

# T H E European Magazine,

For MAY 1806.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT OF RICHARD CLARKE, ESQ. And, 2. A VIEW  
of ALBYNS, the Seat of JOHN R. ABDY, Esq.]

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PERUSER's hint will be attended to, as far as it is practicable.

*The Essay, No. V, and Leisure Amusements, No. XXVI*, both came too late. We are inclined to oblige the former Correspondent, but cannot positively engage ourselves on the subject he requests an answer to.

## AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from May 10 to May 17.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		COUNTIES upon the COAST.				
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	Essex	82	6	37	0
											Kent	87	6	38	0
											Suffex	86	8	00	0
											Suffolk	82	2	00	0
											Cambrid.	76	10	00	0
											Norfolk	79	3	44	0
											Lincoln	79	7	48	0
											York	74	10	56	0
											Durham	73	7	00	0
											Northum.	76	10	49	0
											Cumberl.	79	9	61	0
											Westmor.	83	7	60	0
											Lancash.	80	7	00	0
											Cheshire	80	5	00	0
											Gloucester.	88	6	00	0
											Somerfet.	87	8	00	0
											Monmou.	99	1	00	0
											Devon	85	0	00	0
											Cornwall	91	7	00	0
											Dorset	86	4	00	0
											Hants	85	8	00	0
											WALES.				
											N. Wales	85	4	00	0
											S. Wales	81	4	00	0

## VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.

By THOMAS BLUNT, No. 22, CORNHILL,

*Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty,*

At Nine o'Clock A. M.

	1806	Barom.	Ther.	Wind.	Observ.		1806	Barom.	Ther.	Wind.	Observ.
Apr.	26	30.30	45	N	Fair	May	13	29.69	55	E	Rain
	27	29.91	46	W	Ditto		14	29.50	55	E	Ditto
	28	29.73	48	NW	Rain		15	29.40	58	SW	Fair
	29	29.58	47	S	Ditto		16	29.85	62	S	Ditto
	30	29.52	46	WNW	Fair		17	30.02	61	NE	Ditto
May	1	29.78	53	SW	Ditto		18	30.25	63	SE	Ditto
	2	29.59	57	S	Ditto		19	30.40	62	ESE	Ditto
	3	29.61	48	N	Rain		20	30.21	60	E	Ditto
	4	29.87	46	N	Fair		21	30.15	60	N	Ditto
	5	30.05	47	E	Ditto		22	30.11	59	NE	Ditto
	6	29.83	50	E	Ditto		23	30.24	60	E	Ditto
	7	29.56	61	E	Rain		24	29.99	63	E	Ditto
	8	29.50	60	E	Fair		25	29.86	63	E	Ditto
	9	29.47	58	ESE	Ditto		26	29.89	66	E	Ditto
	10	29.63	62	SSW	Ditto		27	29.91	60	NE	Ditto
	11	29.71	61	SW	Ditto		28	30.02	65	SE	Ditto
	12	29.77	56	ESE	Ditto						



THE  
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,  
AND  
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR MAY 1806.

RICHARD CLARKE, ESQ.

CHAMBERLAIN OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

NEVER was the important and honourable office of Chamberlain of London (closely connected as it is with the morals and manners of the Metropolitan youth) more ably or more conscientiously filled than by the Gentleman who is the subject of the present brief Memoir.

RICHARD CLARKE, Esq., an eminent practitioner of the law, was elected Alderman of the Ward of Broad-street in 1776, on the resignation of Benjamin Hopkins, Esq. (who had been made Chamberlain), and served the office of Sheriff in 1777. In 1781, he was a candidate for the Representation of the City of London in Parliament; in which he was opposed by Sir Watkin Lewes (then Lord Mayor), who proved successful by a small majority\*. In 1783, Mr. Alderman Clarke was elected Treasurer of the Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem. In 1784, he was called to the Prætorian Chair; and on May 19, 1785, during his Mayoralty, was elected President of Christ's Hospital, on the resignation of Alderman Alsop. At the close of the Mayoralty, he received the unanimous Thanks of his Brethren, for his constant attention to the duties of his office, and to the rights of his fellow-citizens; for supporting the honour and dignity of the corporation; and for his wife, steady, and firm administration of public justice, during the whole course of his Mayoralty.

