; Captain Young.—12th ditto; Lieutenant Bowser.

*Wounded.*—Artillery; Lieutenant Smith.—His Majesty's 22d reg.; Captains Lindsay and Macknight; Lieutenants Sweetenham and Cresswell.—His Majesty's 76th reg.; Captain Scott.—Hon. Company's European reg.; Lieutenant Merriman.—11th batt. 8th reg. N. I.; Lieutenant-Colonel Ball; Major Bassett; Lieutenants Abernethy and Anderson.—Corps of Pioneers; Captain Swinton; Lieutenant Forrest.

*Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Assault of Bhurtpore, on the Night of the 9th of January, 1805.*

*Killed.*—His Majesty's 75th reg.; Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland.—79th ditto; Lieutenant Glubb.—2d batt. 11th ditto; Ensign Waterhouse.—Artillery; Lieutenant Percival (in the battery during the day).—N. B. Captain J. Wallace, Major of Brigade, missing, and supposed to have been killed.

*Wounded.*—His Majesty's 22d reg.; Lieutenants Sweetenham and Cresswell.—75th ditto; Major Campbell; Captains Hessian and Bruton; Lieutenants Byne, Tully, M'Lacklan, and Mathewson.—76th ditto; Captain Webber; Lieutenant Crosgrove.—Hon. Company's European regiment; Lieutenants Wood, Hamilton, and Browne.]

[This Gazette likewise contains some of the most gallant achievements ever recorded in the annals of naval history. The letters which relate to the Loire frigate, Captain Maitland, were transmitted by Admiral Drury, Commander in Chief on the Cork station, and are, in substance, as follow:—

The first is from Captain Maitland, of the Loire, in which he states, that the launch and two cutters, under Mr. Yeo, the First Lieutenant, assisted by Lieutenant Mallock, of the Marines, and three Midshipmen, with about thirty men, proceeded to the Bay of Camarina, eastward of Cape Finisterre, and boarded and took possession of a felucca privateer, with seven guns and fifty men, which was moored under a battery of ten guns. Another pri-

vateer

vateer was also taken by the other boat, but Mr. Yeo was obliged to abandon her to secure the felucca; and this was effected with only three men slightly wounded. Nineteen of the crew of the felucca were missing, many of them having jumped overboard. Mr. Yeo, in coming out, took three small merchant vessels, which were destroyed. The name of the captured privateer is *Esperanza*, quite new, and victualled for one month. All the Officers and men, on this occasion, behaved with the greatest gallantry. The above affair took place on the 2d of June.

The next letter is from Captain Maitland, dated the 4th instant, and gives an account of the successful exploit performed on the same day in Muros Bay, by the boats of the ship; of which Captain Maitland was himself a witness, he having moored his ship, and continued all the time firing at the batteries. The expedition being under the conduct of Lieutenant Yeo, was first directed against a large French privateer sitting out in Muros Bay. The gallant party amounted to fifty, who, finding the privateer not armed, pushed on shore, by the orders of Captain Maitland, who reminded them that it was the *birth day* of their Sovereign, for whose sake the greatest exertions must be used. This exhortation had a great effect in animating the men. The party immediately took possession of a small battery, which had been firing at the Loire, and spiked the guns. They immediately after pushed forward to a regular fort at the distance of a quarter of a mile, which had also opened a fire on the ship. On attempting to enter the inner gate, they were opposed by the Governor, and all the forces he could collect in the town. Mr. Yeo was the first who entered, and with one blow laid the Governor dead at his feet, and broke his own sabre. Many other Officers were cut to pieces. The English pressed forward, and carried every thing before them. The enemy fled, and many leaped from the embrasures on the rocks (a height of twenty-five feet.) The fort was soon carried, and the Union was displayed, when Captain Maitland sent and took possession of the enemy's vessels in the road, consisting of the *Confiance* French ship privateer, pierced for twenty-six twelves and nines, none of which, however, were on board; the *Belier*, a French privateer brig, pierced for twenty eighteen-

pound carronades; and a Spanish merchant brig in ballast. He then hoisted a flag of truce, and sent to inform the inhabitants of the town, that if they would deliver up such stores of the ship as were on shore, there would be no further molestation. The proposal was thankfully agreed to. He did not wait to embark the guns, there being a large body of troops in the neighbourhood. Many small vessels drawn up on the beach he did not destroy; conceiving it AN ACT OF INHUMANITY to deprive the poorer inhabitants of the means of gaining their livelihood. The brig could not be brought away, and was burnt. Captain M. speaks in the highest terms of praise of all the Officers and men employed in this service; not only those in the boats, but those on board his ship, which kept up a heavy fire all the time. He also states, (to the immortal honour of our brave and generous countrymen,) that the Bishop and one of the principal inhabitants of the town came to express their gratitude for the orderly behaviour of the people after they had got possession of the place. All the guns of the fort were spiked, and thrown over the parapet; and the embrasures, with part of the fort, blown up.

*A List of Wounded on Shore belonging to his Majesty's Ship Loire, at Muros, the 4th of June, 1805.*—Lieutenant J. L. Yeo, slightly; Mr. Clinch, Master's Mate, ditto; three Seamen, and one Marine.—*Wounded on board*, nine Seamen.—Total, two Officers, twelve Seamen, and one Marine.

