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For MARCH 1806.
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FOR THE PROPRIETORS, AND PUBLISHED BY $\mathcal{F} A M E S$ ASPERNE, (Succeffor to Mr. SEWELL, ) At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION, No. 32, Cornhill.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. O. and R. H. B. are received.

Theodofius is on too folemn a fubject for di' uffion in a Magazine, and would befides lead to a controverfy.
$P . M$. is defired to tranfmit the letters he mentions to us. If they anfwer his defcription, they fhall be inferted.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from March 8 to March 15.
Wheat Rye 1 Barl. Oats Beans/ COUNTIES upon the COAST.



VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, \&c.
By thomas blunt, No. 2 , Cornhill,
Matbematical Inftrument Maker to bis Majefy,
At Nine o'Clock A. M.

| 1806 | Barom. | Ther. |
| ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Feb. 26 | 30.10 | 45 |
| 27 | 29.99 | 44 |
| 28 | 30.01 | 37 |
| March 1 | 30.03 | 38 |
| 2 | 30.00 | 40 |
| 3 | 29.92 | 38 |
| 4 | 30.15 | 39 |
| 5 | 30.34 | 41 |
| 6 | 30.3 | 39 |
| 7 | 30.35 | 39 |
| 8 | 30.20 | 4 |
| 9 | 29 | 5 |
| 10 | 29.00 | 37 |
| 11 | 2907 | 33 |
| 121 | 29.10 | 28 |


| Wind. <br> W | Obferz. Fair |
| :---: | :---: |
| SW | Rain |
| N | Fair |
| NW | Ditto |
| W | Ditto |
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| N | Dillo |
| W | Fair |


| 806 | Barom. | Ther |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| March_3 | 29.20 | 27 |
| 14 | 29.07 | 33 |
| 15 | 29.40 | 38 |
| 16 | 29 | 31 |
| 17 | 37 |  |
| 18 | 29.30 | 36 |
| 19 | 29.25 | 40 |
| 20 | 29 | 19 |
| 21 | 29.57 | 40 |
| 22 | 29.70 | 42 |
| 23 | 29.72 | 43 |
| 24 | 29.65 | 43 |
| 24 | 29.8 | 42 |
| 26 | 20.61 | 45 |
| 27 | 29.70 | 46 |


| Wind. | Obferv. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| NW | Fair |
| SE. | Rain |
| NW | Fair |
| NE | Rain |
| E | Ditto |
| U | Fair |
| SE | Ditto |
| N | Ditto |
| SW | Ditto |
| S | Ditto |
| E | Ditto |
| S | rain |
| NW | Ditto |
| NF | Fair |
| E | Rain |

THE

# EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, 

AND<br>LONDON REVIEW,

## FOR MARCH 1806.

ANDREW CHERRY, ESQ. OF THE THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE. [WITH A PORTRAIT.]

TO the "harmlefs ftock of public pleafure," this gentleman has been fo liberal a contributor, that it will doubtlefs be agreeable to the pub. lic to read fuch particulars of his life as our diligent inquiries have enabled us to collect.

Our hero, who is the eldeft fon of the late Mr. John Cherry, an eminent printer and bookfeller at Limerick, in Ireland, was born in that city, January 11, 1762*; and, having received a refpectable education at a grammar-fchool there, was intended by his father to be qualified for holy orders, by matriculation in a Univerfity; but by difappointments in life, his parent was obliged to abandon this intention, and the hopes of a pulpit were exclranged for the printing office.

At eleven years of age, Andrew was placed under the protection of Mr. James Potts, an eminent printer and bookfeller in Dame Street, Dublin, and by him initiated in his art and mytery. From an antient friend-

[^1]hin which had fublifted between Mr. Potts and Mr. Cherry, Andrew was particularly favoured by his mafter, and made his conftant companion in all recreations, scc.

Among other amufements, Mr. Potts was extremely attached to theatrical exhibitions; and perceiving that his pupil's inclination bent ftroagly to that point, he feldom vifited the theatre without taking young Cherry with hine. Thus encouraged, he imbibed an early predilection for the Itage ;-a general tafte of this nature pervades the youth of the Irifh metropolis; and many ornaments of the fock and bufkin in both kingdoms at the prefent day, were, in their juvenile purfuits, the dramatic companions, in private acting, \&c. of young Cherry, who had, at the age of fourteen, made his firit appearance as Lucia in the tragedy of Cato, in a large room at the Blackamoor's Head, Towers's Street, Dublin. At the age of feventeen, he fpurned typngraphy, and boldly entered the dramatic litts, making his debût as a profeffional actor, in a little town called Naas, fourteen miles from Dublin, in a fmall ftrolling groupe, principally compofed of run-away boys and girls, and then under the management of a Mr. Martin: His firft character was Colonel Feignwell (Bold Stroke for a Wife), an arduous tafk for a boy of reventeen, the character refuiring a difcrimination fo various, and a Alexibility of talent that is rarely met with even in the veterans of the itage. The applaufe was great; and the manager of this /haring company, after paffing many encomiums on his exertions, prefented him with $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. as his dividend of the profits of that night's
performance.
performance. Young Cherry afterwards launched into a moft extenfive tange of characters; for, being bleit with a pecoliar facility of itudy, in the face of ten months with this manager, he acted almolt all the principal characters in tragedy, comedy, and farce; and during the fame period fuffered all the viciffitude and diftrefs concomitant to fuch a precarious mode of exiftence. His friends have heard him declare, that, though conftantly employed in fuch laborious fundy as is implied in what we have jult faid of his range of characters, he never was in poffelfion of a guinea during the whole ten months; he was frequently without the means of common fuftenance, and fometimes even unable to buy the very candles by which he fhould ftudy the characters that were fo numeroully allotted to him.

At length, after enduring more than the ufual hardfips attendant on a ftrolling life*, he left the thage, once more " returned to reafon and the thop," and remained at home upwards of three years. Anon the theatrical drum beat in his ears; he forgot the mifery of his former campaigning; the glory of it only remaining in his recollection; and after making fome excurfions of little moment, he joined a refpectable corps under the command of Mr. Richard William Knipe, a wellknown dramatic veteran, a fcholar, and a gentleman, whofe facetious and eccentric charakter will be ever remembered with pleafure by all who knew him. In his company, Cherry enjoyed much comfort and fatisfaction, and remained attached to it till Mr. Knipe's death; he then joined the principal provincial Company of Ireland under the management of Mr . Atkins, where he filled a moft extenfive round of characters, and for many years was the univerfal and popular: favourite of the North of Ireland. Here he married the daughter of his old friend and manager Mr. Knipe, a very beautiful and accomplifhed young lady, whofe domeftic habite and amiable qualities have been the main lource of bis happinefs through life,

[^2]and by whom he has, we are told, fix children now living*.

Mr.Ryder having, in 1787 , bren engag. ed for Covent Garden, Mr. Cherry, whole provincial reputation had reached the capital, was called up from Belfaft to fupply his place at the Theatre Royal, Smock Alley, Dublint. Here for inx years, little Cberry (as he was familiarly called, ) food at the top of his profeffion in the comic line. His performances of Sir Peter Teazle, Lord Oglely, Scrub, Sir Bafhful Confiant, \&c. \&c. were objects of admiratiun and attraction to the Theatre; and he wrote and produced at Crow Street Theatie, two operatic Dramas, which, we underfiand, were very fuccefsful, but the titles of them we have not heard $\ddagger$.

Having long entertained a detire of vifiting England, he engaged himfelf and Mrs. Cherry to Tate Wilkinfon, Efq. at the time when Mr . Fawcett was called to Covent Garden, whole fituation he filled at the Theatres Royal of York, Hull, \&c. for three years; when he again returned to his native country, and made his appearance in Dublin, in the character of Sir Peter Teazle, Mifs Farren being the Lady Teazle of the evening ; by whore defire, indeed, it was, that the Manager was obliged to fend for Cherry from York, on terms that appeared very flattering; as he had on a former occafion acted all the principal charat?ers with Mils Farren at the Dublin Theatre. He continued two feaions in Ireland; after which the Manager's irregular payments, and other ditguting circumfances, induced hin to return to England. He accerted an enzagement with Meffis. Ward and Banks, managers of the Theatre Royal, Manchefter, where, with his wife, he fuccefsfully performed two years. From thence he went to Bath, and made his

[^3]firt appearance in the parts of sir Bafliful Conftant and Lazarillo, in both of which he was received with every poffible mark of approbation, and for four feafons he enjoyed a moft ample thare of public favour.
On the abdication of the late Mr. King, Mr. Cherry was engaged at Drury-lane, where he made his debut on the $25^{\text {th }}$ of September, 1802, in the characters of Sir Benjamin Dove and Lazarillo, and was received with as much applaufe as we rememher to have been ever fhown to a new performer*. From this prefage, and the many proofs of talent that he has fince given, the public have been led to wonder that he has not been more frequently and honourably employed than he has been in flage bufinefs; but the policy of theatrical rulers, like the mylferies of modern philofophifm, too often furpafs all human underftanding.

Quitting now Mr. Cherry's character as an actor, it remains for us to notice him as a dramatic author.

On the 7 th February, 18\$4, he produced a Comedy at Drury-lane Theatre, called "The Soldier's Daugh . ter," which was received with unbounded applaufet, in a run of thiryfeven nights, and added large fums to the treafury funds of the Theatre $\ddagger$.

On the 9 th of May 3805 , a little operatic fketch of one act, written by him, and called "Spanifh Dollars; or, The Prieft of the Patrifh," was produced at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr . Incledon, to whom he prefented it as a token of friendthip. This piece was received with applaufe, and has been feveral times fince repeated.

On the 15 th of the fame month, he \$ave Mrs. Mountain, for her benefit at Drury-lane, a comic fketch called "All for Fame; or, a Peep at the Times," containing fome plealant ridicule of the rage for boy actors, $8 c c$.

On the isth of July laft, a Comedy of his was produced at the Haymarket, under the title of "The Village; or, The

* See Europ. Mag. Vol. XLIH, p. 218.
+ Ibid. Vol. XLV, p. $13 \%$.
$\ddagger$ We are told, (Thejpian Dictionary,) that this play ewas fome time in the poffeflion of the Proprietors before it was produced; and that another piece of Mr . Cherry's had been previoully kept fo long, that the plot was at length rendered fale by the reprefentation of other noveltits.

World's Epitome," which, when prefented to Mr. Colman, received, we are told, his decided approbation. Mr . Cherry was acting in Manchelter while the piece was in rehearfal, and confequently lof the opportunity of retrenching thofe luperfluities, fupplying thofe deficiencies, and correcting thofe errors, which are often aot perceived till a piece is put into action. Certain it is, however, that either from this circumfance, or from its being unfkilfully calt in fome of its parts, or perhaps partly from each of thefe caures, the piece was very roughly handled by a part of the audience, and after a fecond night's repre entation, was entirely withdrawn, attended with fome unpleafant altercations, which are correctly detailed in our XLVIIIth Volume, p. 47, 48.

His Mufical Drama, called "The Travellers; or, Mufic's Fafination," was written early in laft featon, but was then prevented from appearing by the unexampled attraction of Mafter Betty; all idea of dramatic novelties being then fwallowed in the fafhionable vortex of adoration paid by the public to this excraordinary boy. Since the time of its being written, it has undergone confiderable alterations, for the purpofe of calling in the powerful aid of Mr. Braharn and Signora Storace. It was firf prefented on the 22 d of January laft; its fuccers has been unprecedented, the money receipts of the houre being greater, we are told, than were ever known in the Theatre*. After a run of twenty-three nights, iss attraction continues undiminifhed $\dagger$.

[^4]+ It has already been produced with fplendid decorations at the Theatre Royal, Nianchefter, and received with unbounded applaufe. It is alfo preparing at York, Birmingham, Dublin, and other principal towns of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Cherry, report fays, has a Comedy of five aits accepted by the Theatre, but not yet put into rehearfal; alfo a Melodrame upon a very popular fubject; both of which, it is probable, will meet the public eye in the courfe of next winter feafon.

In private life, the fubjeft of this Menoir is efteemed and respected by all who know him; his qualities are of the domeftic kind; his temper placid and conciliating; and his converfation vasious, and well ftored with aneedote. In all his purfuits, whether as author or actor, he is rigidly induftrious, and feems not to confider the moft dificult tafk as laborious, if the furmounting it promifes to add to the comforts of his amiable wife, and her numerous offspring.

In the laft Volume of Public Cbaracters, ( 5806 ,) p. 122, it is afferted that the Marquis del Campo, late Ambaffador from Spain, was bred at the Blue Coat School. A gentleman who was perfonally known to the Marquis, doubts this; but as it poffibly may be a fact, he will be obliged to any Correfpondent, who, through the medium of the European Magazine, will elucidate this circumitance, or give any further particulars relative to this diplomatic Character.

26 March, 1806.
Pawns.
To the Editor of the European Magazine. sir,

Ihave obferved in your Mifcellany a defcription of the Areka or betel root, by Mr. Hutchinfon, who feems to have dwelt confiderably upon moft of the properties of this vegetable, yet it appears fingular that he has onitted to give the nature of pawns, which I thall here defcribe. Mr. Hutchinfon has befides made a moft palpable error in regard to the betel leaf, which he obferves is foporific, and from the intoxicating qualities it poffeffes, renders it a favourite of the natives. How Mr. H. could have fallen into fuch a manifeit error, I cannot determine, fince he feems to have travelled over India: he likewife afcribes a greater odoriferoufnefs to the areka, than the betel, which I fuppofe he muft have meant, for I cannot confider the areka to exceed the aromatic fragrance given by
the foice trees. As to its dentrifical qualities I do not combat, but on the contrary, moft willingly fubfribe to every eulogium that can be alledged on its behal, fince I have beth witneffed and experienced feveral facts of the very efficacious powers of this nut, in preferving and improving the teeth, and I readily believe there is nothing that can anyways equal, much lefs furpafs the ineltimable qualities of the areka. The delighefial fragrance of the betel plant is moit grateful to the fenfe, but it is neither intoxicating nor foporfic. In the pawns the lower clars ufe tobacco, opium, \&cc.; from which circumlance it may not be improbable, Mr. H. might have confidered the betel caufing drowfinefs, a miftake not unfrequently made. The areka when gathered, is fulded in two or three leaves of the betel or pawn, with the chunam or lime made from calcined fiells, which lime extraes a very beautiful red juice from the arek? the higher clailes connect the areka and pawn leaf with chunam, and feveral aromatic ingredients; the whole is formed into a patte, and the areka being cut into fmall pieces, by an infrument on purpofe, compounded together, comprifes what they term a real Sureta pawn, fo much eftimated in Indoftan. The natives appropriate gardens on purpofe for the growth of the betel, and attend their culture with the utmoft care, guarding them from the heat of the fun, which at times is exceffive. The medicinal virtues of eating pawns, is to correct acidity, promote digeftion; for which purpofe they are confiderably inferior to our own remedies, and confequently can be of no ufe, could the ingredients be cultivated here. The mode they purfue in China and Indotan with the areka, is to calcine it gradually, t!1 it becomes black in the centre, and afterwards it is rendered into a fine powder, and is unqueftionably the beft dentrifice that can be ufed, at all events it is the moft fafe and innocent. The areka will afford a permanent ink when frefh, by parboiling it; and alum will fecure it from being evaneficent. I could wifh to enclofe a fketch of this plant, but I have not by me now a drawing; if I fhould, I will fend it, with notes.

I am, Sir ,
Your obedient fervant,
RICHARD WINSTANLEY.



THe practice, that prevailed among the female converts at Corinth, of throwing their veils afide, when they were occupied with their brethren in the exercifes of their religion, is reproved by the apoitle. Dut his reproof is, as ufual, gentle. the paffage $b$ fore $u s$, it forms a part of his defign, to draw a parallel betwixt the hair and the veil ; betwixt the covering for the head and shoulders, that is artificial, and the covering, that is natural. If, faith the apoftle, it be a thame for a woman to be fhaven or fhorn, let her be veiled. For, if her appearance without her hair be a breach of decorum that admits of no defence, her appearance without her veil is equally indefenfible. By cutting off her hair the rejects a gift, which nature has befowed; by cafting off her veil the rejects a cuitom, to which nature affents. But, proceeds the apoltle, the man ought not to cover his head with a veil, for this, among other reafons alleged; becaufe he was firft created, and from him and for him was the woman formed. To her, therefore, fubjection, and the veil, its fymbol. belong.

St. Paul, it may be obferved, in his epittles to his Gentile converts, omits no occafion of reminding them of that portion of the Mofaic hitory, which relates to the paradifiacal ftate, and man's ejection out of it. It formed indeed no part of the apofte's defign, to fix the attention of his Geatile converts on Fewifor rites and ceremonies; but it formed an effential part of his defign, to refer thefe eonverts to that book of Mo!s, in which man's origin, his fall, and its c nfequences, are recorded. Of there interefting tranfactions he was anxious that the converted heahens fhould not be igno-
rant. To thefe important particulars he frequently and unexpectedly, in the midft of other matters, refers. His difcourfe on bair is difcontinued from the 6 th verfe, in order to make room for fome remarks on man's original fate, and fome references to the book of Genefis concerning it. At the $13^{\text {th }}$ verfe, and not before, the fubject of hair is refumed.

Judge among yourfelves. Doth not even nature itfelf teach you? The apoftle underftood the force of interrogatories. He was no ftranger to what the great critic calls, ro



 iu $\mu \tilde{z}_{5}$; Certainly nature itfelf doth teach you. Nature is good or bad, corrupt or pue. Had the nature, which taught thefe converts, been a corrupt nature, the apofle would have warned them againtt attending to fo exceptionable a teacher. He would have countermanded the documents of fuch a preceptor; on the principle, that a corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit. But the apoftle's appeal to nature itfelf, as a teacher, is expreffed in fuch terms, and by fuch a figure of fpeech, as intimate his approbation both of the teacher and of the thing taught. But, if the nature, of which he is here difcourfing, be entitled to fuch unqualified commendation, it muft neceffarily be a nature, the moft exceilent, and pure, and perfect. It muft be a nature, that is uncontaminated by evil cuftoms, and unfophifticated by art. It mult be a nature, that remains immutable amidft the fluetuations of fafhion, and the diverfities of tafte: a nature, whofe only fpelling cbarm is fimplicity. 'Aven ì púars




R.

## WEST COWES, IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THis town, which is the principal port of the ifland, ftands on the declivity of an eminence on the weft fide of the effux of he river Medina*. The ftreets are narrow and ill built; but from the manner in which the houfes rife one above another from the water's edge, they bave not an unpleafing appearance from the fea, and afford moll delightful views.

Weft Cowes is a hamlet belonging to the parifh of Northwood; and though its inhabitants are continually varying, its general refidents fomewhat exceed zooo. It owes its origin and increafe to its excellent harbour, where fhips are not only well theltered from forms, but enabled to fail with almont any wind. The trade carried on here is very confiderable, during war-time efpecially, in provifions and fhip's fores of different kinds. The excellent fituation of Cowes as a bathing-place, has of late years attracted much company; and the inhabitants, from their conftant intercourfe with Itrangers, have adopted a marked urbanity of manners. There are here two good inns, a library, and an affembly room.

The chapel, being built on a bold

[^5]elevation, makes a handfome appearance on approaching the harbour. It was erected in 1657, confecrated in 1662, and endowed in 1671 , by Mr. Richard Stephens, with 51. per ann. for ever. In 1679 it was further endowed by Bifhop Morley with zol. per ann. provided the inhabitants paid the Minifter (who is always appointed by them) an additional 4ol. per ann. otherwife the faid endowment to be forfeited.

The canle of Weft Cowes, which was one of the forts erected by Henry VIII, is the firft object that attracts the attention of paffengers landing from Southampion. It is a fmall itone fort, with a femicircular battery. On the oppofite bank of the Medina (i.e. at Eaft Cowes) was formerly another for* trefs; of which, however, no veltige now remains. Leland thus fpeaks of thefe two caftles :
"Cavæ fulmineæ duæ corufcant,
"Hæc cafum colit, illa folis crtum,
"Vectum, atque Neoportus intrat altam."
The caltle of Weft Cowes has of late years been fomewhat irengthened by additional works; but it leems little capable of defence.

To the welt of the caftle, flands a pleafant feat called Egypt, the property of D. Collins, E/q. The road from Weft Cowes to Newport is a gradual afcent, and affords a conitantly im. proving view of this charming illand, and of the fea by which it is encircled.

## AN ACCOUNT OF THE IMPORTATION OF CORN AND FLOUR INTO LONDON IN EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR 1805.

| MONTHS. | Wheat. 2rs. Bu/b. |  | Oats. |  | Barle Qrs. |  | Fwo |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 7,660 | Bua. 3 | - |  | 660 | 0 | 132 | $\bigcirc$ | 19 |
| February | 6,122 | 0 | 1,500 | $\bigcirc$ |  | 5 | 250 | - | 0 |
| March | 14,024 | 0 | 61,302 | $\bigcirc$ | 5.988 | 0 | 2,575 | - | - |
| April | 33,640 | - | 53,280 | 7 | 6,434 | - | 775 | - | - |
| May | 94,634 | $\bigcirc$ | 27,357 | I | 3,720 | - | 575 | 3 | $\bigcirc$ |
| June | 58,935 | 2 | 35,346 | 0 | 1,170 | $\bigcirc$ | 50 | - | $\bigcirc$ |
| July | 87,919 | $\bigcirc$ | 19,876 | $\bigcirc$ | 100 | 0 | 11,629 | 2 | 10 |
| Auguft | 85,443 | - | 32,519 | $\bigcirc$ | - | -- | 1,135 | 1 | 10 |
| September | 82,469 | 5 | 20,776 | - | 910 | - | 2,598 | 3 | - |
| Oftober | 58,162 | 3 | 4,980 | - | 225 | $\bigcirc$ | 701 | 1 | 18 |
| November | 23,759 | - | 8,288 | $\bigcirc$ |  | - |  |  |  |
| December | 4,776 | - | 5,027 | 3 |  | - | 1,394 | - | 0 |
| Total | 557,544 | 3 | 270,252 | 3 | 19,216 | 5 | 21,817 | $\bigcirc$ | 1 |
| Average | 46,462 | - | 22,521 | - | 1,601 | 3 | 1,818 |  |  |

## Vestiges, collected and recollected. By Joseph Moser, Efg. No. XLV.

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND MORAL VIEW OF $\triangle$ NCIENT AND MODERNLONDON.

WITH NOTES, \&c.

## Chapter X.

$I^{T}$$\mathbf{T}$ is a fingular circumftance, that, confidering the long period that the Romans were in the polferfion of the metropolis, fo few verfiges fhould have been difcovered which denote that they endeavonred to introduce thofe kind of aquatic improvements which fo pre-eminently diltinguithed ancient Rome *.

* The Romans in Italy had, it is certain, motives that induced them to defire a large fupply of water, which, from the difference of climate, could not operate upon the minds of thole in London. In the former country they were anxions to turn ftreams of confiderable magnitude to their city for the fupply of their baths. Ammianus Marcellinus cblerves (lib. xvi), that thefe were built in Modum Provin. ciarum; which, with fome difpute as to the meaning of the latter word, has been interpreted, as large as provinces. This Valefius (Nota ad iocum) thinks too large an interpretation; in which opinion we concur. Still, however, the unexaggerated accounts that we have from Seneca, Pliny, and other authors, of their fize and furniture, fufficiently fhow that they were equally ample and luxurious, to attract the attention, and to contribute to the enjoyment of a people the $m$ Af luxurions, and, in thefe inftances, the moft enervated, of any nation upon earth. While the auguit ruins of the bagnios of the Emperor Dioclefian and Aritoninus Caracalla enable us to form an idea of their architectural magnificence, Lady Mary Wortley Montague has withdrawn the curtain of a es, and prefented us with a view, equally claffical and voluptucus, of their interior. In this delineation time feems to flarink from the touch of her pen, and the fcenes which fie depicts in fuch glowing colours appear what its bagnios formerly were when the city from which the writes was the metropolis of the Ealtern Empire.

Luxuriating in the tepid atmofphere of their own country, the Romans had fome excufe for the protufion that they lavifled upon their baths; but in Britain, the

Some of the noble? works of the Romans were, unqueitionably, thofe aftonithing aqueducis, by the means of which water was conveyed to their city. Thefe, even if confidered merely as buildings, without adverting to the benefits derived from then, were, in many inftances, inimitable.

The honow of the invention of thofe fupendous and ufeful works has heen decreed to Appias Claudius, AUC. 4.r, who firit brought water to the city through a channel eleven miles in length: but this improvement, great as i: was then deemed, fhrinks almult to nothing, when compared to the aqueducts which were in fubfequent ages executed under the aufpices of Emperors and other perfons; as thefe, although fome of them were carried over vallies, and had their clanneis cut through mountains, in a courfe of forty miles, (which was, we believe, their greateit extent.) anoear inferior to what is termed the civil architecture of this country in of dern times. Of the navigable canals that conneft the Forth and the Clyde, the Bridgewater Works, the Grand Junction, and many others, it may be oblerved, that although they by no means vie with the Roman in ornamental decoration, in se, length, and itability, they are infinitely fuperior.

Witin refpect to the Roman aqueducts, Procopius fates (de Bell. Goth. lib. i.) that throngh their tumels a man mighr ride withour the leaft difficulty. There, we muft again obferve, were certainly in magnitude inferior to many fimilar undertakings of the prefent age in this country: at the fame time, we
bracing fate of the climate in general rendered their feelings, and confequently their amufements and indulgencies, in a great degree different. Not but that the terrene ftoves, arches, flues, and teffelated pavements, that have been dilcovered in and about the metropolis, might be adduced as inflanees of baguios baving been formed in fome boufes, althougls upon a contrafed fcale: but thefe, we believe, have been fo few, that we can no more infer flom them than from our prefent: hot and cold baths, that the fiftem of ablution for mere amufement, as macrited at Rome in former tiness, aid at Bath and on the cant of this country in the prefent, was general.
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muft recur to the propofition which gave rife to this digreffion, and reftate our wonder that the Anglo-Romans, who endeavoured to make their colonial cities as like their own metropolis as poffible, did not, with a view both to the health and utility of its inhabitants, cover thofe abundant ftreams which Howed through, and fo frequently inundated London, and introduce thofe kinds of aqueducts from which its citizens, in after ages, derived fuch advantages*.

That this was not effected, we know; and having, at the clofe of the laft Chapter, deplored the fatal effects of a neglect, the influence of which increafed with the increafe of the inhabitants, we thall here clofe our obfervations on this fubject.
The general condition of the people feems, notwithftanding the ftrictnefs of the municipal laws during the reigns of the Normans, to have been but little improved from the time of the AngloSaxons. Indeed, if we turn our thoughts to the country whence the conquerors iffued, we ceafe to wonder that the change which had been effected, fo far from meliorating their circumItances, only afforded opportunities to thefe Monarchs to eradicate thofe few broad, jult, and generous principles which, infufed into the laws, were felt and acknowledged by the citizens amidet all the vices of the Saxon domination, and to introduce, as far as they durf, that ferocity, cruelty, and treachery, which in thofe times pervaded France.

* It may here be obferved, that an aqueduct was difcovered in the yard of a houfe belonging to the Canon Refidentiary of St. Paul, near that cathedral ; and another of the fame defcription in digging (after the fire of London) for the foundation of a new building in Creedlane: but thefe were very fmall, and evidently defigned for no other purpofe than to convey water to baths on thole 1puts : of one of thofe, vefliges were found.

Pipes of Roman workmanfhip have been dilcovered under the fireets of London, and in feveral places in its vicinity; but in no inltance have any traces been found which indicated that even an attempt had been made to fupply the metropolis with water upon the grand prinsiple eftablifhed at Rome.

Of all the reftraints *impofed upon the people of London, they feem, probably from the municipal liberty which they had in many inftances enjoyed, to have confidered the tolling of the cur. few bell as the moft intolerable. How far this regulation was neceffary, in a country recently fubjugated, and in which the different habits and different modes of life of the old inhabitants were oppofed to that pride radically inherent in the human fyltem, when placed in fituations of truft and power, which operated in the conduct of the new, and produced frequent ebullitions, we have not the means of afcertaining. All that we know is, that a confiderable period elapfed before the mutations of palfions and principles, the political and legal changes that occurred, and, more than all, the revolu-

## * Of the turbulent fate of the country

 at this period, and of the metropolis in particular, we may judge from the law which it was found neceflary to promulgate and to enforce within the walls of London, whofe country markets had been formerly held without, which enaßted, that no markets fhould be held but within burghs, walled towns, calles, and fafe places, wherein the King's laws and cuftoms could be fecured from violation, \&c. (Leges Edw. ※ٌ Will. c. 6.61-68, in Selden's ed. of Eadmer, Dp. 191-193.) This law has been confidered as advantageous to the fubjects in two inflances; becaufe, in the firft, it not only rendered burghs, walled towns, calfles, \&c. places of fafety to thofe that brought their commodities to thofe markets; but, fecondly, becaufe it gave to them alfo the privilege of emancipating thofe flaves who lived within them unclaimed a year and a day. Indeed we think it contained a till more extended benefit; for while it enfured the fafety of the market people, it enabled them to fpread fupplies of provifions over the country with greater equality than before. Wherefoever a caftle arofe, (and, like convents, we know that they arofe in every direction,) inhabitants fpeedily accumulated within its ample demefnes, and a market followed of courfe. In procels of lime the place became a town. Many that have fo arifen are ltill to he found, which, although the caftles have long tinct fallen, fill retain the original cognomen; fuch as, New Caftle, Bihhon's Caftle, Corfe Caftle, Caide Rifing, \&c.tions of exiftence, would fuffer thefe two heterogeneous bodies cordially to affimilate.

In contemplating the characters of the Englifh and Norman inhabitants of the metropolis, (a place where the fhades and lines of diftinction were more obvious and more ftrongly marked than in other parts of the kingdon,, we find that difputes arofe, and refrictions became neceffary, from circumftances that have in all ages been the fource of the former, and frequently productive of the latter; thefe were profeffional. The inhabitants of London, in thofe times, were, generally fpeaking, monks, tradermen, and inerchants. That they had in their compofitions but little of the military paffion, their tame fubmiffion to the Conqueror, and their thameful abandonment of the reprefentative of a race of Monarchs, one of whom they had fo lately almolt idolized, and at whofe thrine they daily proftrated themfelves with the inoft enthufiaftic zeal and devotion, fulficiently fhow. That they were in a ditate of timidity which rendered their fubjugation to eafy that it almolt di!graced their alfailants to term it a conqueft, is equally certain. While the Normans, who had for a long feries of years lived amidft the convulive throes of inteltine commotions, rebell'ons, predatory expeditions, and all the various ebull:tions to which governments purely military are fubject, and by which, if the apparent folecifm may be allowed, they exifed, were admirably fitted to keen in fubjection thofe three claffes of men, whofe fpirits appear to have been already depreffed, but ifill of whom, though he certainly had lefs reaton for it, the Monarch was more jealous, than of his fubjects in the other parts of his kingdom.
Yet although the citizens confidered the tolling of the curfew bell as one of the indications of the fubjection in which they were held, it is probable, that in the unfertled fate of thofe times they derived from it fome fecurity, efpecially as it was combined with a nightly watch, conducted with uncommon frictnefs. This the two firft Monarchs of the Norman race effablifhed; though we find that Henry the Ift, who, from the circumftances of his fituation, was induced to aim at popularity, and, as the firft Itep towards it, reftored to his fubjects the ufe of fire and lights, as they had enjoyed them
under the Saxons, alfo relaxed the itrictnefs of thofe police regulations adopted by his father and brother.

The confequence of this repreffion of an eliablifhment which, for many years, had the falutary effect of preferving the public peace, was fuch, that it is faid many, taking advantage of the fupinenefs of municipal regulations, gave themfelves to robberies and to murders in the night. Upon which Roger Hoveden obferves, that " in the year 1175 a Council was kept at Nottingham, in the time of which Council a brother of the Earl of Ferrers being privately fain in the night in London*, and thrown out of his Inn. When the King, Henry the IId, heard of this, he fwore that he would be revenged of the citizens "" by which we imagine he meant, that he would caufe the laws to be more rigidly adminitered in future; for it is not to be fuppored that Henry the IId, (who, whatfoever faults he might have, has always been

[^6] the total relaxation of all the energies of civic government, than to leam, that in the metropolis it was a common practice for a hundred or more perfons, young and old, to make nightly invalions upon the houfes of the wealthy inhabitants, and alfo to rob, and even to murder, paffengers. Of thefe enormities there is an inflance recorded by the hiltorian above quoted of the attempt of a gang of thieves to plunder the ftore-houfe of a wealthy citizen, for which a number of perfons were apprehended, and among the relt one John Senex, a man of great confequence, credit, and wealth, who nat being able to acquit himfelf by the rwater doom, was, although he offered the King five hundred pounds of filver for his life, executed, and the city became more quiet for a long time after. In the beginning of the reign of Edward the IIId, we learn that a dangerous infurrection of the bakers, firmmongers,tavern-keepers,cooks, poulterers, butchers, and other tradefinen, arofe: in confequence of which, it appears by the King's letter to the Mayor, the infurgents went through the city by night and day with fwords, bucklers, and other arms, and, either by the intitigation of others, or their own malice, fome they beat and mifufed, and committed other offences againit the King's peace, \&c. Such, in thofe times, was the flate of civic fociety.
allowed to poffers uncommon fagacity,) had any other ideas of rigour than fuch as were confiltent with an energetic enforcement of the laws in order to bring offenders to juftice; or, if this were found impracticable, in reviving the Saxon cuftom of making the diftrict anfwerable in a fine or fines proportionate to the enormity of their offence or offences.

Of the opulence of the city of London * at this neriod, we have a pleafing nicture by William of Malmfury, (Nowels,f. 107-a Gefla Ponitif.f 133 b.) who fays, that " it is a noble city, $\mathrm{i} \in$ nowned for the opulence of its citizens," (for we leam that feveral of them refiled in houfes built of fone,) "many of whom are confidered as Noblemen and people of the firt quality in the kingdom." It was aifo faid to have abounded in merchandife brought from ali countrics, but chitfy from Germany $t$; a cennexion which probably producea the Han eatic league, though it is likely that its real germe was planted in the time of the Saxons.
zFitzttephen (an author of this age, whom we before have had occafion to quote, ) is much more diffufe in praife of the merropolitan city: ftruck with irs features, which appeared to him to combine elegance, politenefs, and opulence, he feems to write, not only with a confiderable knowledge of the fubject,

* In the charter of Henry the IR, (to which we have hetore adverted, the higher clafs of citizens appear to have been fited Barcns, (Spelman's Gioff. v. Baron,) from a briet of Henry the Ift, directed to Fulcher (Chief Magiftrate), Euftace the Sheriff, and ail the barons of Londen. This rank of Burgefe was, we have reafon to helieve, the lame as the Aldermen are at pretent; th ugh the Saxon term Ealdermer, which certainly in its original lignification defignated a clats conliderably higher, had moi yet defcended to the citizers of London, who, in ccmmon with thefe of Yo:k, Warnick, and the Cingue Ports, wer. identified by the pitle of Barons, which is atill retained by the reprefentatives of the latter.
+ This country, in eariy ages, (when, owing rither to bad management of the Englif, their ignarice of agriculture, or unfayourable iealons, a fcascity of corn occoried, ) was contidered as a granary, and reforted to for fupplies of this necetfary atticle.
we mean as to the cultoms and manners of its citizens, but from the heart. He fates, that our anceftors were remarkable for their politenels, the elegance of their drefs, and the magnificence of their tables: and however we might be inclined to difpute the two former pofitions, (for certainly the age of Henry the IId was neither remarkable for refinement, nor did the male or female drapery of thofe times, as the ftatues and ftatute-book will evince, poffefs much elegance, yet we agree with him refpecting the latter. The magnificence of the tables of the citizens of London was, even then, proverbial; although it mult be allowed that it was of a fecies that would now be termed folid splendour, and rather confilfed in the fize and quantity of the joints and difhes than in their talteful arrangement. However, the author goes on to ftate that the matrons of London excelled in chaftity, (and confequently in every other virtue.) This we believe, becaufe there are ftill upon record inftances fufficient to convince us that they were pious, charitable, domettic, and that their affection to their hubands, and care of their families, would have been exemplary even in ages of far greater refinement.