On the 24th of February following, the worthy Alderman, with very great credit to himself, refuted a malicious charge which had been preferred against him by a Member of the Court of Common Council †, to the utter disgrace of the party who had hazarded the accusation; which was no less serious, than

that of not having appropriated the money voted by the Court for the use of the prisoners in the several Compters, &c. Alderman Clarke, however, brought several tradesmen as witnesses; by whose evidence it was clearly proved, that he had not only properly expended the 50*l.* ordered by the Court, but considerably more; and that the Sheriffs had also greatly exceeded the sums voted for the same purpose. The censure of the Court was then moved for against Mr. Dornford; who in his place produced some letters from the different gaols; by which it appeared, that he had acted throughout the business on presumption and misinformation. He expressed himself very much concerned for what he had done; and the Court consented to withdraw the motion of censure, on his making a proper acknowledgment; to which, after some dispute, he agreed, and read it twice to the Court: The motion of censure was in consequence withdrawn.

On the death of Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Clarke was, by the almost unanimous voices of his fellow-citizens elected Chamberlain of London in January 1798, and, in consequence, resigned the office of Alderman and the Presidentship of Christ's Hospital; or, in the words of his witty predecessor, Mr. Wilkes, exchanged his scarlet gown for "a gown with gold tassels;" and on every Midsummer-day since that period, he has had the satisfaction of receiving the general plaudits and unanimous suffrages of the Livery of London. His attention, indeed, to the important duties of Chamberlain, and the general complacency of his manners, are such as cannot fail of endearing him to all who have the happiness of his acquaintance, or who have occasion to apply to him on official business.

A specimen of his classical taste may  
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\* 2685 to 2387. † Mr. Dornford.

be given in the short speech which he addressed to Dr. Edward Jenner, in 1804, on presenting him with the Freedom of the City of London for the most important discovery in Medicine that this or any preceding age has ever produced.

"DR. JENNER,

"I give you joy: and, in obedience to the resolution of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, present you with the freedom of this City, in a gold box, 'as a token of their sense of your skill and perseverance in the discovery of, and bringing into general use, the Inoculation of the Cow Pock.'—It has frequently fallen to my lot to convey the thanks of this great Corporation to men who have distinguished themselves by their prowess in arms, and who have gained immortal honour by Victories obtained over the Foes of their King and Country. But you, Sir, have obtained a Victory over the deadliest enemy of the Human Race;—a Monster, who levelled in one undistinguished ruin the Aged, the Young, the Rich, the Poor; whose rage could not be resisted by the strong, nor opposed by the weak, and whose unfeeling malice could neither be soothed by Innocence, nor disarmed by Beauty.—May you, Sir, long live to enjoy the inexpressible pleasure of seeing those multitudes whom you have preserved from the grave performing the various charities in this sublunary state; and afterwards meet them in those happy regions where the Physician's skill is useless, and there receive the reward allotted to those who, in humble imitation of their benevolent Redeemer, devote their lives to the happiness of their fellow-creatures\*."

\* To which the Doctor answered:—

"SIR,

"The distinguished honour conferred upon me by the city of London demands my grateful acknowledgments. No words, perhaps, could adequately convey my feelings. I can only say, that reflecting on the *Cause* which has made me the object of your attention, I cannot but consider this as one of the happiest moments of my life. The pleasure I feel, Sir, is greatly increased by the consideration that the testimony you have just pronounced, in the name of the great and important Body you represent, in favour

The little leisure that the worthy Chamberlain can obtain from public duty, he devotes to the cultivation of some beautiful grounds at Chertsey in Surry, which were formerly the retreat of the celebrated Cowley.

#### A LETTER to a YOUNG GENTLEMAN in the ARMY, treating chiefly of the MORAL PART of MILITARY DIS- CIPLINE.

THE following piece was first published 128 years ago; and as it contains advice that will hold good in all ages, it claims a place in our magazine.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

It seems, before my former letter came to your hands, you had received

of Vaccination, may tend to counteract those attempts which have recently been made to retard its progress; attempts which, I will boldly assert, entirely originate either in ignorance or prejudice. The merits of the Vaccine practice are now so well established, and so generally acknowledged, that, I am well assured, no efforts of the ill-judging or misguided few who still continue to oppose it, whatever present mischief they may occasion, will ultimately prevent its universal adoption. It is unnecessary to re-capitulate the multiplicity of evidence that has been laid before the Publick from every part of the Civilized World, to prove both the efficacy of the Cow-pox in preventing the dreadful malady, the effects of which you, Sir, have so well depicted, and its own inherent mildness. From many of the large Cities, particularly from Vienna, Berlin, Geneva, as well as from many populous districts on the Continent, I have lately received information, announcing that the ravages of the Small Pox are no longer felt, and that it is at present scarcely known but by name. There indeed Vaccination has not had to contend with the various prejudices which, I am sorry to observe, still in some degree check its extension here. I firmly trust, however, through the blessing of Divine Providence, to find, before I sink into the tomb, that this, which you so justly term 'the deadliest Enemy of the human race,' has been every where completely subdued. I have only to add my best wishes for the lasting prosperity of this opulent and enlightened City; and to return you, Sir, my sincere thanks for the obliging manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the Resolutions of the Common Council."