*Spaniards Killed and Wounded.*—The Governor of the Fort, and a Spanish Gentleman who had volunteered; the Second Captain of the *Confiance*, and nine others, killed. Thirty, amongst which were most of the Officers of the *Confiance*, wounded.—Total, twelve killed and thirty wounded.

(Signed) FRED. MAITLAND.

There are also in the Gazette accounts of various captures, of which the following are the principal contents:—

A letter from Captain Coghlan, of his Majesty's sloop *Renard*, to Admiral Dacres, dated Jamaica, the 27th April, mentioning his having brought to action the General Erneuf privateer, late his Majesty's sloop *Lily*, which, after a close action of thirty-five minutes, took fire, and blew up with a dreadful explosion.



plosion. Of the unhappy crew, fifty-five were saved by the Renard's boats. —A letter, transmitted by Rear-Admiral Daeres, from Captain Hardyman, of the Unicorn frigate, giving an ac-

count of the boats of that ship having captured the Tape-à-bord cutter privateer, off St. Domingo, on the 6th of May.]

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A NEGOCIATOR from Russia, M. Novolitzoff, has arrived at the Court of Berlin, to propose terms for a general peace. He has had an interview with the King of Prussia; but nothing of his mission has transpired.

A war between Spain and Portugal is mentioned, on account of the latter's refusing to shut her ports against every description of British shipping.

Upon the same score, it is said to have been intimated to Schimmelpenninck, that if he any longer opposes the restraints which French tyranny has imposed on Dutch commerce, he will be deprived of the office of Grand Pensionary of Batavia.

Buonaparté has taken another bold step; namely, united the Ligurian or Genoese Republic with that of France!!!

From Milan it is stated, that Buonaparté, after his Coronation, appointed Prince Eugene Beauharnois Viceroy of Italy; he has likewise instituted a new Italian Order; viz. *The Order of the Iron Crown!*

The union of Genoa with France took place on the 4th of June, at mid-day. The Doge addressed the Emperor, soliciting him to grant the people the happiness of being his subjects. His Majesty returned a very long answer, in which he says—"I will realize your wish—I will unite you to my great people. It will be to me a new means for rendering more efficacious the protection I have always loved to grant you. My people will receive you with pleasure. They know that in all circumstances you have assisted their arms with friendship, and have supported them with all your means. They find besides, with your ports, an increase of maritime power, which is necessary to them to sustain their lawful rights against the oppressor of the seas. You will find in your union with my people a continent. You have only ports and a marine. You will find a flag, which, whatever may

be the pretensions of my enemies, I will maintain on all the seas of the universe, constantly free from insult and from search, and exempt from the right of blockade, which I will never recognize but for places really blockaded as well by sea as by land. You will find yourselves sheltered under it from this shameful slavery, the existence of which I reluctantly suffer with respect to weaker nations, but from which I will always guarantee my subjects."—Prince Eugene Beauharnois was then appointed Viceroy.

A third Constitutional Code was afterwards communicated, which completes the Monarchical Government; and, as an additional support, confers upon it the *Order of the Iron Crown*, divided into three titles. The order is to consist of 500 Knights, 100 Commanders, and 20 Dignitaries. The motto is to be, "*Dieu me l'a donné; gare à qui y touchera.*"—Vacancies are to be filled up every year; 400,000 Milanese livres are to be appropriated to the Order. Each Knight to have 300 livres yearly, each Commander 700, and each Dignitary 3000 livres. The first title of the constitutional statute relates to the property of the Crown, which consists of, 1st, the Royal Palace of Milan and the Villa Buonaparté. 2d, Of Monza and its dependencies. 3d, Of Mantua, of du The, and the heretofore ducal Palace of Modena. 4th, A palace in the neighbourhood of Brescia, and one in the neighbourhood of Bologna. 5th, The wood of Tesin. A capital of ten millions in national property is assigned for the acquisition of the palaces in the neighbourhood of Brescia and Bologna, and the land necessary for the formation of the parks of Monza and the wood of Tesin. To support the splendour of the Crown, independently of these dispositions, there shall be carried from the public treasury every year, the sum of six millions of Milanese livres, a twelfth part of which shall be payable

every month. Two millions are to be transferred to the Treasurer of the Crown for the payment of the King's guard. The King, when circumstances require, may assign to the Queen, from the Civil List, a dowry, which in no case can exceed the annual sum of 300,000 livres. The second title states, That while Napoleon retains the Crown of Italy, he may cause himself to be represented by a Viceroy, who must reside within the boundaries of the Kingdom of Italy.

The Paris Journals have lately proved very barren of political information.