Having broadly difplayed the character of his civic compatriots, our author, with that honeft zeal for his native land which clings to the heart of every Briton, informs us, that no city in the world exports its merchandife to fuch a diftance. Among the imports, he enumerates precious flones from Egypt, purple drapery from India; gold, fpices, frankincenfe, from Arabia*; and

* Articles of thele fpecies, it will be recullented, were among the imports to England in the time of the Saxons, Atter the converfion of thole people, the former were ufed in the decoration of the Chriftian churches and veftments, and the-latter in their religious rites: they were probably derived from Venice, and the other commercial cities of Italy. Our atthor has been cenfured for not affording to us corred information either of the goods exported, or of the countries to which they were configaed, none of which were very ditant, according to the extenfive ideas of the moderns. It is certain that this information is not afferded us: but the writer who launched
and palm oil from Bagdad; furs of various kinds from Norway and Scythia, and vine from France.
"The city" at this time, (faith Fitzftephen,) "contains thirteen large convenual churches, and one hundred and "wenty-fix that are parochial." The King's palace at Weltminfter is two miles from the city, (that is, from Ludgate, then its weflern extremity,) and the intermediate fpace is almolt wholly filled up with the houfes and gardens of the citizens*. On the north fide are open fields of corn and
this obfervation thould have confidered, that Fitzfephen was not a merchani, but a Monk, and that confequently countries appeared diffant to him in the exact proporion as bis ideas of commerce were contrakled. I/ he walked upon the quays, and fa goods thipped for Italy, he might, from what he had gathered of the commerce of other countries, with propricty affert, that no city exports its merchandife to fuch a diffance, as the term is comparative and indefinite.
© Afk where the North? at York, upon the Tweed;
At Scotland, in the Orcades; and there, At Nova Zembia, or the Lord knows where!"
or, indeed, Fitzfephen might have known that goods, by being configned to an Italian port, were in the then regular track to the Eati Indies.
* The author mould have faid of the Nobility, for it was long after the age of Fizzltephen that the citizens of London had an idea of refuding weft of the metropolis. The nobility, as London became commercial, forfook their houfes within its walls, and erected many others betwixt the weftern gate and the Court, confequently ranging along the Strand, the fites of which may be accurately fraced by the names of the ftreets built upon tham and their demefres. Thefe it is not seceffary here to enumerate; it may be fufficient to advert to the plan of London about the year 1600 , which Shows, that even adyanced as commerce was at that time, its influence was iofuffocent to induce feculators to cover thole large paces with bricks in the manner which has been fo extenfively and fo happily practifed fince the Revolution all rowid the metropolis.
grafs *, and a lake with feveral ftreams, beyond which is a fore't wherein the citizens take the diverfion of hunting. On the upper lide of Finfbury-field, near Old-ftreet-road, and alfo near the foot wheren the former hofrital of St. Luke was ereched, foont the Lond Mayor's Dog Houle ; and if we contider that the fpace from Moorgate Pofery to Illington is cnly one mile and a halt, it is curious to reflect how completely the face of the country, in this Gort Ipace,

[^7] may be gathered from the places buit upon their lites being termed Vine yards, Vine ftreets, Vine courts, \&c. many inftances might be adduced, were they neceflary. It appears that vines were formenly cultivated in this kingdom to a much greater extent than at pretent, and that great quantities of wine were made. In the Domeflay Book it is Rated, that "At Rogonia, in the hundred o! Rochford, there is a vineyard, containing $\sqrt{1} x$ arpents, which when it thrives yields twenty modii of wine." There is extant in the cathedral of St. Paul a furvey of the manor of Finfbury, in the county of Middlefex, belonging to the Prebend of Haliwell and Finfbury, taken 30 th December 5567 , 10th Elizabeth, by which it appears, that the houles and gardens of Aldermen and opulent citizens were fpread over this manor, particularly in Bunhill-field, Golding-lane, White-crofs-flreet, Finibury-fields, \&xc. The Lord Mayor for the time being is Lord of the Manor. The court leet and court baron, wherein the Senior City Pleader fits as Steward, are held annually fo after St. Luke's Day. It appears, that from very early times this fuburb was confidered as a place of recreation for the citizens. The fports of Finf-bury-field have often been mentioned. Near this place were bowling-alleys, and, in latter ages, theatres, tumbling. booths, \&cc.
has been changed, even within living memory, and how totally every trace of its former furface is annihilated. We learn from authentic records, that clofe to the wall of the city there was formerly a great more, or mere, to which alfo belonged a fifhery that had more than once been the fubject of difpute, particularly in the reign of Edward the IIt, when the Lord Chancellor (Walter de Maton) feized both the more and the right of fifhing for the ufe of the King: thefe, however, were returned to their ancient owners. A variety of other revolutions, recorded by our civic hiftorians, have happened with refpect to this property. The right of enclofure of the common fields about Inington, Hoxton, Shoreditch, and other places in the vicinity of the metropolis, was difputed in the year 1514 *. The people, it appears, reforted to the rough expedient of levelling all the impediments to their recreation; fince which the fields were never hedged + .

From this digreffion, which the obfervations of Fitzfephen elicited, we refume the confideration of the commerce of London in the middle ages; which city, it mult be obferved, in thofe times concentrated a large part of that of the whole country; and therefore we deem it, in this inftance, improper to pafs over the pompous defcription of its trade and profperity,

[^8]which Matthew of Weftminfter difplays in the character of a perfon lamenting the miferies occafioned by the civil war. "Oh, England!" (fayshe, page 396,) "formerly glorious, illuftrious, and exalted among the king. doms, like the grandeur of the Chaldæans. The fleets of Tarhifh were not comparable to thy fhips, carrying aromatics and all pretious merchandize throughout the four quarters of the globe. The fea was thy wall, and caftles ftrongly fortified were the gates of thy harbours. In thee chivalry, the church, and commerce, flourifhed. For thee the Pifans, the Genoefe, and the Venetians, tranfported the fapphire, the carbuncle, and the finaraydus, drawn from the rivers of paradife. Afia fupplied thee with the fineft linen, Africa with cinnamon and balfam, Spain with gold, and Germany with filver. For thee Flanders, thy weaver, made pretious drapery of thy own materials. For thee thy own Gafcoigne produced wine. To thee all the inands betwixt the Hyades and Areturus were fubfervient. Thy inland parts abounded with wild bealts of the woods, and thy hills with cattle of every kind. Thou didft poffers ail the fowls of the air. Thy fields were beautiful. In the abundance of fifh thou furpaffed every region : and though thou haft but a narrow tract of land, confined within the fhores of the fea, yet the coalts of all nations, warmed by the fleeces of thy theep, have blefled thy celebrated fertility. In thee the fwords were converted into plough Gares, and peace and religion were fo flourifhing, that thou wert looked up to as a mirror to all catholic kingdoms. Alas ! why art thou now ftripped of fuch great glory *?"

Waiving, or rather curtailing, the exuberances

[^9]exuberances of this florid defcription, and only confidering the dry detail of its contents, there is fill fufficient reafon to believe that England in general, and London in particular, had, with refpect to their manufactures and commerce, been in a progreflive ftate of improvement from the beginning of the twelfth century, in the courfe of which Fitzftephen, William of Malmfbury, and Henry of Huntingdon, wrote. The latter is, indeed, in his defcription of his country, little lefs florid than Matthew of Weftminfter, whom
confidered as neceffary links of that chain which conneeted and combined the commerce of the world. One of the many hardhips impofed upon this unfortunate, though opulent race, was an obligation to bring their dead from all parts of the country to be interred in one general cemetary in Red-crofs-ftreet, Cripplegate, until A.D. II77, when Henry the IId, feeing the inconvenience, as well as impolicy, of this reftriction, permitted them to purchafe burying-grounds in other parts of the kingdom.-(Bromton Col. 1129. Storu's Londons.)
we have juft quoted, who wrote in the middle of the thirteenth ; therefore is is probable that the fituation of commerce, and the flourifhing fate of the metropolis, warranted the affertions of all thefe authors. In fact, if we confider the immenfe drains of fecie occafioned by the Crufades, by the avarice of the Court of Rome, by foreign wars, and even by the defence of the tranfmarine poffelfions of the Norman Monarch, we mult obferve, that this devoted kingdom has, from the period of the Conqueft, feemed a bank to the other parts of Europe, and therefore mult believe that its commerce, in thofe times, was far greater than has been generally imagined; for althougls we have from the highelt authority the account which is quoted in the note *, ftill it will be remembered, that
a very

* The following account, given into the exchequer by Walter Harvey and William of Durham, Cuftodes, gives a view of the names and amount of dues colleeted from the eve of Eafter till Michaelmas 1268 , viz.

Divers tronages $\dagger$ and fome fmall frandages $\ddagger$
Cultoms of all kinds of merchandize coming from foreign ports, liable to pay the duty called fcavage \|, together with pefages §, during the half-year
Meafuring dues for corn arriving at the port of Billingrgate, and water cuftoms there
Cuftoms of fith to Londun Bridge (Fith-freet-hill), and fome other cuftoms there
Ifue of the field and bars of Smithfield
Tolls taken at the gates of the city, and cuftoms on the water of Thames toward the Weft
Stallages © , cultoms of the butchers and others exercifing divers trades in the market of Cheap, tolls and iffues of the faid market, the iffues of the market of Garfchirche (Grafs Church or Grace Church) and Wonlchirchhawe, with a certain annual foccage ** of the butchers in the city
Iflues of Quehithe, being in the King's hands $\dagger \dagger$

| 97 | 13 | 119 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 75 | 6 | 10 |
| 5 | 18 | 7妾 |
| 7 | $\bigcirc$ | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4 | 7 | 6 |
| 8 | 13 | $2 \frac{\pi}{2}$ |
| 42 | - | 5 |
| 19 | II | 2 |

[^10]a very great number of articles paid no duty the thing; and the cu\{toms, port dues, \&uc. of others weie fo finall, that, confidening the difference in the value of noney betwixt the rume when it is daced and the prefont, we aie rather diponed to wonder at he large amomet of the collection, than to view in any pate of it fymptume of coneracted commetic.

The cundition of the people during tite tong regu of Henry the IIId was, it conequerce of the cppremons under which they babouted, de lorable. Theie opejated with a peculiar force upon tire Citizens of London, who were an rhe moft frivolous preiences fubfect to the molt grievous exacions. Siany of the Officers of the King, whole names, faith Matthew Paris, it would be botio tedious and dangerous to mention, quartering themfelves, in a manner, on the citizens, took every opportunity that the relaxed late of the municipal laws afforded them of plundering the merchants, natives as weil as foreigners, of their horfes, carts, wine, provifions, cloth, wa\%, and other articles.

We have already glanced at the cruelty exercifed in thote ages againtt the Jews; and as it would be neither uleful, nor pleafant, to dwell upon enormities that arofe from that very paffion in Monarchs with which they charged thofe unfortunate people, who appear, in fome inftances, to have fuffered under perfecutions that feemed to augur a revival of thofe that difgraced the times of Titus and Adrian, or their inflictions by the Crufaders, we gladly drop the fubjest.

In taking a philofophical view of the temper of the metropolitan fubjects of Henry the IIId at this period, we find, that from the fcene of extortion on the one hand, and of profufion on the other, which were fo contantly before their eyes, and contequently fo conitantly the fubjects of their cogi-
tations, the train was laid which, in its fubfequent explofion, if it did wholly feparate the City from the Court, was certainly the caule of that want of confidence which fuon after was fo apparent, and of that crutinizing jealoufy with which minifterial meafures were examined in the eat, and alfo of the tenacity with which the Londoners, in common with the fubjects of many other parts of the kingdom, adhered to their property, when the intluence of the Commons gave them an opportunity to refic thofe infactions upon it which, loag fanctioned by the Nobility, had before been reluctantly yielded to.

The citizens of London, confidered colleftively, however they may have been at times fubject to the impofition of talie patrints, and exhibited as butts for the wit and ribaldry of the idle and extravagant, have, generally fpeaking, been a wife, a prudent, and a loyal people. In all public exigencies their advice has been reforted to. All parties have, by turns, endeavomed to obtain their fanction. Ir times of public danger and peciniary ditivefs, they have both gallantly and liberally rifked their perfons and property; while the eyes of the nation have been fixed upon the metropolis, and the conduct of London has in moff inftances been the guide to other Corporations ; and although, in the periods to which we allude, the commerce of the country could not be deemed extenfive, in comparifon to the modern, nor did the national revenue * depend fo much

* Enomous as the depreciation of fpecie, from the times of Henry the IId to the ;relent, has heen, we can bardly give credit to the ftatement of M. Paris, Pp. 658-859, namely, that the annual revenue of Engiand was, in that age, fomewhat under lixty thouland marks, and the net royal revenue about twentythree thouland.
upon

Forfeits of fundry foreigners (countrymen) for buying and felling in
the city contrary to the ftatutes and cuttoms thereof
Pleas and perquifites in the city
From the Waidarii (dealers in woad) of Amiens, Corbye, and Ntale (cities of France,) fince Michaelmas

The whole amounting to
$\ldots$
upon it, yet we find, in the reign of Henry the IId, that the royal, like the public income, was more than equal to the expenditure; for the Monarch, from the favings made in the courfe of his reign, amaffed a fum which would for thofe times be thought immenfely large *, were it not to be obferved that fome individuals were, in proportion, confiderably richer $t$. In fact, although the imports of the country could not be deemed extenfive, and were, except in the inftances of wine, woad, and corn $t$, mofly luxuries, confequently only in demand by the fuperior orders of fociety, yet the articles exported, confifting of hardware, cloth, and a variety of other goods, adapted to the general wants of mankind, being paid for in fpecie, produced gold and filver fufficient to countervail the papal drain, and other expenfes, to which we have obferved the country was, for a long feries of ages, expofed. Thofe fources of commerce, while they rendered the citizens and merchants of London progreffively rich, confequently afforded to them the means to difplay at once their magnificence and benevolence.

[^11]
## De Boigne:

To the Editor of the European Magazine. SIR,

The Marhatta war, and its confequences, being likely foon to occupy the attention of the Public, the following iketch of the life of one whofe name will frequently occur in the courle of the inveltigation, will probably be not unacceptable to your readers. It was originally publithed at Calcutta in 1797 and 1798 , and is as foliows:-

Agra, 20th Dic. 1796. MY DEAR SIR,
General Benolt de Boigne is one of thole fingular characters, which Nature forms in her whimfical moments, to furprife mankind, and thow the diverfity of her materials and the variety of her execution. If fmall objects may be introduced to draw a fimile for grand ones, I would obferve, that the fane motive which induced a $S p i-$ noza, a Macbiavsl, or a Roufleau, to compofe their eccentric productions, influenced Nature to mould a Suwarro, Potemkin, a Kuofiofko, or a de Buigne. He was by birth a Savoyard; of parents who were reputed refpectable and poor. His firlt career was under the direation of Mars, in the fervice of his Prince. Fond of novelty, and reftlefs with am. bition, he changed the poor profpects of a Sardinian Officer for the fplendid views offered by France, and entered into her Irith brigades as an Enfign. This was an harbinger of his fubfequent conduet - the calm life, the inflated poverty, and the Iterile hopes of a Sardinian Officer, were ill calculated for de Boigne's mind, which was ever looking forward, ftill foaring to the fkies. I have never heard what induced him to quit the French banners, but I imagine it was no unworthy motive, as he had enemies alert enough, and fufficiently willing to exaggerate every tale, and amplify every anecdote which was to his difparage, or which could militate againtt his character; could he have been cenfured, many voices would have vociferated his condemnation. - The next period in his diverfified life was an Entign in the Rulfian army, fervingagaintt the Turks. In an action on the frontiers of Turkey, a fmall party, to which he was attached, was cut off nearly to a man, and de Boigne taken prifoner; be was led B b
to Conftantinople, and fold as a lave for fifty dollars! Could we have feen him cartying pots of water from the Hellefpont to bis mafter's houfe, we fhould have perceived much difference between de Boigne and other water: carriers.
" Great Julijus on the mountains bred, A flock perhaps or herd had led;
He, that the world fubdu'd, lad been
But the beft wreftler on the green."
At the conclufion of the war, he was redeemed by his parents, went to Pe terburgh, and had the honour to be introduced to the Emprefs. Some fuperfitious retailers of anechotes fay, that her Majefty then prophefied his future rife, by remarking that he was born to be a great man; perhaps, like molt prophecies, it was pronounced after the event, or an unpremeditated obfervation diforted to fuit the circumflance. At Peteriburgh he was admitted to the acquaintance of Lord $M^{\prime}$ Cartney, the then Englifh Ambaffador, and received, as a reward for his flavery, the rank of Lieutenant. From Teteriburgh he was detached to fome Rufian poft near the Archipelago, and he was fo fortunate as to accompany Lord Percy in a tour his Lordhip made through the Grecian Illands this was the embrio of de Boigne's future fuccefs, and produced thofe rcenes in which he has been fo confpicuous and fo brilliant an actor: fuch is the oddity of human events, fuch the effects of chance. De Boigne formed no idea of his intimacy with his LordShip adequate to his fuccers. He paffed over it as a trivially fortunate circumfrance, and not as that forcible ationithing caufe which would elevate him to the de Boigne he now is; and Lord Percy, in giving him a letter of recommendation to Lord M'Cartney, the Governor of Madras, and one to Mr. Hafings, of Bengal, little imagined he thould raife the fubatern who com:manded his guard to the fubduer of kingdoms equal to Britain. But a truce with digreffions. It is probable, from the circumatance of de Boigne's procuring letters of recommendation for India, that he, even at chis early pericd of his ambitious career, had formed the idea of vigiting Iadia, the continent of weat ha and adventurgus feculation; for his life has been a feries of ambitious plans. His mind was ever viewing the iplendid heights of fortune, and
every ftep he afcended only afted as an incentive to proceed with bold perfeverance. Shortly alter this fortuitons circumlance, I believe he went once more to Pereriburgh, and propofed, through the Rulfin Minitter, to the Emorefs, the execurion of a voyage to India, and a circuit through Calhmere, Tartary, the borders of the Caf pian, to Rufia. Catherine, who ever relifhed and encouraged adventurous travellers, approved of the fcheme; and de Boigne received the commiffion of a Captain previous to his departure. On his arrival at Madras, in 1780, he enlilted under the banners of the Company, as an Ealign. This is a part of his condutt for which I can afign mo reafonable motive from the general tenor of his life and his plans, except as a veil to conceal his future fchemes: however, he foon quitted a fituation fo ill adapted to his mind, not as fome have imagined by the decifion of a court martial. It is true, a court martial was held on him for taking fome improper liberties with an officer's wife, but he was honourably acquitted. Of this I have been affured by the late Captain Harvey, who was one of the Members of the Court. De Boigne often faid, that a progreffive fervice held out no enticing profpect to his mind, nor fuited his years or his views. From Madras lie camie to Calcutta, in 1782, and was cordially received by Mr. Haftings, who paid every attention to Lord Percy's recommendation. De Boigne declared the plan of his intended tonr to the Governor, concealing the perfonage for whom it was undertaken ; and Mr. Hatings, to promote his views, gave him a Arong letter to the Nawab of Lucnow and the Refident. De boigne, on his arrival at Lucnow, was introduced to the Nawaib. and received a Kbelut, which he fold for 4000 rupees; allo, as an encouragement to his intended travels, a bill of exchange, on Cabimere, for 6000 rupees. With this confiderable fum, he purchafed fome arms, cloths, Sxc.came to Agra, and entered into the Rajah of Jeypore's fervice, on 2000 rupees a month. Inteliigence of this tranfaction being fent to Calcutta, de Boigne was ordered down by Mr. Hhiftings. Though he was not liable to the Governor's orders, confequently might have difobeyed them, yet, to ingratiate himfelf fill mure with Mr. Haflings, he went without hefita-
tion to Calcutta, exculpated himfelf of fome invidious charges, and was once more germited to proceed to Lucnow. Having realized fome monev, his avarice triumolied over his ambition, and he fet $u$, in the clorh trade at that place, and was very finccersfuil. He might have continued the purfoit of commece with eafe ond polperity, but his mind then farmed thofe grand. projests which were afterwards realized. He came to Agra in 1784; and to evince his military talents to the Princes of India, he propoled a plan of defence to the unfortunate Ranah of Gohut, who was then clofely befieged by Mhadojee Scindea in his fort. De Boigne offered to the Ranah a propofition by which he could extricate himfelf from his dificulties and diftrefs, and defeat the hoftile operations of his enemy - that if the Ranah would fend him a fum of money, he would raife 1000 men at Agra, 1000 at Jeypore, 2000 at Dhailee, and 1000 near Golud - that thefe troops thould meet, with all imaginary fecrefy and precaucion, at an apointed time and place, on the borders of the Ranah's territories, attack Scindea in the rear, and make a diverfion to enable the fort of Gonud to be relieved. The raifing of men at different places ubvisted many chances of difcovery, and the plan would probably have been fuccefstul, had not the correipondence between the Ranah and de Boigne been intercepted by Scindea. What de Boigne then confidered as a difappointment, turned out the moft fortunate circumftance in his plans; for Scindea formed fo high an opinion of his military talents, his refolution, and his intrepidity, from the intercepted plan to fuccour Gohud, that he confalted Mr. Anderfon, the Britilh refident at his Court, to take him into his fervice. De Boigne had good recommendations to Mr . Anderfon, who fent for him, introduced him to Scindea, and procured him the command of two regular battalions, to be raifed by himfelf, and difciplined according to European tactics. Such are the leading circumftances which gave de Boigne a footing in the Marhatta dominions. You will perceive that fortune confpired with de Boigne's talents and perfeverance to open to his view the magnificent fcenes in which he was foon to be a confpicuous and important actor, I
will in my next purfue the narrative; and now remain,

My dear Sir,
Xours very truly,
IONGINUS.
Agra, 2d fanuary, 1797. MX DEAR SIR,
I have already conducted Generalt de Boigne from Savoy to the Marhatta empire, through an iregular and diverified path, with various fuccers; the fcene is now to he fixed, and only variegated with rapid triumphs in the field, prof ferity in the cabinet, and the: perfective adorned with ail the charms of a fylendid fortune. To trace his re-gular progrefs from the command of two battalions with Appakhundo Rao, a Marhatta Chief under Mhadojee Scindea, to the General of an army of twenty thoufand men, would be too diffulive for my limited plan. I fhall juit notice the principal battles he gained which confirmed the confidence and good intentions of Scindea, and cleared the path for the ambitions hopes of de Boigne. After long and attentive experience, Mhadojee was perfuaded that by regular troops alone, commanded by Europeans, he could vanquith his enemies, and frbdue and retain the fill extenfive terriories of the dilapidated empire of the race of Timoor. He had feen the furprifing effects of two battalions led on by a de Boigne in the memorable battles of Lallfont, Agra, and Chak'ana, trem: 1784 to $1 \geqslant 39$, where large armies fled before their grape and their bayonet; and he eafily adooted the proporal to augment them to eight battalions, then. to lixteen, with a train of eighty pieces of cannon : an efficient force adequate to the conqueft of any native Prince in India.
The territorial avidity of Scindea concurring with the talents and fucce's of ce Boigne, fornme the prefent army of our hero--the larget and beff regue lated in the European mode which has ever, under the obecuience of an Eaftern Prince, frowned on the plaiss of Hin-doftan-and Scindea was not dilappointed. The firt confiderable fero. vice in which it was employed was important to him and glorious to de Boigne: this was the famous battle of Mairta in 1790. De Boigne had only eight battalions in the field, con. filting of feven hundred men each, and
he was oppofed by a multitude of Rattores, a race of Rajpoots, celebrated for their favage bravery ;--to afcertain their number is difficult, from the exaggeration and uncertainty of oriental intelligence ; but moderate report fays, forty thoufand, De Boigne gained the day after an obftinate itruggle, and took thirty pieces of cannon. The enemy was commanded by various Chiefs, whom de Boigne, by his deep initiation in eaftern diftruft, constived to difunite, divide et impera. Shortly after, with the fame force, and in the fame year, he combated the fitceeffful arms of Ifhmael Beg, and fifty thoufand men at Patun. The engagement continued from wine in the morning till night. Confidering the numbers of the enemy, and the high martial reputation of their leader, this was the moft oblkinate and glorious conteft in which victory declared for de Boigne. His troops committed terrible flaughter, and took feventy pieces of cannon. In 1792, at Lukhairee, he engaged the army of Tookajee Holkur, commanded partly by Holkur himfelf, and partly by the Chevalier Dudrenec. In this battle 'Tookajee had four regular hattalions commanded by the Chevalier, and a hoft of infantry and Marhatta horfe. His lines were ftormed by three battalions of de Boigne, and five hundred Roliillas, and carried with little lofs. Every European̆ Officer in Dudrenec's detachment was killed or wounded, and he narrowly efcaped *. Another conliderable action was fought in 1792, at Canond, by four battalions of de Boigne's brigades, under the command of Captain, now Colonel Perron, againft Ifhmael Beg. Iihmael had twenty thoufand men and thirty pieces of cannon. In two hours he was completely defeated, loft all his guns, and obliged to fhelter his fugitive troops and himfelf in the ftrong fort of Canond, where he was thortly after befteged, and compelled to furrender himfelf a prifoner to Captain Perron. He now lies in confinement in the fort of Agra, with

[^12]a penfion of fix hundred rupees per month; fierce, though fallen. This is an epitomized narrative of de Boigne's military career, which was ever marked with luccefs, for he never loft a batele. Let us now fketch his prefent fituation and power, and endeavour to pourtray his head and his heart, keeping Horace's advice in view,
"Commend not, 'till a man is thoroughly known;
A rafcal prais'd, you make his faults your own."
IIe now comemands an army of fourteen battalions of reperys and ten of Nujeebs, of feven hundred men each, including gunners and ftaff; four thoufand Sebundies, twelve hundied regular Cavalry, and a large train of one hundred and fifty pieces of canmon. His fepoys are armed, accoutred, and difciplined in the Englith manner, and commanded by European Oficers. The Nujeebs are armed with match-locks, with bayonets, commanded moftly by Europeans, and difciplined nearly the fame as the fepoys; only the words of command are delivered in Perfian. They have ever difinguillied themfelves for bravery and enterprize. His Sebundies are arnied with match-locks, and moltly employed in the collection of the revenues of the Jaydad, or country allotted for the payment of de Boigne's army. Among the Sebundies are one thouland Rohillas, who are not lefs famed for their courage than their countrymen on the plains of Betoral. The cavalry are well mounted; feven hundred armed with match-locks and fwords, and five hundred with carbines, piftols, and fwords*; they are difciplined to perform European evo-lutious.- De Boigne is formed by nature and education to guide and command; his fchool acyuirements are mach above mediocrity; he is a tolerable Latin fcholar, and reads, writes, and fpeaks French, Italian, and Englith, with eafe and fluency; he is not deficient in a general acquaintance with books, and poffeffes great knowledge

[^13]of the world; he is extremely polite, affable, pleafant, humourous, and vivacious; elegant in his manners, refolute in his determinations, and firm in his meafures; remarkably well verfed in the mechanifm of the human mind, and has perfect command over himelf - to the political fubtility of the Italian fchool he has added confummate oriental intrigue; made his approaches to power in difguife; and only thowed himfelf when too ftrong to be seifted. On the grand Atage, where he has acted a brilliant and inportans part for thefe ten years, he is dreaded and idolized, feared and admired, refpected and beloved: latterly, the very name of de Boigne conveyed more terror than the thunder of his cannons; a lingular inftance of which I Thall relate, en paffant: Nojuf koolee Klian, in his latt moments, advifed his Begun to refilt in the fort of Canond the efforts of his enemies, who would affuredly grafp, on his demife, at the fmall remnants of his patrimony: "Refift," faid he ; "but if de Boigne appears, yield." Our hero will be long regretted, long recollected in India. His jultice was uncommon, and fingularly well proportioned between feverity and relaxation; he poffeffed the happy art of gaining the confidence of furrounding Princes and governed fubjects; active and perlevering 10 a degree which can only be conceived or believed by thofe, who were ipectators of his indefatigable labou:s, from the time he raifed eight battalions, until his departure from his ftation. I have feen him daily and monthly rife with the fun, furvey his *Karkbana, view his troops, enlift recruits, direct the valt movements of three brigades, raife refources, and encourage manufactures for their arms, ammunition, and ftores; harangue in his durbar, give audience to ambaffadors, admiaiter jutice, regulate the civil and revenual aftairs of a Jaydad of twenty lacs of rupees, liften to a multitude of letters from varions parts on various important matters, dictate replies, carry on an intricate fyftem of intrigue in different courts, fuperintend a private trade of lacs of rupees, keep his accounts, his private and public correfpondence, and direct and move forward a moft complex political machine. All this he did without an

[^14]European affifance; for he is very diffident in placing his confidence, and excremely cautious in bettowing his truit. He ufed to fay, that any ambitious perfon who repofes confidence in another riks the deftruction of his views. Such was his laborious occupation from fun-rife till paft midnight, in which be even furpaffied the famous de Witt, of laborious memory; and this was not the fortuitous avocation of a day, but the unremitting employment of nine or ten years. To this exhaulting and unceafing toil he facrificed one of the firmeft and moft robuft conftitutions which ever nature formed to blefs mankind. He left his Itation with accumulated difeafes, an extinguifhed health, and a debilitated frame, but with the poor comparative recompenfe of uncommon fame, and a fplendid fortune of 400,0001 .!- In his perfon, he is above tix feet high, giant boned, large limbe, itrong featured, and piercing eyes. There is fomething in his countenance which depicts the hero, and compels us to yield implicit obedience. An adept in the Zophirian fcience would perhaps guefs the man from his plyfiognomy-in his deportment he was commanding, and he trod, like Ajax, with the majefic ftep of confcious greatnefs. De Boigne, luminous as he is, has his flades; and great as he appears, has his foibles and little weakneffes :-he is avaricious to a degree, verging on contempt, exceeding!y tenacious of power, greedy of authority, meanly jealous of merit in thofe under him, and unworthily envious-but where is perfecition?
"There's none but has fome fault ; and he's the beft,
Moft perfect he, who 's fpotted with the lealt."
He rofe the rifing power of Mhadojee Scindea to an height which Scindea could never expect or ferioutly hopehe fixed and confolidated that power, and efiablifhed it on the firm balis of a powerful, well difciplined, and well paid army. He was religiounly faithful to his mafter; and amidit the molt enticing offers to betray, he preferved his allegiance unfullied ; and his merit in refilting the charms of gold was greater, as his avarice was fuperior. From being only a fecondary planet in the Marhatta fyltem, he expanded Scindea to be the firft ; he infpired him with a taite for European tactics, European
arms, and European Commanders; he manifelted their fuperiority, and he determined the wavering determinarions of Scindea. Mhadrjee left, and his fuccefior Dowlut Row Scindea pofeffes, the largelt and belt difiplimed army that ever was under the chedience of an Eatern Prince, in the Earopean mode; he may now defy, and be has defied, the united force of the Narhatia empie. Young Scindea now has fix brigades; three of General de Boigne's, one of Major Helling's, one of Major Filoze's, and one of Sombre's, befides detached battalions, under fingle Commanders: the whole confils of thirty battalions of fepoys and ten of Nujeebs, of feven hundred mon each-iwo thoufand rem gular cavalry, and a grand artiliery of two hundred and fity pieces of cannon. To this regular force you may add forty thoufand Marhatia horle and ten thousand inregular infantiy. Though oniv twenty years of age, and furrounded by numbers of Marhatta Chisefs, and their multitude of troops; ahove all, though attacked by the matked bateries of Marhatta intrigtue and political finefle, he has dictated laws to their enzpire in the centre of their capiat? ; he has bowed the hoary and fuperlative cunning head of Nana Furdnawees to his will, and approprizted to his ufe a part of his Coufian riches. It has often been a fubject of furprife to wany, how de Boigne could fo long, and fo invariably, aggrandize his power, whilit many adventuress in the fame line have repeatedly failed. Setting his talents, perteverance, and his poLicy afde, there is another caule which is not generally known or confidered: - Other Europeans, who have attempted the projed which de Boigne realized, failed from the want of a fixed and fufficient fund to pay their troops; for fine faith and afurances of Oriental Princes are mere founds. The foldiery have increafed in arears; delertion, tumult, treachery, and revoit, enfued; and the Commanders either loit their lives or their commands. De Buigne's penetrating genius forefaw and obviated this fatal error. Soon after the eftablithment of his two brigades, he peifuaded Mhadojee Scindea to confign fome certain perguanabs for their payment-this was done in 1793. A Jaydad, producing fixteen lacks per ammun, was granted for the expenfe ce his army, which Alil continues ap-
propriated to that purpofe; and as long as this is the cafe, this army will be well paid, well regulated, powerful, and viciorious. Point d'argent point de Suiffe, is a true axiom every where, but mure efpecially in India: the purfe commands the fword, and the fword generally enfures conqueft. This Jaydid has been augmented, by the attenfiouand equity of de Boigne, to twenty lacks a yeay, and is in as high s itate of cultivation as the mof fertile parts of Benares; and the iryots are as harpy as fenfal beings can be, abitrated from intellectual enjoyments;--fruges coirfumare noti. It may not be fuperfluous to iemark fome humane medfures adopted by de Boigne in his army, to mollify the horres of war : every Officerand folder, when wounded, recives a cermin prefent in proportion to his wound, from firteen days to three or foar months pay, whibout any forapage of pay duing the time of his clire. The diabled of his army have a pention for life to the amount of half their pay, and lands betides; and the relations of the kilied, and of thofe who die of thefe wounds, get the property of the deceafed. This is mere than any European has ever done to the poor matives, except the Englith Company. There is another fingular fait which ought to recommend de Boigne to the efteem of the Britith Government : When he first entered into Mbadojee Scindea's lervice, one of the princinal articles of agreement he contracted in writing was, "Never to bear arms againit the Englifh." -Adieu-Excule the prolixity of this letter, and believe me ever

Yours very fincerely,
LONGINUS.

Essays, Historical, Literary, and Moral.

No. III.

Tbe Empire oj Reason.

"Parfion, like elements, tho' born to fight,
Yet mix'd and foften'd in this work unite:
Thefe'tis enough to temper and employ."
Pope.
A MONG the many fubje? which have couried the attention, and employed the pens, of writers in eve:y
age of the world, none has more excited curiufity, or afforded fo valt a field in which to range, as the ftudy of man. It is a fubject in which all are interelted, and of which the meaneft and molt iliterate of the human fpecies deems himfelf a judge. Before a man is thought comperent to determine upon other fubjects, he mult devote his hours to fudy, and form his judgment on the models of others : but when the enters upon this, he needs Hittle afifitance but what nature fupplies him with; he turns his thoughts into his own breaft, and requires no great force of penetration to diccover that all mankind enter the world with the fame paffions, vices, and inclinations, and, unlefs polifhed by education, or refined by phiilofophy, differ from each other as little in the difpofitions of their minds, as in the form of their limbs or monld of their features. Hence we obferve, that every author who has chofen human nature for his fubject, has fucceeded in proportion to the correctnefs of his copy.