the



the commission, from which I was too late endeavouring to dissuade you. The wisest men do many things in their lives, which they are sorry for when done, but cannot undo without greater disadvantage. This act of yours I look upon to be one of those: it was the desire of honour made you take a commission; and though now you wish it had been deterred till another time, yet, since you have put your hand to the plough, you must not look back; you cannot lay it down without shame, without disparagement. Therefore, I will give you such general advice as I can; for particular, or practical, you know, I do not pretend to.

It will be impossible for you, at first, to conceal your unskillfulness in arms from your men, and therefore all attempts of that nature will be fruitless and ridiculous; wherefore it will be your best way to own it, to such of your officers as are ingenious, and do not think it any disparagement to learn of your inferiors. *It is no shame not to know that which one has not had the opportunity of learning; but it is scandalous to profess knowledge, and remain ignorant.*

In regard your experience in martial matters is green, as well as your years, it will be needful that you use all the helps you can, to make some amends for that defect.

When you have made a choice of persons with whom you intend to be intimate, be careful you are not by any of them drawn into private or particular quarrels; and if any such accident happens in your presence, between others, endeavour what you can to compose, not widen the breach. If the difference grow so high, that nothing less than a duel can reconcile the feud in point of honour, make them sensible what a shame it is for men of true merit, to receive the laws of honour from faint effeminate, the hectors and huffs of the town, who possess none themselves but what they are indebted for to their schools of honour and morality, the play-houses: ask with what justice they can expect the King's pay, or hope for his favour, or his pardon, while they show such contempt of him and his laws, and hazard their lives in a quarrel destructive to his service. Remind them that the French, the great promoters of duelling in a more pusillanimous age, having now shaken off former fooleries, and put on the bravery of a warlike people, look on that man who offers to

send a challenge, as a fellow fit to be kicked by their foot-boys; and that is the usual way the gentry of France think themselves obliged in honour to answer him. He who charges most briskly at the head of his troops; he who first mounts the enemy's wall, and he who is forwardest in attacking their fortifications, are the only men amongst them, who now obtain the title and the esteem of honourable.

But if you meet with any so fond of false honour, so false to the principles of loyalty and true glory, that no reason can divert them, even in a foreign country, from assisting the enemy, by diminishing our strength, and making factions in our own party; let them alone by themselves to destroy one another, for it is pity they should live, and it is pity they should die by any worthier hands than those of the hangman or their own.

If you would ever arrive at greater preferment than you have, or deserve that which his Majesty has already bestowed, you must be beholden for it chiefly to the valour and affection of your soldiers; therefore endeavour, what you can, to get them their pay in due season; and if that cannot be done, at least let them see that it is not your fault; observe and abhor the example of some others, who detain the soldiers' wages, the price of their blood, and throw it away upon the turn of a die, or spend it profusely on their pride and their lusts.

Despise all base ways of enriching yourself, either by cheating the King with false musters, or defrauding or abridging your men of any part of their due: such practices have been the undoing of many a good cause, and are so far more worthy of a gallows than common robbers, by how much the loss of a battle is more considerable than the loss of a bag of money, and the ruin of the public than that of a private single person. Consider, your men are equal sharers in the danger, though not in the honour and profit of the war; and that as you are the head, they are the body, containing, besides the trunk, the usefulest members, hands, arms, legs and feet, without whose executive power, all your contriving faculties will prove insignificant; so that you must not think that you discharge the duty of a good or prudent commander, when you only show yourself bold, and bring them on bravely to battle: your  
care

care must be, both before and afterwards, to see that they have as wholesome food (and physic when it needs) and as good quarters as the place will afford; and since English constitutions cannot so easily endure famine, as the people born and bred up in less plentiful countries, you must make it a principal part of your endeavours to have them sufficiently provided; and when, upon any action, your under-officers or others have deserved well, you ought to use your interest to get them encouraged and promoted.

A good commander will use his soldiers just as a good father uses his children; and he who governs otherwise, through covetousness, negligence, pride, or ill nature, shall never get any great honour himself, nor ever do any considerable service for his King or country.