The only articles that can any way attract attention are two notes in the *Moniteur* on the speeches of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, when the vote of credit for three millions and a half was moved in the House of Commons. The official Annotator takes this opportunity to exult at the smallness of the sum, which he assures us will be soon considerably diminished, or reduced, indeed, to some few thousands of pounds, to pay Mr. Pitt's agents of corruption, or to be expended in promoting the success of some dark design; and he abruptly concludes with equal exultation, that therefore Mr. Pitt must have lost all hopes of obtaining foreign assistance. Mr. Fox is extolled to the skies, as the only Statesman in England who understands the interests of Europe, and who can rightly appreciate the comparative means and strength of the different Continental Powers. Mr. Fox, he will have it, has emphatically reminded the Minister, that after two more years of war, England will find herself in a still more disadvantageous position, compared with the progressive increase of the prosperity and power of the French Empire. Hence it is argued, that we should now make peace on the best terms we can procure; though our attempt to negotiate through the mediation of Russia is sarcastically sneered at by the hirelings of that very Government who not long since lavished all the incense of their prostitute praise on the pacific disposition of the Emperor Alexander, from whose humane views and wishes the re-establishment of tranquillity and the cessation of bloodshed were alone to be looked for with any probable expectation of success. Such is the consistency, such the sincerity, of a Government, that is eternally loud in its ejaculations for peace, while it is secretly

and openly endeavouring to accumulate every obstruction to it.

*From the MONITEUR of July 14.*

*Report of Lieutenant Clanet, dispatched from Martinique with the Brig Lynx, arrived at Fiume on the 17th Messidor (July 6.)*

"On the 24th of Floreal, (May 14,) the Squadron of his Majesty, under the command of Admiral Villeneuve, reinforced by two ships and a frigate, anchored before Port-au-Prince, at Martinique. It had suffered no damage, and the crews were in the best state of health.

"At the moment of my departure, which was on the 8th of Prairial (May 28), the Squadron had taken in provisions and water, and only waited the return of Admiral Gravina, whose destination was not known, to put again to sea.

"The English Squadron under the command of Admiral Cochrane had not been seen at the Windward Islands for twenty days; it was supposed to have returned to Europe.

"On the 7th of Prairial, (May 27,) the Diamond Rock had been attacked and taken. It was reported that the inhabitants of Trinidad had taken refuge in the interior of the Island, and that the Colony offered no resistance to a division which should present itself.

"To the west of the Azores I met with an American ship, who assured me that the Spanish division which had left Admiral Villeneuve had landed 2,000 men at Trinidad, who had made themselves masters of the Island.

"All the accounts received from St. Domingo confirm the intelligence that the Negroes in the Spanish part of St. Domingo have been driven from it with immense loss, by General Ferrand. St. Domingo was considered as inattackerable since the arrival of the reinforcement brought by the Rochfort Squadron. The army of Dessalines was divided into several factions, which had already come to blows with each other. I met with no ship of war in my passage.

"CLANET."

Then follows a letter from Admiral Villeneuve, dated in the Road of Port de France, 27th Floreal, (May 17,) in which he gives a long account of his sailing from Toulon, his junction with the Spanish Squadron, consequent flight of



of the British Squadron from before Cadiz, and of his voyage to Martinique, where he arrived on the 14th. The only mention which he makes of his proceedings after his arrival there is as follows:—

"I am employed in taking in my water; I have found the Colony abundantly supplied with provision. General Lauriston is setting out for Guadaloupe to collect there as many transports as he can procure. From the intelligence I have been able to obtain, I have reason to believe that Admiral Gravina will experience no difficulty in his expedition; and when he shall have re-joined me, which I hope will be very soon, I will not lose a moment in repairing to my destination. I intreat your Excellency to accept the homage of my respect.

"VILLENEUVE."

Letters from Vienna state, the news of the junction of Genoa with France had occasioned in that capital the most lively sensation, and a depression of the public funds, from an opinion that it would lead to unpleasant discussions between the Austrian and French Cabinets.—The following letter was written by the Austrian Envoy to the Ligurian Secretary of State, on the junction in question being notified to him:—

"The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor of Germany and Austria, has received yesterday evening the Note, in which Senator Roggieri, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has informed him, that the Ligurian Senate has resolved on the Union of the Ligurian Republic with the French Empire, and that this Resolution will be immediately carried into execution, a Deputation having been sent to his Majesty the Emperor: in consequence, the Government has at the same time thought proper to signify the motives that have induced it to annul both its old and new Constitution, and re-announce the rank it has hitherto maintained among independent States, to

unite itself to another great Power. I have also been given to understand, that my mission to the Ligurian Government is at an end.

"I will not examine the motives which have led the Senate to take this step: in this case the Senate is the best judge; and the object is of sufficient importance, since it relates to the existence and well-being of a State. But with respect to the termination of my mission, this entirely and alone depends on the orders of my Emperor; and until I receive these orders, it is impossible that I should consider my mission as terminated.

"I shall, therefore, as soon as possible, transmit to my Court the Note delivered to me, together with the Decree of the Senate, that I may receive directions for my conduct. I cannot doubt that the Ligurian Government will, in the mean time, acknowledge the inviolability of my person, and defend the rights of the Legation against any attack. I hope to find here that protection which is due to the Austrian and German nation; and I expect that the Austrian Consulate for Commercial Affairs will remain on the footing on which it at present exists, agreeably to the law of nations.

(Signed) "GINSTI."

"Genoa, June 2, 1805."

On the 6th instant the Senator Roggieri transmitted to the Envoy the following Note in answer:—"I have laid the Note of your Excellency of the 2d instant before the Chief Magistrate; and I have the pleasure to assure your Excellency, that that official respect which is due to your Excellency, according to the Law of Nations, and agreeably to the sentiments of esteem which the Ligurian Government entertain for his Imperial Majesty, will be carefully observed, both with regard to the person of your Excellency, and towards the whole Legation of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria."