The ftructure and mechanifm of the human frame, as well as the difpofitions of its tenant, have repeatedly furnithed matters of fpeculation to the learned: in fhort, the whole fubject is of fo comprehenfive and fo copious a nature, that chere is little poffibility of its being exhauted; every age brings fome new difcovery, and enlarges the avenues of our knowledge. It is like a weli finithed picture, the mort prominent beauties of which may be comiprehended at a diftant glance, but which multiply on a nearer furvey, and grow falt upon us on a more minute infpetion; every figure has its proper fituation, each part has its feparate beauties, and the tout enjermble is uniform, barmonious, and graceful. The ancients, whofe knowledge of the feveral parts of the human hody, their refpestive offices and functions, was comparatively fmall, found futs: ient caute for wonder and admiration. They drew from it the ftrongeft proofs; and the mort indubitable evidence, of the exitience of a Supreme Being, and was enabied to form fome idea of his wiftom and his goodnefs.
Indulging thefe and the like ideas, they were fo frongly imprefied upon my mind, that, giving a loofe to my iniagination, I was quickly wafted into -tbe regions of fiction.

I fancied myfelf tranforted into an
extenfive garden, which was laid ont on a!l fides with exquilite order and fymmetry: no fpot appeared barren; on the contrary, every part was in the higheit frate of cultivarion, and was ciothed in the brighte!t verdure. Refrefhing freams Howed in all directions, and watered the molt difant parts. It was, in fhort, a terrefria paradife, which appeared formed for the refidence of fome deicy. After contemplating, for a while, the charming profpect around me, I beheld at a diftance a magnificent manfion; whither I dire led my feps, in order to view it more clofely. On my nearer approash, I found it to be a nohie temple, or palace; it flood nearly in the midat of the garden, and was, indeed, a confummation of its beanties: it was Itudded with the gears of India, and blazed with meridian fplendour; it extended its influence to the fartheft limits of the place, and added a lultre to the furrounding objects. There were many entrances ; fome of which we:e lo embarraffed with obfructions, that all approach was extrernely difficult; others, on the contrary, were perfestly eafy. I entered with others, and was hurried through a variety of apartments, till I came to a pacious hall, in which I fave the deity of the place feated on her throne: her name was Reafon; her gurb was of a rable hue; dignity and gravity were Atamped upon her counstenance; her form was majeltic and commanding; and her whole deportment conciliated affection, and demanded relpest. Around her were feveral beings of very different alpects, whom, from their refpective emblems, I knew to be the Pations. Thefe, whofe exitence was interwoven with the happinets of the place, were, neverthelefs, fo turbulent and undra is theinatures, that, unle fis kept under proper fubjection, they were dangerous entmies to Reafon: of which the goddels was fo fenfible, that, unfatisfied with their complete fubjugation, the was unwilling to fuffer them from ther prefence, but kept them bound by her fide. This precaution, however, was fometimes infufficient; for, notwithflanding the care and caution of Rearon, it frequently itaopened, that the fell into a lethargy which proved fatal to hier government. To accomplith this, there were not wanting beings whe, concealed in the mot feret re-
ceffes of the garden, waited only for a favourable hour to how them!elves. Pleafure tuned her fyren voice, Luxury fpread his tables, and prefented his tempting poifons; each endeavouring to lull her to relt, to affiit in her deitruction, and to flare in the fonil. When it thus happened, the confequences were dreadful, according as the being that took the lead was violent or furious. Among this motley tribe, none was fo tempeltuous in their nature, or deltructive in their effects, as Rage : this monfter, whofe form infired terror, and who was ever ready to feize on the reins of government, either from the milder natures of the relt, orfrom his own ambitious difpofition, generally took the command, and ficad devaftation on all fides. The face of things was then completely changed; the atmofphere became troubled; the earth was convulfed; the Atreams were diverted from their courfe, and fought the neighbouring meadows. Fortunately he feldom was fupported by the reft; jealons of his growing power, they arrelted his progrefs, till Reafon was roufed from her turpor, and the ufurper reduced to obedience.

Befides there, there were many others, too numerous tomention, each of whom ruled in their refpective capacities, though tributary to Reafon. After having fully fatisfied my curiofity, I withdrew from the palace, and prepared to take a farewell view of the furrounding profpect. Obferving a perfon sear, and queftioning him, I Jearnt that the godders was not the owner of the place, and though veited with great power, was not poffeffed of fupreme authority; the held it in a fort of vaffalage, and did homage to a Superior Being, who had reared and beautified the mantion, and to whofe hand the garden was indebted for its ornaments, After thanking my informant, and preparing to seturn, my fancy, umable to purfue the fubject farther, dropped it, and left me at leifure to confider its fingularity.

## Novels.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

## SIR,

T-o inftill into the minds of the rifing generation a love of virtue, to frow
and virtue in its proper colours, will ever be the employment of thofe authors who are not themfelves under the defpotic government of Vice. Such authors there have been, and probably will be, as long as man exifts in his prefent fate of frailty : but it is one confolation to a virtuous mind, that writings of this kind, tending to corrupt the morals, and to lure the youth into the deceitful and licentious paths of vice, have generally failed in their attempts; and the works, with their authors, have, by the difcerning part of mankind, been held in that general deteftation which they merit.

To promote the love of virtue and the deteftation of vice in the heart of youth, is an employment which will yield infinite pleafure and fatisfaction to thofe authors who (in defiance to thafe works daily iffuing from the prefs teeming with immorality and licentioufnefs, under the fpecious mark of fiction and romance, dare to maintain the caufe of truth and religion, in oppofition to infidelity and falfebood. That author who has been thus employed, and whofe writings have been unifomly compofed under the infpecting eye of Truth, can, amidft the forms of adverfity, the bitternefs of perfecution, or even on the bed of death, look back with fatisfaction on his endeavours to ftamp vice with the general odium which it merits, and at the fame time to fow the feeds of virtue in the heart of youth, to encourage its srowth, and to afift its pingrefs to maturity.

Books are the moft general vehicle for conveying fentiments both in unifon or in oppolition to religion and to virtue; and we, perhaps, may be at a lofs to determine whether the att of printing in this country has been more beneficial or injurious in its confequences to the inhabitants. Certain, however, it is, that this art has been the means of corrupting the hearts of many; though, perhaps, it may be overbalanced by the inftruction and entertaimment it has furnifhed. The liberty of the prefs is what an Englifnmian is particularly jealous of, and forms a part of that glorious fyftem of liberty enjoyed only by the Englith: but never, perhaps, was that liberty more abuled by fome than at the prelent time. Where the prefs is employed in reviling Government, and in propagating ledition, it is defervedly punithed; and it ceitainly as well merit3
rigorous punihment, and alfo the attention of the Legillature, when men write in oppofition to religion and to virtue: they are alike attended with dangerous confequences; one aims at the depreffion of the loyalty of the fubject, and the other at depraviag the manners and corrupting the heart.

But theie is no fpecies of books which is more employed in this practice than Novels; and their number as much increare as their immorality. Novels are now the means of inftilling into the minds of youth fentiments directly oppofite to religion and to virtue. The male and female authors now vie with each otber in immorality and licentioufnefs; villainy is almott held up for our imitation; and fentiments which are fit only for the language of the infidel, and which ttrike at the very root of religion itfelf, are wrote without a blufh. Religion thudde:s at the mifchief it may produce, and Virtue finds her throne almoft totter at the thock.

It muft not, however, be underfood that all Novels are alike fubject to cenfure. No: there are works of this kind which do credit to their authors, who, fenfible of the importance of inculcating virtue, even in a Novel, mix inftrution with amufement. Yet we often fee thefe works neglected, while the immoral Novels of Godwin and others are read with delight.

If, Sir, thefe fentiments thould coincide with yours, and be thought worthy a place in the European Masazine, you are welcome to infert them. I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
Igth Feb. 1806.
T. H.

## A Tour through the Southern Provinces of France.

(Iranlated from the original Series of Letters, never publifhed.)

LETTER I.
$\mathrm{Mr}, \mathrm{V}=10 \mathrm{Mr} . \mathrm{B} \longrightarrow$, at Paris. Clermont, Auguft 15 th, 1788.

IPREPARE to fulfil my promife of giving you fome account of my travels, and I hope that it will afford you a portion of amufement in there unfettled times. You will do me the jultice to believe, that I regret as much as would become any man the abfence
which I endure from my oldeft friend; but you know that my departure from home was urged by circumfances. I was a lingle man, and faw my country invalved in the miferies of civil contend tion that would not eafily yield to the ruggeitions of humanity, nor become calm from the admonitions of Reafon. What, then, was a man of my manner of thinking to do ? Fond of other, and I hope of better, purfuits than politics, farther than they relate to hifory, I fet out to reek thofe confolations which were denied to me at home. The philofopher is never at a lofs where to go: the bofom of his family is the univerfe, and the world is his garden. Averfe to political difquifition, and the fury of controverfy, the true philofopher feeks the path where the hedge-flower grows, and the village rather than the city. He may, it is true, lee what is curious, and learn what is hiftorical; but he will not ftop long to engage with buttle and vice fo much refembling the fcene he has left; he will rather choofe to tarry where the beauties of nature and the undifturbed character of man invite him, and will choofe for his acquaintance the happy few who, by the decency of their deportment, and the honetty of their natures, bring a bluth in the chee\% of the defpoiler, whofe fury for innovation has brought him nothing but difquiet and defpair.

I regret, my dear B-_, that we are not together in this journey, our fentiments are fo allied, and our habits fo fmilar. However, the duties of your avocation require your prefence, and the uprightnefs of your views and intentions will place you à l'abri from danger in any times. For my own part, although I traverfe the moft delightful countries in the fofteft climates, I mult own, that I travel comme un etre egarć, bearing about me the marks of fadnefs and inquietude. I feem to prove the truth of Boileau's admirable defcription of the man who goes abroad to diffipate his thoughts,

## "Le chagrin monte en croupe, et galoppe avec lui."

However, in hopes that I may hear from you, and berefit by your judicious obfervations, I write you my thonghts on whatever paffies before me. You will find me at times without de mauraife bumeur. I am not always a prey to this complaint of Boileau; for a pleasing incidert
incident or rencontre with either honeity, friendihip, or a pretty woman, will at any time make me meriy comme une Sauterelle.
I have employed the firft days of my arrival at this place in making miyfelf acquainted with, and in feeing, whatever was moit worthy of notice, and in eftablinhing fuch hiftorical fa@s as claimed my attention.
Clermont is a very ancient, as well as a ftong city. It is not authenticated that it exifted as a town in the time of the conqueifs of Cæfar, as that warlike hiforian makes no mention of it, although he has faid a great deal of Auvergne, of the inhabitants whom he could not fubdue, and of their fortrefs called Gergovia, of which he could not poffefs himelf.

This city was at that time, or a very little time afterwards, called Nfmosus, or Numetum. It was confiderably eniarged during the reign of Augultus; and the inhabitants, in gratitude for the munificence of that Emperor, added his name to that of Numetum, which made it afterwards called Augusto Numetum. It was honoured with a Parliament, which la led until the fevententh century; and with a celebrated temple dedicated to Mercury, which was called Vasso Gala* xiUs: the walls of this temple were thirty feet in thicknels, ornamented with fculptural defigns. The pavement was entirely of marble, and the rouf was covered with plates of lead. Gregory of Tours, who was only able to judge of this temple from feeing it in ruins, fpeaks of it as having been a building of wonderful tructure.

The semple of Mercury was not, however, the only celebrated monument of this town. Pliny fpeaks of a colc iffal flatue reprefenting Mercury, which parfed in his time for one of the wonders of the world; he calls it The Statue of the Auvergmats; it was of bronze, and was four hundred Roman feet in height ; it coft four hundred thoufand felterces, which may he valued at five millions of our money. Zenodorus, the famous Greek fculptor, employed ten years at this work; by which he made himfelf fo celebrated, that the Emperor Nern, who reigned at that time, prevailed on him to vifit Rome, where he caufed him to make alfo his coloffal fatue in bronze.
The greater part of the Roman anti-
quities which ornamented this city were demolifthed in the incurfions of the Saxons into Gaul. Clermont was afterwards ravaged, or almoft entirely deftroyed, by feveral French Princes. This town may, however, boalt of having, for a long time, refifted the attracks of the Vifigoths, and of having remained the lat capital in Gaul under the dominion of the Romans. It bore foraleng th of time, like other capitals of Gaul, the name of the province. Thus, at thie ninth century, it was called the town of d'Auvergne. It then became divided into two parts, the town and the cafle. The tawn extended along the plain and about the Montisuie. Upon the too was built the citadel, oi the cafte, which, on account of its height, had the name of Clarus Mons (ClerMONT). The frequent incurlions of the Normans obliged the inhahitants to forify, and to fhut themfelves 4 . in the citadel, from which the whole town took its rame.
There are very few Roman antiquities to be feen here now, except ornamental vafes, baffo relievos, tiunks of marble columns, imperial medals, and Mofaic pavements.

I do not remember to have feen a town worfe built than this. The fireets are narrow and crooked. There are, however, teveral pubic promenades, which owe the greater part of their beauty to the interelting profpects to be feen from them. Since fome years the fuburbs bave been improved; the dykes have been filled up; and they have contrived to build round the town ramparts planted with trees. La Place de Taureau, and the neighbouring quarter, are of modern conftruction. The walk which bears the fame name is very high, and is fupported on three of its fides by a ftrong mud wall. It is planted en quincence, and has a very extenfive prolpecit from the eati.
There are few towns in France that have any thing like the marker-place here. It ferves for a horfe-market and an arfenal; and feveral regiments may parade with eafe.
The traveller may count in this town above thirty-fix churches or chapels.
The church of Saint Allyre contains the athes of a great many other Saints. I fhall only, my dear friend, give you an account of two, which may perhaps, though you are a good Catholic, occation a fruile ; Saint Injuriofus,
riofus, and Saint Scolafique his wife, who are known by the title of the two lovers of Clermont.

An intelligent Monk, who finiles himfelf when he relates the flory, gave it me as follows:-Injuriosus, fon of a Senator, married the young and vietuous Scolastroue, who having confecrated her virg:nity, perfuaded, by her tears and prayers, her young humand to live with her without defiring her to violate her oath. Injuriofus, after a great fruggle with the flefh, promifed to refpect her chattity: but Scolaitique exagted from him another vow, which pourtrayed the charager of her fex. "Other women," faid the, "may be handfomer than myfelf; they may appear to thee more amiable; wilt thou always look upon them with an indifferent eye? Dolt thou promife it me ?" Injuriofus promifed all : they fhock hands; and feveral years elapfed in this manner, our lovers having only one will, one foul, and one bed.

The virgin Scolaftique died the firft, and her chatte hufband, at her burial, made the following exordium over her grave:-"I thank Heaven that this dear treafure with which I have been entrufted is returned untouched as I found it." - The offended virgia inItantly arofe, and faid, "Hold your toague! hold your tongue! you need not tell the fecret to every body neither."
It was not a long time before Injuriofus followed his fpoufe, and was interred in the church of Saint Allyre, and his tomb placed againft the wall oppofite to that of Scolatique. Gregory of Tours relares, that the next day, when the bell had called the faithful to prayers, they found there two tombs had miraculoufly approached each other, and formed only one.

I cannot refift telling you, while I think of it, that the province I am now in gave birth to Francis Maynard, of the French Academy, Poet and Secretary to Queen Margaret. He was a native of Aurillac, a city of Upper Auvergne. Towards the decline of life, Maynard, difgulted with the bufinefs of a courtier, addreffed the following flanzas to his fon, in which may be difcovered both difappointment and philofophy :-
" Toutes les pompeufes Maifons, Des Princes les plins adorables, Ne font que des belles prifons Pleines d'iluftres milerables.
" Heurénx qui vit obfcurèment
Dans quelque petit coin de terre, Et qui s'approche rarement

De ceux qui portent le tonnerre.
" Puiffes-tu connoitre le prix Des maximes que te debite Un Ceurtifan à cheveux gris Que la railon a fait Hermite。
The following quatraine of the fame poet you will read with pleafure: it was written over the door of his Itudy:
"Las d’efperer et de me plaindre
De Mufes, des grandes, et de fort,
C'ef ici que j'attends la mort
Sans la defirer nil la craindre."
And after all that can be faid, it muft be a valuable philofophy that can wean us fo we!1 from the profpects and pleafures of this life: the worft of it is, that we cannut eafily trult to it. It promifes much, and, like a good refolution, we are glad to try the remedy; but the phyfic is fo naufeous to man, focial converfible man, that we always are glad to let one half of the dofe run outide the cup. I have often tried, my dear $B$ —_, to thut myfelf up in my clofet, and to pout at the world and all its follies; but I have tired very, very foon ; I have longed to meet fome one whom I knew, to hear the welcome of a friend, the mufic of a woman's voice. I have yearned to have a look at Mademoifelle E-s, who was always kind and complaifant, who would try to amufe me, and who never did try in vain: "Allez, donc, mon ami;" and then, in fpite of all the quiet and repore of my boudoir, I take my hat, rufh into the Itreet, and huzza for liberty and bufte. Yet to the honour of philofophy be it fpoken, a man is never fo well as in his own room. Query, Whether he ought not to have fomebody pour apporter du caffe. The folus is very well when it is folus cum fola.
I know that you are now and then as fond of a digrefiion as myfelf; but I will return moft faithfully to my fubject.
In the fuburbs of Saint Allyre is a curiofity which has been the admiration of every naturalift, and which was formerly regarded as fomething fuper-

C $\mathrm{c}_{2}$
natural.
natural. It is a bridge, and long wall at the fide of it, formed by nature, and which is commonly called the Bridge of Stone. This bridge and wall owe their formation to the fucceffive fettlings of a mineral fpring fituated near the foot. The water of this fpring, although very limpid in appearance, contains in diffolution a great quantity of calcareous earth and ferruginous fubfances, which it derofits the whole length of the ground. This depofit hardens infenfibly, and produces a rock of a yellow colour: and it is by thefe means that the bridge and wall is formed: the quantity being confantly accumulated has ftopped up the fource of the fpring itfelf, which has taken its courfe elfewhere at the place where it is now feen. Thefe waters, in depofiting this fubftance the whole length of their courfe, have formed a wall in a flraight line of great length and height, at the end of which is a bridge over a brook, where the mineral water falls, which in its way has accumulated fo much the volume of fubrance from its drainings, that another bank is created; and even that ffretches acrofs to join the other arm of the brook.

This wall and bridge form one folid mafs, and in the fame direttion, being two hundred and forty feet in length; the greatelt height of the wall is fixteen feet. If we afcend to the top of this production of nature, we may fill obferve the hollow of the canal the whole way, and which ftill ferves as a drain.

The fpring, at the place where it is now feen, is near a neighbouring mill; and over the fame rivulet there is another bridge, over which carriages can pals. It would have formed a third where it falls into the brocik, if the progrefs of its perifactions were not every year defroyed.

It is a remarkable fact, that if any futfance, or eyen a fruit, is left in the current of this mineral water, after fome time, when taken from its depofitary, it prefents a very curious piece of incruitation.

King Charles the IXth, during the time he was at Clermont, in the year 1566, had the curiofity io vilit this fpring. The ancient geographers, and above all Kirker, freak of it as a prodigy.
know that you, who are fo fond of natural philofophy, will thank me for being fo particular in stace deficsiption.

Would that I could have vifited this place aided by your knowledge of mineralogy!

It was at Clermont that the firft crufade was determined on; an expedition, the confequences of which were, a confiderable change in the manners and in the ftate of Europe.

Clermont has given birth to many illuftrious men : among others, Gregory of Tours, who was fon of Florentius, Senator of Clermont, and the frit hiftorian of the Monarchy. He was born about the year 544 A.D., and his uncle Gallus, Bithop of Clermont, watched with particular care over his education. In 573 he was elected Bihhop of Tours. He thowed a great deal of fortitude on Several occafions. His hiftory, and his other writings, fhow an ardent and exalted imagination; whilt nouribed in the prejudices of his time, we find every where in his ftile strength and beauty, but with much incorre?nefs. Replete with gall, he paints with energy. His defcriptions are affecting, following the different impreffons of his mind. On the fubject of fome pretended miracles which he recites, we find pictures truly poetical, full of tafte and fancy. In thort, his hiftory, written without order and without date, is a mafs of hiftorical facts, of miraculous romances, of pictures finely painted, and of fingular anecdotes, both affecting and comic. His wo:ks are, however, elteemed curious, becaufe they are filled with particular facts which are of ufe to the hiftorian, although without arrangement ; and the more fo, as they furnilh the only hiftory of thofe times.

Speaking, however, of illutrious men, I muit tell you that Blaife Pafcal was alfo of Clermont ; a circumftance that does the greateft honour to that city. He was not only the moft celebrated man of d'Auvergne, but one of the greateft in Europe.
Before I conclude, I muft give you, my dear B——, fome account of that part of this delighful country which borders on Chamaillère, where every objeft charms and interefts you, enchanting landfcapes, fublime fcenery, the eye delighted, and the mind enraptured with the contemplations of the works of nature and the monuments of art.

On the noith of Chate, there is yet
feen a Roman way in good prefervation, which reaches from Chamaillère to the top of the mountains which ferve for the bare of the Puy de Dome.

I mult defcribe to you, my dear B - , this famous mountain, which I have had the courage and pleafure to climb to the fummit. It requires an hour's labour to attain the height of the lower mountains which form the bafe of the enormous, and almoft regular formed pyramid of nature, called the Puy de Dome.

The face upon which this pyramid refts is a tolerably level and very extenfive plain; from whence, in an inftant, the fight becomes dazzled with the view of this immenfe Colossus, which prefents itfelf at the diffance of about a quarter of a league, and which with its bulk darkens a confiderable part of the horizon. I will fpare you the recital of the fatigue I endured in this expedition, to defrribe to you the pleafure which I felt in my fuccefs. The traveller feems, in his journey, to acquire a new body; he becpmes lighter, and uncommonly lively and gay. The air which he refpires is not commonair: founds trtike his ear with a new and pleafing effect ; he feems renovated, and tranfoorted into a new world. But the change which is experienced at the top of this mountain is not lefs aftonifing than the valt and magnificent theatre which prefents itfelf to the eye. The half of Auvergne, a part of la Ma!che, du Bourbonnois, are at your feet. The eye, hefitating where to fix, embraces a fpace of more than thirty leagues, wide countries, the extenfive and beautiful plains of Limagne d'Auvergne, feparated by roads bordered with trees, by brooks and rivers, and fown here and there with towns, villages, and hamlets, which, feen from the height of the Puy de Dome, anpear in miniature, and, as a bird's-eye view, compofe a pieture the molt admirable and fingular, and of which I can cnly give you a very faint idea.

When the weather is cloudy, the fummit of the Pay de Dome enjoys a ferene ky , while the thunder which impends over the heads of the inhabitants of the plain feems to roll at the feet of this immenfe mountain, the top of which often appears above the clouds.

Upon this mountain was firt made the memorable experiment of the weight of air. This was done with more exaf-
ne? 's by M. Perrier, after the way had been pointed out by the celebrated Pafcal, and was the fource of feveral ufeful difcoveries. After a varieiy of experiments, they found out how to meafure heights by the means of mercury, and they difcovered particularly that the Puy de Dome was railed above the bed of the fea eight hundred and eighteen toifes, and above the lower pare of Clermont five hundred and fixty toifes.

This mountain, in the fine feafon, is covered with verdure, and produces an abundance of grain, both rare and common. In the receffes of the rock is found the for Speculares. Towards the lower part of the top of this mountain is another adfacent, which prefents all the character and form of the mouth of an extinet volcano, the crater of which is known by the name of the Hen's Nefz ( $d u$ Nid de Poule). There exifts feveral other of thefe extinct volcanoes in the environs of the Puy de Dome, which are very curious, and ferve to prove alfo, by the enormous quantity of lawa which has been frequently found in thefe Cantons, that the whole country has been, in times back, devoured and overthrown by fubterraneous fise.

The obferver who is placed upon the top of thefe frata, which defcend to the feet of the precipices, becomes enwrapt in the greatnefs of the contemplation, which recalls to his mind the moth prodigious events; he cannot bound his imagination, he becomes plunged in the depth of time, he feeks in the bofom of the earth that fubterrancous flame whofe prodigious power has throwin up together on one point an immenfe heap of earth, which forms at this time enormous fterile momtains. Exalted, aftonifhed, but convinced of facts without being inftrusted of canfes, the mind wanders in the vait field of conjecture.

On another fide are well cultivated plains, bordered with pluts of vineyards, villages, and feats in delightful fituations; and what characterifes more particulasly this Canton, are feveral ruins of ancient caltles upon the heights, which give a variety to the landicape, and an harmony which, with the fertility of the neighbouring countries, form a Atriking contratt in the mind with the habitations of thofe hatghty tyrants over the peafantry, the afyiums of oppreffion and of vice.

I can reprefent to you but very faimily
faintly the ftrong impreffions thefe picturefque fcenes made upon my mind; but it is the fault of the painter, and not of the fubject; nor can I feeak of every obje:t which is offered to my view in this country, however worthy of mention. I will, therefore, be as little diffure as pornible, and dwell only on thore which have found molt intereft in my mind.

Upon the high road from Clermont to Limoges; and upon the borders of the river Sioule, at about four leagues, and to the wellward of Clermont, is the town of Pont Gibaud; which Lorddhip has, for a great length of time, belonged to the iffurtrious houre of la Fayette.
Upon the borders of the Sioule, and two leagues from the Pont Gibaud, is the caltle du Porte Sancte Marize, founded at the beginning of the tweifth century, by a Baron named Beaufort de St. Quentin. This Baron, while hunting in the neighbouring foreft, had a vifion: Saint Brune appeared to him, and required him to found a monaftery of his Order on the foot where he thowed himfelf to the Baron. Some time afterwards the fame Baron, when hunting again, had another vition, and beheld very diftinefly feveral friars dreft in the habit of the O:der des Cbartreux, who were walking fowly in a very devout manner in the foreft. After this fecond apparition, Beaufort de St. Quuentin thought that he could no fonger delay fulfilling the defire of Saint Brune to found a monalicry des Chartreux: in confequence, he beftowed on the Order of Saint Brune the ground where the Saint and the Monks had appeared to lim. To this donation he annexed a fingular condition : it required exprefsly, that if any one of the elder branches of his family flould come to want, the monattery fhould be bound to find him meat and drink, lodging and clothing, befices furnihing him with a horle, and a couple of harriers for the chafe. Several Lords, and even Bifhops of Clermont, were emulous to give donations to this new monaftery, of which the poffeffions very fhortly contraticied the fiate of extreme poveity they profeffed.

This folitude bas fomething filent, awful, and interefting, and which feems to invite the mind to tranquil meditation. I believe that in a moment of weaknefs we mighinhinof imagine that
we could lead in this place a life exempt from inquietude; but Reafon, in a well organized underfanding, will call us to our duties. There is a noble courage in furmounting the difficulties we meet with in the world, and a fuperior virtue in fulfiling the reciprocal duties of fociety: but when we fly from thefe difficulties, when we renounce thefe duties, frequently grand, and always ufeful and beneficial, to live fecluded in a convent, we are more weak than juft, and have more of egotifin than of virtue.
I lay down the pen, my dear B-, with regret; for while I am writing, I lofe fometimes the recollection of the diftance between us, and fancy myrelf in converfation with my friend. Pray remember me to your moft amiable and accumplifhed fitier ; and affure her, that I fhall take the earlieft opportunity of writing her a letter; that is, as foon as I can collect materials worthy of the contemplation of fucs a mind. Believe me, my dear B-, in every circumtrace and fituation of life, with great confideration and refpect,
Your very fincere friend and humble fervant,

V*****。

## Bakeriana.

Baker's MSS. Univerfity of Cambridge, Vol. XXIX, p. 189.
Cir Nathan Wright was born at 3 Thurcafton, in Leycefer:hire, where his $f_{4}$ ther wa; Rector. His mother was a fifter and coheir of Sir John Oneby, of the fame county, Knt. In 1676 he married Elizabe:h, the daugbter of George Afiby, of Quenby, in the faid county, Efq. In 1668 he wäs, by the care of his mother, placed in Emanuel College, Cambridge, and in due time removed thence to the Inner Temple, where (notwithftanding an eftate left him by his father had been much improved during his minority) he loft no time for more than feven years, which he entirely fpent in the ftudy of the law. However, having a good fortune with his lady, he neglected to prasife for fome years, till the increafe of his family, and the advice of friends, who forefaw what a confiderable figure he was like to make in the profeffion, prevailed with him to attend the Bar, where he arproved himfelf as confummate a lawyer, and made as ample ac-
ceffion to his fortunes as any of his contemporaries. In 1690 , King William and Queen Mary, by their writt, called him to the fate and degree of a Se jeant at Law; and in r6gs that King conftituted him one of his Serjeants at Law ; and 21 of May, 1700, made him Lord Keener of the Great Seal of England. He would gladly have been excufed accepting that great poit for his health's fake, which hat been much imparr'd that Spring by a dangerous feaver. Befides, he thought it imprudent to forgo the great profits he might make by his practife yearly, which might have lafted his life, for the precarious enjeyment of the moit profitable place. But his Majefties command mult be obeyed : it was not decent, nor perhaps fafe, to difobey then. He fubmitted to his pleafure without any bargain, or the leaft gratuity whatever: he never alked for any, even the loweft, title of honour; and tho he had not practifed much in the Court of Chancery till the laft 3 or 4 years before he was appointed to prefide over it, yet it foon appeared how equal he was to that great ofiice, and he executed it with great integrity and judgment, as the records of Parliament will teftify, which can fhow as few reverfals of this decrees as of any of his predecefiors. He continued in that high employment during his $\mathrm{Ma}-$ fofties life, and till the 6 of Oct. 1705 , having been content all that time with the ufual piofits of the place, and without any penfion after he had lof both that and his bufinefs. 'Tis remarkable, that none befides himelf was ever advanced to that pof without the amifance of fome great friend or party, or havirg been made Attorney General, or having fat long in Parliament, (of which he never was Member) ; and whatever vas the occafion of his being neglected after he had left his place, he had thewn an inviolable fidclity to the Crown during the whole courle of his adminifration, and upon critical junctures had given wholefome and proper advice, which others declined doing, for fear of difpleafing, or from fome other finifter views. He had an hearty and fteddy regard to the Conftitution in Church and State; and as he always acted with difinterefted viewes, he could never be induced to go into the exorbitant lengths and violence of parties; and this the King took notice of,
and commended him for it ; and tho ${ }^{\circ}$ upon this account there were ftrong endeavours ufed to get him difplaced before the King died, 'tis well known the Kings inclination was otherwife, who would often expre's his fatiffaction in his Keepers fervice, and his unwillingnefs to part with him. Queen Anne had the fame value for that her predeceflor had, and when the gave him the Seales was faid to tell him he thould not have had them if the had known a fitter perfon in the kingdome. He had an exaft regard to juftice, and was very angry if he had the leaft furmile of corruption in any of his domefticks. He had a jult refpect payd to him, whilit in a publick character, by all who knew what was mo!t valuabie in perfons of rank and diftinction, and were not influenced by envy or party palfions; and during the time of his recefs was lov'd and efteem'd for thofe focial virtues which render a man acceprable in a private fation. He was fucceeded in his eftate by his eldeft fon, George Wright, Efq.; on whom, for the fake of his father's good fervices, and his own high merit, K. W. had beltowed the place of Clerk of the Crown, which he now enjoyes.
N.B. One particular in my view when I mention'd his tidelity in counfelling the King was, his being earme!t with his Majefty not to diffulve that Parliament which continued but a very little while, which to be fure you take notice of, and I dare fay find that it was as unacceptable as it was furprizing to the Nation. As I remembe:, 'twas faid the Arch $B^{p}$ and $L{ }^{d}$ Godolphin, and another whom I cannot recollect, were faid to joyn with himin that application to the King.

## [Sent from Dr. Thos. Littell to Mr. Laur. Echard.]

See Bifhop Burnet's Character of Lord Keeper Wright, in Aiftory of his Own Times, Vol. II, p. 379, " Money did every thing with him, and yet" In bis Court he never heard him charged with it. But where could the Keeper be guilty of corruption If not in his Court? Is hard to fay. See Mr. Salmon's Hiftory of Queen Anne, Vol. I, p. 255, 256.

Literary

Iiterary Glimpses; or, Short ReMARKS onfeveral SUBJECTS.

Deing the Lucubrations of W. C., a folitary Reclufe.
Meanwhile opinion gilds with varving rays.

PCPE.

## I.

THE calamitous incidents of life, though they may much injure the happinefs of individuals, certainly, from their fimple detail, communicate fome degree of pleafure to the world at large. This may be acknowledged, I pre ume, without fuppofing the gratifi. cation to arife from any malignity in our nature. Our fympathy will in thofe cafes be in proportion to the magnitude and nearnefs of the incident. But nearnefs can only affect a partial diftrict. The emotion then, in molt caies, muft be too flight to overpower the great and natural pleafure we are formed to receive from focial chat and hiftorical communication. In many cales the counter emotion is weak indeed. Thus, if we were to find ourfives all fown up in our houfes when we awaked in a winter's morning, the event, from the various taies it would accafion in the courle of the day, would yield more real pleafure than, perhaps, Fis ever felt from the airs and funsuine of as maty hours paffed in the gay feafon of midummer. To the larger calamities of inundations, wars, and the like, we own this counterbalance cannot be fo fafely applied. But ftill, even here, it operates with fome weight againft them all. And, granting the fact, we may put it to the credit fice of this world's earib, and pioully hope, that, though in come onfeen manner, the whole of it, both moral and natural, adncits of a like fatisfactory and compenfating manner of folution.

## II.

Man is an imitative animal as well as a parrot; and hence he has a fuggeftive faculty of forring fentences in speech which is truly furprizing. It is, doubtIefs, the fame faculty which prompts the trills of birds and the cbatterings of the ave; only it is with him applied with higher art to a more extended perception. This fuggeltive gift, like any other, may, in different individuals, vary in dewterity, and, in particu-
lar infances, exhibit fomething truly extrao dinary. Hence it is, that many men of very inferior abilities and learning, from baving been much converfant with life, have acquired an address and facility in the management of converfation that has quite eclipfed the effurts of others of infinitely better fenfe and greater knowledge. This circumitancenften renders converfation no jutt criterion of a perfon's Senie or abilities. For Locke himfelf was fo puzzled with the talk of a parrot, that he fcarce knew what to think of the nature of its intellect. One thing, however, luckily fets the matter to rights in either man or bird; and that is, time and furtber acquaintance. The fund of a parrot, and of every thing imitative, is fpeedily exhzuHed; its changes are foon rung, its flippancy readily defcried; while real abilities and extended knowledge (drawing their fupplies, as Dr. Fobnfon fays, from a frring, and not a refervoir, ) never experience want, either in matter or form, either in the flow of fubjects or the manner of treating them.

## III.

Some inferiority in the female mind, compared with the male, I think, is evident from thefe coniderations. Has it not been the cafe in all ages and countries, that, in any great emergency or diftrefs, public or private, the female part of the fpecies, by infinct as it were, looked up to the male part for advice and affifance? In fudden fires, inundations, attacks of war, and the like calamities, can we for a moment fuppofe that any opinion or fuccour would be either atked or withed for but from the malos ? This fows that nature has determined in favour of the preference of men's rwifdom, as well as frength. We acknowledge a near refemblance of the minds of the two fexes as well as of their bodies; but they have, neverthelefs, a characteriftic difference, which, in general, can never be defroyed, and which the two terms mafculize and feminine, in their common acceptation, properly fuggeft. Though fome women may have excelled in certain literary provinces, as the belles lettres, yet the laborious paths of learning, and the intricate labyrintho of fcience, have not hitherto received any opening or clucidation from female powers and perfeverance, Strength of confitution.
confitution, and even fomething of courage, as well as mental abilities, are requifite for fuccefs in many !iterary refearches and undertakings. In fine, but for the robuft and enterprifing faculties of man, fhould we have had our libraries and univerfities? and without them, even yet, would not the fe noble monuments of human labour and generofity fpeedily fall into neglect and decay ?