But though I would have you love your men well, because you can do nothing without them, I would not have you spoil them with over-much kindness. *It is the wise dispensing of rewards and punishments, which keeps the world in good order. They never had their business well done, who through an excess of goodness reward mean services too highly, or punish great miscarriages too lightly.* Therefore, as you must take care of the back and the belly, the pay and provision of your soldiers; so you ought to be very severe in your discipline: The two former will gain you the love of your men, the latter their fear, and all mixed together produce complete obedience. Or, to express it better in the martial phrase, *pay well, and bang well, makes a good soldier.*

The frequent company of women, and the tipping of strong liquors, debilitate both the mind and body of a soldier, rendering him soft and effeminate, lazy and sickly, unapt and unfit for heroic exploits. Restrain, therefore, as much as may be, the debaucheries of your men, and be careful to restrain your own; and take this along with you as a general rule, that, *when you teach your men to live innocent, you do at the same time make them valiant.*

To the end you may with greater facility effect so good a design, you ought to be always attended with a good Chaplain; and if I were worthy to advise your General, I would beg him to be as careful in the choice of his Chaplains as his Captains; nay, I would adventure to say, they are as necessary,

and many times have done, and may again as largely contribute towards the obtaining happy successes.

You should chuse for a Chaplain a man reserved in his life, grave in his deportment, fixed in his principles, and faithful to his Prince: One that will not be ashamed when fools deride him; one that will not be afraid to exhort and reprove, as occasion requires; one that is patient enough to endure scorn and reproach, and bold enough to oppose himself against the greatest torrent of impiety. And then you ought to show him respect, as unto the messenger of God, and to see that the martial laws relating to religion, and good order, be put in execution; which truly of late have been just so observed, as if they had been purposely made to be broken. If you begin the good example, you shall hardly need to compel your men to follow; they will be ashamed to be vicious, if their Commander be virtuous; and *shame is a more effectual way to reform vice than pecuniary penalties, or corporal pains.*

By this means the lives of many men will be saved, who otherwise, to support their vices, neglect their duty, commit thefts, and robberies, and rapes, and the like; and bring themselves under the lash of martial law, great punishments, and ignominious deaths.

You should be as frequent and regular at your public prayers, as time and your affairs will permit; especially neglect it not before a battle, or other great undertaking: *for prayer, by a strange and secret influence, (which none can tell but they who use it,) brings from heaven new life and vigour, and courage to the most weak and timorous.*

And now I have happened to speak of courage, that necessary qualification in a soldier, I will give you my opinion what it is, and whence it usually arises.

Courage is either active or passive, and both are as useful for a soldier as a sword and a target. Active is that which does prompt and excite a man to the undertaking and attempting great and hazardous enterprizes; and passive is a certain even temper and frame of mind, which dangerous accidents cannot discompose, or divert from his intended purpose. On the contrary, fear amazes, and distracts, and disappoints the wisest counsels and most deliberate designs; hurrying men  
into



into the danger they think to avoid, or into greater: as the hart in the fable, to escape the dogs, sought shelter in the lion's den; so it commonly happens in battles, that those men are killed in flight, who, by keeping the field, might have won the victory; and it is frequent for a coward, who runs away from a sword, to stumble upon a halter.

Inconsiderate rashness is by some men called courage, when it produces the like effect, but is in truth no better than madness; and I intend only to speak of that courage which is the product of reason.

*True courage springs from a contempt of death, or an opinion that one shall not die.* Contempt of death arises from a confidence in God's mercy, or a consideration of honour, or both. Confidence in God's mercy will naturally grow as the fruit and effect of a good and virtuous life, and *those men will be afraid of nothing, who are, and who believe themselves to be, under the sacred protection of Almighty God:* and when honour (or the thirst after public fame for well-doing) is added, I think there is all, which is necessary to make a man truly courageous. Honour by itself (I mean a great title or public applause) is but an empty name, (not valued by wise men, save only when it comes as the just reward of virtue, the fruit of worthy performances,) and the apprehensions of death and damnation are two weighty things, when nothing but that empty name is put in the balance against them: *now there are but a few atheists in the world so thorough-paced, as to have totally extinguished the fears of a future being;* however they may boast of it, when no danger seems to be near them. I have seen some of those gallants, who talk nothing but honour, in the middle of a sea fight look as silly as sheep, and sneak themselves behind the main-mast.

But the far greater number of those who go to the wars, are persuaded they shall not be killed, and that opinion is the cause of their courage, which, having a foundation so liable to uncertainty, is easily overturned by a little adverse fortune: for when the battle grows hot, when death presents itself in diversity of shapes; when one loses a leg, and another both his arms, and a third is shot off in the middle; when men and horses confusedly come tumbling down together, and a man's best

friends lie bleeding by his side; then that confidence, which was groundless, vanishes of its own accord, and quickly follows disorder and rout, and downright running away.