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, JUNE 17.

THOMAS BAMBER, an Attorney, of Cornwall, was ordered to be struck off the Roll, for exhibiting an affidavit.

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vit, as sworn before a person that never existed.

22. Mansell Phillips, Esq. was brought up to receive the judgment of the Court, having

having been convicted of sending a letter to Rees Thomas, a Gentleman of Caermarthen, with an intent to provoke him to fight a duel. The quarrel took place during an election for that town. The Court adjudged Mr. Phillips to pay a fine of 100*l.*, and to find security, himself in 50*l.* and two sureties in 25*l.*, for three years.

A person was brought up to be discharged under the Insolvent Act; but his wife appeared in Court, and tendered a note and 3*s.* 6*d.* to the prisoner, with a view to keep him in custody at her suit. It appeared, that they had been separated by due course of law; and having neglected to pay her the alimony settled upon her by the Ecclesiastical Court, she had brought her action. She was a well-looking woman, and the scene was as interesting as novel. It was in vain that the husband "*sighed and looked unutterable things*;" her heart was *steel*ed against him, and he returned to "*duress vile*." It was urged by the wife, that if he could find money to *coquette* with other ladies, he could find it for the maintenance of his much injured and *lawful* wife.

24. At Guildhall, John Ansley, Esq. Alderman and Merchant Tailor, and Thomas Smith, Esq. Alderman and Leatherfeller, being the two Senior Aldermen who have not served the office of Sheriffs, were unanimously elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year.

The Countess of Bath has paid the sum of *six thousand pounds* for a single stamp, on which were issued letters of administration to the personal estate of her father, the late Sir William Pulteney.

The Ordnance Board have signified to General Lloyd, who commands the Artillery at Woolwich, that the Warren at that place is to be from this time denominated the "Royal Arsenal." The old name had its origin from the place having actually been a *rabbit warren*. On the recent Royal visit to what was called the Warren, where all ordnance stores, ammunition stores, &c. were lodged, his Majesty noticed how little appropriate the name was to the place, &c., and suggested the propriety of changing it to that of "Arsenal."

25. This evening, the well-known venerable oak, called Fairlop Tree, on Hainault Forest, Essex, was discovered

to be on fire. A number of persons came with pails, and procured water to extinguish the flames, but without effect, the main branch on the south side, with part of the body, being consumed. This celebrated tree is supposed to be five hundred years old. It appears that in the morning a party of sixty came from London in several carriages, and amused themselves during the day with playing at cricket and other sports. They made a fire near it, and about two hours after they had left the spot the fire was discovered. [See an ENGRAVING and Account of this Tree in our XLII<sup>th</sup> Volume, p. 431.]

A sail boat was upset in Woodbridge River, Suffolk, by which John Calder, Esq., Captain and Paymaster of the 21<sup>st</sup> Light Dragoons, and William Joyce, a Marine, were unfortunately drowned.

During a storm in Yarmouth Roads, three soldiers were leaning over the side of a ship, when a heavy sea washed them overboard. A boat was immediately launched to their assistance; but a sudden squall upset it, and seven sailors shared the same fate as the unfortunate soldiers.

The Medusa frigate, with Marquis Cornwallis and *suite* on board, arrived at one of the Cape de Verd Islands, on its way to India, in seventeen days; being the quickest passage, perhaps, ever known to be made by a ship of that description.

26. This morning, at a quarter before one o'clock, a most dreadful fire broke out in the shop of Mr. Rogers, stamp distributor and stationer, and Mr. Curzenven's, linen-draper, in Broad-street, Plymouth; which burnt with such incredible fury, until half past four, that the whole of those two extensive premises, with all their stock in trade, household-furniture, and even wearing apparel, were completely a prey to the devouring element. Mr. Rogers's loss is very great: he escaped with his wife, scarcely clothed, out of the window, by the assistance of his neighbours, with three little orphan brothers, quite undressed, who were taken over the stairs while they were on fire.

27. At a Court of Common Council, held at Guildhall, the Thanks of the Court, on the motion of Mr. James Dixon, were unanimously voted to Capt. Frederick Maitland, Commander of H<sup>is</sup> Majesty's



Majesty's ship *la Loire*, for planning and directing the attack at El Muros, on the 4th instant; also, to Lieutenant J. Lucas Yeo, the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, acting under his orders at the attack at the Fort of El Muros, and for their exemplary bravery on that occasion\*; but more particularly for retaining the ancient character of the British nation, in their humane conduct to the prisoners and inhabitants after the surrender of the Fort; and the Lord Mayor was requested to transmit the same to Captain Maitland, and desire him to communicate them to the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, of his Majesty's ship *la Loire*, under his command.

We understand, the reason why Mr. Dixon did not include the Gift of Swords, in his motion of Thanks at the above Court of Common Council, to Captain F. Maitland, and the gallant Yeo, was, that the Gentlemen of the Patriotic Fund, at Lloyd's, were about to confer that honour on them.