## IV.

May not an eager propenfity to accumulate riches be accounted for in many inftances, without having recourle to the depravity of mind which is generally attributed to the mifer? I. Is not this propenfity often brought about merely from want of having fome other object to engage the attention; a babit arifing from imbecility, or a tafte for boarding fimply? 2. Does not the circumitance of falling in the way of eafily getting money fometimes bring on the love of it; a love which, of courfe, mult increafe with the indulgence, and the ardour always appear the ftrongef in years? 3. And is not avarice frequently only connoiffeur/hip, exercifed on the current coin, in like manner as antiquaries accumulate medals, and naturaliits bells and butterfies? Every thing is liable to abule, and fo is the appetite for riches. But it is worth while to remember, on this topic, that the appetite in queftion is the fource of much virtue, as well as comfort to mankind. Money and its ufes are level to every capacity which can tell that two and two make four. And as every human being mult have an object in which the idea of accumulation is contained, (for who can be thoroughly fatisfied that his time fhould be fipent to no vifible purpofe?) a love of money hence becomes the belt fimulus for encouraging induftry in a portion of our frecies who, from their ignorance, would have few chances to employ themfelves to advantage in the indulgence of any other reputable propenfity, and in whore active endeavours a great part of human happinefs evidently depends.

## V.

A great part of the murmurs againft Goveinment arife not from any bad effects that are felt from its laws and
management, but from pure vexation that things are not conducted as we would have them, or according to forne favourite and preconceived plan ; and in this cafe, we evidently ought to attribute to ourfelves the chief of our uneafinefs : for the fault lies in a fond expectation, which, from the nature of things, muit, of courfe, gene. rally be difappointed, and for which experience, philofophy, and particularly religion, fhould have furnithed in every one, arrived at maturity, the remedy of potent acquiefcence. If we be not por. feffed of this ipecific parfive virtue, but mult fret and complain at every thing which difpleafes us, fociety would prove rather a curfe than a blefing, and the folitude of a hermit be preferable to the bufy baunts of man. For let me afk, what individual perfon, what family, does or can aet to our wifh ? And becaufe they may thwart this wifh, are we therefore to be continually miferable in ourfelves, and out of temper. with them? This is neither wife, nor chriftian-like, nor indeed to be openly avowed, except we with to be ridiculous. Why then cannot we extend this forbearance a little further, and, in like manner, fpare a parifh, a body corporate, or a national government? But the frongeft of thete home arguments may be leen, if not felt, by him who either is engaged in, or is acquainted with, the nature of the married ftate. For here, if a temper to remark on what is done amifs (I will not fay in the extreme, but ever fo fightly,) were to be commonly indulged, what would become of houfehold peace and domeftic happinefs? And in thefe kingdoms, on the general topics of political complaint, in the mouths of moft men, it will be hard, I think, to find a reafon, either in prudence, philofophy, or religion, which will not, in fomie degree, dictate a fimilar regard to a peaceful referve and the government of the tongue.

## VI.

In talking of fuperfition, we often find the neglect of a due diftinction miflead the minds of many, and urge them to remarks which are not altogether confifient with Chritian charity; which diftinction is this: Men may be prone to ceremonious obfervances upon two accounts; one, as thinking them fubfitutes for the practice of religious precepts; the other as not at all con-
nected with any flich abfurd and filly views, but merely with intent to fignify to the Almighty how much they have his Will and their own unworthinefs before them; and that, thus influenced, they with delight fubject themfelves to the occafional pracice of things which (according to our narrow conceptions) contain fome indications of thefe fentiments being truly entertained in the heart. It was to the latter and better of thefe notions that Dr. Fobnfon manifelted a tendency, and which certainly may be juftified by revelation as well as realon. What, then, was the fuperfition (as it is called) which has brought on this good as well as great man fo much indecent ridicule? Was it not a pious, natural, and therefore dignified and rational, recognition of what fhould frike every human being when he confiders his probationary fituation, and the unSpeakable importance of what may befal him in the world to come? And if fo, how much does his chriltianity, as well as his powers of mind, deferve our praife and admiration?

## VII.

One rearon why the ancients exceeded the moderns in figures of poetry finzply fublime, as we may term them, was their having few objects to contemplate, beyond themfelves, fave external nature; and which latter particular turned their attention generally to the mountains, the fkies, and whatfoever elfe appeared interefling to imaginations naturally brilliant and elevated, and which objects evidently could not then be very extenfive in their range, or various in their kind. At this time, when arts and fciences are carried to fuch perfection, and engrofs to much thought as they do, the eye is drawn down, as it were, from the heavens to the endlefs ninutice of the parts and properties with which they abound. This gives refiection a new turn; enlarged, indeed, in extent, but attenuated as to force; and inftead of fimplicity, introduces into our writings multiplicity, and figures tame and artificial inftead of the touching ones of zature. Suppofing, then, the human mind, at all periods of the world, to have been equally aciive and capable, this circumiance will eatily thow why the ancients would exceed the moderss in true, friking fimplicity. And is it not a reference to thefe appro-
priate and grand objects and contemplations, aided by the Holy Spirit, that makes the Eible the mort fublime and affecting of all other books?

## VIII.

It is poffible to be filent in fome companies, and talkative in others, without having one blamable motive for the variation. It might, indeed, be faid, in the firft cafe, that it proceeded from pride or difguft in being eclipfed by fuperior abilities, and in the latter from a more favourable opportunity of gratifying vanity amidft relative ignorance. But may not fuch change alfo proceed from better motives? In the firft inftance, from a confcious inferiority governed by a true humility, not more willing to appear foolifh, than happy to liften to others and be informed; and in the feconds, from a good-natured exhibition of what was known would at that time be actually inftructing and entertaining, though, in fome fort, it gave trouble to the fpeaker? Certainly it is not impoffible for a man to form a juft opinion of bimpelf as well as of otbers; and then candidly to wifh himfelf to be filent as foon as another. In thort, the appearance may doubtlefs be accounted for from Senfe and modeffy, as well as from pride and vanity; and, therefore, whether of them is the real caufe mult be gathered fiom other circumftances of a lefs dubious nature.

## IX.

Our focial connexion with the civil effablifament is very much like that of marriage. As a man may not put away his wite but for adultery, fo no one has a right to refift the higher powers but in cafes of bopelefs tyranny. There are fome, however, who would with for a new form of government whenever they difike, or become weary of, the old one; and Milton, the prince of this Self-willed fpecies of fophitery, aimed, during his polemical life, to prove, that confirmed batred, either to a belf-mate or a civil inflitution, was fufficient ground for a divorce in the firlt instance, and a rewolution in the fecond. The plea, without doubt, is equally weak, overbearing, and childith. Yet in politics it has at this day its turbulent abettors; and in domefics it would not be without others equally difcontent, wore it as difficult to get a kept mijftefs as to overturn a goverament.

## X.

To thofe who are fond of referring every thing to its final caufe, it may appear to contain a deal of corrective information, as well as retributive juftice, to find, that the phyfic which is moltly wanted ro cure diforders brought upon us by our crimes, or our follies, is of a naufeous and difagreeable tafte. They that are too fond of the pleafurable cups of life mult often drink their bitter bottoms. Did not this monitory rebuke enter into the fchemes of Providence, one might be tempted to think it a broad hint that phyfic hould not be taken at all; and then both grace and nature would be in arms againft the Doctors. As the world goes, phyficians are, hou ever, certainly of use: but, if it were to proceed as it ought to do, they might in a good meafure be fpared; for though we thould lofe the adminitration of their pleafing, though often fallacious, hopes of cure, we hould be free from many of the grounds of a rational and dittreffing fear.
(To be continued.)

## Characteristicks.

> No. II.

PAUSARIUS is a well-meaning man, but, unfortunately for himfelf and his friends, he is too reafonable. His greateft misfortune was having fudied the mathematics at an early age, and having furmounted the affes' bridge in the Elements of Euclid when he was only twelve years old. Paufarius is tall and thin, and has a face frongly marked with the lines of reflection. Paufarius will not do the mott trifing affair without thinking upon it with the deepelt confideration; and frequently arrives at the determination of what he fhall do, when it is too late for the thing to be done. Every thing is a problem to Paufarius. Paufarius reflects upon what he fhall eat at dinner until the difh he would have chofen is taken away. Paufarius helitates upon afking a favour until the thing is given to another who had not half the claims as himfelf. Paufarius deliberates in his chair when he thould act; and acts with fo much caution, that he gets into the very fcrape he had been folicitous to avoid. If Paufarius
has to ferve a friend, no one more fincerely withes to do it; but the language of Panfarius is, "Why you know it is a matter that requires much confideration. Is it likely to turn out fo beneficial as you imagine? Have you demonftration of its effects s" Paufarius would do every thing by degrees; and the wortt of it is, that thofe degrees are degrees of longitude. Paufarius, after confiderable deliberation, made up his mind to be married to a woman of excellent qualities of mind, with a handfome perfon and fortune; but Paufarius had to go to church, and loft the bride by keeping her waiting until the canonical hours were over. Paufarius was detained, not by any crols accident, not by any interruption in his way: Paufarius had ftood on the landing-place at the top of the ftairs of his own lodging, folving the problem of matrimony, and the caufes and confequences of happinefs or mifery in the marriage flate. Paufarius was aftonithed when he found the party was gone home; and was completely vexed, until a friend came in who engaged him in the fudy of logarithms, which put the mortification of lofing a wife completely out of his head. Paufarius is the mof inftructive companion in the world; that is, when he hears what is faid to him, and when he is not engaged in the precizon of the equinoxes or in the docirine of the tides. Paufarius, when on horfeback, fiequently goes through a turnpike where he meant to have paid, until he is fopped by the man, and then, inliead of giving the money, begins to calculate the difance he had proceeded, and is deliberate enough in the only thing which he had to do to get abuled. Paufarius is never in a paffion; and as far as the fcience of mathematics would make the beft pugilift in the world; that is, if he once made up his mind to fight. Paufarius is not mean nor avaricious, though he appears to have all the characters of avarice. If a friend applies to Paufarius for money, he gets into a deep meditation, until the man goes away under an impreffion that he is refufed, and Paufarius looks for him in great aftonifhment, with the guineas in his hand, ready to do him the fervice. If Paufarius's opinion is afked on any fubject, he looks like a fool, and anfwers, that is when he does anfwer, like a wife

D d 2
man.
man. Paufarius is an idiot from having too much thought, and a MADMAN from having too much METHOD.
G. B.

## The Tales of the Twelye Soobahs of Indostan.

(Continued from page II3.)
Continuation of the STORY of the LADY in the Conch Shell.

IFOUND prepared for me, in a pavilion at the end of the apartment, a bed richly ormamented with enbroidery, brocade, and filk, upon a magnificent carpetting. A variety of perfumes, the murk pod, the chuwah, the myd, and the effence of orange flower water, had been thrown upon the linen, which was of the finelt texture of the Cammerian work, and of the whitenefs of the bud of the Koozeh, or white rofe. A veffel of the water of the Ganges, cooled with falt petre, was placed nigh me, that I might refrelh myfelf with the water of life. The delightful Havoured difh of the Sheerberinj, confilting of fine wheat, of four mikals of cinnamon, three of cloves, with faffron, and the juice of the lemon, was placed ready for my fupper.

I retired to reft, attended by feveral of the women, who were all of them eager to pleafe me, and fupplied me with coffee and therbet during the night, fprinkling me every now and then, as I lay, with the perfumes of the Mendely aloes and effence of jafmin.

I did not fall afleep until towards morning, though I had no reaton to fear any danger, for I knew very well that I was among the good Derwtab, as the evil genii never have the holy water of the Ganges in their rooms. My flumber was very fweet and refrething; but I was very much aftonifhed when I awoke, to find that every one of my attendants had left the place.

There was, however, prepared for me the choicelt fruits, with the milk of the Katafs cow for breakfaft; and my dear parrot was on the throne clofe by me, with the greateft delicacies alfo placed before him.

I arofe, and walked through feveral of the apartments, but returned at the voice of my parrot, who called out, "Do not leave me! Do not leave me!" I could not help wondering at the
caufe of the place being entirely deferted; and my curiofity to fee if any of the attendanrs were in the palace became fo great, that, forgetting the words of my poor parrot, I went through the apartments into a long avenue made with myrtles and rofetrees, and which led into a beautiful garden.

I wandered about in this delightful place fome time, but not a creatrure was to be feen but birds of the fineft plumage among the flowers and trees. $I$ ob'erved, however, outfide of the gate a building with an immenfe black marble dome, which had doors of brafs, over which was burning a lanthorn full of a bright flame. I faw too, on the outfide of the gates, an infcription, which 1 had a great curiofity to read, but could not fee it without going nearer. I thought that I would venture out of the garden for a few minutes to read the writing; which I did: the words of the infcription were, "Day and night, the Creator is at hand." I was very much pleafed at this fentence, as I knew by it that the palace was inhabited by good genii; and being curious to fee the infide, I tried the brafs lock of the doors, which fell back at my touch, and in ftantly clofed again. The place was totally dark, except from the light of an immenfe large ruby, which was at the end of the avenue. I was frightened, and tried to open the gates to return, but in vain. I went on, therefore, along the entrance, until 1 came to a flight of black marble fteps, which I afcended into a large room covered with a beautiful tapelity carpet, but lighted only by a fingle lamp and feveral cenfers of burning perfumes. The ceiling was lined with gold tiles, and the columns which fupported the roof were of that metal.

I beheld, on my entrance, a young man fuperbly drefled lying on a couch under a magnificent canopy. I ub. ferved that he had wings, and that he was awakened by my entering the room. He arofe from his couch, and, looking upon me, hid his face, faying, "Daughter of light! Beauty of day? Excellence of the fun! Child of Ab dalmalek! the rays of whofe eyes are too Itrong for the Genii of the Night to bear!" With theie words the Genius threw a veil ower his face, and continued, "Welcome to the palace of
samid, one of the Princes of the good Dewtab, whore bulinels is, when the rays of the golden fun are hid beneath the plains of Periftan, to go forth over the lace of the earth to protect the good as they Reep, and to intercept and avert the defigns of the bad, and to fulfil the work of the great Bishen. Thou thalt behold my power," cried he, Itamping his foot on the ground; when in an inflant the room was filled with the innumerable genii of night, whole wings were thining with a bright fiame. "Thefe genii," cried Zahid, "are all of them fubfervient to my orders; they have each a particular duty afigned them, and are invifible to the children of men, unlefs they choore to appear to them, which they ray do in any flape they pleafe : but we have not the power of going upon the face of the earth, nor out of this palace, when the light of the rifing fon appears above the plains of Perittan. Then we retire home, and leave the good Dewtah, whofe bulinefs it is to rife with the day, to direct and favour man; for if we remain a moment after it is light, we are veithin the power of the wicked genius Karuss. I know," continued he, " beautiful Zeraba! the whole of thy trory, the power of Abdalmalek thy father, the circumftance of thy quitting his houfe, and that laft night thou dept in the palace of NAKET, one of the genii of the day, who is in the form of the golden parrot, to which he was transformed by the Genius Karuss, who found him on the earth after the fun had fet; for the genii of the day are fubject to the fame danger then as we are by the appearance of morning. KARUSS, however, had no power to deftroy him; and the magician Abdalmalek, by means of his art, delivered him from his imprifonment in the rock Mehinder. "Alas! beautiful Zeraba!" cried he, "thou haft yet greater forrow to undergo; but the virtuous muft not yield. The virtue of mortals is a greater ornament than the nine beavens and the feven fars, for it has innumerable temptations to encouater. But from the black ftone the rays of the fun can obtain a jewel, and from the feven feas obtain pearls. Be bur difcreet, lovely Zeraba! and all pence and joy fhall return to thee again. Here thou art fate, and will prelently partake of she effence of the genii of night, with which the room, like the vdoar of
frankincenfe, is filled. It will be ne ceffary, however, that thou fhouldeft be fprinkled with the liquid flame of Chunderkeraut, which is extracted from the beams of the moon; after which I fhall be able to look on the face of the moft lovely of the daughters of Brama."

A female genii, as Zahid fpoke, Sprinkled me all over with the celeftial flame, and I felt a new being. My mind was tranfported with the pure effence of the love of the Deity, and peace and juy was in my bofom.

I think that I never beheld any thing fo lovely as the form of Zahid: he was very tall; his hair was light, and hung gracefully down his houlders; the features of his face were perfe $8 l y$ regular; his eyes foarkled with the celeltial flame; and the dew of fire was on the white feathers of his wings. He wore a robe that retembled the रedzy velvet, brocaded with gold, which flowed to advantage the white irory of his arms. The randals of his teet feemed enriched with gems, and a thining flar was placed upon his fovehead.

Zahid now invited me to fit next him on the throne, before which was fpread a delightful :epaft. 1 had little inclination to deny him this favour, and he fowed me all the attentions he could, prefenting me every inftant with fome of the fruit of the filth heaven, which would be death to montals to take, and would have deftroyed me if I had not been the child of a magician, and had not partook of the celeftial effence.

The genius Zahid was fo handfome, that I permitted him to take hold of my hand, which he preffed very tenderly, and although a genii, entreated that I would become his wife. I was too much pleafed with the Genius of Niglit to refufe; and in an inftant the place was filled with the innumerable good genii of darknefs, to whom he communicated his defign; which was received with great joy among them, and which they teltified by clapping their wings in a way that filled the apartment with fire. The celeltial croway with the thining onyx in front was now put on my head; and Zahid embraced me in his arms. Prefently the innumerable genii diperled, and retired to a bed of the role leaves of Batrah, which never wither. The Gensus Zahid preiently came to me, and the time paffed in the fott dalian-
ces of love, until the found of a Neckareh trumpet, called Zahid from number. The Genius arofe, and, lookint at me tenderly, faid, "Delightful Zeraba! fweet rofe of love! whofe breath is more fragrant than the Dupaisya which blows at noon, and whofe beauty is as the Chelteh, or the culip, the time is arrived when I muft leave thee, though not for long; for before the day thall Zahid return to the bofom of his Z2eraba. The Genius, after having reminded me, if $I$ left the place to fee my poor parret in the palace of cryftal, that I muit return before moining, as I was now partly become one of the genii of night, and thould be expofed to the power of the wicked Karufs. Za,hid thook his wings, and opening a glafs door which was over the garden, I beheld him far: into the air ; but Idden nor, owing to the luminons appearance of his wings, lofe fight of him for a confiderable time, as 'he appeared to me like a meteor in tile fky. The:e was not a fingle genii, left in the palace; and as foon as Zalicd was gone, I went down the marble lleps; the gates opened and fhut, as before, and $\bar{I}$ croffed over into the, garden of Naket, the genius of day; but I was very much altonifhed, when I entered the palace of cryital, to find that ail the eunuchs and women ran away, and hid themfelyes from me. I went on, however, into the apartment where I bad left my dear parrot; but was ftruck with horror when I faw my poor bird lying dead on the ground. I threw myfelf downatits fide; and, burfing into tears, cried out, "Ah, wicked Zeraiva! who haft permitted the delights of pleafure, and the foft blandimments of love, to wean thee from the duty of affection. Thus is it that thou haft ferved every thing which has loved thee. Unlucky, fatal-willed Zeraba! My poor bird is gone from me for ever. Not flown away, for then, perhaps, he would return. Ifhould fee him coming through the air, and he would fpeak once more to me."
I lay for a confiderable time on the ground with the bird in my bofom, until I began to recollect that it was drawing towards morning. I was very much vexed to find that not one of the eunuchs or women would come near me, to tell me by what accident my favourite parrot was deftroyed; till at laft, tired out with forrow, I return-
ed with a dejected heart to the palace of the Genius Zahid. He had not yet returned; but it was not long before he arrived, attended by all the innumerable genii who had left the place. He came to embrace me; and feeing that I burlt into tears, he took my hand and faid, "Reloved Zeraba! the daughter of anxiety and care; do not difturb that bofor with ufelefs grief. Zahid knew of the bird being killed at the time it happened, and which had been done by the wicked Karufs, who could not ute his power until that thou hadit left the bird; for being a gift from a magician, nothing but parting from it could have left it expofed to danger. However, the firit Naket cannot te deftroyed, though it is at this time confined in the rock of Mehinder.
I began to lament my misfortune afrefh. "Ah, wretched Zeraba!" cried I, " who is always committing miltakes, who does nothing but milchief, who is the moft ungrateful of creatures, who is unfavoured by Bithen, and forfaken by the good genii, would that I were dead!" 'Zanhid looked at me fledfaftly as I uttered thefe words, and replied : "Zeraba ! who is untaught in the myfteries of Providence, and who doft not know the caufe of the various evils of the daughters of man, lifien to the voice of Zahid. Though thou hatt been Jiable to eir, yet the wicked of heart only are the deteflation of the Deity, and Zeraba is plunged into forrow, that the brightnefs of her joy may be complete. Refreff thy mind, O Zeraba! with the thought that love and mercy are about thee as a mantle, and that there is a time of repole on earth for the faithful."
I was very much comforted with thefe words of Zahid, and continued to live twelve months in the palace of the Genii, when I found myfelf big with child. During the whole time I was attended with the greateft care by Zahid and the female genii, until I was delivered of a boy, the molt beautiful infant that was ever feen. I prefented it with great joy to my hufband Zahid, who enibraced it tenderly, and told me, that it would become a genii of the fecond order. For this purpofe a favourite attendant delivered it to one of the Derwtah, who immerfed it in a veffel filled with the celeftial fire. I was very much fright-
ened at firft, but reconciled my mind to the circumftance, as I knew they swould do it no harm.
I continued very happy in the palace of the Genius of Night, until one evening, after he had taken his flight, I took it into my head that I would take a walk by moonligit with my infant, as I knew that I w as perfectly fafe from all danger at that time; but as I was returning home, I fopped to liften to fome fweet founts. It was the mufic of the junter, with other initruments, in a houle. An old man came to the door and invited me in. Four blacks were feated playing the Bbeen with three frings, the Saring?e with the hollow cups, the awej drum, and the mulik played with reeds. The infant was quite dolighted with the mufic, and prefently fone dancing women entered, fo that I found it was fome rejoicing. I did not know how to accomnt for it, but I fels io inclization to leave the matio, which was very picafant, until I recollested a! at once that it muft be near morning. I arofe hattily, and feeing a gleam of light in the fky, Iran as fait as $I$ could towards home, and had jult reached the gate of the palace of my huband, when the fpot where I ftood became all at once darkened by the immenfe wings of a black monlter of prodigious itature, who feized me in his arms and bore me away through the air to the rock Mehinder.

I was brought in, with my child in my bofom, to the prefence of the genius Karufs, who was feated on a throne, and had a cap of red hot iron on his head. Inever faw fo frightful a monfter; but he fmiled very gracioully, and invited me to fit by him. However, I only thuddered at the fight of him, and he faw my hatred for him. Neverthelefs he continued to treat me kindly, and by prefents of all kinds fought my love. I rejected all his offers with fcorn; for though I had committed many thoughtefs crimies, I had never had the defire of doing deliberately any thing that was wrong. I knew that the good genius Zahid was my hufband, and nothing could tempt me to be wicked. However, when Ka. rufs found that I rejected all his enireaties, he thratened to ufe force ; bur as I partly partook of the celeitial purity, he could not bring his wicked ciefires to pals, but in his rage he caufed me to be enclofed in a conch fhell with my infant, where I remained un.
til you came there, and it was the found of the junter which, vibrating as it felf. from thy hand, broke the enchantment $\overline{\text {. }}$ for the conch fhell in which I had been fo long imprifoned, burft with the magic of the found, and I was at liberty.

I had, however, prudence enough. to lie quiet until the genius Karuis went abroad, when I arofe, and took care to make fure of the junter which you had left, for they had taken care to impofe another upon your credulity, the effects of the mufic of which were quite oppofite, and of that defcription which excites luft, harred, malice, the defire of thedding blood, and all the horrible inclinations of the evil Dew. tah.

I found, on my deliverance from the conch fhell, that my beauty was the fame as ever; for being partly of the nature of a genii, time could have no elfect, as upon the children of men. My infant too was as lovely as ever.

I was fo unhappy as to forget that I ought to have concealed nyyfelf in the botom of fome cavern, or to have remained in the rock Mehinder until night, when I fhould have been under the prutection of the good genii; and it was owing to this neglect that one of the evil Derwtah, who overtook me, had power to take the infant from my arms, and who was going to throw it from the rock, when the good Bifhen ordered it fo that you was to pafs by at the inftant to fave it from being dafhed to pieces; which misfortune could not have arrived if I had nor without confidering what I was doing, laid down the magic junter for an inftant to reft myfelt. Once more is Zeraba delivered from the fad effects of her thoughtleffnefs. Would that the were again in the arms of her beloved Zabid, and the would wander no more from her own happinefs in fearch of new pleafures! And thou too, my beloved bird! who art fill confined within the jaws of the rock Mehinder, would that I had known where thou walf, that I might have played the fweet-founding mufic that might have diffulved the tone in which thou walt encloied. Maften, Chanda! to find the junter, which is among the high grafs at thy feet, and the forrows of miltake and mifchief will be at an end.

I obeyed the defire of Zeraba, and found, near the foot, the inftrument of fweet founds which I had fo long
loft, and had no fooner taken it in my hand, than I feit the moft delightfui fenfation of pleafure; but at the fame time found my mind loaded with the fevereft reproaches for the mifchief that I had done, and the cruelties that 1 had fo often practifed, and which I could not repair.

The fun had now fet, and at the wifn of Zeraba I entered with her into the palace of the Genius of Night, who received her on his throne with all the ranfport of joy; but I obferved, that when he faw me he fnuddered at the ight. "Unhappy Chanda!" cried he, * who hait fo long been the aid and infrument of the wicked genii; it is well for thee that thou haft, in a moment when evil was from thee, done fo much grood. For a long time pait have the good Dervtah had an eye upon thy acions, and thy doom was fixed, had not the great Bifhen difcovered, under all the horrors of thine enormities, the characters of good. Away, unhappy Chanda! fipce it is permitted to thee
to live; repent of thy wickednefs, and repair as much as thou canit the mif. chiefs thou hat done."

I left the prefence of the genius Zahid, bur I became hatefui to myfelf. I recollected the death of the poor old man; the falfe evidence which I had given againt the innocent; the murder of the wife of the Emeer; and the having occationed the deltruction of him and his children. I became, O Prince Yesdijurdd! hateful to myfelf, and life was only a burthen. I wandered, however, from place to place, and found, that by the effeets of the fweet-founding junter I produced love and joy. Thofe who were enemies forgave each other; the wandering ftranger was received; and the offending child was reftored to the affection of its father. Yet, O Prince Yefdijurdd ! is not the mufician Chanda bappy. Let the fen. tence of the Dezuan be pronounced upon his crimes.
(To be continued.)

## THE

# LONDON REVIEW, 

AND

# LITERARY JOURNAL; FOR MARCI 1806. 

QUSD SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NONO

Flim-Flams; or, The life and Errors of My Uncle and bis Friends. With Illuftrations of Obfcurities. By Medrs. Tag, Rag, and Bobtail. A Literary Romance. In Tibree Volumes: with Eleven Plates. A new Edition; witio material Alterations and Additions. pp. 376. 12 mo .

THE weaknefes and the follies of mankind have, in all civilized times and countries, prefented a fubject not only for ferious fatire or indignation, but for wit and humour. In ancient times we find an Ariftophanes and a Lucian; in modern times,
a Rabelais; and in recent times, a Voltaire, Swift, and Sterne. Of Sterne, the author of thefe volumes is an imitator in the one half of his book, and of the Purfuits of Literature in the other. In his text he imitates Triftram Shandy ; Mr. Matthias, or whoever may be the author of Purfuits of Literature in his comments or illuftrations. It is needlefs to obferve, that his imitation of Sterne is chiefly that of his manner. Our author's fubject is merely literature, inclading, however, fcience: the weakneffes, the vanity, the foolith and abfard pretentions of literary men:
their felf.conceit, their credulity, and the ardour with which they often ourfue either trittes, or objects wholly beyond the reach of human inveltigation.

The author's defign is announced in the extracts from orher writers, which he has prefixed to his volumes by way of mottoes.
Vol I. "Every thing in this world is big with jeft, and has wit in it and infirruction too-if we can but find ic out. Here is the glafs for the Literati, Dilettanti, and Cognoscenti, to view themfelves in, in their true dimenfions; and there is a hufk and fhel!, Yorick, which grows up with learning, which their unfkilfulnefs knows not how to fing away. Scrences may be learned by rott, but wifdum not." Sterne.

Vol. II. "While he is accounting for the origin of the winds, he has no leifure to attend to their influence on himfelf; and while he confiders what the SUN is made of, forgets that he has not fhone for a month. One project fupplants another; the vortices of $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{s}$ cartes gave way to che gravitation of Newton; and this, again, is theatened by the elegrical fuid of a modern *. One generation blows bubbles, and the next breaks them."-Cowper's Letter's, Vol. III, $p$. $19^{6}$.

* Here Tag-rag, \&c., who quotes this paffage with approbation, betrays an ignorance of the great principle of the Newtonian philofophy; which is not, by vortices, or electrical fluids, or any other theory, to penetrate into the nature of efficient causes, but only to mark the procels of NATURAL CAUSES - the order nblerved in the fücceffion of events-the Newtonian philofophy is fure and found, as far as it goes. It cannot be overturned by any delixium on the one hand, nor yet by any future difoovery, however valt and tranfcendant, on the other. Opinions concerning the efficient caules by which phenomena are produced, have rot any neceffary connexion with our inquiries concerning the laws according to which the phenomena take place. Whether, for example, the caufe of gravitation be material or immaterial, is a point about which two philoSophers may differ; and yet two Newtonians may, and mutt, agree perfedly in their phylical opinions.

Vol.IIr. "It is not, my dear Lord, by electrical experiments, nor by conductors of wire, that we thall be able to avert the black form which hangs over us. Let you and me, therefore, be phLLOSOPHERS NOW AND THEN, but Citizens always. Let as fometimes obferve with eagernefs the Salellites of Fupiter, but let us inceffantly watch with jealoufy the satellites of the King."-Sir W. Fones to Lord Althorpe.

Having frated the fubject and defign of this publication, we proceed to give our opinion of the execution. This fubject is naturally divided into two parts, or quettions: Firt, Has the author felected the proper, and moit proper, objects of fatire and ridicule? Secondly, How far has he fucceeded it making them appear ridiculous? As to the fubjects of his ridicule and animadverfion, he is, in our opinion, for the mort part, though not always, right. As to the fuccefs of his wit and hamour, though fometimes, it is not in ourjudgment on the whole very grear, yet we candidly acknowledge that there is a great diverfity of taftes, mental as well as phyfical, and that what may feem, and really be, a good joke to one perfon, may not be fo to another. And alfo, that it appears, from the acceptation of the fe volumes in the world, that there is a great number of reader's who entertain a higher opinion than we do of their wit and humour. On this point, the appeal is made, as is ought to be, to the world. For this appeal is not made by the author to what may be called the Idiofyncrafy of any particular talte, turn, or habit, of reading or thinking, but to readers of buoks in general. What Mr. Tag-rag has obferved, on this fubject, is fenfible, frewd, and ingenious. It is mofi true, and deferves attention. "I have found that there are not wanting readers who, as foon as they have caught up an author's tite, inffantly write off, in their mind, a book of theim own. They are all in repture with their invifible volume; and when they come to place the author's real work by the fide of this, its chimerical riwat, the comparion is fatal to him! So that a pugh! a pilh ! and a phaw! points their criticifm.
" An author now a days has to anfwer for two kinds of nonfenfe; he muft write off his reader's, as well as his own! They will clap their fag-
go:s
Vol. XLIX. Mareh 1806.
gots into his bundle, though the unhappy man is finking under his own weight. He mult write up-or write down - to the fancy of his reader; he mult not be too clear for the eagleeyed, nor ton dim for the purblind; but ahove all, he muit g!arify the reader's folitary tafte, whatever whin that inay be.
"Buttruit me, 'tis but a poor mind that reads all bouks with the tame difpofition, and, like honeft John at a table d'bote, has no notion of the variety and refinement of the cookery fo ftutiounly placed before him-Alas! the ponr man fits growling all the while for his favourite houfehold difh."