No man can promise himself before a battle, that he shall be alive afterwards, and *every prudent man should be provided, not only for that which must, but as near as one can, for that which may happen.* I mean every prudent man should think it may be his turn to be killed as soon as another, and therefore should endeavour beforehand to keep himself from all horrid, flagitious, enormous crimes, such as hinder one in times of greatest danger, from asking or hoping for God's mercy, and make a valiant man turn coward.

I would fain have you as eminent for your piety as your native bravery, and let one add reputation to the other. King David among the Jews, Scipio Africanus among the Romans, and King Henry V, among the English, were, in their times, the most pious and most prosperous Generals in the world.

It is very convenient, I think I may say necessary, that your men be possessed with the justice of the cause they fight for: let them be told by your chaplain this truth, that they are doing God's work, by endeavouring to restore those to right who suffer wrong.

You may also do well, at convenient times, to relate to your officers and men, the great things their ancestors formerly performed in France, and be stirring them up to a like emulation; but I cannot, by any means, approve of their policy, who persuade their men to despise their enemies. Instead of that, I would have you let them know, that they are not now to fight against France, lulled asleep by a long peace, and drowned in the pleasures of ease and idleness; but against France awakened, grown watchful and wise; against men, whom a long war has made martial, and taught to be good soldiers; and against men, who have taken the strongest towns in Christendom with great facility, and defended them with greater obstinacy, than any of their enemies, with whom they have hitherto been contending.

In my opinion, *the contempt of a crafty enemy, is one of the greatest advantages you can give him;* and he who commands valiant men, as the English are, need not be afraid to make them sensible

ble of danger; it will rather serve to inflame, than abate their natural courage: whereas, if they be taught to flight their enemy, they will be apt to think of a victory without labour, without dangers; such an imagination will teach them to be careless, and carelessness will lay them open to inevitable ruin and destruction.

Remember your soldiers how unkindly the French used some of their fellows, who had faithfully served them many years, and to whom they owed a good part of their success; use any arguments that may heighten their courage, or whet revenge, to a sharp and vigorous prosecution; and always let them know they are in a place, where they must owe their safety and success, and the very bread they eat, only to the effects of their own valour and vigilance.

The season for action, this year, is almost over; however, you should not be absent from your men oftener, or longer than you need, although you have nothing for them to do; for *vulgar minds are generally busy and depraved, and will rather be contriving ill, than doing nothing.* It will therefore be an act worthy of your prudence, to exercise them at convenient times (above what is usual) in matches at leaping, running, wrestling, shooting at marks, or any other manly and innocent sports, which may render them healthy and hardy, and give them no leisure to study mutinies, or other mischief.

If thus by your example, by the strictness of your discipline, by the veneration you show religion, by the encouragement you afford the dispenser of it, you can persuade or compel your men to live well and temperate, you will find when you come to fight, that soldiers so well paid and provided for, so kindly used, and so strictly disciplined, and prudently managed, will enter trenches, mount walls and fortifications, endure steadily the shock of enemies, run upon the mouths of cannons, and perform actions becoming gallant men, even such as seem to others impossible.

*For your own part.*

As long as you have a superior commander, you must be a punctual observer of orders; and, when you are employed in any particular design, endeavour to get your orders in writing;

so may you best avoid committing mistakes, and best secure yourself from fathering the mistakes of other men. In any thing, especially if the hazard be imminent, never attempt less than you are commanded, and, without a very good reason, do not attempt more; for, in such a case, if it succeed well, you shall only *share* the honour; but if ill, you shall bear *all* the blame by yourself.

In a word, when it depends on your choice, be wary in undertaking, speedy in prosecuting your design: *caution in resolution, and quickness in execution, being the two greatest characters of a wise man.*

Thus, my dear friend, I have touched upon several particulars, which I did not think of, when I first set pen to paper, and doubt I have too much exceeded the limits of a modest letter; and perhaps a great part, if not all of it, will be rendered useless to you, by a general peace, which is the end of his Majesty's arming; and if it can be had on safe and reasonable terms, without more contending, is that which all good men ought to wish and pray for. If it happen otherwise, I shall then venture to write you something else, in another strain, which for the present is not convenient. I hope you will accept kindly, what is kindly intended, from

Your faithful friend  
and servant.

August 30, 1678.

ALBYNS,

THE SEAT OF JOHN R. ABDY, ESQ.  
[WITH A VIEW.]