28. A most tremendous storm of thunder, hail, and rain, burst over the metropolis. It lasted about twenty minutes, deluged all the streets, and broke a number of windows. The lightning was extremely vivid, and the thunder awfully loud.

30. At about a quarter before ten o'clock at night, a dreadful fire broke out in a large range of wooden store-houses, in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, not far distant from the Magazine; by which two buildings were consumed, full of grape and cannister shot, in boxes, ready to be sent to different garrisons, at home and abroad. The boxes are supposed to have amounted to half a million in number. The buildings consumed were about the length of 160 or 170 feet, and two stories high, not a vestige of which remains. In the Magazine were several thousand barrels of powder, which must, had they exploded, have destroyed the greater part of the Arsenal, and caused the loss of several hundreds of lives. It is generally believed, that the place was intentionally set on fire; as no fire nor candle has ever been allowed within those store-houses.

JULY 1. In the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, Mr. Hamilton Rowan was brought up by *Writ of Habeas*

*Corpus*; and the record of his outlawry being read, the Clerk of the Crown, as is usual in such cases, asked the prisoner what he had to say why judgment of death and execution should not be awarded against him?—Mr. Rowan said, that he was instructed by his Counsel to say, that the outlawry contained errors in fact. The Attorney General confessed errors in the outlawry, which was reversed. Being put to plead to the indictment, Mr. Rowan pleaded his Majesty's most gracious pardon. Having then obtained liberty to speak, Mr. Rowan addressed the Court nearly in these words:—

“When last I had the honour of appearing before this Tribunal, I told your Lordships, I knew his Majesty only by his wielding the force of the Country; since that period, during my legal incapacity and absence beyond seas, my wife and children have not only been unmolested, but protected; and, in addition to those favours, I am now indebted to the Royal Mercy for my life. I will neither, my Lords, insist upon the rectitude of my intentions, nor the extent of my gratitude, lest my conduct should be attributed to base and unworthy motives; but I hope my future life will evince the sincerity of those feelings with which I am impressed, by such unmerited proofs of his Majesty's beneficence.”

To which address the Chief Justice replied:—

“Mr. Rowan: From the sentiments you have expressed, I have not a doubt but you will prove, by your future conduct, that his Majesty's pardon has not been bestowed on an unworthy object.”

Mr. Rowan then bowed to the Court, and withdrew.

2. The Court of King's Bench has decided against the plea of Judge Johnson, and directed that he shall plead *inflanter*. His trial will come on in the November Term.

Colonel Robert Passingham and John Edwards, for a conspiracy against George Townshend Forester, Esq., were brought up to receive judgment. Judge Grole enumerated the offences of which they were found guilty, and the circumstances that came out in evidence upon the trial; viz. of Passingham having seduced Mrs. Forester to violate her husband's

husband's bed; of having obtained from Mr. Forester a large separate maintenance for Mrs. Forester, in order to indulge the more freely his own criminal passions; and, lastly, for falsely, wickedly, and maliciously, charging Mr. F. with unnatural propensities: in all which diabolical crimes Edwards aided, abetted, and conspired, to assist the said Passingham.—The sentence of the Court was, that they be both imprisoned in Newgate for *three years*, and then discharged.

Mr. Blagden for writing, and Mr. Budd for publishing, a libel on Earl St. Vincent, were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Marshalsea Prison; Blagden to find security for his good behaviour for the term of three years, himself in 500*l.*, and two sureties in 250*l.* each.

Last week, a brewer, hitherto deemed of respectable character, was fined by the Excise Office, in the penalty of 500*l.*, for using improper and illegal ingredients in the manufacture of what is called Malt Liquor.

A private soldier is said to have had the extraordinary good fortune to have left to him 400,000*l.*, and his two brothers 6000*l.* a-year each. We hear that these three fortunate persons were all private soldiers in the East Suffolk Militia, and prove to be the legal representatives of the late W. Jennings, Esq. of Acton, Suffolk, and of Grosvenor-square.

8. A fellow at Tuxford sold his wife in a halter, with a child, to one of his comrades, for five shillings.—This infamous transfer was made in the public market-place.—It is to be regretted, that nobody present had the courage to take the rope from the wife's neck, and lay it on the husband's back.

11. A melancholy affair took place at Braintree, in Essex. A dispute arising between the master of the Swan public-house and some soldiers quartered there, a violent scuffle ensued, in which the landlord was overpowered. Two soldiers stationed themselves at his door to prevent his escape, while others searched the house for him. At this juncture a poor man, named Levitt, a hair-dresser, passed that way, to obtain assistance for his wife, she being in labour. Immediately on his being observed by the soldiers, who supposed him the object of their search, (the landlord,) they pursued him to his own door, and beat him so inhumanly, that his

recovery is doubtful. The wife of Levitt, hearing her husband calling "Murder," and entreating assistance, was so greatly alarmed, that she fell into violent fits; and although medical aid was as soon as possible administered, she did not survive the shock that her feelings had sustained more than an hour. Levitt is left with five infant children. The principals in this horrid outrage have been apprehended, and committed for trial.