- Very well! That our readers may judge of the repait fet before thein for themfelves, we fhall extract, or point out, ift, Some of the dihhes that appear to us to be the mof fubftantial and filutary, as well as palatable; zdly, Some of thofe that appear lefs fubitantial and falutary, and lefs palatable.
"One of the moit attoniking inftances of human fagacity is, the fingular difcovery Mr. Malone has made refpecting a fervant-maid of Milton:
"This maid, it feems, depofes, in his nuncupative will, that he died late at wight on a Sunday, about a month preceding her giving evidence in that caufe; it was on Sunday, 1 th Novem-ber.-Good!
"Now Milton was buried on the 12 th ! From this accurate itatement Mr. Malone has difcovered, (we believe very corvectly, that this maid miflook a week in ber reckoning!"
"The whale LoUSE is a fmall teftaceous (perliaps telty) creature, which infinuates itfelf under the firs of that powerful animal, and is attached to him through life. There are allo finall Zoilufes, who will faften on the fry of literature - to terrible a gorger is Malice! There may be compared to the loufe of a loufe. A naturalitt affures me, that even the fimalleft creatures have fill fmaller creatures to torment them; fo that even fuch animated fpecks as mites and maggots do not lead fuch comtortable lives as fome imagine."
"Bulbo was a cattle-fancier, who thought to deferve well of his country, by giving them more fat than lean, and had a notion that he could nearly new create an animal into any fize or thape. This prime breeder would nurfe an ox into a plethora, and rock a bull into a lethargy; yet one of his bar:el thaped
monfters, while it devoured four times as much as any natural ox, after all, was not confidered in Smithfield as fit to be eaten by Chriftian people *.
"In his familiar intercourfe with brutes, it was to be expected that he would naturally contract fome of their habits. Bulbo, chafed in argument, would butt his head like his own celebrated black ram, and often hanghtily knit his brows, affesting the air of his prize-ox in a fhow of cattle.
"With this favourite purfuit he united a patriotic paffion for our cyder counties, but with a perpetual jealouly for Herefordfhise, and an equal rancour againt its oxen and its apples. At times he experienced very uneafy fenfations refpecting the extinction of the races of apples, and pathetically defrribed their forlorn fituation. With the fame intrepidity of foul that characterizes my Uncle and his friends, be boldly affumed the magnanimous title of "The Orchardilt of all England + !"
"On arriving at the houfe of the prime-breeder, we wifhed immediately to tee his prodigious ox; but the bull was taking his afternoon nap, and the rultic Socrates would not have his fsvourite Alcibiades difturbed.
"However, as we infifted on reeing fomething gigantic alive, be did fow us a hogan mogan-a huge black Flanders waggon-horfe, about twenty-five hands high, which he had offered to breed from, but not one in the county would venture a natural mare in his tremendous embrace. Buleo forrowfuily obferved, 'that after all his coft and care, the hogan-mogan would probably die a bachelor; his malter would never live to fee a race of waggonhorfes faddled.' He added, 'there is a littlenefs in this age! notwithftanding they wear pantaloons, every thing elfe about us is on a very fmall fcale!’"
"We have of late abounded with - ornamental defigns for cottages ;' but
* They aim to render an animal flothful, and, if poffible, incapable of motion, becaufe thofe which poffers what they call " a difpofition to quietnels," fatten on a lefs quantity of food than the fprightly healthful animal of nature."
+ See a feries of communications, under this title, in the Tranfactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences.
cottages can require but little aid from the architect, and admit not of ornament. Every artift, too, proceeds on fome occult principle of his own: thefe 'defigners' are for changing 'the whole face of the country'-to force it into one broad grin! Some would build merely as objects on which to repofe the eye; but it is a mockery of poverty to fqueeze a peafant, his wife, and ten children, into a cathedral of twenty feet fquare, in plaifter and canvas; or induce a cottager to envy, for his habitation, the tower and battlements of his barn. A fpot is often fixed on, becaure its matter has unluckily difcovered a picturefque fcite; it is to be Chinefe, Indian, or Turkifh; and the poor labourer has, after his day's labour, to walk fometimes feveral miles to return to a habitation which, if he knew what it was detigned for, he would wifh in its proper place, diftant enough! 'A pair of lodges,' at the entrance of a park, confifts of a gate between two fquare boxes, which a lady, with great humour, declared were like tea caddies, and wrote on two fuch lodges, in large letters, green and bohea; but Mr. Repton, with equal feeling and tafte, obferves, 'that it is 2n attempt to give confequence to that which in itfelf is mean; and the habitation of a fingle labourer, or a folitary old woman to open the gate, is thus ${ }_{\text {fplit }}$ into two houfes; the moft fqualid mifery is found in the perfon thus banifhed from fociety, who inlabits a dirty room of a few feet fquare.;
"The ornamenting of farm houfes, barns, pig-Ayes, \&c., is reprobated, with as much good tafte as fenfe, by Archdeacon Plymley, in his Agriculture of Shrophire. 'Cattle (he writes) protected by the fide of a barn, form a pi\&urefque group, but theltering under a Grecian portico-the impropriety is glaring! Linen hanging to dry on the hedge of a cottage garden may be paffed without difpleafure; but the clothes of men, women, and children, furrounding the cell of an anchorite, or the oratory of a monk, have their natural. unfeemiinefs increared by the contraft. A dungbill in a farm field creates no difagreeable idea, but connected with a gothic gaterway, or embattled 10 wer, it is bad." "
" 'Topfy-turvy times! (cried my Uncle.) In my opinion Caconous's age of univerfal illumination has be, gun. -Oh! that I had been born an
old man, that I might begin to comprehend what is going forwards. Gobbo fhowed me fpecimens of unborn frogs! He fent the (pawnlings to the French Inflitute, and the delicate unorganized bantlings were all obffetrically laid out, like fo many yellow fpecks on a fheet of Indian paper *!
" 'How the devil did he get at them? How did he fee them? He mult have had the nice thumbs, and rece like eyes of the father-frogs!'
" © By ?is microfcope, to be fure! (replied my Uncle.) Gobbo is a very great man ; he never condefcends to look at any thing, unlefs it be fo very minute that no other eyes but his own can fee it.'
" 'We live (cried Wilmot) in an age of microfcopes and telefcopes, and we fhall foon lofe the ufe of our eyes! We talk as familiarly of new things as if they were old, and ftare at old things like new ones! If Gobbo proceeds, he will be but a miferable hound with his microforpe! He will dread thaving himfelf! He will fee the leeth of a faw on the fine edge of a razor ! A microfcope, in this world, will never add to a man's comfort. Now your men of fenfe are often very ignorant of thefe things, and yet they can fee with 'half an eye!'
" A And I prefer feeing things with fifty eyes! (cried my Uncle teffily.) I like to look at things which no one can fee but thofe who have the belt glafies.'
"' To pore on a tadpole ! what care I how it is begotten! (crultily cried Wilmot.)-Gohbo fympathifes with a tadpole in cholic pains! How is a man interefted in the philufophy of frogs?"
"' ' $r$ is not impoffible but you yourfelf have been nothing more than a tadpole!' (pertly retorted my Uñcle.)
* One of the favourite inveltigations of Spallanzani is that of generation. It is faid, that owing to his friendlltip for Bonnet, he zealoufly defended the latter's' fanciful fyleem of pre-exifent germs. On the fubjeet of generation, be relates a variety of experiments which he performed, in order to prove that tadpoles exilt previous to fecundation, and that they are developed by the contact of an almolt inconceivably finail quantity of the fperm of the male.' He collefied fpecimens of them, for the univerfity of Pavia,-AnnualRevierw, Vol.IIf, p. 83 I .
" "There's more fenfe in Bulbo's monftrous theep!' (cried Wilmot.)
"' Bulbo is another great genius! (obferved my Uncle) - but Gobbo hates him becaufe he likes every thing fo big! a microfoope ceafes to be of any ufe in Bulbo's hand. Gobbo delights in unborn tadooles, Bulbo in prize oxen! One withes to cover the earth with the fattell monfers; the other fighs to grafp his with the point of a needle!"

Caco-nous, here mentioned, is Mr. Godwin, who makes a greater figure than any other delirious philofopher in there volumes, and whofe mifchievous extravagancies and whims, fincere or affected, certainly offer a very fit fubject of ridicule. In connexion with Caco-nous, Tag-rag now and then introduces " the brain fick brained Kill-Joy," Mr. Holeraft.
"A Pray, Mr. Caco-nous, (my Uncle afked, ) in what manner may a man build up a fyRem fo indifoutably his own, that no reafonable perfon thall ever lay claim to it?"
"The great metaphyfician replied, - In whatever fenfe a great genius underlands a particular expreffion, we are politively at liberty to apply it in the fenfe awe think proper *. It is thus I make any thing of fomething, and fomething of nothing!
"This was true-and give Caconows but an ABSURDITY for his premifes, and he would keep up fuch a racket in his metaphyfics, that he feemed as diforderly as a drunken man in a dark room!
"My Uncle turned to the great Philo, laying his hand gently on the other's heart-"As gentlemen, (cried he,) can we go on at this coercive rate? Do you frill cling to your fyftem of the "omnipotence of mind over matter?" There was a pert brifknefs in the interrogatory; and I detected his fecret,

[^15]Jying between a fimper and a grin. Even Caconous ftared, at the unufual temerity of my Uacle. Never till now had he ventured to impugn, or adumbrate, or offufcate, his iluminated metaphyfics.
" So he bounced out with a thunder clap of a fact that made my Uncle's brain fin like a tetotum.
" A little circum tance occurred the other day (faid Caconous) that frows how l an proceeding. In our neighbour's orchard I fell from a peartree. You know what a difcovery an ande falling upon the cranium of a philofopher has occafioned; it fet him a thinking; and Newton difcovered graviation! That was lucky! But when I plumbed down from the peartree, I difcovered what out gravitates gravitation! I call it-Will-ye Nill-ye! the omaipotence of mind over matter! As I was falling, I refolved not to hurt myfelf!"
"Here we fared!
" 'And fojt happened! I came down with full calmnefs of intellect, and withour a feratch *!'
"6 'Then,' faid my amazed Uncle, - you have difcovered the connexion between mind and matter! My fecret is not worth the teiling!
" 'Your fecret!' exclaimed the bluff metaphyfician, 'iomerhing, Iflfuet, you have blundered on in your philofuphical journey. Will-ye Nzil-ye is the germe of the ' infinite perfecribility of man;' it is more than volition! The volition of a gouty man in his arm-chair will not walk him out of it ; tell him his houle is in flamer, he throws by his crutches, and flies down ftairs-Will ye Nill-ye! To what amounts the volition of a fathionable lady, three months in the country? It will hardly ftir ber, hand or foot! See her in town, what does thie not get through-Will-ye Nillye! A whimering urchin, who by volition declines all his declenfions by having nothing to do with them; tickle him, and lo! he is a claffical fcho-lar-Will-ye Nill-ye!"
". This Will ye Nill-ye! feens to be a kind of electrical fhock!' obierved my Uncle, 'and if fo, my fecret is worth the telling! Gobbo afferts, that mind

[^16]and matter form what he calls a magic battery; in a word, that MaN is nothing but an animated Leyden jar *?
" 'Oh, the devil carbonado that fellow; he crofs-grains my fineft fpun theories!' exclaimed the vexed metaphyfician. Here he proceeded in a ftate of orgafm!
"He alked us, why we were fuch fools as to confent to be fick, or to die? That a man was only old, becaufe he did not perfit in being young. Why were we not immortal? In the approaching age of Willye Nillye, the whole earth will be covered with a people of men, and not of children ! There will be no fexes: The deficcating power of metaphyfics (for it has woiderful drynefs) will thrivel up every lineament of fex in the animal machine; then men will ceafe to propagate! they will flees without nightcaps, and be metaphyficked - Will-ye Nill-ye $\dagger$ ?

* "On this theory depends the ficience of Galvanism, according to its firft great fathers. See a letter by M. Vaf-falli-Eandi, an Italian naturalif, in Wilkinfon's • Hittory of Galvanifm,' Vol. I, p. 82. "According to the theory of Galvani and Aldini, the animal body is a defcription of Leyden pbial, ou magic battery: in one part of which there is an excefs of electricity, and in the other a deficiency.' - The writer proceeds, pointing out the analngies. He thinks however, as is ufual in every new fyftem, fome difficulties occur not eafily to be got over, but calls man by the curious philofophical denomination of "The anismal Leyden pbial.'
"Galvani conjectures, that 'the nervous fluid palies from the nerves to the mufcles, by a law analogous to the one which governs electricity in the experiment of the Leyden phial,' p. 10. When he firlt conceived his theory, he flattered himfelf that he had difcovered one of the molt important fecrets of animal organization and of aminal life!' P .12 .
$t$ "See the "Utility of Utilities" for thele ramblings. ' We are fick, and we die, generally fpeaking, becaufe we confent to fuffer thefe accidents!-Man becomes old, becaule he defijis trom youthful babits-Why may not man be one day immortal ?'
"Folitical Justice, p. 862, 864, 869 , 4 to. edit. Never! by metaphyficking his final marrow ! that is not she fecret !
"Here the metaphyfician had a hukinefs in his voice, and complained that the matere in his throat was omniporent over his mind. In there long monologues of his, he was often as hoarfe as a creaking-wheel. Caconous finally fubmitted to Wilmot's prefoription of album gracum - fuch a quantity vas ufed, that Wilmot ingeniouly calculated how many dogs tails went to the cure of a metaphyjcian's jore throat!".

That the fe extravagancies are maintained by Caconous, is proved by references to the writings of Godwin.
"' 'Solitude,' faid my Uncle, 'has been the catch-word, through all ages, of literary men. Zimmerman maddens me!' He paufed, and then continued - I have often thought, that while the vulgar have their portable water clofets, why fhould the literary man, whofe wants are fo urgent, be without a partable folitude? I have afually contrived a thing which will ferve him in all times and places!'
"My Uncle exultingly heid up fomething, which having clapt on his head. the latter difappeared- bere is sole TUDE!
"It was a long triplequiled Caf, which came downan inch over his eyes, and quite covered his ears, in whick part it was ftuffed with great care.
" This is

> A PHILOSOPHICAL CAE!

Furnifhed with this, the hireratineed no more weary us with perpetual queruloufnefs, that they cannot retreat into folitude-or travel three hundred miles for a fequettered fpot, which may be made in Holborn. With this cap, Sir, they may lofe the entire ufe of their cars and eyes, the defirable object fome feek in profound folitude! As foon as I clap this philorophical cap on wy head, I inftantly lofe the ufe of my fenfes, which cofts fome people a great deal of time and trouble to do.?
". May I afk you,' interrupted the Swede, with a fmile at the invention, and a fneer at the inventor-s what authorities you have to prove that people think beft in the dark?
" He alfo informs us of "MEN-e who will ceafe to propagate, for they no longer will have any motive either of error or duty to induce them. They will, PERHAPs, be inanstal ! The whole will be a peopio of merns nnd not of childien l" p. 87e.
" My
"My Uncle fcrambled into his com-mon-place bnok, found out the article Toga, and looked bluff with Athenæus, Arifophanes, Plutarch, Plato, Efchines, Hefychius, and Spence-they allaffured him, that philofopbers, in their profound meditations, covered their beads rujith their cloaks-‘' a fast, proving that they found the beneft of lofing the ufe of their ears and their eyes in deen thinking-the boatt of my philofophical cap!'"
" My Uncle had in our houfe a grand favourite of a toad. He and the toad had now lived together going on for forty years! Never was toad fo well fed, fo comfortably holed, and fo affectionately tended. It was a foundling, a Tom Jones, which my allworthy Uncle had found contantly haunting ' the fteps hefore our hall-door:' Its monltrous fize had attracted his eye, and its quiet difpofition foon fafcinated his heart. He conftantly paid it a vifit every evening: my Uncle's affection enlarged as the toad increafed in fize. In a fit of enthufiaim he domefticated it, declaring, like Uncie Toby, ' the houfe was large enough for them both!' Whenever he had company, the toad was always feated on the table, I heartily joined in flattering this monfrous beauty, and fed it with the choiceft infects, whenever I wanted a little pocket-money *!
"Urania withed to have this toad for a week on a vifit! My Uncle, at firft, politely refuled the invitation. He affured her, 'he did not dread the

* "See a minute detail refpecting this toad in two letters from J. Arfcott, Efq. to Dean Milles, written at the requeft of our late great naturalift Pennant, inferted in his Britin: Zoology, Vol. III, P. ${ }^{323}$, \&c. Some of the ideas may entertain the reader. - It gives me the greateit pleafure to inform you of any particulars aworthy Mr. Pennant's notice concerning the TOAD, who lived fo many years with us, and was fo great a favourite!-It hid been admired by my father for its fize, who confantly paid it a vifit every equening! - l cannot fay how long my father had been acquainted with the toad before I knew it-i can anfwer for thirty-fix years-he ufed to mention it as 'the oid toad I bave known fo many ysars.' "(What affectior ate language! 1 begin to tufpee be meant Mrs. Aricutt, his beloved wife!!)
change of air, or diet, or want of any proper attendance from her fervants -thank heaven! his toad was a healthy toad! but there was fomething in her houfe he did not like! He would not explain, and wifhed not to fet Urania againit any of her domettic favour-ites'-but Urania perfiting in her requeft! my Uncle parted from his toad with a melancholy prefage! forty years had they known each other, and never had the toad before quitted its hole! Our great toad had not been three day's in Urania's houle, when a tame black raven, that was fuffered to hop about her Obfervatory, made one peck at its eye, and two at its head, and, alas ! our toad had no " jenel on its head,' as Shak freare falfely conceived! It came back to us with one eye, and a broken head!"
The nidiculous rage of antiquaries for curiofities, which abfolutely, as is well known, carries them fometimes the length of purbining, is very humouroufly defribed.
"I remarked, that my Uncle latterly fiffered his nails to grow fo long, that his hand looked like the talons of an eagle.
"All the world knows that the copfer of the Enaperor 0:ho is worth more than the gold of George III. As this Emperor only reigned three months, his coins are fo farce, that a brafs halfpenny of his is worth-about 50 guineas! But this price is rather low.
" Now Dr. Glum poffefied an Otho! -my Uncle did not! In the courle of time it fo happened, that my Uncle poffeffed an Orho, and Dr. Glum did not!-This made Dr. Glum ever afterwards fufpicious.
"I believe the Doctor had his conjecture how the Emperor was got over by my Uncle. It was done cavalierly. Jacob kept feeling at the Emperor, till he got him, juit as his Premier would have wimed, under his thumb-he then took him up as carelefsly as a pinch of fnuff, and frangled the Emperor in his pocket handkerchief.
"But when Dr. Glum departed this life, he left a cruel claufe in his laft will. He pointedly declared, that whenever his old rival, Mr. Jacob, was deffrous of examining his coins, he thould be clofely watched by a perfon on each fide of him, and not suffered to blow his nofe, at lealt with his handkerchief.
" Yet, after all, Dr. Glum, like every other
other great colledor, was as great a thief as my Uncle, and that clause in his will came ungracefully from him. Once my Ducle and the Doctor met at an inn in the country; my Uacle had in his pocket a fixpence of Alfred; but fo rade was art in Alfred's age and country, that his face does not look human-however, it is well worth twenty guineas! This Saxon jewel my Uncle could not refrain exultingly to fhow to Dr. Glum. The Doctor was as envious at my Uncle and Alficd, as the devil at the light of the loves of Adam and Eve. In the height of his rancour, he wondered how collectors could pay down their money for a face that had no nofe and mouth!-' I underfland you,' replied my Uncle; 'you have not an Alfred in your collection! Your batrered Canute has no head at all, and yet you value it, as no one ever did.' When my Uncle heard that he and his brother in antiquity could only neep in a two-bedded room, he at firlt berrayed confiderable agitation-however, he feemed to get over it, and foon fell alleep; but fleeplefs was Dr. Glum ! He rofe, ' finooth-fliding without ftep,' and breathlefsly flid his hand under my Uncle's pillow, into his pockets, and even ripped a Ceam; but Alfred did not appear! Next day the baffled antiquary hinted to my Uncle, that whenever he travelled he always concealed his medals. - ' So do I,' faid Jacob, with a farcalic grin-- And when I fleep in a two-bedded room with a brother, I always fleep with Alfred-in my moutb!" "

But the fineft piece of ridicule in there volumes, as well as the boldelt flight of fancy, is the defcription of an uncreated man, in Chapter XLII. It is a piece of well merited fatire on Herder, Dr. Darwin, and others, who pretend to penetrate into the manner in which an animal may have originaliy been formed, antecedent to the nfual, and now eltablithed, courfe of generation. For this Chapter, which, though pretty long, is not tedious, we muit refer our readers to the book itfelf.

We now proceed to point out fome of thofe particular pafiages on which we ground our judgment ; but though our author difcovers not a little wit and humour, and a fine Rahelaifion extravagance of fancy, in fome inftances the wit and humour is not diffufed throughout the whole, nor yet the greater part of his volumes. Is is not
every one who can raife a latigh by a good fory, that poffeffes a conitant and uninterruptel vei! of wit and humour through a whole work. Our author is often too ferious, and apparently angry, for true wit and hamour. We are led to fufpect that his ridicule flows fometimes, or rarher is fqueezed out of fome perfonal provocation. The fine and deicate genius of true wit and humour vibrates on the confines of truth and abfurdity, fenfe and nonfenfe. It is like tickling -if you prels too hard, you ceale to rickle, though you may give pain.

The very affumption of the title of Meffieurs Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, is a vulgar and pitiful attempt to raife a laugh. Of the fame cast is the fory of the Pudding, in the apology for this fecond edition. The baking of Wrongheads, of which a plate is prefixed to Vol. I, is a poor and low conceit. Such puns as that of the difputes at literary meetings "being hotter than their tea," and which very often cover none but miferable efforts of genius. A literary dinner, at which two learned Grecians, a Professor and a Doctor, are difputing about trifles, and throwing their wine and wigs at one another, is but heavy entertainment. In a word, the wit and humour in thefe volumes is, in many inftances, though not always, forced, far fetched, and fmells of the lamp. Neither is the fatire, though generally and on the whole it be, in every instance juftly or properly directed. In general, the author aims a thruit at all hYpothetical theories whatever; which, however, by narrowing the field of experiment, are of unfpeakable ad. vantage in philofophical invettigation; and, in fact, what Lord Bacon confíders as hints for further inveltigation derived from experiments. The whole of his philofophy, indeed, is divided by himfelf into innuction and literaryexperience. In one place Tag.rag fpeaks of the vanity and uncertainty of Scotch metaphyfics, as of a thing known, admitted, and proverbial. Now it is the diftinguithing charafter of the Scotch metaphyficians, that they aim to clear away the "vann rubbifa of former fythems of pneumatology," and apply the Buconian method of analyfis and experiment, or obfervation, which has had fo much fuccefs in netural philofophy, to the human mind. The progrefs made by this made of inveltigation,
invefigation, though flow, is fure, and cannot be called either vague or uncertain. Nor frould this be called Scotch metaphyfics: it originated with the great and renowned Chancellor of England; and it has been adopted by the moft learned and able men at both our univerfities in England.

Our author, Mr. Tag-rag, dwells by far too much on the vagaries and ridiculous pretenfions of Caconous, who arpears almoft in every chapter and every fcene, and on fome others of this new and delirious fchool. Yet for this there is fome apology; for Godwin, though wrong headed, pofieffes both great fubtilty of reafoning and vigour of fancy. But why introduce and fay fo much of fuch miferable compilers as Dr. Creekory, \&c. Though Mr . Tag-rag has read a world of books, it would be rafh to pronounce him learned. To be learned, we muft not only read books, but digelt them; and read them too, not at random, but in a certain order, and for the purpofe of acquiring knowledge. He has had his fubject in his head probably for many years, and he has read an infinitude of books for confirming and illuitrating it. With the nature and prefent thate or fage of the found philofoplyy he does not appear to be well, or indeed at all, acquainted. If we may be permitted to conjecture, he has not bad the advantage of an univerfity education; which tends at leait not only to thow The diefiderata of fcience, but the right road of philofophizing, and the progrefs that has been made in it.

Yet Mr. Tag-rag is a perfon of great alertneis of thought, as well as of induftry in collecting anecdotes to his purpole. And as he not unfrequently amuies and makes us laugh, we ought to excufe him where he fails. Certainly, there was never fuch a collection of the vanities, follies abfurdicies, and ridiculous pretenfions of the LITERATI, dilettanti, and cognescenti: nor bas he been at any great pains to conceal the perfons whom he expoles to sidicule. It is not oftem that any one at all acquainted with London can be at a lofs to conjecture who is defigned: though this fomerimes happens; as in the infance of Too-many of the low, "the Parnallus of London." In thort, if this book does not always tickle the fancy, it is uniformly calculated to gratify, we ball not bay malignity,
but a difpofition to pull down felfimportance and felf-conceit.

Mr. Tag-ragis entitled to our thanks for dragging into light many thameful practices of both reviewers and bookfellers.

## The Morlands. Tales illuftrative of the Simple and Surprifing. By R. C. Dallas, E/q. 8 vo. 4 vol .

The novelty of the plan of this inftructive and entertaining work, although not its principal, is a fecondary recommendation. The chief object of the well known and juftly elleemed author, in this, as well as in his former publications of a fimilar nature*, is to fhow, by example, that novels may be fo conducted as to be the vehicles of found morality; and to promote the interelts of religion and virtue, by ufeful leffons, through the medium of fictitious biography.

The fentin.ents of the friends and guardians of the rifing generation are divided with refipect to the prevalent fafhion of novel-reading; and whilif the prefs teems with there pioductions, univerfally encouraged by means of circulating libraries eftablifhed like country banks, in every confiderable town and city of the united kingdom; the principles of candour and moderation render it a duty incumbent on the reviewers of literature in all its branches, to draw a line of diftirction berween fuch novels as have a pernicious tendency, by corrupting the minds of youth, and exciting falfe hopes and extravagant expediations, which render them unfit for the common concerns and duties of focial life; and thofe which inculcate a firm reliance on the difpenfations of divine providence; refignation and fortitude under the moit trying circumftances of adverfity; benevolence and affebility in profperity; loyalty and affeetion to the Sovereign; refpect to the laws and government; obedience to parents ; conjugal fidelity; and other domeitic virtues; and cheerfulnets and contentment in every fituation; while at the fame time they afford a

* Percival, or Nature Vindicated, in 4 vol. 1802 ; and Aubrey, a novel, in 4 vol. 1804. Both thefe performances met with general approbation at the time of publication, and without one diffenting opinion on the part of the different reviewers. .
fund
fund ofrational amufement in the hours of leifure and relaxation from fevere ftudies, arduous labours; and intricate or perplexing worldly bufinef.
The prefent Tales are of this defcription, and may be claffed with the novels of Fielding, and the moral tales of Marmontel. The maxim of our celebrated poet,
Honour and hame from no condition rife, Act well your part, there all the honour lies,


## Pope.

forms the balis of the interelting memoirs of the Morlands, a fiction not fo extravagant as to overleap the bounds of probability, or to call in the aid of marvellous and fupernatural agency. Haunted towers, enchanted caftles, magic fpells, and horrid fpectres, have had their day; and a rational fyftem has been adopted by our beft novelifts, to infure to themfelves lalting reputation, and to their productions, the patronage of unprejudiced and liberal minded readers and critics.

From the fingular introduction to thefe Tales, we have extraited the following dialogue, which comprifes a general oulline of the finifhed piece.

Author. The value of thefe works of imagination confifts in the faithful picture they prefent of mankind. When an author tranforts his reader into the regions of improbability, his only view is to amufe idlenefs, and gratify wonder, the paffion of children.

Friend. Men are but children of a larger growth, and the view of every writer, I prefume, is, to be read.

Author. Yes; but it frould not be his principal one.

Friend. Chapter Firft. Pray read me this chapter.

Author. With all my heart.
Frient. (The chapter being read.) It will not do to go on thus. Work in a little of the marvellous, or at leaft of the furprifing, and depend upon it the book will fell the better.

Autbor. In Morland all muft be na. ture. He writes his own memoirs, you fee, and I have no right to alter mis facts: I have only to pay attention to the ftyle, and correct the prefs.

Friend. A thought ftrikes me: will youl allow me to put it into execution?

Autber. What is it?
Friend. To ftart with you from the firft chapter; fimple as it is, it may be
turned into a fafhionable romance. Do you go on arranging your every day facts and character, and allow me to engraft a romance of jurprijing adventures on your ftock of natural and fimple life.

Autbor. With all my heart. As foon as you have done, we will compare our manulcripts. But by furprifing, do you mean to give loote to impolfible, or improbable flights.

Friend. No: I do not mean to write a fairy tale, or an Arahian Night's entertainment. Perhaps, however, I Mall attempt to aftonifh-but I mult not betray myfelf. Let us fay nothing to each other of our compofitions till we are ready to read them.

This was agreed upon. The Morlands were fiaifhed nearly about the fame time, and the following is the finit tale.

The firt tale commences with chapter I of the firft volume, and is carried on to its conclufion, through three volumes.

The fecond tale is comprifed in the fourth and laft volume. To this arrangement we have an infurmountable objection, which, however, by no means affects the merit of the work. It mult frike every reader, that the author and the fuppofed friend are one and the fame perfon; and that the memoirs of Edward Morland confift of a ftory twice told, with cifferent facts, variegated adventures, and appofite moral reflections annexed to each by the fame writer. This being the true fate of the cale, we are inclined to tranfpofe the tales, confidering the fecond, or the fuppoled friend's itory, as the more fimple and lefs furprifing, and adhering more clofely to nature, and the general occurrences of human life, than the firf, which approaches nearer to a romance of furprifing adventures bordering on the improbable, and relates fome facts moit truly altoniming. This defect apart, we have examined both itories with due attention, and can fafely. recommend them as calculated to improve the underftanding, to meliorase the heart, and to fupply a fund of innocent amufement, combined with falutary inftruction.

In both tales, Edward Morland is a fuppofed orphan, his parents unknown, and his future deltiny depeadant from a boy on the care and afec. tion of a lady of the name of Waller, a widows
widow, refiding at Reading, where he received the early part of his education, and at the age of eighteen was fent by her to the univertity of Oxford, with a decent allowance, regularly paid every quarter; fufficient for his maintenance and the profecution of tis ftudies; Mrs. Waller intending him for the church; but fortune had determined to difpoe of him otherwife. Charmed with the book of Nature, he poftponed the fudy of divinity till his reafoning faculty fhould obtain a greater degree of maturity. Newton ard Buffon bad no relt for him; he then became anxious to be more acquainted with the nature of man: he itudied anatomy, went through a treatife on logic, read Locke, and found himfelf again involved in metaphytics. He tought for information of the actions of men, and the fprings of thole actions; he was referred to hiftory. He read hiftory with pleafure, yet with difappointment: he did not find what be was in fearch of: he felt little affinity between the perfonages introduced and himfelf. Kings and princes, thatefmen and heroes, founders of fects, and royal mifreffes, prefented an immenfe and agreeable drama, but he heard nothing of the ordinary race of mankind, except as communities; and to contemplate things in the aggre: gate was not the way to become acquainted with them. To analyfe was the method to obtain knowledge, but analytis was the operation of experience. This conclufion convinced him that he thould icfe time in endeavouring to ttudy men in books; and in the fecond year of his refidence, he refolved to return ferioufly to thofe fudies which were to fit him for the preteffion to which he was deftined; fatisfied with thinking that he foould, in time, mix with the world, and judge for himfelf; meanwhile he had an agreeable, if not a brilliant profpect, and the morning of his life dawned without clouds. At this crifis, an event took place, which occafioned a total change in his fituation, and is the ground plot of the whole fabric of his future fortune: it mult be related in his own words.

I had nearly completed my twentieth year, when one day, as I was weighing the arguments in favour of a particular providence, the curate of Reading came fuddenly into my room, and tak. ing me ty the hand, faid to me, with tears inh his eyes, "my dear Ned, I have
bad news for you, which it would not be friendly to withhold from you a moment. I feel extremely, tor youyou are loft-Mrs. Waller is dead." "Mrs. Waller deat! !" cried I, agitated, and far from thimking of all the confequences of fuch an event;' I recollected my obligations to the worthy waman, my feelings were feverely thocked, my heart fwelled, and I burlt into tears.
"Give way to your tears, my friend,". faid the good curate, embracing me; " I love thefe proofs of an amiable nature: thefe tears cannot be fulpected, and they are fweet in comparion of thofe you will have to fhed for your-felf."-" What more," faid I, "have I to lament than the death of her who acted the part of a mother to me ?""Yes, my dear boy," replied the curate, "The did indeed act the part of a mother to you, and no other will fupply her place. You are at the mercy of the world." He then informs the unhappy youth, that he had applied in his benalf by letter to Mrs. Waller's brothers, the inheritors of her property, ftating the dreadful pofition into which he was fo unexpected'y throw:, his kind benefactrels having died of an apoplectic firt, and inteltate, calling upon them, in the name of ju:tice and humanity, to take your cafe into conlideration : very far from it, they returned an aniwer full of reproachful reflections on their fifter for iquandering part of her little property on the perfon foken of, who, for the matter of ju/tice, ought to pay them back what their fifter robbed her own biood of, to spend on him, and requiring to hear no more on that bulinels, \&x.

Morland now, with an anxious and forrowful countenance, afked the curate what was to become of him? The good man replied, "I have already weighed in my mind feveral plans for you. I have thoughr of your being introduced into fome wealthy family as a tutor; but your youth is againit it ; for you are in fact little more than a boy yourlelf, and you vill find no one to trult you. The army wou!d not be amifs; but then there is no ob. taining a commiffion without money, or powerful intereit, and thole delicate limbs, formed in the thade of academic bowers, will never do for a common foldier. Youmay have the courage and honour of a hotfpur; but to be a foldier in the ranks, you hould be five
feet ten, frong, and patient; any other quality is ufelefs, and perhaps dangerous. You are not young enough to begin the life of a failor; the habits neceflary for that profeffion mult be acquired at a very early period, and, as it were, wrought into the conftitution. As to a trade, though you were difpofed to learn one, you muit ferve an apprenticethip; but where is the appientice fee to come from? My dear fellow, I tremble to mention to you the only means before you to procure in the heart of the fineit country, what the earth yields in the moft unfavoured parts of the world, to thofe men living without laws, and without labour, call. ed favages: you have no refource but fervice."
"Heavens!" exclaimed Morland; "fervice! wear a livery!"-The tears he fhed at the bare idea were, indeed, as the curate predicted, bitter in comparifon with thofe which were the melancholy but foft effufions of gratitude. His friend attempted to confole nim"Why diftrefs yourfelf in this manner, Ned ?" faid he; " though many things might be mentioned in fuppo:t of the fate I have recommended, I allow that to an educated mind it is humiliating: but you have no chaice; and recoilect that virtue ennobles every fate. Your foul will not become fervile: you will do your duty, and by making yourfelf neceffary to your employers, they will be attached to you. Far from lealing the lazy life of perfons in the flation to which you are obliged to defcend, you will privately cultivate and mature the fruits of your former ftudies; and who knows but you may be as forcunate as fome who are now making a figure in the world, after having itood behind a chair. Come, come, keep up your fpirits; it requires more courage to fall than to rife, particularly when the defcent is rough; but preferve the magnanimity and good fenfe which guides you down, and you will fee that the humbleft part may be fuftained without debafement, Take the plan in another point of view -you find yourfelf on this planet called the earth, in a manner ifolated, dropped from the clouds, without relation or connexion; confider yourfelf then as a being of another (phere, unacquainted with the one into which you are fallen. You are not devoid of curiofity, and with the attainments your faculties have acquired, no form, no
walk of life is fo adapted to give you a complete knowledge of this nether world. If any thing occur to change your fortune, and to give you a talte for this planet, it will be no difgrace to you to have defcended, like the gods of antiquity, in difguile: if, on the contrary, nothing happen to extricate you from this lowly path that leads you to the knowledge of mankind, you will have a reafonable confolation in oblerving the charabters of men, and in feeding well, while your foul and body keep together, till you ftart for another world, where you are fure all earthly diltinctions are levelled; taking care, however, never to perfuade yourfelt that you have a right to halfen your departure from this."

The necellity, the hope, the philofophy of the curate's argument, at length prevailed; and having frit made a farewell vifit to Oxford, to withdraw his effects and take leave of the few perfons with whom he was acquainted, he returned to Reading, and ict out on his journey to Holcomb in Devonthise, with a recommendation from his kind advifer, to the vicar his relation, whom he requelted to obtain a fituation for the delerted youth.

As it is an invariable rule in the conduct of our imparial Reviere, not to encroach upon the juit rigits of anthors, we fhall careinily avoid the ilJiberality of extracting the eljence of their works, whereby they are deprived, ia fome refpects, of the fruits of their labours; we thall only notice that Morland is difcovered to be a gentleman by birth; leaving the moft intereiting me. moirs of his life entire for the gratification of his readers; and thall clofe the article with a fpecimen of the religious philofophy of the vicar of Holcomb.
"Be affured," faid he to Morland, "that true philofophy confits in adapting ourfelves to our fituation in life, and in fecuring happinefs to the mind, by rendering it indecendent of externals. Modern times exhibit, comparatively, but few examples of thoicifm, yet modern times can afford many inftances of great fouls that have the complete command of their emotions and paffions; that place happine's in the confcioufnefs of rectitude, and native dignity; that confider fortuitous gratifications as beneath wifdom, bear the injuftice of fortune with indifference, defy the attacks of malice, and difregard the flights of cafual philofo-
phy; mien who envelope themfelves in the covering of their actual condition in life, to look with pity on the agitated multitude, and pafs with unruffled foirits through all the buffets of a formy world. Without this, what are we ? The fport of the whims and infolence of others, and the victims of our own fancy. Certainly the mind can be rendered independent of externals; certainly it was intended by its Creator that it fhould. Are we not exprefsiy directed to calt off the things of this world? In fhort, my boy, we mutt be philofophers poffeffing invard independent happinels, or we muft mingle with the herd, and eat our bread in bitternefs. I thank God, I am my felf a living teftimony of a mind independent of externals. My vicarage, though fmall, yields me a comfortable fubfitence, and I neither dream of lawn, nor ape the venerable graces of the mitre. I am only a country clergyman, yet nothing can difturb my happinefs, nothing ruffe the ferenity of my mind; and if I were in the condition of a domertic to-morrow, it would be the fame."
M.

An eafy Introduction to the Game of Chefs; containing One Hundred Examples of Games, and a great Variety of critical Situations and Cionclufions; including the owbole of Pbilidor's Analy is, with copious Selections from Stamma, the Calabrois, ©oc. Arranged on a new Plan, with Inftructions for Learners, rendering a complete Knoruledge of that Scientific Game perfectly eafy of Attainment. Two Vols. I2mo. With a Cibefsboard.
The game of chefs having become a very fathionable fource of amufement in all polite circles, we may fuppofe that the public attention will be ftrongly excited by a work which profefles to render a perfect knowledge of it ealy of acquilition.