ALBAN'S, Albyns, or Albynes, is an ancient seat of the Abdys, in the parish of Stapleford Abbots, in the Hundred of Ongar, Essex. It is a spacious and commodious Mansion, with large rooms and rich ceilings; and has been supposed by some to have been the work of Inigo Jones; Lord Orford, however, rather inclined to the opinion of its having been erected by one of the scholars of that great architect; for if Inigo Jones "had any hand in it, (says Walpole sarcastically) it must have been during his first profession, and before he had seen any good buildings." The manor was purchased by the Abdy family in the reign of King James the First, and has continued in it by descent to the present time. It stands about 16½ miles from London.



*A TOUR in SCOTLAND in the Year 1749.**(Concluded from page 259.)*

THE country in general is so barren and uncultivated, that the face of it is very unpleasing: it is not, however, without its beauties, which are the frequent prospects of the sea, and the seats of the nobility and gentry, that are all surrounded with wood, and there is scarce a cottage that has not a grove planted round it. The towns, too, look well at a distance, being mostly built in length, and having two steeples or spires, one to the church, another to the tolbooth; but the streets are intolerably nasty, the filth of every house lying before the door. Here and there are interspersed a great many fine old ruins; but ruins, I think, never please the eye, but in a fertile landscape, where they vary the scene, and divert the idea. There being no medium in the grounds betwixt too soft and too hard, the country is bad for hunting, but a good one for shooting; and its openness makes it convenient for hawking, which is the favourite diversion.

I returned, as I was advised, the western road, for the sake of the inns, roads, and accommodations, which I found very good all the way. My first stage was to Glasgow, where the assizes happened to be kept, and were attended by a numerous concourse of all the families of distinction in the neighbourhood. The expenses of the week were defrayed by the gentlemen of the jury. The magistrates honoured me with the freedom of their city, and treated me very politely. They are all men of so reasonable size, and so clear of all marks of gluttony and drunkenness, that I could hardly believe them to be a Mayor and Aldermen.

Glasgow is a most beautiful city, delightfully situated: the approach to it (the way I came) is by the side of a fine river, that has on one hand a range of meadows, disposed by nature in as regular a slope as ever was formed by art; on the opposite side are several pretty villas. The houses are built of excellent stone, and good workmanship. Near the centre of the town, where the public edifices are erected, four great streets meet, one of which has porticos all along of rustic arches. On a rising ground, in the middle of a

spacious square, there is now building a church, of the same design and model as St. Martin's, which you know would be a glorious piece of architecture, if its situation did not hinder its beauties from being conspicuous. The cathedral is an old, majestic, gothic structure; and close by it stands a grove of ancient lofty pines, which reflect a most venerable gloom, but within it is miserably kept, (as all their churches are,) the roof quite out of repair, the pavement broken, and the walls covered with mould and dirt. The great aisle is divided with dead board into three partitions, each being a separate kirk. Strange revolution of things! To see a church built for the pompous ceremonies and solemn worship of the Roman Catholics become a seat of the rudeness and indecency of the Presbyterians. I found great pleasure in surveying the several manufactures of this place, and was particularly delighted with the press, which is brought to the highest perfection, both for the beauty of the types and correctness of the text, by the ingenuity and skill of two brothers, of the name of Foulis, who till of late, that they commenced publishers, spent their lives in mean professions, but found time for so much study, that they are esteemed the best scholars in that university.

From Glasgow I rode eight miles over a pleasant country to Hamilton. The Duke's palace stands at the end of the town: the upright and pian of it both resemble Henbury, but are much larger: the apartments, which are very handsome and commodious, go out of a gallery that takes up the whole centre of the house: in it are several fine family pictures by Vandyke, particularly one of a Lord Denbigh, that is the best portrait I ever saw. The expression is as strong as the life, and colouring as neat as enamel: he is shooting at a parrot, to which a Mulatto points, the scene lying in the Indies. At one end of the room, there is a noble picture of the treaty of Seville, by Hans Holbein, in which the characters of each nation are so strongly expressed, that it is discernible at first sight what kingdom every ambassador belongs to. On a high hill, about a mile from the house, the late Duke raised an extensive pile of building in the form of a castle, to terminate the view: it is called Chatterault, the name of his duchy in France,