12. Five of the members belonging to the Somerset House Volunteer Corps were summoned to the Public Office, Bow-street, before Nicholas Bond, Esq. the Sitting Magistrate, by direction of Sir Andrew S. Hammond, the Colonel, for refusing to pay their fines for non-attendance at drills. Mr. Phenev, the Secretary to the Corps, attended, produced the muster-roll, and proved their non-attendance; when four of them were fined in the penalty of 8*s.* each, and one in 4*s.*, with costs.

Thomas Fisher, gunsmith in Mount Pleasant, Cold-bath-fields, was indicted at the Old Bailey for the wilful murder of his wife Ann.

From the evidence it appeared, that, on the 3d of June last, the deceased was drinking tea with another woman, her visitor, in the front parlour, while her husband, the prisoner, was excluded from the room, either from some previous quarrel, or from apprehension on the part of the deceased. The prisoner made several attempts to be admitted; but finding it in vain, went at last round to the back area, and drew up the window of the back parlour, with an intention, as it might seem, of getting in. On hearing this, the deceased immediately ran into the back parlour to see what was the matter, which she had no sooner entered than the report of a pistol alarmed the woman in the front parlour, and attracted the notice of several of the neighbours. On entering the back parlour they found the deceased on the floor covered with blood, and, on examining the body, they found she had received a shot in the left angle of the left eye, which was torn from its socket. Mr. Lawrence, a surgeon in the neighbourhood, being sent for, declared, that the death of the deceased was owing to this wound, and that any attempt at recovery was in vain. On examining farther, they found a couple of pistols thrown among some broken bottles and other lumber



in the back area, one of which seemed to have been recently discharged. The prisoner was consequently apprehended, and immediately committed.

The facts being thus made out very clearly, the prisoner had only to say in his defence, as he stated at the bar, that he had many times been put out of his senses by the bad usage of his sons and his wife; that some time ago they had put him in prison; that his wife had wished very much that his two sons should be taken into partnership with him, and have the half of the profits, with a joint right to the lease of the house; and that because he would not consent to this he was kept in continual unhappiness.

Upwards of twenty witnesses were afterwards called, who deposed that the prisoner was occasionally liable to fits of insanity. This circumstance, it appeared, was owing to a blow he had received several years ago on the head, from one of their large hammers, from the effects of which he had never thoroughly recovered.

In consideration of this large body of evidence, the jury brought in a verdict of—*Acquittal*.

It is, perhaps, an unequalled instance of unanimity and patriotism, that in the Southwell Volunteers, when placed on permanent duty at Derby for nineteen days, not a man out of 235, of which the Corps was composed, was absent. Such conduct very much redounds to their honour, and deserves to be made public.

13. A soldier belonging to the Northampton militia fell from the Cliff at Dover Castle upon the rocks below, and, wonderful to relate! has not broken a bone: he is dreadfully bruised, but in a fair way of recovery.

15. The remains of Mr. Richard Suett, the Comedian, were removed for interment in the burying-ground on the north side of St. Paul's Cathedral.

He was taken to the grave in a hearse and four, attended by seven mourning coaches and four, filled with twenty-two of the Theatrical fraternity; two sons of Mr. Suett; Mr. Skellett, of Drury-lane, Surgeon; the Attorney to the deceased; Mr. Alperne, of Cornhill; and another friend.

It was intended to have honoured the deceased with a funeral anthem at his interment; and the Queen's boys and the vocal performers of the Theatre

were prepared to assist on the occasion. It was, however, discovered, that the unavoidable expenses of the Cathedral in fees, &c. would amount to 38l. The design was therefore abandoned, and the corpse was consigned to its last home without "a requiem."

The funeral having been announced in the different morning papers, public curiosity was much excited; and we may add, that *Dicky Gossip* brought a crowded audience to the *last*. A recollection of his comic talents and good humour was evinced by the spontaneous ejaculation which was heard in every part of the crowd—"POOR SUETT!"

The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Fry.

The age on the coffin was 47.

The father of the deceased had some office in St. Paul's Cathedral; and he himself received the rudiments of his musical education as one of her Majesty's Choir.

The following among other Gentlemen of the Profession attended:—

Messrs. Elliston,	Taylor,
Palmer,	Russel,
Murray,	Denman,
Dignum,	Caulfield,
Dawton,	Dubois,
Chapman,	Fisher,
Mathews,	Davis,
Holland,	Seakes,
Winnon,	Field.
Waldron,	

17. This day were landed, at the Dock-yard, Dertford, five stallions and eight mares, five of them cream-coloured, from his Majesty's Stud at Hanover, but last from Sweden. They were brought to the King's Mews, Charing-cross.

19. A General Court, held at the East India House, by adjournment, confirmed the Resolutions of the last General Court respecting the salaries to be attached to the several situations at the College to be established at Hertford, for the education of young men intended for the Company's Civil Service in India. The Institution is to be divided into two establishments; a Preparatory School and a College. The whole under a Principal and six Professors, with proper Masters. The salary of the Principal to be one thousand pounds a year, and the Professors five hundred pounds each. The Institution not to be wholly at the expense of

of the East India Company; but the sons of individuals from any part of the country to be allowed to enter the seminary, paying one hundred guineas a-year. The number not to exceed forty the first year, eighty the second, and one hundred and twenty the third year.