It is not to be doubted that thoufands of perfons have been deterred from perfevering in learning this game by the apparent intricacy in which the movements of the various pieces are involved, and the d ficulty of obtain= ing an intelligible guile to conduct them through the labyrinth. In fore old Chefs-buoks that we have feen, the moves were defcribed by letters and figures ; in tho fe of later date, the operations are defcrined by words at length. Much time, however, muit
be feent before the learner can become acquainted with the directions of his teacher; and after that dimimulty is furmounted, he finds, in playing over. the examples of games according 10 thofe directions, the operation fo tedious, and fo liable to mitakes, that unle's he poffers great power of perfeverance indeed, he retires from it in diguft and defpair.

Thefe difficulties appear to be obviated in the volumes now before us, by the adoption of a fimple method of defcribing the moves by figures only, and giving with each copy of the book a chers-board, properly marked with correfponding figures; by which, accompanied with clear and ample intruc. tions, we think any perfon, with due attention, may in one day acquire the rudiments of the game.

Though this work is compreffed within a fmall fize, it aprears to be more comprehenfive than any other on the fubject that has been publiched in this counsry; containing rog examples of games (amorg which are lome of thole which were played by the late Mr . Philidor, withont (eeing the board*, and alfo 116 examples of critical firuations, and conclutions of $g=m e s$, including the whole of Philidor's elaborate work, with copious felections from other authors, and a large portion of new matter. For the convenience of two perfons practifing the examples at one time on the fame buard, the moves of the black are repeated feparately in the fecord volume.

The various aterations that have been made in the game of che's fince its invention, are delcribed by this author under the following heads: Carrera's Game; Arch Che's; the Duke of Rutland's Game; Tiee Kound Game; Chaturaje, or The Four Kings; Tbe German Niiztary Game; The King and Pawn's Game; Games of Calculation, © ${ }^{2}$ c. which will be found amulng varleties to thofe who are proficients in the common game.

Among the mifcellanecus matter in thele volumes, we find Sir William Innes's charming poem of "Caiflia or, the Game of Cheis," aith illuttrative and explanato y no es; "The Morals of Chefs," by Dr. Franklin; "Chefs

[^17]and Whift compared;" "Obfervations on Chefs," from various authors; a collection of anecdotes relative to Chefs and Chefs-players; and an ancient poem on "The Famous Game of CheffePlay ( 1652 ) ; which together form a very ufeful and entertaining appendage to the work.

It is now becoming cuftomary at our public feminaries to introduce chefs as a recreation for youth; and we think it a laudable paftime for lads who grow too old for tops and marbles; for, as Dr. Franklin fays, it is "not merely an idle amufement; feveral very valuable qualities of the mind, ufeful in the courle of human life, are to be acquired and Arengthened by it, fo as to become habits ready on all occafions; for life is a kind of chefs, in which we have often points to gain, and competitors or adverfaries to contend with, and in which there is a valt variety of good and evil events, that are, in fome degree, the effect of prudence, or of the want of it." Among other ufeful leffons that may be learnt from playing at chefs, the Doctor enumerates forelight, circumfpection, caution; the habit of not being difcouraged by prefent bad appearances in the flate of our affairs ; the habit of hoping for a favourable chance, and that of perfevering in the fearch of refources, \& c.

Postic Sketches. By T. Gent. 8vo. pp. 120. Printed at Yarmouth.

The Author of this volume defcribes himfelf as
"A penfive pilgrim, worn with bafe turnoils,
Plebeian cares, and mercenary toils;"
and appears to be modelt in his expectations, his hopes extending no higher than to beef and beer, which we thall not by any act of ours deprive him of. As fpecimens of his poetical powers, we fhall extract the following two fon-nets:--

## " MORNING.

\% LigHT as the breeze that hails the infant morn
The milk-maid trips; as o'er her arm fhe flings
Her cleanly pail, fome favourite lay me fings
As fweetly wild, and cheerful, as the horn,

O happy girl! may never faithlefs love, Or fancied fplendour, lead thy fteps aftray;
No cares becloud the funfline of thy day,
Nor want e'er urge thee from thy cot to rove.
What tho' thy fation dooms thee to be poor,
And by the hard-earn'd morfel thou arl fed;
Yet fweet content bedecks thy lowly bed,
And health and peace fit fmiling at thy door:
Of thee pollefs'd-thou hat a gracious meed,
Which Heaven's high-wifdom gives, to make thee rich indeed!"
" NIGHT.
" Now when dun Night her fhadowy veil has fprearl,
See Want and Infamy, as forth they come,
Lead their wan daughter from her branded home,
To woo the ftranger for unhallow'd bread.
Poor outcalt! o'er thy fickly-tinted cheek
And half-clad form, what havoc want hath made!
And the fweet luftre of thine eye doth fade,
And all thy foul's fad forrow feems to fpeak.
O miferable ftate! compell'd to wear
The wooing fmile, as on thy aching brealt
Some wretch reclines, who feeling ne'er poffers'd;
Thy poor heart burfing with the fiffed tear!
Oh, God of Mercy! bid her woes fubfide,
And be to her a friend, who hath no friend befide."

The Poft Captain; or, The Wooden Walls well manned; comprehending a Vierw of Naval Society and Manners. 8vo. pp. 300.
Naval fociety and manners appear fo well delineated in the work before us, that thofe who are defirous of an acquaintance with a fea life will not be difappointed in the perufal of it. The men are brave and amorous, and the ladies are fair, and fo very obliging as to confent to elope with their lovers at the firft folicitation. There are few incidents in this performance, and
none that can be denominated novel or friking; yet the narrative will not be perufed without interelt.

## The Fuvenile Preceptor; or, A Courfe of Moral and Scientific Infeructions. 2 Vols. 12 mo . Printed at Ludlow.

This is a ufeful compilation, in which the Editor profeffes to have avoided giving his young friends any controverte bias; objects of univerfal importance only having engaged his attention. "From us, therefore," he adds, "t they will not imbibe any taint of fuperitition or bigotry, nor become familiar with evil or fupernatural agents. Inftead of indulging in fantaf-
tick imagery, we have endeavoured to copy nature; have chofen reality inftead of fiction; preferred what is rational to what is abfurd; and confined our narratives to well authenticated occurrences."

Stenograpby; or, A new Syfem of Sbort
Hand, included in a fingle Page, and illuftrated by Eleven Engravings. 12 mo. pp. $5^{6}$.
Another of the ufeful publications of Mr. Gearge Nicholfon, of Poughnill, near Ludlow. It profeffes to be, and we believe really is, an improvement on Dr. Rich's Syltem of Stenography.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

## FEGRUARY2I.

The Oratorios commenced at Covent Garden Theane, for the Lent feafon, under the able mazagement of the Anleys. The principal vocal performers were, Meffrs. Braham, Doyle, Gibbons, Smith, and Pyne; Signcra Storace, Mis. Dickons (late Mifs Yoole), Mrs. Salmon (late Mirs Munday), and Mrs. Biand. The performances have been generally well attended.

March 8. At the fame Theatre was produced, for the firf time, a Comedy called "A Hint to Ausbands." DRAMATIS PERSONRE.
Lord Tranfit Mr.C.Kemble.
Sir Charles le Bran Mr. H. Johnston.

Heartright
Fairford
George Trevor Pliant
Harry Sumner
Hardiman Codicil
O'Dogherty
Lady Tranfit
Lady le Brun
Ruth

Mr. Pope.
Mr. Fafcett.
Mr. Brunton.
Mr. Farley.
Mr. Field.
Mr. Jefferies.
Mr. Fmery.
Mr. Blanchard.
Mifs Smith.
Mis. Glover.
Mrs. Emery.

FABLE.
Lord Tranfit, a young nobieman of many pretenfions, becomes captivated with the natural chanms of a girl in an humble fatior, and marries her; but foon growing weary of retirement, he faunches into the mazes of difipation, and fends Lady Tranfat back to her family. Ar the time of their marriage, Fairford, the father of his lady, was
in Ruffia on a commercial fpeculation, and his family were left in rather diftreffed circumftances; but, on the return of Lady Tranfit to her father's refilence, The finds him jut arrived, and poffeffed of a coniderable property, in confequence of the death of the principal partner in the continental firm. He becomes reconciled to his daughter, who had married without his permifion, and places a confiderable fum of money in her hands to maintain her dignity; but which the privately tranfmits to ber hufband, to relieve him from the embarraffments in which his diffipated conduct had involved him. In the mean time, Lord Tranfit, Pruck with remorfe, and confidering himfelf degraded by the levity of his town companions, eagerly withes for a reconciliation with his wife; particularly on heing undeceived by Trevor, a young officer, the nephew of Fairford, with regard to his fufpicions of an intrigue between his Lady and Sir Charles le Brun; the parties are hrought tegether at the houle of Lady le Brun; and Fairford, who had difcovered by fome papers the benevoJence of Lord Tranfit to his wife during his abfence abroad, relieves his Lordhip from great embarrafment by relinquifhing a confiderable claim that he beld upon his effates, and confents to his daughter's reconcilement.- There is a fort of coun-ter-plot, which confifts in the mutual attempts of Lord Tranfit and Sir Charles le Brun to feduce each others wives; but which are rendered unfuccefsful by the rigid morality of one lady, and the candid ridicule of the ether.

This performance is from the pen of that refpectable veteran Mr. Cumberland, and bears many marks of its aethor. Its reception annexes it to the number of his fuccefsful dramatic efforts; but its merits are certainly inferior to chofe of fome other of the productions for which we are indebted to the fame pen. If, however, we cannot upon this occafion heftow unqualified praife, it muft be acknowledged that it is no fmall merit, in the prefent flate of the Drama, to aiford little room for cen?ure. The plot, as may be feen from the above fketch, is very fimple. It is indeed almoft developed at the commencement of the piece; but the author has contrived, by fome happy fituations and incidents, to preferve a certain degree of interef: to the conclufion.

We difcover in this piece the fame refinement of fentiment, corre§̂nefs of moral, chaftenefs of dialogue, and terfenefs and elegance of diction, that have invariably characterifed the dramatic productions of this author. But while we admire thefe leading excellencies, we have to regret the abfence of that wit, whim, and humour, which conftitute the wis comica, and without which dramatic produefions, however well written, will ever appear languid on the lage.

We can afford this fiece but little claim to originality of charakter. Fairford refembles too much the portrait of Fob Tbornberry, in Fobn Buil; in which, under a rough exterior, are concealed the tendereft feelings and moit benevolent fentiments. Pliant is another Marpior, but not fo amuling. As to Lord Tranfit, he is wicked enough to be difiked, but has not intereft enough for the hero
of a piece. Emery and Blanchard were not at home in Codicil and O'Dogherty = the former gave a poor imitation of an upright and blunt attorney; and the Jatter could make nothing of the Irithman. This charafter might have beea made an Fnglif fervant, without prejudice to the play. We were forry to fee fo refpectable a Comedian as Blanchard fo out of his element *.

The Prologue and Epilogue were well delivered by Mr. Brunton and Mifs Smith.

There were fome flight fymptoms of oppofition in the third and fourth acis; but the piece was finally announced for repetition amid the general plaudits of a very crowded andience, and has beea feveral times repeated.
22. Mafter Betty acted Oroonoko for the firf time, and was well received. But Mr. Charles Kemble's Aboan more than fared the piaudits of the evening: it was a very vigorous and impreffive performance.
24. At the fame Theatre, a Mifs TAylor made her firft appearance on any fape, in the character of Zorayda, in The Mountaineers, and was favourably received. By attention and practice, this fair debutcate may improve her prefert qualifications for the flage.

* In the printed play (for it has fince heen publifhed) Mr. Cumberland bas very liberally apologized for Mr. Blanchard's deficiencies, and taken the blame upon himfelf. The Comedy, we find, was originally written for Drury-lane, and the part of O'Dogherty intended for Mr. Johnfone.


## POETRY.

The RETURN of the AVENGER. From "Bonaparte; or, The ProFHECY."
by willeam carey.

OCEAN, thro her caverns deep, Felt the raging whirlwind iweep;
Hurl'd, in foaming flueets, on high, Angry billows lath'd the fky. Priton'd, many an age in vain, Urder the tempettuous main, Fiends of darknefs urg'd their way
To the dim confines of day, And the mighty fabric rent
Of the hatered continent.

Riding on the formy blaf,
The avenging Spirit palt ;
With him mach'd, in dreadful fate,
The relentlels brood of Fate:
Stain'd and drunk with hunan gore,
Halting from the Gallic hore,
Leader of the lutid throng,
War, in thanders, rufh'd along.
On his helm the to w'ring plume
Nodded to the Nations' doom;
Down his limbs and moony thield,
Slow the lireaming blood diftill'd;
And his giant-form difplay'd,
Caft a long tremendous thade;

Half the world obfcur'd in night, Blafting kingdoms with affright. As the baleful comet flames, Or the deadly lightning ftreams,
So, with fury, flafh'd his eye,
As he rear'd his arm on high,
And, impatient to engage,
Utter'd hollow cries of rage,
Straining deep his brazen throat,
While the air he madly fmote,
And, for death and battle wild,
On approaching Havock finil'd.
Ghaflly fears before him fly,
Crimfon horrors blot the fky :
Grifly Slaughter falks behind,
Groans and clangor fwell the wind;
Wafted Famine pale appears;
Sorrow, fhedding fruitle's tears;
Murder, wrapt in clouds of night,
Faft purfu'd by guilty Fright;
Rape and fiend-like cruelty;
Treafon foul and blafphemy;
Red with defolating ire,
Follow'd Conflagration dire ;
Peffilence, of livid hue,
Breathing death, in filence, flew ;
Scowling fell on grim Defpair,
Shapzlefs Ruin clos'd the rear.
Seven times, on their ceafelefs flight,
Roly Morn renew'd her light ;
Seven times, at the clofe of day,
Radiant Hefper lit their way;
Strangers to fatigue and pain,
Onward fill they urge amain,
Swifter than the wings of Sound,
Or the Planets' flaming round,
Fleeing from the folar beam,
And the Stars' remotert gleam,
Until, fading from their view,
Every heavenly orb withdrew;
Thro' the difmal regions, where
Chacs holds his empire drear;
O'er the wildernefs profound
Growing darknefs clos'd around.
Rapid as the mind can trace
The immenfity of face,
Or, with energy fublime,
Glance the long extent of time,
With a wild, tumultuous fweep,
Down th' unfathomable fieep,
To the herrid realms of Night
Suddenly they wheel their tight ;
Till a fearful, hollow found
Echo'd thro' the vait profound;
Thither faft approaching near,
In the black abyrs they hear
Mighty waters ruming on,
Guarded by a fpectre wan,
Whole uncertain form they ipy
Feebly glimmering on the eye,
By a dim and fadowy gleam,
Hovering o'er the fullen ftream,

All beyond the dubious ray
Ever-during darknefs lay.
In oblivion of the pait,
And eternal bondage calt,
Bending o'er the fatal 100 m ,
There, the univerfal doom,
The remorseless Sisters ply,
Shrowded clale from ev'ry eye.-
(The avenging Spirit Speaks.)

* Hear! ye hell-born Sisters, hear!

Lo, your ravening brood are near!
From the feaf of Death they come;
From the guilty Nations' doom,
By the ftreams that ever flow,
Hear, oh hear, the tale of woe!"-
-Thrice the healing thunders broke,
'Ere the VOICE of DARKNESS fpoke;
Deep, as Hell's tremendous cry,
Roll'd the terrible reply.

## THE SMUGGLERS.

TXTHERE the curlew's mrilly cry, Where the beron dips her wing,
Late at eve I wander'd by,
Lowly men were heard to fing:-
"On the thore, by darknefs hid,
We in filence feal along;
Sluggards prefs the heavy lid,
Let them flumber in the throng.
"When eclips'd is ev'ry ftar,
We upon the boiftrous wave,
In the elemental war,
Think where feamen find a grave.
"If we make fome foreign port, (Friend or foe need not be told,)
Huh'd is the thunder of the fort, Lull'd by the magic power of gold.
"Stow'd the freight, and fpread the fail, Then we court each breath of wind;
For fhould morning dawn prevail, Doubts and fears are yet behind.
"Oft 'a fail! a fail!' they cry, Rufhing 'Ho' the farkling flood,
Kingly barks when we defcry Ripe for feizure or for blond."
Thunder filld the troubled air! Here they clos'd th' adventurous fong;
By the lightning's dizzy glare Swift they fled the rocks among!
W. H.

## MORNING.

A SONNET.

WHEN will the fun o'ertop the eaftern hill,
[dew ?
And drink from flow'ry cups the pearly
I hear his harbinger, with clarion thrill, That bids me wake to health and pleafures new.

The hunter's voice will echo thro' the vale, [van cry;
And deep-mouth'd beagles join the fyI-
The milk-maid trip along the fining vale,
And bleating flocks to lowing herds reply.
Within the barn the founding flail be heard,
The patient oxen couple to the yoke,
The harnefs'd team await the driver's word, [man's stroke.
And forelts bow beneath the wood-
Imagined fence! for lo! the morn appears
[in tears!
In faddeit robe array'd, and fteep'd W. H.

## NELSON's MONUMENT.

BY COLONEL RmS TM T.

Ttrafalgar's elevated cliff hall tell, How glorioully the gallant Nelson fell;
[tar,
How traced the victory to each chieftain
And urged to conqueft 'midst the roar of war,
Prophetic grafp'd the trophies of the day,
And even in death maintain'd the victor's fray,
Serenely brave! with ardent fpirit vied,
Nor ceas'd command, while flow'd life's purple tide.
Aboukir's, Copenhagen's, matchlefs rays!
See fill furpafs'd in bright Trafalgar's blaze:
[knell,
Nor longer mourn the hero's warlike
Whore great lat ad t himfelf could not excelt!

Illuftrious Nelson,
Thy grateful country confecrates thy name,
[fame;
And Britain's frons mall emulate thy
To thy great deeds direct the warrior's eye,
[die.
And learn from thee to conquer and to

## LINES,

Written in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Viewing the Statues erected to the Several deceafed Heroes, February $16,1806$.
$\mathrm{S}^{\text {oftly, my foul! and ftop-to paufe }}$
S awhile
On the heroic fins of Britain's Ifle.
Chafe every meaner paction from thy breaft,
And view the living honours, and the reft Of men, whole bofom, filled with pariot's pride, [and died.
In their dear country's caudle have fought

Here, throw* the fculpturd tone their names Cursive,
[live.
While in each Briton's heart their a Etions
Yet were mementos wanting here to tell
Hew oft they conquered, how at lat they fell;
[tate,
Yon hoffile pendants, hung in folemn
The victor's fate, their own defeat relate;
[nor Spain,
And prove that neither Holland, France, Can wren? from Britain's hold the Trident of the Main.
But fee! the crowd in thronging numbers come,
[SON's tomb.
And view, with awe, the mighty Net-
Each feems to count thole deeds in filence $0^{\circ} \mathrm{er}$,
[fore to chore.
Which founds his deathlefs fame from See! yonder vet'ran, whole conspicuous fears
Proclaim a hero in Britannia's wars, Forgets his manhood, and lets fall a tear, His lat refpeet, for one he held fo dear.
The young, with deep attention, hear him run
[won;
Tho' all the battles herd with Nelson
His fill l and courage he relates with truth,
And fires the generous boom of each youth;
Tells them, if they with patriot zeal finould burn,
And in their country's cause fall, or return,
Britain would own their worth, and weeping deck their urn.
Hence from their duff a patriot band foal rife
To raife Britannia's glory to the fries;
And with deftruction dire avenge their fall
[Gaul;
On the proud Spaniard, and the boating
Fix George's race for ever on the throne,
And keep the empire of the fens their own.
[brave,
Thus each fucceeding band ${ }^{3}$ all dangers
And then defend with honours to the grave.

## J.S.

To the Editor of the European Magazine. sir,
The following sublime effusion was found by a friend of mine, at the bottom of the very fame cibeft in which Mr. Ireland discovered his is Vortigern and Rowena;" and that it is as authentic I am fore you will do me the credit to believe. My friend, knowing me to be in the habit of writing for your very valuable Mifcellany, handed it
to me, that I might look it over, and, if I thought it worthy, fend it to you for infertion: I have altered the ancient way of felling, to make it more pleafing to a modern reader.
I cannot conclude without faying, what a happy thing for fociety it is, that no fuch beings as it defcribes nore exift; thank heaven! the fhopmen of the prefent day are truly bumble, plain-drefing, and induftrious.

> I remain, Sir,
> With great refpect,

Your obliged and obedient, J. M. L.

## THE SHOPMAN.

 Suppofed to bave been written by one.IAM a Shopman! fome may think my lot
By no means enviable; but I do find
More pleafure in this fervile fhopman's Atate
Than doth the man they call my matter,
In all the fancied greatnefs of his power.
A Shopman has no cares to plague his mind;
[to toil
And though his fate condemns him fill Through all the * borifh bus'nefs of the day;
[ter's window
Though he mult rife, and deck his mafWith filks and fatins, lace, or rich brocade; [ladies,
Though he muft bow obfequious to the
And do the dirty drudgery of trade;
Doth he not find a pleafing recompenfe,
Supn as the ev'ning bell tolls out for eigbt?
[himfelf
Then a man of bafer compound than
Shuts up his mafter's thop, for he would farve
[fhutters.
Rather than foil bis glowes with naty
When this is done, behold him, dreft in fyl?,
Fly on the wings of fwift impetuofity
To where the crowded theatre invites :
There at half-price he enters; beneath his arm
A modern hat, ycleped an Opera Slouch,
He fiercely carries!
Here let me te!!, to thofe whofe fimple minds
Are uninform'd in matters fuch as thefe, That opera Nouches may with eafe be hir'd,
To make a Gentleman, at balf-a-crown!
Now to the theatre we turn again,

[^18]Where in the lobby many a Shopman ftruts, [about him, And fwears as well, and calls as loud E'en as a man of property immenfe,
Or as a L.ord juft come to his eftate;
He calls himfelf a Captain; but, alas!
Next morning finds him fix'd behind the counter.
[club,
On other nights he feeks fome friendly
Known by the name of Free and Eafy!
Here, from his volubility of tongut,
He ofren fills the Cbair; and while he fmokes,
Fixes the fate of this, and other nations, So much of politics there is within him.

With fuch amufements he contrives full well [Sundar,
To pafs away the week, but longs for
That he may fline away in high preeminence; [out,
For then in buckfkins and in boots dreft He ftrides in Aile his livery-ftable nar, And takes a five, or feven milling ride, Either to Hyde-park's dufty Rotten Row, Or out of town he feeks his happy way. But Sunday's pleafure finithes not fo, Night finds him in fome city tavern's walls,
[his blood,
Where the fwift-circling glafs infpires And forth he fallies, "hot with the Tufcan grape," [thout!
Making the ftreets re-echo with his
Thele are the joys which wait a Shopman's life. [claim, Methinks I hear fome reader now ex-
"How can a Shopman do all this, I pray ?
[fmall,
I've heard the wages they receive are Not more than would fuffice, I fhould fuppofe, [fume."
To dre's them in the garb they now af-
To ignorance fo great Ianfwer thus:"Truly we have a certain clofe convenience [till;
Within our malters' Shops; 'tis call'd a
And we are penfioners upon its bounty.
There when we introduce a hand or finger, [but true;
The money ficks to it,--'tis frange,
This till we find a never-failing friend;
And though fome men morofe may knit their brows, [Knaves,"
Call us "Till Penfioners," or "Dirty
"Gazette enlarging Rogues,"-we heed it not,
But calmly follow up our ufual courfe, Till a "Whereas" appears in the Gazette,
And tells our mafter's ruin to the world; Who wonders, e'en kimfelf, how it could happen, [fnug,
So good a trade he had!-But we lie

And calm our confciences by foftly faying,
"Neceffity thou haft no law."
Soon we apply to others for a place,
Or rather I ihould fay a fituation;
Our characlers remain untarniih'd;
And we thus live a fort of Prince's life,
By breach of truft, -Tiil-burglary at moit!-

## EARLY LIFE.

WHEN young in life, nor known to forrow,
How lightly flew the gladfome day!
Gay dreams of blifs brought on the morrow,
And gilt the fun's declining ray.
Then, fweet and tranquil were my flumbers,
[weep;"
Then never "s wak'd mine eyes to

No forrow that the heart encumbers Poifon'd the calm of downy fleep.
Nor treach'rous Friendfhip then had found me, [heart;
Nor Death's dread pow'r had rent my Hope fpread her fair illufions round me, And play'd the dear deceiver's part.
She pietur'd years of tranquil pleafure ;
Peace and content the held to view;
My trufting heart dwelt o'er its treafure, Anu thought the lovely vifion true.
Ab, fcenes of joy! by Fancy given,
To cheat th' enraptur'd, gazing eye,
Say why, alas ! ye promile Heaven,
And give-but Difappointment's figh.
Dear days of blifs! ye wake my forrow-
Now, flowly moves the tedious day,
While fombre fhades o"ercloud the morrow,
And throud the fun's declining ray.

## PRODUCE OF THE TAXES.

\&XTRACT FROM AN ACCOUNT OF TIE NET PRODUCEOFAIL THE PETMAVTNT TAXES, AND OF TIE WAR 3AXES, IN GREAI 3RITAIN, FOR THE YEARS ENDING THE SXH DAY OF JANUARY, 18円方, ANO THE 5TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1806, RESPECTIVETY, IJISTINGUIBHING EACH QUARTER. LAID BEFORE THE HOUSEGFCOMMONS, PURSUANT TOORDER.

> In the Year ended 5th Jamuary, 1805. £. s. $d$.

In the Year ended 5th January, 1806. £. s. d.

## CUSTOMS.

Consolidated, after reserving 62,5001. per quarter, per Act 43 Geo. 111, cap. 68, from July 1803.
Quarantine Duty

Canal and Dock Duty

## EXCISE:

Consolidated.

## STAMPS.

Consolidated, after deducting the Surplus of the duty on Receipts, anno 180.3, by Act 43 Geo. ill... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Reserved out of Consolicinted Stamp Duties 769,365l. 19 s .6 d . per quarter, per Act 44 Geo. III, cap. 98 , from Oct. $1804 . .$.
Compositions for Stamps, per Banis of England
Licenses for Selling Lottery Tickets
........

## INCIDENTS.




|  | In the Year ended 5th January, 1805. £. s. d. | In the Year end 5th Ganuary, 180 $\mathcal{E}$. $s$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| British Spirits, anno 1803. | 752,093 0 | 760,547 0 |
| Foreigi ditto. | $774,451-0$ | 825,903 3 |
| Wincs | 340,29\% 00 | 366,082 0 |
| Malt | 2,965,715 00 | 2,366,733 0 |
| Goods and Shipping | 1,505,066 $12 \quad 2$ | 1,636,167 14 |
| Tea | 970,383 $666 \frac{7}{2}$ | 1,711,868 0 |
| Sweets | 3,958 00 | 4,073 16 |
| Property Duty | 3,358,651 $10 \quad 5$ | 928,585 17 |
| Wines, anno 1804 | 85,647 00 | 864,743 - |
| Property Dity | 150,700 00 | 3,278,186 8 |
| Goods and Wares | 511,916 130 | 828,8.59 1 |
| Property Duty, anno 18 |  | 199,750 0 |
| Erchequer, Feb, 25.1806 | $11,418,874$ 2 1 I | 13,171,499 |

The following are the Payments into the
Exchequer of the Revrnue of Grget
Britan, for the Year 1804.

Value of Imports and Exposts, for the Year 1804.

IMPORTS,
$\mathcal{£} 29,201,490 \quad 10 \quad 10$

EXPORTS.
British Manufacture... $£ 23,935,7938$
Foreign Merchandise.. $13,532,306 \quad 5 \quad$ \&
Total Exports......... $37,468,0991310$

## THE PRAYER OF THE HEROIC LORD NELSON.

THe original of which is in the possession of Sir William Scott, in the hand-writing of his Lordship; composed while the enemy's fle;ts were in sight.

[^19]" sign myself, and the Just Cause wohich " is entrusted to me to defend !-
"Amen-Amen-Amen!"
" Victory, October 21, 1805-in sight of the Combined Fleets of France and Spain-distant about ten miles." This fine composition, so honourable to its heroic author, was written about an hour before the commencement of the Battle of Trafalgar:-Devotionitselfacquires new attractions from so unaffected an apostrophe, poured furth at so interesting a moment; and his Country, from this additional evidence of his virtues, will increase that reverence which is due to his memory,

MR. PITI'S WILL。

"Iowe Sir Walter Farquhar one thoufand guineas, from October, 1805, as a profeifional debt. "W. Pitt."
"Twelve thoufand pounds, with in. tereft from October, 1801 , to Mr . Long, Mr. Steele, Lord Carrington, Bifhop of Lincoln, Lord Camden, Mr. Jofeph Smith, and I earneftly requert their acceptance of it. I wifh, if means can be found for it, of paying double the wages to all my fervants who were with me at my deceafe.

## "W. Pitt."

"I wifh my Brother, with the Bithop of Lincoln, to look over my papers, and to fettle my affairs. I owe more than I can leave behind me.
"W. PITT."

Appeared perfonally-William Dacres Adams, of Great Queen-itreet, Weftminfler, in the County of Middlefex, Efq. and William hufkifion, of St. James's-place, in the fame county, Efq. and feverally made oath, that they knew and were well acquainted with the Right Honourable William Pitt, late of Downing-Atreet, Weftminiter, in the fame county, deceafed, for feveral years, before and to the cime of his death, and alfo with his manner and character of hand-writing and fubfcription, having frequently feen him write, and alfo write and fubfcribe his name; and having now carefully viewed the name "W. Pitt," fet and fubfcribed to the three feveral teitamentary Schedules hereto annexed, purporting to contain together the laft Will and Teftament of the faid deceafed; the firft of the faid teftamentary Schedules, containing the words following, to wit:--5 I owe Sir Walter Farquhar one thoufand guineas, from. Oct. 1805, as a profeffional debt."-The fecond of the faid teftamentary Schedules, containing the words following, to wit:--" 12,000 J.
with intereft, from Oct. 1801, to Mr. Long, Mr . Steele, Lord Carrington, Bifhop of Lincoln, Lord Camden, $\mathrm{Mr}^{\text {. }}$. Jofeph Smith, and I earnettly defire their acceptance of it. I wifh, if means can be found for it, of paying double the wages to all my fervants who were with me at my deceafe."-The third of the faid teftamentary Schedules, containing the words following, to wit:-"I with my Brother, with the Bifhop of Lincoln, to look over my papers, and to fettle my aftairs: I owe more than I can leave behind me." Thefe deponents feverally make oath, that they verily and in their confciences believe, the name "W. Prtt," fo fet and fubfribed to the faid three teltamentary Schedules refpectively, to be of the proper hand-writing and fubfcription of the faid Right Honourable William Pitt, deceafed.

> WM. Dacres Adams, W. Huskisson.
i2th day of February, 1806.
The faid William Dacres Adams, and William Hukifon, were duly fworn to the twuth of this aflidavit, before me

Herbert Jenner, Surr.
Proved at London, the 27 th day of February, 1806, before the WorfhipfulHerbert Jenner, Doctor of Laws, and Surrogate, by the oath of the Right Rev. Fathes in God, George, Lord Bifhop of Lincoin, and the Right Hon. John, Earl of Chatham, the Executors, according to the tenor of the faid Will, they having been firt fworn duly to adminitter.

Rd. Gossiring, Nath. Gossling, R. B. Cresswell, Deputy Regiters,
The Executors fwore to the value of the property as under 10,0001 .

## JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE
FOURTH SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT QF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. (Continued from page 150.)
HOUSE OF LORDS.

## Monday, Feb. 24.

Lord Hawke took the oaths and his
feat.

Lord Grenville brought a meffage from his Majefty, recommending an extenfion of the penfion granted to Earl Sr. Vin.-
cent, which at prefent fandis limited to his two next malc heirs, His Lodfhip, on the meflage being read, oblerved, that in conferring penfions for fuch brilliant fervices as thofe achieved by Earl St. Vincent, it was the conftant practice to extend them to the two next fucceffions to the title of peerage. It was certainly the intention of his Majefty, that this practice fhould have been obferved in the cafe of the Earl; but by fome error in part of the Bill, the penfon was limited to the two next male heirs. He mentioned this circumftance to prevent any fuppofition being entertained, that by the prefent recommendation, there woutd be confersed on Earl St. Vincent any new grant.

The Earl of Britiol wifhed to know whether the Lord Chief Juftice of the King's Bench had a feat in his Majefty's Cabinet.

Lord Grenville anfivered, that ever fince the exiftence of a Privy Council in this country, the Lord Chief Jutice of the King's Bench was, immediately after his nomination, fworn in a member of that body. By the oath which he took, he bound himifelf to be ready, when called upon, to give his Majefty his advice, with refpect to the concems of his Go-
vernment, and alfo with refpect to his confidential fervants. In this fituation ftool Lord Ellenborough when the prefent Adminiftration came into effice. The conflitution of this country recognized no fuch body as a Cabinet, however frequently that appellation might be given to a Committec of the Privy Council. He had thought it his duty to advife his Majefty to call for the affiftance of Lord Ellenborough as a Member of that Committee. Not only was be of opinion that this advice was perfectly confonant to the fpirit of the Conflitution, but it was juftified by precedent, as, he believed, in the cafes of Lords Hardwicke and Mansfield.

The Earl of Brifol fuid, that he now took it for granted, that the Lord Chief Juftice conttituted a Member of the pre_ fent Adminifiation. This was a circumftance which he conceived might be productive of confequences deftructive of the liberty of the fabject, and the important adminiftration of juftice. He therefore give notice, that he would fubmit a propottion on this fubject on Monday next.

Tuesday, Feb.25. 'The Earl of Eglintoun took the oaths aud his feat.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Feb. 24.

Lords Temple, Oftuifton, Wm. Ruffell, Morpeth, and R. Spencer; Meffis. Windham, Calcraft, D. Erfkine, and Gen. Fitzpatrick, took the oaths and their feats.

Earl Temple, Mr. Calcraft, and Lord R. Spencer, were added to the Committee for preparing Articles of Impeachment againft Lord Melville.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for an account of all offices glanted in reverfion, in England, Scotland, and Ireland; and for a Lift of every increafe or diminution of falaries and expenfes of places in England from 1805 to $\mathbf{1 8 0 6 .}$ Ordered.

He then delivered a meffage relative to Earl St. Vincent's annuity, fimilar to that delivered in the Upper Houfe.

Mr. P. Moore prefented a petition from fome Freeholders of Middlefex againt the return of G. B. Mainwaring, Efq. It was the renewal of a former petition, founded on the fuppofed ineigibility of the prefent Member. A long converfation enfued; and Mr. Mainwaring laving obferved that the petition fhould have been prefented within four days after the com-
mencement of the Seffion, the Speaken declared that it was inadmiffible.

Tuesday. Feb. 25--Meffrs. Gray, Pigott, H. Addington, and Sir C. Pole, took the oaths and their feats.