France, but serves for a dog-kennel : though it looks magnificently at a distance, when we came near I could see nothing elegant in the architecture ; but the situation is exquisitely charming, having a prospect of the town and palace, and a very large extent of country : on one side there is a farm-house upon a green bank, with a good deal of wood about it, that makes a pretty landscape, and behind it a long vale, that has high rocks on either hand planted with shrubs, and a river at bottom, like the celebrated Mallock. From hence I went to Kallender, Lord Boyd's seat, where I saw nothing remarkable, but the politeness of his Lordship, and the beauty and perfections of his wife. In my way from thence to Edinburgh, I saw Hopton House, belonging to Lord Hopton. After ascending a steep hill, we came upon the terrace that leads to the house, the front of which is so placed as to have an arm of the sea, called the Frith of Forth, in a direct line before it for many miles. There are several rocks and islands in view, and the coast on each side is extremely beautiful ; so that all together form a most glorious prospect. The court, which is very spacious, the house itself, and buildings adjoining, that are immense, with the advantage of this noble situation, have a wonderful air of pleasantness and grandeur. The colonade and wings are disposed like those at Buckingham House, but built in an exquisite taste and workmanship. The house has too many windows in the front to be handsome ; but they are now about pulling it down, and rebuilding it in a manner correspondent to the wings : the apartments, too, they told me, (for I did not see them,) are mean, but going to be altered. Towards the sea there is a park with delightful summer walks, and on the land side a winter garden prettily laid out, and planted with all sorts of ever-greens. On an adjacent hill is a lead-mine, that yields immense treasures, of which this Lord is accounted very frugal, except in his building expenses ; this being the third time, in the space of thirty years, that the whole fabric has been changed.

The ways near Edinburgh are very rough and stony, and the lands lie so uncultivated that they do not look like the approach to a capital city. The situation is very regular and romantic,

but extremely inconvenient ; for there is but one way that the buildings can possibly be extended. It stands on a kind of precipice in the middle of a hill that is very steep, both above and below ; in the bottom is a great lake. On the summit of a wild spiral rock, that commands the town, stands the castle : it has one fine street, paved like St. James's-square, which would be the grandest in Europe, if a church and an ugly row of houses were not built in the middle of it. The houses are eight or nine stories high, and almost every floor is a separate dwelling. The stair-cases are very dark and steep, excessively narrow and dirty. I believe so great a number of people are no where else confined in so small a compass ; which makes their streets as much crowded every day as others are at a fair. The sea port is at Leith, about a mile off, where there is a great wooden pier built in the sea, of this

form \ that serves for an harbour,

Here would have been a most delightful and convenient situation for the city, whither King James the II<sup>d</sup> formed a project of removing it, and would have contributed his Scotch revenue towards carrying it on. The designs for it were planned by the most eminent architects of that time, and are still extant ; but the project dropped with his reign, and I fancy has not been thought of by any of the succeeding Monarchs.

Holyrood House is not the largest, but, I believe, the completest, royal palace in Britain. It stands very pleasantly, having one way a view of the sea, &c. The inner court is excessively beautiful, nobly designed, and well executed, having a magnificent portico on every side ; one supported by pillars, the other three by rustic arches : above them are Corinthian pilasters. The apartments are well laid together, the rooms all large, and justly proportioned, but are shamefully neglected, and lie in heaps of rubbish and confusion. A melancholy object for the poor inhabitants, to behold the ancient seat of their own Kings so carelessly falling to ruin, where the pleasures, honours, and dignity of their kingdom used to centre.

One morning I went to Dalkeith, the Duke of Buccleugh's. A. Hopton House



House has the best outside, so *this* is the best within of any in Scotland; the apartments throughout being admirably contrived for the convenience of the family, as well as the reception of strangers. The hall is but mean. At one end of it is the stair-case, supported by marble columns; the stairs, too, are of white marble, and the waincot as high as the surbase: above that it is white wall. A lobby at the stair-head leads to a very grand saloon, which is furnished entirely with whole length pictures of all the reigning beauties of King Charles the II'd's Court, by Sir P. Lely, in his best manner. The rooms are all completely fitted up with rich furniture in the old fashion; such as velvet, tapestry, and curious needle-work. There is a good collection of portraits, some in every chamber, by Sir P. Lely and Sir G. Kneller; particularly a very graceful figure of the Duke of Monmouth, in the character of St. John, laying his hand on a lamb; but it has that stiffness inseparable from a portrait, that I immediately knew it to be one. There is a garden in the modern taste, but nothing extraordinary.

After leaving Edinburgh, I saw nothing worth mentioning to you, but the situation of Lord Haddington's, which stands on an eminence by the sea, and has a boundless prospect of it all behind: in the bottom there is a hollow sunk below the shore in a semi-circular shape, that makes a kind of bay, and receives and emits the tide at each end; at high water, the waves, breaking on the shore, tumble over into this basin, in the form of an immense cascade. About a mile in the sea there is a great rock, called the Bass, which, in a clear day, appears covered with all sorts of wild fowl; and there is another further off, that has a light-house on the top: the landscape, too, is delightful; for the plantations are very fine and extensive; and on an opposite hill there is a gentleman's seat, where I lay, and near that Lord Belhaven's, who have both planted and cultivated their grounds in a beautiful manner. Several towns and villages are seen in the view: so that I think it, upon the whole, more pleasing, though not so great, as that of Eglington.