20. The High Bailiff of Birmingham received the following letter from the Earl of Dartmouth:—

*"Sandwell, July 6, 1805.*

"SIR,

"I have this day received a letter from Lord Hawkesbury, to communicate to me, (by his Majesty's command,) that in consequence of the complaint in his eyes, his Majesty has judged it most prudent to defer his projected visit to this neighbourhood till another year; and likewise to transmit to me his Majesty's pleasure, that I should lay the first stone of the new Church of Birmingham in his name. I beg leave to express the satisfaction I shall have in obeying his Majesty's commands upon this occasion, and my readiness to attend for that purpose on any day that may be judged most convenient. I have it further in command to request, that you will adopt the proper means to make known his Majesty's concern at the necessity he is under of not being present at that ceremony, and his hopes of being able to visit the

town of Birmingham on some other occasion.

"I am, Sir,

"Your faithful and obedient servant,

"DARTMOUTH.

*"To the High Bailiff of Birmingham."*

This evening, as Richard Morson, Esq. of Reading, was angling in the River Kennet, near Fobney Bridge, he slipped into the water, and was drowned before any assistance could be given him.

Charles Knight, a very respectable looking man, who had been found guilty at the Middlesex Sessions of exposing himself immodestly to divers ladies and children in the fields and neighbourhood of Mary-le-bone, was brought up for sentence; when he was ordered to be imprisoned two years in the House of Correction, Cold-bath-fields.

*Sacrilege.*—Lincoln Cathedral was lately robbed of communion plate to the amount of 50*l.*

*Produce of a Cow.*—A Gentleman at Lymington, in Hampshire, has a cow, which gave a produce of one thousand three hundred and thirty six gallons, two quarts, and half a pint of milk, in ten calendar months and twenty days; and the produce of another cow of the same breed has been, for many weeks together, sixteen pounds of butter per week.

## BIRTHS.

THE Duchess of Manchester of a daughter.

Mrs. Grey, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, of a son.

At Camberwell, the wife of Jerome Buonaparte, of a son.

The Countess of Berkely, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

DR. KIDD, of Oxford, to Miss Isabella Savery.

Robert Arkwright, esq. late of the Derby militia, to Miss Frances Crawford Kemble, daughter of Mr. Stephen Kemble, of the Newcastle theatre.

Mr. Vaughan, of the Choir at Windsor, to Miss Tennant, the concert singer.

Robert Joseph Chambers, esq. to Miss Polhill.

William Russell, esq. to Miss Sophia Russell, daughter of Claude Russell, esq. of Binfield-house, Berks.

Mr. Charles Newbery, of Mincing-lane, to Miss Archdall, eldest daughter of Richard Archdall, esq. M.P.

The Right Hon. Lord Grantham to Lady Henrietta Frances Cole, daughter to the Earl of Enniskellin.



## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MAY 28.

**B**ERNARD HODGSON, LL.D. principal of Hertford College, Oxford. He published translations of Solomon's Song 1785, Ecclesiastes 1788, and Proverbs 1791, all in 4to.

JUNE 18. At Edinburgh, Mungo Murray, esq. of Linrose.

19. Mr. James Goodeve, brewer, at Gosport.

21. Mr. Henry Jourell, of Kentish Town.

At Bath, Major Noel.

25. The Rev. Edward Brudenel, rector of Hougham and Mariton, in Lincolnshire.

26. At Lewisham, Captain G. Simson, late commander of Fort William, in the East India Company's service.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. Thomas Stace, M.A. one of the fellows, and mathematical lecturer at Trinity College.

27. At Woolwich, Lieutenant-General Drummond, of the royal artillery, aged 77.

28. At Maze-hill, Greenwich, in his 80th year, Richard Braithwaite, esq. admiral of the white.

29. Mr. John Suter, of Prince's-street, Lambeth.

30. Miss Louisa Birch, daughter of Mr. Samuel Birch, of Cornhill, in her 17th year.

In Great Russell-street, Covent Garden, Roger Blount, esq. in his 96th year.

JULY 1. John Grove, esq. of Pimlico.

Lately, at Horsden House, Devon, the Rev. Peregrine Ilbert, archdeacon of Barnstable, and rector of Farrington.

2. At his house in Weymouth-street, deeply lamented by the literary world and all who personally knew him, Dr. Patrick Russell, M.D., F.R.S., aged 79, whose splendid publications in natural history and Account of the Plague will transmit his name with distinguished credit to future ages.

Lately, at Stonehouse, Devon, Colonel Percival, of the Plymouth division of royal marines.

4. George Medley, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

At Cambridge, James Hovell, esq. barrister-at-law, formerly of Downham, Norfolk.

Lately, at Bath, aged 42, Mr. Thomas Walmesley, an artist of eminence.

6. At Greenwich, Captain Smedley,

third harbour-master of the port of London, formerly commander of the Raymond East Indiaman.

7. At New King-street, Bath, Mrs. Nixon, widow of the late Mr. Robert Nixon, of Devonshire-square, merchant.

At Southgate, Charles Walcott, esq. comptroller of the Twopenny Post Office. Colonel Teeddale, of College-street, Westminster, in his 82d year.