## INDYAN AFFAIRS.

Mr . Francis adverted to the vaft importance of every thing that related to our Indiat: affairs, and expreffed his furprife at the indifference which prevailed refpecting them, as the financial getuation of India was growing every day more formidable. He thought it an unprecedented thing that no India Budget was brought forward laft year. If, as Lord Cattlereagh had aflerted, the accounts had not been fent from India, that omiffion was a breach of the Act, of Parliament; and if, on the other hand, thofe accounts had been intercepted by the enemy, the Officer who fuf.. fered this event to take plare had been guiliy of a high crime. With refpect to a loan of 350,0001 . faid to have been made by the Prefidency of Bombay to the Gwicawar, he had endeavoured to obtain information about ir, but could not get a fingle ay of light from any quarter. It wis weil known, that all the Prefidencies
of India were in great diftrefs for want of money ; but Bombay was the pooref. It was therefore improbable that they fhould have lent fuch a large fum of money to the Gwicawar, who was bound by a ticaty to give them money, in order to pay the fubfidiary force which was keyt up in his dominions. In the report of the Prefidency of Bombay, it was flated that this Prince was a man of catremely weak intellects, and that the Company vere therefore bound to fuppott his incerefs, and even paid his body guard. Was it probable that they would lend 350,0001 . to fuch a man? It was his opinion, that the Gwicawar never received a finiling of that money; and he thought this was a matter of much confequence to afcertain. He concluded by moving, That there be laid before the Houfe extracis of any letters or accounts from the Prefidency of Bombay, refpecting the faid fum of money.
Lord Caftereagh faid it would appear that there had been no gift of money to the Gwicawar, but a loan advanced on the fecurity of his lands.
Mr. Francis then agreed to withdraw his motion for the prefent.
Mr. Paul regretted that he could rot join in the congratulations that had ofien been made in the Houfe relarive to the fiouriming fate of India: on the cuntary, he thought that the blind confidence of the Houfe in the flatements which were prefenred them, contributed more to place thee country in danger, thàn even that hofile flotilla which threatened to invade its thores. In this perfuation, he had given notice of motions for information, on which he meant to ground an accufation againft the Marquis Wellency. When he heard of the death of Lord Cornwallis, it appeared to him that the Sun of Great Britain was for ever $f$ fet in India, and he wifhed for the appointment of a Select Committee to confider generally the affairs of that country. He then alluded to a Bill brought in by Lord Melville, in $\mathbf{3}^{793}$, for the regulation of the affairs of the Company: This Bill was to operate upon a population of $40,000,000$ of people, and upon a property of no lefs than $230,000,0001$. This Bill had been violated in all its points. It enjoined, that, of the furplus of the revenue, a million annually fhould be fet apart for commercial fervices; not a flilling of which, however, had been fo applied fince the year 1798. At the time that the Bill was pafied, although the debt did not much exceed $7,000,0001$., this debt was conceived to formidable, that it was refolved to reduce it to

2,000,000l ; and, for this purpofe, the AA required, that half a million a year fhould be applied to the reduction of the deht. Not a fhilling, however, had ever been applied to the liquidation of the debt, which had fince increafed to a moft formidable amount. After thofe appropriations fhould be made, then the Act allowed a dividend of to per cent. to the proprietors. It now happened, that this was the only part of the law which was not violated, and it was precifely :hat part of it which would be " more honcured in the breach then in the obfervance." As to the inveftiments that were to be made frem colonial produce to be imported, there had been no fuch thing. A fier the appropriations whici to had aiready fatec, the Compzny inad bargained with the public, as a mall equivalent for their exclufive commerce, that they would pay a fum of 500,0001 , annuatly. Of this fum not a frilling had been paid. Th re remained now due to the public, on that account, $7,000,0001$., which, with the accomulation of the intereft, would have redeemed no le.s than $35,000,0001$. of the National Debt. It was alio exprefsly enacted in that law, that afier the liguidation of the debt there fopuld be an approptiuction of half a million annually, to form a guarantee funct. In hort, it appeared that every part of this law had been violated. He cieclared, that in coming forwand to frate thofe violations of the law, he was induced by no other confideration, than a fense of the duty he owed his country. The deots of the Company were $30,600,0001$. in India, $12,000,0001$. at home, befide the $7,000,000$ l. that he contended they were indebted to the Pub. lic as the price of their Charter. He concluded by moving the firft of his Refolutions, which was, "f for an account of the amount of the Bills of Exchange drawn upon India, in confequence of the Act of the $33^{\text {d }}$ of his Majefty."
Lord Caftlereagh obferved, that the mover had blended together the territorial and comir ercial revenues; he defended the exportation of bullion, which is now confi cered only as a commercial medium ; and faid that it would be impofible for Gentlemen to form a right judgment of the prefent ftate of Indian affairs, until the accounts of the years 1803 and 1804 were before the Houfe. He concluded by afferting, that if it had not been that the fubfequent expenfes of the war had difturbed unexpectedly the profperity which prevailed in 1803 , the ftatements he had made would have been realized.

Lord

Lord Folkfone and Mr . Francis fpoke to the fame effect as Mr. Paul; and

Lord Caftlereagh replied, that in 1803 there had been a furplus of above $11,000,0001$., and the nation would have participated, if it had no: been that, in the beginning of the war in Europe, a duty had been laid on tea to fuch an amount, that the Company fuffered a lois in that article of above half a million.

Mr. Grant fupported the arguments of Lord Caftlereagh, and called upon Minifters to be cautious how they fan tioned the principles that had been juft held forth, or fuffered an idea to prevail, that they had an intention to change the Conftitution of that Government.

Mr. Fox paid fome compliments to Mr . Francis, and declared, that he had no objection to the production of the documents : he did not think that the Conffitution of India ought to be changed; but
with refpect to the affairs of the Company, he was of opinion that either they mult have been grofsly negligent, in not having paid withio ten years any part of the debr which they were hound by law to have paid in yearly infallments, or the Houfe muft have been deluded by a fallacious ftatement of their affairs on paffing that fatute.

Sir T. Motcalfe faid, the defalcation of the Company had arifen, not fo much from any failure in their own refources, as from the enormons rife on the tea duties in the lait war-from $12 \frac{1}{2}$ to 95 per cent. which prevented the accumulation of a furplus of five millions, which was more than adequate to have paid the whole of their debt, and which had brought above twelve millions into the Treafury.

After fome further argument, the feveral motions of Mr. Paul were carried.

Adjourned.

## INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY. DOWNING-STREET, FEB. 28.
$\Gamma \mathrm{THE}$ difpatches contained in this Gazette are dared Cape Town, January 12, and announce the Capitulation of the Town and Gaviron. The expedition failed from St. §alvador on the zoth of November, and reached Table Bay on the 4th of January. After a general furvey of the thore, it was found impolfible to land the troops any where nearer to Cape Town than Saldanha and Lofoaid's Bays; of which event General Sir D. Baird gives the following particulars:-]

The furf along the thore of Lofpard's Bay, oblerves the General, having confiderably abated the enfuing morning, I determined, with the concurrence of Commodore Sir Home Popham, to make an effort to get the troops on fhore, and accordingly the Highland Brigace, compoted of the 71 it, 72 d , and 93 d regiments, effected that object, under the command of Brigadier-General Fergulfon. The thore had been previoufly very clofely infpected by the Brigadier, and by his fpilited exertions and example, our efforts were crowned with fuccefs; although a confined and intricate channel to the thore, which had been accurately pointed out by beacons laid down by the diligence and activity of the boass of the Diadem, and a tremendous
furf, oppofed the paflage of the troops. The enemy had fattered a party of harp-fhooters over the contiguous heights, and commanded the landing; but the cafualties of this fervice arofe principally from natural difficulties; and it is with the deepeft concern I have the honour to inform your Lordthip that we loft thirty-five rank and file of the 93 d regiment, by the overfetting of one of the boats, notwithftanding every poffible effort to refcue te unfortunate men. The remainder \#f the troops could only be brought on 3.ve on the fucceeding day, when the emsardinary obttacles to all intercoutl: with the fleet, which nothing but the courage and perfeverance of Bri:ifs feamen could furmount, barely enablas as to obtain the indifpenfable fupq ie of water and provitions for immoth ie fubfuitence.

On. the morning of the 8 th, the army, ronfinting of the $24 t \mathrm{th}, 59 \mathrm{th}, 71 \mathrm{t}, 72 \mathrm{~d}$, 83 d , and 93 d regiments, about 4000 Itrong, was formed into two brigades, with two howitzers and fix light fieldpieces, and moved off towards the road which leads to Cane Town; and, having afcended the fummit of the BlawBerg, or Blue Mountains, and dillodged the enemy's light troops, I difcovered their main body, drawn up in two lines, prepared to receive us, and even in motion to anticipate our approach.
"The

The enemy's force apparently confifted of ahout 5000 men , the greater proportion of which was cavalry, and twenty-three pieces of cannon, yoked to horles, the difpofition of which, and the nature of the ground occupied by the enemy's rroops, made it evident that they intended to refufe their right wing, and with their left attempt to turn our right flank; but, to fruftrate their defign, I formed the army into two columns, the fecond brigade under Brigadier-General Ferguffon keeping the road, whilt the firlf itruck to the right, and took the defile of the mountains. Having accomplifhed my purpole, our line was formed with equal celerity and order, and the left wing, compofed of the Highland brigade, was thrown forward, and advanced with the fteadieft ftep, under a very heavy fire of round foot, grape, and mufketry. Nothing could furpafs or refilt the determined bravery of the troops, headed by their gallant leader Brigadier-General Ferguffon; and the number of the enemy who fwarmed the plain ferved only to augment their ardour and confirm their difcipline. The enemy received our fire, and maintained his polition obltinately: but in the moment of charging, the valour of Britifh trooss bore down all oppofition, and forced him to a precipitate retreat. The firf brigade, compored of the $24^{\text {th }}, 59 \mathrm{th}$, and 83 d regiments, and commanded in the abfence of Brigadier-General Beresford, by Lieutenant-Colonel Baircl, was unavoidably precluded, by their fituation, from any confiderable participation in the triumph of the Britith arms, thaugh the flank companies of the 24 th had an opportunity of ditinguithing themfelves in diflodging a number of horfe and riflemen from the heights on our right flank. This brilliant achievement, however, was clouded by the Jols of Captain Fofter, of the grenadiers, whofe gallantry is belt recorded in the bofoms of his brother foldiers and the univerfal regret of the army.

It is utterly impoffible to convey to your Lordthip an adequate idea of the obfacles which oppofed the advance, and retarded the fiaccefs of our army; but it is my dury to inform your Lordinip, that the nature of the country-a deep, heavy, and hard land, covered with thrubs, fcarcely pervious to light bodies of iafantig, and, above all, the tolal privation of water under
the effects of a burning fun, had nearly exhaulted our gallant fellows in the moment of victory, and with the utmoft difficulty were we able to reach the Reit Valley, where we took our pofition for the night. A confiderable portion of the provifions and neceflaries with which we flarted had been lof during the attion, and we occupied our ground under an apprehenfion that even the great exertions of Sir Home Popham and the Navy could not relieve us from itarvation.
[After fome warm and well merited compliments to the Seamen for their zealous co-operation, the General thus continues :-]
The lofs of the quemy in this en. gagement is reputed to exceed 700 men in killed and wounded: and it is with the moft fenfible gratification that I contralt it with the enclofed return of our cafualties. Your LordChip will perceive the name of Lieutenant Colonel Grant among the wounded; but the heroic fpirit of this Officer was not fubdued by his misforture, and he continued to lead his men to glory, as long as an enemy was oppofed to his Majelty's 72d regiment. I have the cordial fatisfaction to add, that his wound, though very fevere, is not pronounced dangerous; and I indulge the hope and expectation of his early recovery and refumption of command.

On the morning of the 9 th, recruited by fuch fupplies as the unwearied diligence and efforts of the Navy could throw on more, the 59 th regiment, however, being almoft completely deftitute of food, we profecuted our march towards Cape Town, and took up a pofition fouth of Salt River, which we trufted might preferve a free communication with the fquadron; for our battering train, as well as every other neceffary, except water, was to pafs to us from his Majefty's flips. In this fituation, a Flag of 'Truce was fent to me by the Commandant of the garrifon of Cape Town, (the Governor-General Janiens having retired, after the action of the 8 th , into the country, moving by Hotrentots Holland Kloof, ) requering a fufpenfion of hoftilities for fortyeight hours, in order to negociate a Capitulation. In anfwer to this overture, I difpatched Brigadier-General Ferguffon, accompanied by LielutenantColonel Brownrigg, to Atpulate, $a-$ the condition of my acquiefcente, the fm-
render of the outer works of the town within fix hours, allowing thirty-fix hours for arranging the Articles of Capitulation. My propofition being affented to, the $59^{\text {th }}$ regiment marched into Fort Knokke; and the next day, in conjunction with Sir Home Popham, the terms were agreed upon, and his Majefty's forces were put in poffelfion of the feveral defences of the town. Of the modified Capitulation, as ratified by us, I have the honour to enclofe a copy.

The cordial, ahle, and zealous cooperation of Commodore Sir Home Popham, emulated by al! the Officers under his command, merits my warmeft acknowledgments and commendation; and I have the fatisfaction to add, that no united fervice was ever performed with more true harmony than has uniformly been manifelted by both branches of his Maje!ty's forces. Such of his Majefty's thips as could be fared from the fervice of Lofpard's Bay conftantly coaited the enemy's fore, throwing thot among his troops and people, and contributing to keep him ignorant of the actual place of our dilembarkation; and a very fpirited effort was made by the marines of the fleet, and a party of feamen from the Diade:n, under the Commodore's immediare command, to occupy a pofition in Reit Valley, and co-operate with the army.
[The remainder of the General's letter confilts of praiies of the Company's recruits, headed by LieutenentColonel Wellet, of the Bengal eftablifhment, and regret for the ablence of Brigadier. General Beresford, the 20th dragoons, the 38 th regiment, and of Major Tucker, who was abfent from illnefs. Much praife is beftowed on Lieut Colonel Brownrigg, and the dif. ferent Officers commanding corps.] Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Mif: Jing, of the Forces under Major-General Sir D. Baird, in landing at Lofpard's Bay, on the 6th of Fanuary, 1806 .
Firft Brigade, none. - Second, or Highland Brigade, 7 Ift reg. I rank and file killed; I Field Officer, 3 rank and file, wounded.-N.B. I drummer and 35 rank and file, of the 93 d , drowned in landing.

OfficersWounded.-Brevet-MajorWeir, Brig. Major, Alightly ; Lieutenant-Colonel Pack, of the 7 It , flightly.
W. H. Trotter, Major of 83 d Reg. Acting Deputy Adj. Gen.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miffong, of the Forces under Major-General Sir D. Baird. in the Alition of the 8 th of January, 1806 , at Blawberg.
Firit Brigade. -24 th regiment, 1 Captain, 3 rank and fie, killed; drummer, 15 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file mifing.-59th, irank and file killed; i Cantain, 5 rank and file, wounded; i rank and file mifling. $-83 \mathrm{~d}, 2$ Serjeants, 2 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file miffing.Second, or Highland Brigade.-7rit regiment, 5 rank and file killed; 1 Field Olficer, 2 Serjeents, 64 rank and file, wounded; r rank and file miffing. -72d, 2 rank and file killed; i Field Officer, I Subaltern, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drammer, 35 rank and file, wounded; I rank and file milfing. -93 d, 2 rank and file killed; i Field Officer, 4 Eubalterns, i Serjeant, i Diummer, sirank and file, wounded.-Marine Battalion, r rank and file killed.--Total, 1 Captain, 14 rank and file, killed; 3 Field Officers, : Captain, 5 Subalterns, 7 Serjeunts, 3 i)rummers, 170 rank and file, wounded; 8 rank and file mining.

Officer Killed.-24th regiment, Captain Andrew Fol?er.

Officers Wounded. - $59^{\text {th }}$ regiment, Alexander M•Pherfon, badly.-7ift, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell. - $72^{1}$, Lieutenant-Coionel Grant; Lieutenant Chifolm. - 93d, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Honeyman. $\rightarrow 8$ th, Lieutenants Scobie and Strachan, attached to 93 d reginent. - 86 th , Enligns Heddrick and Craigh.
W. H. Trotter, Major 83 d Reg. Acting Deputy Adj. Gen.

The Articles of Capitulation ftate, that on the furrender of Cape Town and its dependencies, the garrifon flall march out, and become prifoners of war; fuch Officers as are married to natives, or are domiciliated, being allowed to remain in the town on their parole. The French fubjects belo:ging to two ftranded thips are included in the furrender. The inhabitants of the town who have borne arms to be allowed to return to their former occupations.-Articles VI to XIII contain the following regulations:-All bonâ fide property thall remain free and untouched. Public property of every defeription thall be faithfuliy delivered $u p$, and proper inventories given as foon as poffible. The burghers and in-
$\mathrm{Hh}_{2}$
habitants
habitants fhall preferve all their rights and privileges. Puhlic worthip, as at prefent in ufe, flall be maintained without alteration. The paper money in circulation fhall continue current, until the pleafure of his Britannic Majefty is known. The lands and houres, the property of the Batavian Republic, which mult be delivered up, fhall remain as fecurity for that part of the paper money which is not already fecured by mortgages upon the eftates of individuals. Prifoners of war comprehended in the prefent Capitulation fhall not be preffed into his Britannic Majefty's fervice. The inhabitants of Cape Town thall be exempted from having troops quartered on them. Two hips having been funk in Table Bay, to the great detriment of the roadfread, either after the Batavian Republic had fent out a flag of truce, or whilf it was in contemplation fo to do, they are to be raifed and delivered over in an entire fate of repair. This having been done without the fanction of the Commandant, the raifing of the faid thips Mall be incumbent on thofe who funk them.
N.B. There not being fuffcient time to fend in a return of the whole of the Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores, a correct return will be fent as foon as poffible.
General Return of Ordnance on the feveral Batteries of Cape Towon, Cape of Good Hope, and its Dependencies, $\mathbf{1}$ ith fon. 1806; wiz.
Brafs guns: 2 24-pounders, 12 18- $^{18}$ pounders, 612 -pounders, 418 -pounders, 196 -pounders, 184 pounders, 24 z-pounders.-Iron guns: 32 36 pounders, 5124 -pounders, 67 18-pounders, 76 12-pounders, 49 -pounders, i $^{8} 8$ pounders, 356 -pounders, 164 -pounders, 2 1-pounders. - Brafs mortars: 7 $x_{3}$-inch, 8 iz-inch.-Cohorn mortars; 2 three and half inch - Brals howitzers: 524 -pounders, 18 -inch, 6 -inch. -Iron carronades: it 3 x-pounders, 2 12 pounders - Bra/s wivels: 41 -pounders.-Iron fwivels: 8 I-pound and half, 19 -pounders.-Total, 113 brafs and 343 iron pieces of ordnance. -4.456.
W. Epicer.

Extract of a Difpatch from Major-General Sir D. Baird to Lord Vifcount Cafte. reagh, dated Cape Town, J̌an. $1_{3}$, 1806.

General Janfens has retired to Hottentots Holland Klooff $;$ and advices
this inftant received fate him to have fent his forces over the Klooff, eftimating them at 1200 men, with 28 pieces of artillery, and 200 waggons. He has difcharged the farmers from the fervice, and difmiffed fifty waggons, which are faid to be coming towards the town, and confequently will be foon in my poffeffion. This account of his force is probably exaggerated, and particularly with regard to his artillery. The General himfelf is fill on this fide the Klooff, but his intentions feem matter of conjecture, and probably he meditates a movement towards Zwart Kopts River. His refources, with refpect to fubfiftence, are of a kind not very fufceptimbe of interruption, from the difpofition of the farmers, or the means I can immediately oppofe to him, uniefs he fhould experience a deficiency of ammunition by our poffeffion of fome of his depôts. The farmers are by no means likely to affift him heartily for any length of time; for the devaftation of their property mult be the inevitable confequence of a profecution of the contelt in the interior. To augment, or even preferve, his actual, and, Itruif, but temporary, luperiority in that particular, it will be neceflary for General Janfens to move, in a northerly direction, into tlee dilifrict of Stellefborch; but as the meafure is of a molt de $\{$ perate tendency, and requires that his heart fhould be ffeeled to thofe fenfations winich are faid to govern his actions, I indulge a fanguine expectation that confequences fo dreadful may be averted. With this view, and from the pofture of our relative affairs, I have deemed it both honourable and expedient for his Majefty's Government to make an overture to General Jantens, a copy of which is encloted, deprecating the deftructive refult of his further oppofition to his Majefty's arms, and treating him with the generofity and difinction due to his character. But in order to give weight to the anxious defire I entertain of inviting General Janfens to a pacification, I have, at an early hour this day, detached Brigadier-General Berefford, with the 59 th and 72d regiments, two howitzers, and four 6-pounders, to poffers himfelf of the village of Stellenbofch, and thence to forward my letter to the Gereral, accompanied by fuch addicional arguments as the Brigadier may conflider expedient to fub-
mit to him, and with full powers to conclude whatever treaty exitting circumftances may exact.

Cape Town, Fanuary II, SIR, 1806.

You have difcharged your duty to your country as became a brave man at the head of a gallant, though feeble, army. I know how to refpect the high qualities of fuch a man; and do not doubt that the humanity which ever characterifes an intrepid foldier will now operate in your brealt, to check the fatal confequences of a fruitlefs contett. The Naval and Military Forces of his Britannic Majefty, which have poffeffed them felves of the feat of your recent government, ate of a magnitude to leave no quefion refpecting the iffue of further holtilities; and therefore a temporary and difaftrous refifance is all you can noffibly oppofe to fuperior numbers. Under thefe circumplances, nothing can refult, but the devaftation of the country you cafually occupy : and luch a confequence can never be contemplated without anguifh by a generous mind, or be gratifying to the man who feels for the profperity and tranquillity of the colony lately fubject to his adminiltration. But if, unhappily, your refolution is formed to oppofe an enemy of fuch fuperior force, by protracting a conteft which muft entail mifery and ruin on the induftrious and peaceably difpofed fettlers of this colony, I fhall be exonerated from the reproach of my own confcience by this frank overture; and you mult juitify to yourlelf, and to your countrymen, the further effulion of blood, and the defolation of the country. You are neceffarily fo well acquainted with the extent of the calamities in which the interior of the country may be involved, that I fhall not enlarge upon your power of cauling mifchief to be done to all its inhabitants. But I perfuade myfelf that confiderations of a more laudable nature will influence your decifion on this occation; and that you will manifelt an immediate difpofition to promote a general tranquillity, I have the honour to fubfcribe, with fentiments of the higheit refpect and confideration, Sir, yours, \&c. Scc.
(Signed) D. Barrd, Major-General, Commanding in Chief. To Lieut. Gen. Fanfens, ज઼c. ƠC.
[A letter from Sir H. Popham to W. Marfden, Efq., gives a detail of the ex-
pedition, to the fame effect as that in the difpatch vi Sir D. Baird. It appears, that every exertion was made by the Naval Forces to facilitate, with fafety, the landing of the troops, and that the caufe of the upfetting of one of the boats was their anxiety to be firt afhore.-Sir Home, after paying the higheft compliments to Captains Rowley, Byng, Butterfield, and the whole of the Officers and men under his command, regrets that no brilliant fervice fell to the lot of the fquadron, which maintained with unabated zeal the mof laborious duty that could be experienced.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH I.
Gopy of a Letter from Captain Sir Home Popbam, of. His Majeffy's Sbip Diadem, to William Marfden, E/f.; daied in Table Bay, Fanuary $1_{3}, 1806$.

## SIR,

I have the honour to tranfmit you copies of two letters, which I yefterday received from Captain Donnelly, who had been detached to procure inteiligence ; and, in jutice to an Officer of fuch merit, I cannot omit expreffing my regret that I was deprived of the benefit of his exertions in the various duties which have been lately carried on at this place.

## I have the honour to be, \&c. Home Popitam.

His Majefly's Ship Narcifus, Cape Mount, Coaft of Africa, N.E. five Leagues, OcZ. $30,1805$. SIR,
Proceeding on the fecret fervice which you did me the honour of charging me with, I fell in with the Columbus Guinea fhip yefterday; the Matter of which, M1: Callow, informed me a brig and fchooner, French" privateers, were infefting this coalt, and had captured the Horatio Nelfon, the foutelt fhip coming out this feafon, after a fevere action. I immediately difguifed the fhip I command, and edged in thore, in the hope of meeting them, directing the Columbus to proceed on her voyage down the coalt. At ten o'clock this morning, we defcried the above-mentioned privatters and the Horatio Nelfon in chafe of the Columbus; and, as we perceived them coming faft up with her, we ftood towards them completely difguifed, and cut them off from her. In pafling, I directed her Mafter fill to
keep running away. When the privateers faw us feparate, they wore, and ftood towards us. When we approached within piftol-fhot, they commenced a fire, affitted by the Horatio Nelfon, which carried twenty 9 -pounders and two 12 -pounders. We were obliged to fire upon them, and did them much damage before the largeft Aruck. When we got poffeffion. we immediately purfued the Horatio Nelion, in preference to the fchooner.

In the mean time the Colnmbus wore, and food towards the Horatio Nelfon, and exchanged broadtides as they paffed; and the afterwards wore, and kept firing at her, until we arrived up with her, when the ftruck. I have given her in poffeffion of Mr . Callow, Mafter of the Columbus, who behaved very well on the occafion, in order to her being fent to Cape Maffarida, where her late Mafter and part of the crew are; and I rejoice this neft of thieves (for they have plundered from all nations) is deffroyed, and particularly as we fooke many valuable vefiels juft coming on the coaft. The fchooner efcaped with only a few men on board, as her crew were fent on board the Horatio Nelfon, which was fitted for cruiling.

I have the honour to be, \&c.
(Signed) Ross Donnllly.
Commodore Sir Home Popbam, K.B.
P.S. The brig we captured is named le Prudent, of four 12 -pounders, eight 6 pounders, and 70 men.

His Majrfy's Ship Narcifus, off the Cape of Good Hope, Chrijmas Day, 1805.
SIR,
Yetterday afternoon, while we were anxioufly looking out in the fhip I command, for the fquadron and convoy under your orders, we difcovered a thip coming from the land about Table Bay, in chafe, fteering down before the wind; the approached within eight or nine miles, and then hauled her wind from us. We inftantly purfued, and kept her in view until half palt nine at night, when the weather became fo thick we loft fight of her. Judging, however, from her falt failing, the was a hip of war, and would mott likely pulb back for the Cape Town to give intelligence of our being on the coalt, I plyed to windward all night to cut her off, and at day-light had the pleafure of feeing her at a confiderable dittance to windward; at nine o'clock
we neared her faft, and fearing the would make in for the fhore, I ufed every endeavour to prevent it, but without effect, as the was ftill to windward of us; and after various manoeuvies to efcape clofe to the furf along fhore, and both keeping up a partial fire, we compelled her to sun a-ground. Soon after we obferved her three mafts and bowfprit go by the board, and her boats went adrift. In fuch a diftrefied fituacion, with a heavy fwell and furf fetting on the beach, we forbore firing at her; although the vauntingly difplayed the colours which (confidering her force) the deprived herfelf of the power of protecting, and I very much fear the greatelt part of the crew will be loft. Immediately after this event we captured a Dutch floop, bound, with naval fores, from the Cape Town to a line-of-battle Bip lying at Simon's Bay. The people on board informed us the vefiel we ran on fhore was a French fhip of two-andthirty 32 -pounders (fhort guns), and 250 men , and had juit lailed from Table Bay; that me had on board the ordnance, Sxc. of l'A talante Fiench frigate lately lolt there, and was bound with them to the Mauritius, where ordnance fores were wanted to fit other thips.-I remain, with great refpect, \&c.

## Ross Donnelly.

To Commodore Sir Home Poplam.
[The Gazerte likewife contains a letter from Captain Lobb, of la Pomone, dated February 10, which announces, that the boats of that fhip captured, off Libon, on the $25^{\text {th }}$ of January, el Bengador Spanifh lugger privateer, of one gun and 28 men , and retook the Maid of the Mill, from Newfoundland. - Another from Captain Johnfon, of le Curieux, dated February 6, ftates the capture, on the preceding day, near Lißbon, of the Baltimore Spanith lugger, of lix guns and 47 men ; one month from Ferrol, and had taken the Good Intent, from Lifbon to London.]
admiralty-office, MARCH 4. Copy of a Letter tranfmitted by Admiral Cochrane.
Kingsfifher, Dec. 11, 1805, Barbadoes bearing N. by W. diftance 13 or 14 Leagues.

## SIR,

1 beg leave to inform you, that on the foth instant, at half palt feven
A.M., I had the good fortune to come up with and capture, after a chafe of twelve hours, l'Elizabeth French privateer fchooner, from Guadaloupe, armed with ten long fixes, four 9 pounder carronades, and failed with a complement of 102 Officers and men, eleven of which had been fent away in a prize, the Cambrian, from Cork, bound to Jamaica, laden with coals, having parted from the Fifgard's convoy on the 29 th of Ottober. L'Elizabeth has been a great annoyance to the trade in this country, and has often efcaped from our cruilers by her fuperior failing; is a fine veffel, well armed and equipped, and, in my opinion, admirably calculated for his Majelty's fervice.

I have the honour to be, \&c.

> n. D. Cochrane.
[Neyt follows a lift of twelve French and nine Spanih veffels, taken from the enemy by the thips under the command of Admiral Cochrane, together with five Englifh veffels recaptured.]

## ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MARCHIO.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sbeils to Admiral Montagu, Commander in Chief of bis Majefy's Ships and Veljels at Portfmouth.

## His Majefy's Gun brig Forward, at Sea, Feb. 7, 1806.

SIR,
I beg leave to inform you, that, at three A.M., Dunnofe bearing N.E. by E. fix or feven leagues, we fell in with a French lugger privateer, which, after a chale of half an hour, and a thort firing, we caplured. She proves to be la Rancune, of Cherbourg, Captain Foliot; out of Cherbourg twelve hours, but had taken nothing. She is pietced for twelve guns, had only four mounted, with fwivels and fmall arms. Two of the enemy are wounded, one dangeroully.

1 have the honour to be, \&c.
Dan. Sheils.
ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MARCH 22.
Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K B., Admiral and Commander in Chief of bis Majefly's Fleet employed, and to be employed, in tive Cloannel, soundings, or wherever elfe His Majegin's Service flall require, to W. Marfuen, Eiq ; dated on bourd the Fitbernia, in Faimouth Harbour, the 1git/ Is/aint.

SIR,
I have the honour to tranfmit, for the information of the Lords Commiffioners of the Admiralty, the enclofed copy of a letter from Capt. Paget, and have great pleafure in exprelling my admiration of the gallant exploit therein recorded.

I am, \&c.
St. Vincent.
Esyptienne, off Cape Finiferre, MY Lokd, March 9, 1806.
I have the honour to inform your Lordfhip, that having received intelligence of a large French privateer being in the larbour of Muros, I decided on feizing the firlt opportuniry of gaining poffefion of her; Iaccordingly anchored his Majefty's thip under my command off that port laft night, and immediately fent the boats away to endeavour to cut her out; in which, I am happy to acquaint your Lordfhip, they fucceeded, though the was moored clole to the beach, and under the protection of two batteries, which kept up an inceffant fire till the was towed clear of their range. - This veffel, which appears to be perfectly adapted for his Majelty's fervice, proves to be l'Alride of Bourdeaux, a frigate-built fhip, pierced for 34 guns, only two years old, and had, when latk at fea, a complement of 240 men . This affair, fo honourable to thof who achieved it, was condueled by Capt. Handfield, who was ably fupported by Lieutenants Alleyn and Garthwaite, of the Marines, the petty officers and bots' crews.- To account for that enterprizing zealous Officer Capt. Handfield being in the Egyptienne, I have to inform your Lordhip, that not having received an official communication of his promotion previous to our failing, he volunteered, remaining in the fhip as Firt Lieutenant during the cruile.

I have the honour to be, $\varepsilon x c$.
Chas. Paget.

## The Earl of St. Vincent, Admiral

 of the Red, छٔC.LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY: SUNDAY, MARCH 23.

## ADMIRAITY-OFFICE, MARCH $23^{\circ}$

The Honourable Captain Cochrane, late of his Majefy's floop Kingsfimer, arrived early this morning wath difpatches from Vice-Adminal Sir J. I. D.ickworth, K. B., dated off the town
of St. Domingo, on the 7 th and 8th ult., giving an account of his having, on the 6th of that month, difcovered a fquadron of French fhips, confifting of five fail of the line, (one of them l'Imperiale, of three decks,) two frigates, and one corvette, at anchor in the Bay of St. Domingo, which, with the quadron under his command, confifting of Seven fail of the line, two frigates, and two floops, he immediately attacked, and, after an action of two hours, he entirely defeated.

Three thips of the enemy's line fell into his hands; and two, (including the three-decker, bearing Rear-Admiral le Seigle's flag, were driven on Shore in a difabled Itate, and after. wards taken poffeffion of and burned. The frigate and corvette effected their efcape.

The killed and wounded on board the enemy's fhips is fuppofed to exceed 1200 men; one thip loft 300. The lofs in his Majefty's thips in killed and wounded amounted to 338 . No Britifh Officer was kilied, The Hon. Captain Stopford was fightly, and Lieut. Seymour, of the Northumberland, (which fhip fuffered the molt in the action), feverely wounded; but the latter is fince recovered, and arrived in the Kingsfifher.

The Vice Admiral had proceeded with his prizes to Jamaica.
II. B. The Difpatches from Vice-Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K. B., will be publifhed in a supplementary Gazette Extraordinary tomorrow.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY Of Sunday, March, 23, 1806.

## ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 24.

Difpatches, of which the following are Copies, from Vice-Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K. B., commanding a fquadron of his Majelty's thips, addreffed to William Marfden, Efq. and brought to England by Cap. tain Nathaniel Day Cochrane, were yefterday received at the Armiralty: -

Superb, to leeward of the torwn of St. Domingue, about 12 leagues, Fib. 7.
SIR,
As I feel it highly momentous for his Majefty's fervice, that the Lords Commilfioners of the Admiralty fhould have the earlieft information of the
movements of the fquadron under my command, and as I have noother veffel than the Kings fifher that I feel juftified in difpatching, I hope neither their LordMips nor Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood will deem me defective in my duty towards his Lordfhip, by addreffing you on the happy event of yefterday; and as you will receive my letter of the 3 d inftant herewith, I fhall only fay, I lof not a moment in getting through the Miona Paffage, and on the $5^{\text {th }}$ in the aftermoon was joined by the Magicienne, with a further corroboration from various velfels fpoken, of an enemy's force of ten fail of the line, with as many frigates and corvettes, being in thefe feas. I the refore continued under eafy fail for the night, in my approach off the town of St. Domingue, having given orders to Captain Dunn, of the Acafta, whofe zeal and activity I have experienced for a feries of years, to make fail with the Magicienne, Captain M•Kenzie, two hours before day-light, to reconnoitre; when at fix o'clock the Acafta, to our great joy, made the fignal for two of the enemy's frigates; and before feven, for nine fail at anchor; at half-paft, that they were getting under weigh; the fquadron under my command, then in clofe order with all fail fet, and the Superb, bearing my flag, leading and approaching fait, fo as to difcover before eight o'clock that the enemy were in a compact line, under all fail, going before the wind for Cape Nalle, to windward of Ocoa Bay ; and as they confined of only five fail of the line, two frigates, and a corvette (which hereafter will be named), I concluded, from the information I was in poffeffion of, that they were endeavouring to form a junction with their remaining force, and in confequence, fhaped my courfe to render abortive fuch intention, which was completely effected by a little after nine, fo as to make an action certain. I therefore telegraphed the fquadron, that the principal object of attack wonld be the Admiral and his $f$ cond, and at three quarters paft nine, for the thips to take ftations for their mutual fupport, and engage the enemy as they gor up, and a few minutes after, to engage as clofe as polible; when, at a fhort period after ten, the Superb clofed upon the bow of the Alexandre, the leading thip, and commenced the action; but after three broadfides, the theered off: the fignal
was now made for clofer action, and we were enabled to attack the Admiral in the Imperiale (formerly le Vergeur), the fire of which had been heavy on the Northumberland, bearing the Honourable Rear-Admiral Cochrane's flag. By this time, the movement of the Alexandre had thrown her among the lee divifion, which Rear-Admiral Louis happily availed himfelf of, and the action became general, and continued with great feverity till half palt eleven; when the French Admiral, much fhattered, and completely beat, hauled direet for the land, and not being a mile off, at twenty minutes before noon ran on thore; his foremalt then only ftanding, which fell directly on her ftriking; at which time the Superb being only in feventeen fathom water, was forced to haul off to avoid the fame evil: but not long after, the Diomede, of 84 guns, puthed on More near his Admiral, when all his malts went; and I think it a duty I owe to character and my country to add, from the information of Sir Edward Berry, after The had ftruck, and the Agamemnon defifted from firing into her, from the Captain taking off his hat, and making every token of furrender; and Captain Dunn affures me both enfign and pendant were down; - to comment on which, I leave to the world. About 50 minutes after eleven the firing ceafed, and upon the fimoke clearing away I found la Brave, bearing a Commodore's pendant, the Alexandre, and le Jupitre in our poffeffion.