8. Mr. Daniel Gardner, of Warwick-street, Golden-square, formerly an artist.

10. Thomas Wedgwood, esq. third son of the late Josiah Wedgwood, of Etruria.

11. Robert Smith, esq. of Richmond-hill, Surrey.

Lately, at Chertsey, the Rev. Peter Cunningham, officiating minister of that parish.

12. At Ferrybridge, in Yorkshire, aged 66, the Rev. Edward Bowetbank, B.D. rector of Croft and Birmingham, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and prebendary of Lincoln; formerly of Queen's College, Oxford, of which University he was proctor in 1774.

13. Mr. Suett, of Drury-lane Theatre.

14. At Gloucester, John Pitt, esq. M.P. for that city, aged 79.

The Countess of Ancram.

John Byron, of Sutton, near Hull, M.D. aged 25.

16. George Richards, esq. of Berners-street, aged 72.

Robert Clarke, gent. aged 68.

17. At Dublin, the Rev. Dr. Travers Hume, rector of Ardes and Glasnevin.

Near Taunton, Lieutenant-Colonel Trollope, of the royal marines.

At Bury, Thomas Shave, esq. late of Ipswich.

18. Mr. George Eabb, of Great Grimby, attorney-at-law, and town-clerk of that place.

20. Mr. James Coldham, of Caius College, Cambridge, in his 21st year.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

APRIL 29. At Montreal, in Lower Canada, in his 43d year, John Elmley, esq. chief justice of that province.

At Constantinople, Peter Tocke, esq. agent for the East India Company there.

In his passage home from Jamaica, Richard Meylor, esq. of Crawley House, near Winchester, who recently served the office of high-sheriff for the county of Hants.

# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JULY 1805.

Days	Bank Stock	per Cent Redu	per Cent Consols	per Cent Consols	Navy per Cent	New per Cent	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn.	Imp. per Cent	Imp. Ann.	India Stock	India Scrip.	India Bonds	Exche Bills.	Irish per Cent	Irish Deben	English Lott. Pick.
22		58 $\frac{1}{2}$		75 $\frac{1}{2}$			615-16				9 $\frac{1}{8}$			2	1 pr			
24																		
25	179	58 $\frac{1}{2}$		75 $\frac{1}{2}$		98 $\frac{1}{2}$	1613-16	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 pr.	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$							
26		58 $\frac{3}{8}$		75 $\frac{1}{2}$		99	16 $\frac{1}{2}$		4	57 $\frac{3}{8}$				2	1 pr			
27		58 $\frac{3}{4}$		75 $\frac{1}{2}$			16 $\frac{1}{2}$		4	57 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$			2	1 pr			
28		58 $\frac{3}{4}$		75 $\frac{1}{2}$			16 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	4	57 $\frac{3}{4}$				2	1 pr			
29		58 $\frac{3}{4}$		75 $\frac{1}{2}$			16 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	4	57 $\frac{3}{4}$				2	1 pr			
1		58 $\frac{3}{4}$		75 $\frac{1}{2}$		98 $\frac{1}{2}$	1613-16		3 $\frac{1}{2}$					3	par			
2	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{3}{4}$		75 $\frac{1}{2}$		98 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$		4		9 $\frac{1}{8}$			3	1 dif.	86 $\frac{2}{8}$		
3		58 $\frac{3}{4}$		75 $\frac{1}{2}$			615-16		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{7}{8}$				3	1 dif.			
4		59		75 $\frac{1}{2}$		98 $\frac{1}{2}$	1615-16		4 $\frac{1}{2}$					3	par			
5		59		75 $\frac{1}{2}$		98 $\frac{1}{2}$	1615-16		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{7}{8}$				3	1 pr	87 $\frac{1}{8}$		
6		59	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$		17		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{7}{8}$				3	1 pr			
8		59	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	75 $\frac{1}{2}$		98 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	2 3-16	4 $\frac{1}{2}$					3	1 pr	87 $\frac{1}{2}$		
9	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{3}{8}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	76 $\frac{3}{4}$	89		17 1-16		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{7}{8}$				3	1 pr	87 $\frac{1}{8}$		
10		59 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	76 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{7}{8}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$				2	1 pr			
11		60	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	78		98	17 $\frac{1}{8}$		5 $\frac{1}{2}$					2	1 pr			
12	184	60 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	17 5-10	2 5-16	6	57 $\frac{7}{8}$								
13	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	17 $\frac{1}{8}$		6 $\frac{1}{2}$		9 $\frac{3}{8}$			1 dif.	3 pr			
15		60	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	78	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	6		9 5-16				3 pr			
16	183 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	17 5-16	2 5-16	6		9 $\frac{3}{8}$				3 pr			
17	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 5-16		6	59	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	182 $\frac{1}{4}$						
18	183 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 5-16		6		9 $\frac{3}{4}$	181 $\frac{1}{2}$						
19		60	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	17 $\frac{1}{8}$		5 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{8}$			2	1 pr			
20		60	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 5-16		5 $\frac{1}{4}$		9 $\frac{3}{4}$				1 pr			181 17s
22	184 $\frac{1}{4}$	60	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	17 5-10		5 $\frac{1}{2}$			183 $\frac{3}{4}$		2	1 pr			181 19s
23	183 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 a	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	17 5-16	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$			183 $\frac{1}{4}$		2	pr			181 19s

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.