When I contemplate the refult of this action, when five fail of the line had furrendered, or were apparently deftroyed in lefs than two hours, I cannot, though bound to pay every tribute to the noble and gallant efforts of the Hon. Kear-Admiral Cochrane, Rear-Admiral Louis, the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Royal Marines, under my command, be vain enough to fuppofe that without the aiding hand of Providence, fuch refult could have been effected, and with a lofs fo comparatively fmall; and though I Thall ever fympathize with the connections of thofe that fell, the reflection on the caule will, I hope, afford much confolation.

To fpeak individually to the conduct -f any one, would be injurious to all; for all were equally animated with the fame zealous ardour in fupport of their King and Country. Yet, poffeffed of

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thefe feelings, I cannot be filent without injultice to the firm and manly fupport for which I was indebted to Captain Keats, and the effect that the fyfo tem of difcipline and good order in which 1 found the Superb, mutt ever produce; and the pre-eminence of the Britih feamen could never be more highly confpicuous than in this contelt.

After the action, the water being too deep to anchor in the Bay of St. Domingue, it was requifite to bring to with the prizes to repair damages, put the thips in a manageable Itate, and fhift the prifoners, which took me till this afternoon, when I detached the Honourable Captain Stopford in the Spencer, with the Donegal and Atlas, which latter had loft her bowfrit, with the prizes to Jamaica: and being anxious with Rear-Admiral Cochrane, that he fhould return to his command, where his fervices muft be wanted, a jury mainmalt is fitting to the Northumberland, under this Ifland, to enable her to get to windward, when I thall order the Agamemnon, which is ftaying by her, to accompany the KearAdmiral to his ftation; and I am now proceeding with the Canopus, RearAdmiral Louis, Acalta, and Magicienne, off St. Domingue, to make certain of the Imperiale and Diomede, being completely wrecked; after which, I mall repair to Jamaica.

Having recited the tranfactions of this glorious combat, which will fairly add another fprig of laurel to our Naval Hiftory, and affift in promoting our country's good,

I am, Sir, \&c.

J. T. Duckworth. Superb, off Sainte Domingue,
Sir, Feb. 7.
For the information of the Lords Commiffioners of the Admiralty, I fend you herewith a lift of the killed and wounded in the fquadron under my command, during the action of yefterday; but as it was haltily collected, Thould I find any errors, they thall be amended by a fubfequent opportunity. You will alfo have the French Captains" fatement of their lofs in the captured thips; and I can venture to fay, the French Admiral's will not be in a lefs proportion; and the Atriking of the Diomede implies the did not elcape the irrefiltible fire of his Majefty's fhips. A copy of my public thanks given to the Admirals, Captains, \&cc. for hav-

I i ing
ing fo gallantly performed their duty in this truly decifive action, I requeit you will lay before their Lordihips. I am, Sir, \&xc.
J. T. Duckworth.

To william Marden, Efq. Admiraily.

BRITISH LINE.

Frigates-Acata, Magicienne, King's
Fifler, and Epervier.

## FRENCH LINE.

L'Alexandre, of 84 guns, Capitaine Garreau; 300 killed and wounded.Taken.

LiImperiale, of 120 guns, Contre Amiral Le Siegle, Capitaine Le Piooit; number of killed and wounded not known, but certainly many - On fhore, and completely wrecked.

Le Diomede, of $8+$ guns, Capitaine Henty; number of killed and wounded not known, but certamly many.-On fhore, and completely wrecked.

Le Jupitur, of 74 guns, Capitaine
Laignel; 200 killed and wounded.-
Taken.
Le Brave, of $7+$ guns, Capitaine
Coude; 260 kiiled and wounded.-
Taken.
Frigates.-La Feliciée, efcaped; La
Comere, efcaped.
Corvette-La Diligence, efcaped.
An Abjeract of the Kilied and Wounded on bocra the refpecin e shiss of the Squadronz under the command of Vice-Admural Sir Fobn Tbomas Duck-zorth, K. B., in the
1-Altion of the 6ib of February, 1806, in the Bay of the Town of St. Domingo.
Suferb-Seamen kiled-John Brookbank, Thomas Pherne, Ifac Legard.
Marines killed- 1 homas Kenry, WilLiam Mo:gan, Clement Alcock. Total, 5 kiled.
Officers wounded-Charles Patriarch, Lieutenant, badly; William Pii kering, Matier, badly; Cha:les Wallington, Thomas Jackfon, Jof. BulIn, Jtmes Willcox, Midfhipmen, all fighaly.
Seamen-40 wounded.
Royal Marines-g wounded.
Nortbamberland-Oficer killed-David Ridgeway, Midthipran.
Seamen killed - James Drifoe, Rubert Hollis, Gearge Uglet, John Hum-
phries, Alexander Toh, Richard Alhman, John Muir, Thomas Rowe, John Gardner, Kenneth M'Kenzie, Thomas Smith (e), John Couttee, William Shortman, John Kennedy, Jahes Morifon, Wiltam Robrnfon, John Waters, John Nafoy. Mayine killed-Jacob Seaford. Admiral's Cook kille l-Alexander Sapenack.
Officers wounded-George F.Seymour, Lieutenant, badly; W. Millard, C. W. Selwyn, Midhipinen, badly; Henry Stokes, -- Comer, P. Peacock, Midinipmen, flightly; Jeremiah Laurence, Supernumerary Midfhipraan, badly ; Daniel Sheridar, Buatiwain's Mate, badly; Louis Cape, French Pilot, badly.
Seamen, 48 wounded.
Sucretary's Clerks wounded-
Thomas, badly; Jeremiah Honey,
finghty.
Quarcer-maner wounded - George Laxb, Alightly.
Boarfuain's Mates wounded-James Mazwell, John Ellender, fiohtly.
Serjeant of Marines wounded - Thomas J nes, badly.
Private Marines-18 wounded.
Canopus- 8 killed- 15 badly wourded, 7 Ilightly wounded. - Total, 30 killed and wounded.
Spencer-14 Seamen killed, 40 Seamen wounded; 3 Marines killed, 6 Ma ribes wounded.
Name of Officer killed-Martin Oates, Boatfwain.
Names of Officers wounded-Hon. Robert Stopford, Captain, Nightly; James Harris, Lieutenant, Aligh!ly; Janes Cuthberton, Lieutenant of Marines, badly; W. Neame, Midfipman, nightly.
Donegal-Officer killed, Charles H. Kynafion, Midthipman.
Seamen kilied-Wm. Upham, Jeremiah Wakely, Wm. Bickhuls, Andrew Vinburgh, Mervan Richardfon, Benito Lodrigues, Lennard Mafon. Pijvare Marines killed-Wm. Moore, Patrick Kenefick, Edward Trippurft, John Millichamp.
Officers wounded-Mr. Jolnn Airey, Mal?er; Mr. - Rudall, Mr. Ogieur Mr. - Acion, all badly.
Se?men and Marines- 33 wounded. Atlas-Seamen killed, John Rofs, John Neville, John Graves, Wm. Bond, John. Wriliamfon, John Bown, N:cholas Bokman. Nucine kilied, Samuel Chambers.
Malter w-unded-Mir. W. MowD.ay ;

Boatfwain wounded, Mr. Stephen Spargo ; Seamen-9 wounded.
Agamemnon-Seamen killed, James Ca-
vanagh; Boatfwain's Mate wounded, Kichard Bulto; Seamen, 4 wounded; Serjeant of Marines wounded, William Norton; Corporal of Marines wounded, Robert Sturgeon; Private Marines, 6 wounded.
Geiteral Alflract of Killed and Wounded.
Superb-6 killed and 56 wounded - 62
Nortbumberland -21 killed and 79
wounded - 100
Cinopus- 8 billed and 22 wounded- 30 Spencer- 88 killed and 50 wounded - 68 Donegal- 12 killed and 33 wounded -45 Atlas- 8 killed and it wounded-19. A samemnon-I killed and 13 wounded -

I4.
Totai- 74 killed, and 264 wounded.
Grand Total of Britith killed and w unded- $33^{8}$.

J. T. Duckworth.

Superb, off St. Domingue, Feb. 7, 1806 .
As it ${ }^{1}$ is impoffible for language to convey an adequate fenfe of my feelings to the Hon. Rear-Admiral Cochrane, for the noble fupport rendesed m : by the Northumberland, or to RearAlmiral Louis, and Captains of the fqiadron under my command, for the biavery and judgment difplayed in the fervice of their King and Country, by efecting a complete victory in as flort a veriod as our naval annals can produce, I therefore can only, with a heart
imprefled by the higheft fenfe of admiration and approbation, beg to offer to the Hon. Rear-Admiral Cochrane, RearAdmiral Louis, the Captains, Officers, and Seamen, and to the Officers, Noncommifioned Officers, and Privates of the Royal Marines, my warmelt thanks; and I defire that the Captains will convey thefe my fentiments of admiration and approbation, with thanks, in the moft gratifying manner, to the Officers, Seamen, and $R$ yal Marines, as a proof of my high fente of their fervices in the battle of yelterday.
J. T. Duckworth.

To the Hon. Rear Admiral Cochrane, Rear Admiral Louis, the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Royal Marines.

Superl, to Leerward of the Town of SIR, St. Domingo, Feb. 8, 1806.
Having, in a letter of about two hours fince, acquainted you of my intentions to fire the Imperiale and Diomede, I have the fatisfaction now to fay, that Capt. Dunn, whom I had employed on that fervice, has refcued all the prifoners from perifing through a tremendous fea, and completed the whole of the fervice highly to my fatisfaction and his own honour, which I am to defire you will fate to the Lords Commiffoners of the Admiralty; and am, Sir, yours,

## J. T. Duckworth.

 To Wine Marden. Efq. Şc. Gic. Admiraliy.
## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BUONAPARTE'S SPEECH, on the ofening of the legislative bolvy, tribu. NATE, Gec. in PARIS, on the $2 d$ illflant

Gentlemen, the Deputies from the $D_{e}$. fartments to the Legifative Body; Gentlemen, the Tribunes, and the Members of my Council of Siate.

SINCE your laft Selfion, the greateft part of Earope has entered into a coaition with England. My armies have never ceafed to conguer, excepting when I ordered them to combar no longer. I have avenged the rights of the feeble states, oppreffed by the ftrong. My allies have increfed in power and in confequence. My enemies have been humbled and confounded; the Houfe of Naples has irrecoverably loft its Crown; the
whole of the Peninfula of Italy forms a part of the Gleat Empire. I, as Supreme Head, have guaranteed the Suvereign, and the Confticutions that govern the different deparments.

Ruffia only owes the retnon of the wreck of her army to the advantages of the capitulation which I granted it. Able to have overturned the Inperial Throne of Auttria, I have confirmed it. The conduct of the Cabinet of Vienina will be fuch as rizill prevent pofterity from res rosching me for any want of forefght. I haveyielded an entise confidence in the proteffations which have been made to me by its Sovereign. Befides, the high definies of my Crown do not deperid upon the fentiments and dippolitions of Foreign Conts; my people wiil always fupport
my Throne againf all the efforts of hatred or jealouly; no facrifice will be painful to them to fecure that firf intereft of the country.
Bred in camps, and in camps that have always been triumplant, I ought to acknowledge, that in the late events my foldjers have exceeded my expectations. It is pleafing alfo to me to declare, that my people have alfo fulfilled the extent of their duties. In the heart of Moravia, I never ceafed for an inflant to experience the effect of their love and enthufiafm. Never have they given me any marks of their attachment which have penetrated my heart with iweeter emotions.

Frenchmen! I have not been deceived in my hopes. Your love, more than the extent and the riches of your territory, conflitute my glory. Magifrates, Clergy; Citizens, all have fhown themfelves worthy of the high dellinies of that admirable France, which, for two ages palt, has been the object of the leagues and the jealoufies of its neighbours.

My Minifter of the Interior will inform you of the events which have taken place in the courfe of the year. My Council of State will lay before you plans of laws, to ameliorate the different branches of the Adminiftration. My Minifters of Finance, and of the Public Treafury, will lay before you the accounts which they have prefented to me. You will perceive by them the profperous ifate of our Finances. Since my return, I have been inceffintly occupied in giving to the adminiftration that fpring and activity which give life to the extremities of this valt Empire. My people will have no new burdens to bear, but new plans will be propofed to you, re-
fpecting the fyltem of the Finances, the batis of which were eftablifhed latt year. I intend to diminifh the immediate impolitions which bear upon the land alone, and to reolace a part of there clarges by indirect duties.
Through the elements we have loft fome fhips, after an engagement imprudently commenced. I cannot too much praife the greatnefs of foul, and the attachment which the King of Spain has fhown in thefe circumftances for the common caufe. I am desirous of Peace with England. On my part, I fall never retard that moment. I fhall always be ready to conclude it, in adopting, for its bafis, the fiputlations of the Treaty of Amiens.

## Gentemen, Deputies to the Legifative Body.

The attachment you have fhewn to me, the manner in which you have feconded me in the late fittings, leave me no doubt of your afifitance. Nothing thall be propofed to you, but that which is neceflary to guarantee the glory and fafety of my People.

Whether to keep in check and overawe the Ruffians, the Swedes, and the not wholly fubdued Auftrians, or the more readily to effect the numerous projected changes in the German Empire, be the object, the French Armies in Germany amount to 140,000 men. Thole of Ruffia, on the frontiers of Poland, are faid to amount to $3^{0000,000}$ men.
A project is mentioned for the fhutting of the Sound againit all intercourfe with England; for this purpole French troops are expected to occupy the Duchies of Hol.tein, Schlefwick, and Mecklenburgh.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

## FEBRUARY 24.

IN the Court of King's Bench came on the trial, by Indictment, of Governor Picton; charging him, while in his Majefy's service, as Governor of the Ifland of Trinidad, in the Welt Indies, with inflifting the torture on Louifa Calderon, a free mula:to girl of that inand, and one of his Majefty's fubjects. - Mr. Garrow frated the caie. The defendant was Governor of Trinidad. In fome of the Weit-India Colonies women frequently became mothers at the age of twelve years; and Louifa Calderon, of whom mention had been made, was living with a perfon of
the name of Pedro L.ewis, as his miftrefs, in the year 1801, heing at that time only thirteen or fourteen years of age; when, in the cafual abfence of this perfon, another man, named Carlos Gonfales, with whom the intrigued, took an opportunity of robbing the houfe of Pedro Lewis of a large quantity of doliars. For this offence both he and fhe were apprehencied, and underwent an examination before the officers to whom the difpenfation of jultice in the inland was confided. Not being able to procure from the girl evidence of the delinquency of Gonfales, application was made to Governor Pifton
on the fubject; and an order was written and figned by him, to "inflict the torture upon Louifa Calderon."-Purfuant to this dreadful decree, the unfortunate object againft whom it was levelled, was turned over to a gaoler, and fixed upon a certain inftrument, which was prepared for the purpofe, fufpended by the left wrilt, from the ceiling of a room, refting with her right foot on a fharp wooden ftake. In this polition, fuffering the molt excruciating pain, the was continued 53 or 54 minutes, as calculated by the watch of a magiftrate of the illand, who attended the dreadful punithment, to fee that it was not continued more than an hour, foolifhly alledging, that the Englifh law did not permit a fubject to be longer tortured. This punifhment not having proved fufficient to extort from the fufferer the confeffion which was delired, 24 hours afterwards it was renewed, for a fpace of 22 minutes; twice during which time the poor girl fainted; and, having at laft confefled that the knew Gonfales had committed the robbery, the was taken from the torture, immediately put in irons, and confined in a cell, where the could not ftand upright, for eight months, until a mort time before the arrival of Colonel Fullarton in the illand, by whom the was afterwards brought to England.Louifa Calderon was called, who confirmed Mr. Garrow's ftatement of the torture inflicted. - The leading feature of the defence was, that torture was legal by the Spanim law in the ifland of Trinidad, and that the General only
acted officially, according to that law.The Jury, however, found, that there exifted no fuch law as that of torture in the illand at the time of its furrender to the Britith arms; and therefore pronounced the Defendant Guilty.

March 23. At a Courtof Commora Council, 2001. was voted towards building the Protertant Church at Montreal, in Canada, and 5001. to the Deaf and Dumb Charity.

At Maidftone affizes, Captain Temple was arraigned upon the Coroner's inqueft, for the murder of one of his crew. Mr. Knowles, as counfel for the profecution, fated, that there were certain objections to the inquifition, which muft prove fatal: he therefore would not itate any cafe againft the prifoner, becaufe, if he were to prove it, no verdict could be fupported on the inquifition as it ftood. He therefore would not offer any evidence, but permit the Captain at once to take his acquittal. - The Learned Judge Heath obferved, that the Counfel had done perfectly right; he had himfelf carefully looked through all the depofitions; and certainly there was not the leaft pretence to charge the Gentleman at the Bar with murder.
21. A General Court of Proprietors of the Ealt India Company was held at the India Houfe; when 40,000 l. was voted to the prefent Marquis Cornwallis, (with only one difientient voice,) as a reward for the eminent fervices of his late much-revered father.

## MARRIAGES.

At Edinburgh, Dr. Robert Freer, profeffor of medicine, to Mils Margaret Thomfon.

John Gilhert Franklyn, efq. to Mrs. Stevenfon, widow of Major-General Stevenfon.

Rear-Admiral Sotheby to Lady Mary Anne Bourke.

John Newbery, efq. lieutenant-colonel of the Suffex militia, to Mirs Cleaver, daughter of Dr. Cleaver, rector of Mal ton, Yorkfhire.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

## february ib.

$\mathrm{A}^{T}$t Exmouth, the Rev. George Stevenfon, vicar of Staindrop and Cockfield, in the county of Durhatn.
17. At Glafgow, Joh. Walton, efq. of Kelvenbank, late city clerk of Glargow.

The Rev. Francis Herbert Hume, M. A. prebendary of Southwell, and rector of Carlton and Warlop, in Nottinghamsaire.
18. Thomas Troughton, efq, of $S$ t. George's Colgate, Norwich, aged 88.

Charles Peachey, efq. of Queen's College, Oxfcrd.
22. Thomas Phillipe, efq. of Newport Houfe, Cornwall.

John Blake, efq. lieutenant. governor of Landguard Fort.

Mr. J. Phillipe, of the Temple of the Mufes, Finfbury-fquare.

In Scotland, Mr. Benjamin Smith, huf. band of the ceicbrated authorels, Mrs. Charlotie Smith.
Jomes Earry, formerly of the Royal Academy, in his 65 th year. On March is He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.
At Lower Eaton, near Briftol, the Rew. Chritopher Haynes, refior of Sifton and Mangristield, Gloucefterthire.
Lately, Mr. Donaldion, partner in the banking-houte of Chilt and Co .
24. The Rev. Peter Themfon, minifter of the Scetch Church at Leeds, aged 27. At his hovfe in Hertord-freet, May5 shit, in the 87 th year of his age, the Right Hob. Ecmund Sexton Pery, Lord Vilcount Pery. His Lordmip was born April 3, \$719, ald married, firt, Martha, youngeft daughter of J ha Marin, efq. who died without ifue; his Lordhip married, fecondy, October 27, 1762, Elizabeth, fifter of Thomas, Vilcount de Vefey, amd has iftue Diana Jane, born October $z_{7}, 1764$, married Thomas, eldeft fon of Vicount Northand; and Frances, maried January 6,1789 , Nicholas Calvert, efq.
25. The Rev. Ioln Courtail, M.A. archdeacon of E.ewes, and rector of Burwafle, in Siffill, aged g,2. He was of Clare Hall, B.A. 1735 , M. A. 1739.
37. Atter a forrt indispofition, aged 75, ileary Steward, gevt. of Bury, whe, in the yenr 1766, was, with Ehzabeth Eurronghs, tried for the murder of Masy Booty, tis houlekeeper. Mr. Steward was acquited, but Elizabeth Burrougbs *as conviled and executed. About two hours previcus to Mr. Steward's diffution, he made his will, in the pretence of Dr. White, Mr. Hubbard, and Mr. Woodward. After giving the dividends ariting from zocol.ficck, 3 ver cent. confols, tor the benefit of the poor of Iavenham, in Suffolk, and dipoling of the remainder of his property chithy to chaitable ufer, with great compofure and firmnefs of mind, he defred the following decieration might be inferted in his wiil: -"I hereby folen:nly declare, that, expeding in a very thort time to appear hefore my Naker and Juige, Izm innocent, and know nothing of how poor Nolly Bocty came by ber untimely death."

Marchi. Thomas Heathfield, efg. of Nutwe!i, Devon:tire.

Lately, at the He of Man, the Right Hon. Lord Henry Murray, brother to the Duke of Athol.
2. Rubiert Wiathen Wgnne, efq. of Plabevyd, Denolghinic.
4. Sir Lionel Copley, of Sprorfbrougit Hall, near Doncafer, bart.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bagwell, of the 6th dragoon guards.
At Dean's Court, Dorfethire, the Rev. Sir James Hanham, bart. aged 80 vears.
Lately, Giordani, the celebrated muician.

- Lately, at Meimerby, in Cumberland, ased 84, Mr. John Slee, thather of tle Rev. Mr. Slee, of the tame place. Mit Siee was polieffed of a molt intrepid mind; and his exploits, though they will not, perhaps, be recorded in the page of hiftory, yet, in his native olace, have been long locked upon by the honef rultics with more admiration than the achievements of thofe in more exalied pperes. In the rehellion of 1745 , nu hero greatly diainguithed himfelt. Being at that pericd one of the traimbards for the county, then lying at Carhan, he volunteered to go and reconnoitre the rebels, who were aproaching Carlifle;-having difcovered their advaniced party below Longtown, he was the very perfon that took Quarcer-Malter Brand, and brotght himpmoner to Carlille. After the ciiy was furrendered to the enemy, the trainbands were efcorted by the rebels to Low Helket, where Mr. Slee propled to his comparions, unarmed, to fall upon the relbels, and take them prifoners; which propeltion, however, they would not agree to. He theref re mate his efcape to Penrith, where he remsined until the return of the rebels ;-and the morning after the action on Clifion Mcor, he, with a pasty of thincer, agreed to go and view the fcene of action. On ther vay thither, they difcowered three of the rebels vandering in the ficive, whom they refolved to take; but on a nearer approach, their courage failed them; in the mean timse, the enemy had fied. Mr. Slee immediately purfued them alone, with no other arms than an old fword. The rebels feeing whom they had to contend with, made a ftand, and ail of them fnapped their pieces at him. Wonderful to relate! They all miffed fire. Mr. Stee fill advancing, ruhed in amongt them, made them all pritorers, and brought them to the Moot hall at Pemth. But Mr. Slez's generolity was equal to his courage; - he promiled to protert them with tis lite, and actually fought three battles in their defence. The tame of this circumance foen reached the ears of the b:ave Duke of Cumberland, viho fent for him, and prelented hom with an "appointment in the Duke of Montague's
troojers,
tronpers. (a very valuable fituation at that time, where he continued till the regiment was dibanded. While this corps was lying at York, the fubject of our humble narative frequently did daty over the rebel prifoners there. Amongt them was one of the men whom he took prif ner, as nentioned before;-this man was very remarkable for always crying out, when he faw our hero, "Oh! mon, if it had na been for you, Id no' been here."

6. In Great George-freet, Wefminfter, Haviland Letmefurier, efq. commilfary general of the furces in Egypt and in the Mediterranean.

The Right Hon. Dowager Lady Bradford.
7. Mrs. Collins, wife of Mr. Collins, of Drury-lane Theatre,

At Exeter, Lieutenant Colonel Clutton, of the Worcuterthire regiment of militia.

Lately, J hn Walker Heneage, efq. of Compton B ufe, near Calne, whicis borough he reprefented in feveral pailiaments.

A few days ago, at Northwood, in the parifh of Pices, in the county of Sainp, Mr. John Benhow, clock and watch maker, at the advanced age of 107. He was of the fame family as the famous Admiral Benbow ; was univerfally effeemed for his integrity and ingenuity; and, what is very furprifing, he executed the molt intuicate branches of his proferfron till within a few years of his death, and retaised his mental faculties, unimparred, to his lateft moments. He lived in three centuries, and a fon, a grandfon, and feveral great-grand-children, refided with him at the time of his deceafe. He was rema kable for fobriety, early rifing, and retring foon to reft; the liquor to which be was molt partial was treacle beer. About three years ago, bis tailor brought him a new coat, which he examined, and perceiving a velvet collar had been forgotten, was to irritated, that he waiked to Whitchurch, the diftance feven miles, to buy one, and returned home in a very few hours, to the great aftonifliment of his family.
8. At Britol, John Collins, efq. of Berners-ftreet.

Mis. Willock, wife of Mr. Willock, audioneer.

At Carlife, Mr. Alexander Wilfon, banker, in that city.
9. Edwaid Coliingwood, efq. at Cherton, near Shields, in his 73 d year. In 1787 he ferved the office of meriff of Nortinumberland.

Lately, at R mely, in Derby hire, Dr: Thomas Giborne, fenior fellow of St. Joh's Cullege, Cambridge, and phy cian to the King, a fellow, and for fome years prefident, of the college of phytio cians at Londen, B.A. IT47, M.A. 1751, M.D. $175^{8}$.
11. Majar William Eaile, of the 2 d Weat York Militia.
12. At Blyth Hall, Warwick hire, ia his $82 d$ year, Richard Dugdale, efq.

Thomas Patten, efq. of Bank Hall, in the county of Leiceffer.
13. At Bath, Gilis Eyre, efquged 62 years, grandfon of the late Serjuar Eyre.

At Bath, the Marquis de Rouz enoy, a French emigrant.
14. In Cork-freet, Burlington Gardens, the Rev. Wiliam Davis.
15. At Cowley, in his 65th year, James Mathews, efq. M.A. of Jefus College, Oxford.
15. Captain Robert Reay, late in the Eaft India Company's fervice.

At Kemble, Wilts, Charles Wefley Coxe, efq. a deputy-lieutenant of that county.
17. In Saville-row, Dr. William Rown ley.
18. Richard Stukeley Fleming, efy. aged 3I, many years a captain in the Glouceflerhire militia.
19. At Brompton, Sir John Dillon, aged 72.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

On Chrilimas day latt, in prifon, at the Havannah, Bowles, the Cherokee Chief. An apprehenfion of being poifoned prevented his ufing the food offered by the Spaniards, and, for forty days, he fubfilied on oranges alone, and was in confequence reduced to a mere ikeleton.

At Calcutta, after a refidence of thirtyfive years, Major General Chrillopher Green, commandant of the artillery on the Bengal eltablifment.

Jan. 2I. A1 Naytes, in his 85 th year, Henry Eilis, efq. early in life ditinguined by an attempt to difcover a north weft paffage; afterwards, at different periods, governor of Georgia and Nova Scotia; and a member, perthaps the oldelt, of the Kugal Scciety,

## Frratum.

In common with others, we were mifled by a mornisg paper to announce, in our laft month's Obituary, the death of William Lord Hotham; a nobleman who, we are informed, is fill alive.

EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MARCH 1806.


FORTUNE, Stock Broker, No. 13, Cornhill. N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols the bigheft and loweft Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the higheft on!y,


[^0]:    Perfons whbo refide abroad, and who wifb to be fupplied with this Work every Montb as pub. lifbed, may bave it fent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to Neav York', Halifax, शuebec, and every Part of the Weft Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by $M_{r}$. Tuornhile, of the General Pof Ofice, at No. 21, Sherborne Lane; to Hamburg, Lijbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at $T_{z v o}$ Guineas per Annum, by $M_{r}$. Bishop, of the General Pof Office, at No. 22, Sberborne Lane; to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. Smith, of the General Fof Office, at No. 3, Sherborne Lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or eny Part of tbe Eaft Indies, at Thirty Sbillings per Annum, by MIr. Gux at the Enfl India Houfes

[^1]:    * His anceftors had formerly poffefied a very confiderable eftate, near Sheffield, in Yorkfire, and were of the people called quakers : one of whom, difclaiming the primitive church, (for " He would be a foldier,") followed the fortunes of William the Third, and fought under him as a cornet of horle in all the Irifh wars. On the capitulation of Limerick, he married, and purchafed an eftate at Cronme, near that city, where the family afterwards refided many years. The imprudences, however, of our hero's grandfather, we underfland, deprived his fucceffors of a paternal property, that at this day yields an income of above 70001 . a year.

[^2]:    * We have heard that he was at one lime aciualiy on the point of farving, lavirg vaffed more than three days with. out toed.

[^3]:    * One of his daughters has nerf rmed twice in London, (Rofetta in The Foundling, and Virginia in Paul and Virginia,) and was well received.
    + His hrlt appearance was as Darby, in The Poor Soldier; and his first original character in Dublin that of a Sonuting Barber in Mr. Fratklio's Mofical Entertainment called The Hypochondriac.
    $\ddagger$ Perhans "The Outcajts. or Poos* Befs and Little Dick," bnce acted at Manchetter, and other Provincial Theat:es, on his benefit nights, was one of them.

[^4]:    * It may not be unacceptable to the public to learn the effimated contents, in men and money, of the audience part of Drury-lane Theatre The following ftatement may be received as correct :

    | 1828 Perfons, Boxes, 6s. each | f. | s. $d$. |  |
    | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
    | 800 Ditto, Pit, 3s. 6d. | 140 | 0 | 0 |
    | 675 Ditto, Gallery, 2s. | 67 | 10 | 0 |
    | 308 Ditto, Is. | 15 | 80 |  |
    | 3611 | L. 771 | 60 |  |

[^5]:    * Sometimes called Cowes River; at cthers, Newport River.

[^6]:    * Nothirg can give us a greater idea of

[^7]:    * Thefe felds are now the fite of Pinfo bury-fquare and the adjacent rteets. The manor adjoining to Moorfields is mentioned in an ancient record, it being granted, zo Rich. If, to Rchert de Wylingham, Prebend, of the parith of St. Giles Crioplegate, under the name of the garden of Vinetbury, whence it may be inferred, that this place had formeriy a large garden for vines, or vinejard, annexed to it.

    Of this kind of plantations having exilted in and about the metropolis, as

[^8]:    * Lower Moorfield, it may be conjectured, from what has fo lately been undone, is moft rapidly reverting to that fiate from which Sir Leonard Holliday, Mayor, A.D. 1606 , recovered it. This worthy Magiftrate, from a public nuifance, by taftefully laying out its walks which have been fo lately torn up, planting thole trees which have been to lately felled, and bounding thofe quarters that have fo lately been unbound, cenverted it into an agretable and healthful promenade for the citizens and their lamilies.
    + Holinfled's Chronicle, Vol. III. The genius of improvement is in this age generally to be traced by the track of dilapidation. This certainly does not apply to the new buildings in Finfury : but it is fated, that manfions of much fuperior elegance are about to arife upon the fites of the vegetable and architectural ruins of which Moorfields ftill exhibit many melancholy inftances.

[^9]:    * The comparative opulence of London may be gathered from a circumftance much lefs romantic and exaggerated than this quotation, although it is one that does no great credit either to the humanity of the inhabitants, or the benignity of their Monarchs. This circumftance is, its being confidered as the principal place of refort, or, as it has been termed, the bead-quarters of all the Jews in England; a people who, though in all countries, in former times, labouring under the moft grievous oppreffions, impolts, exactions, and cruelties, we have always
    confidered

[^10]:    $\dagger$ Money paid for weighing at the public beam.
    $\ddagger$ Moner paid for laying goods on the frand, fimilar to wharfage.
    II Fees for liberty to thow goods in the market.
    § For weighing.
    of Rent for the ufe of a fall.
    ** Soccoge, a word' of difputed meaning. In law it means tenure lands derived
    from $S o c$, a plough-fhare. Here it feems to imply payment for certain privileges enjoyed by the butchers.
    t+ Henry the IId obliged all the veffels laden with corn to deliver at Queehithe, and fith to be landed at the fame place, which be direacd thould be the only finmarket in London. 1246 it became the property of the City, by purchafe from Kichard Earl of Cornwalh. For fome time it flourifed exceedingly; but, it is faid, owing to the malpractices of the bakers of London, its profits became fo low, that when Fabian wrote (about A.D. 1600) they (carcely exceeded twenty marks per annum of fuch money as was then current.

[^11]:    * This Monarch bequeathed above forty thoufand marks of filver and five huadred marks of gold to religious and charitable purpofes. The nature of thefe pious bequelts antecedent to the Reformation is pretty well underftood; therefore, although we have feen fomething like an implied objection to the difpolal of the marks of filver which we are not difpofed to controvert, except by obferving that they might have been worfe applied, there certainly can be none to the application of the five hundred marks of gold, which were unquer_ tionably a liberal and noble bequeft, as it was directed "to be divided into marriage portions for young women of free, that is to fay, of genteel condition." M. Paris, $p$. 140.
    + Roger, Archbifhop of York, died in 1181, poffelfed of 11,000 pounds of filver, and 300 pieces of gold, belides a gold cup, and a coniderable quantity of filver plate.
    $\ddagger$ Large fores of this article were collected in the metropolis, which in years of fcarcity, fuch as has already been otsferved frequently happened from bad hufbandry, inattention to agriculture, and civil commotions, was termed the granary of the kingdom.
    Vol. XLIX. March 1806.

[^12]:    * In thefe battles de Boigne had large bodice of Marhatta horle; but they were of little affifiance in the action, and osily ferven to ircreafe the flaugbter of the routed enemy, and the pillage of their camp.

[^13]:    * The murkets and arms of de Boigne's army are mottly made at Agra, in manufactories eftablimed by his rewardsthey are nearly as good as Europeans, when new, but the locks do not laft long; each ftand of arms cofts about ten rupees.

[^14]:    * Amenal, a manufactory.

[^15]:    * "We find in "Political Jus3ICE" (two firangely-coupled words!) this memorable oblelvation:-
    "Franklin, a man habitually converfant with the fylfem of the external univerie, and by no means propense to exirawagant Seculations, conject ured hat MiND wall one day beenme omnipotent over MATTER. In whatever jenfe He underthood this expreffion, we are cor. tainly at liberty to apply it in the fenfe WE THINK PROPER,?

[^16]:    * An authentic anecdote! A certain great mafer in the fohool of CACONOUS, in falling from a pear-tree, infits this happened to himlelf!

[^17]:    * See Jones's Biographical Dictionary, art, Philititor:

[^18]:    * A word fuppofed to have been in common ufe at the time the poem was wsitten, but now forgotten.

[^19]:    "May the Great Goul, whom I worship, " grant to my country, and for the benefit " of Europe, a great and glorious Vic"tory! and may no misconduct, in any " one, tarnish it! and may Humanity, " after Victory, be the predominant fea" ture of the British Fleet !-For myself, " individually, I commit my life to Him " who made me; and may His blessing " light upon my endeurours for serving "6 my Country fuitifully! I'o Him Ire*