Twenty miles from hence I came to Berwick, and there took leave of Scotland and a gentleman whose excessive

humanity induced him to take the trouble of accompanying me so far on my journey, which his conversation, whilst I enjoyed it, made very pleasant to me. It may give you an idea of Lord Eglington's character, if I only tell you, that he has so much regard for learning and virtue as to give an annuity of a hundred a year to this gentleman, (one Mr. Ramsay, a near relation of the Chevalier of that name,) merely on account of his excellent qualities, and to mend the badness of his circumstances, which were reduced very much beneath his birth and education.

You will, perhaps, make the same reflection upon me that is cast upon all travellers, that I have conceived prejudices against my own country; but with this difference, that they who visit polite nations despise their own for want of such *luxury* and vanities as they see abroad, and are not yet become habitual in England; whereas, after seeing so much virtue amongst people to whom these extravagancies are but little known, I lament the more, that we have ever deviated from that honest plainness and simplicity of manners, which the good old Scotchman was so fearful lest they should be supplanted in his country.

Berwick is a small peninsula; the town is surrounded with a wall, raised of green turf, that, together with a castle, formerly served for a stout fortification, and still affords a delightful walk to the inhabitants. For below the river Tweed runs a long deep valley, in a serpentine form, and passes into the sea, through a noble bridge of nineteen arches. Here the snow fell, which I was sorry for, because the bishoprick of Durham, through which I passed, is reckoned one of the finest counties in England. But the snow came luckily for you, to save you the trouble of any more of my observations.

I am, &c.

#### CHARACTERISTICKS.

##### No. III.

**B**LOTUS is, in his own conceit, an important character. When he talks, his face always puffs and swells into consequence, his little eyes stare, and his cheeks fill. If he stands, he struts, and raises himself on his toes.

If he sits down, his right arm is always placed over the elbow of his chair, and the right leg over the knee of the left. Blotus imagines himself the greatest man in company; and though he says nothing, or what amounts to nothing, he looks as if he was wondrous wise and cunning upon every subject of conversation. The eye, which the admirable Lavater describes as being the seat of character, and which has been called the window of the soul, though perhaps better described as the sky-light into that attic region where the brains usually reside, presents a miserable unfurnished apartment with a little rubbish laid up in a corner. If Blotus is asked a question, he answers with the most profound gravity, as if every thing depended upon his answer. Blotus is never so much delighted as when he can have an opportunity to show contempt for weak intellects, absurdity of conduct, or reduced circumstances; not from any absolute malevolence, but from the opportunity it gives him of showing superiority. Blotus likes to call one man a fool; to say to another, "Well, it is your own fault: Would any body have acted as you did? Why didn't you consult me?" and to a third, "I told you that it would be so: Why didn't you take more care?" Somebody has once told Blotus that he was clever, and he has fancied himself so ever since, although he has not one of the powers of the mind. His memory is stowed in bulk with a variety of articles without form or feature, a mere "*indigesta moles*." His reason is a tedious experimental process, that weighs over and over again the druggs his memory has collected. His imagination is a confused mass of images, the children of blunder and miscomprehension. Blotus is never without his considering cap upon his head; the smallest trifles are to him of importance; he is agitated and convulsed at the very idea of seeing a GREAT man; he cannot stand still, he fidgets about from place to place, tells every body his business that will listen, and fancies that his affairs are of as much consequence to every body as to himself. If he happens to get into company with a stranger, he is silent until he has gathered from some one their opinion of him; he treats him accordingly. If he understands that he is clever, he honours him with the

attention of opening his mouth as wide as he can, and staring at him with his eyes fixed. If, on the contrary, he hears that he is an insignificant or silly person, he averts his looks, swells and gets big with vanity and pride, and will have nothing to say to him. Blotus is of no consequence but in his own opinion, or in the opinion of the vulgar.

GARRULUS is a very convivial pleasant companion; but the worst of him is, that he will tell what he calls a *good* story, and which he always does in its *worst* way. You may ever know, by a kind of proem or preamble, when Garrulus is going to begin; but nobody knows when he will end, and, what is still more vexatious, it is odds but that you have heard it twenty times before. Those who know him are always in agony when they see the paroxysm coming on, and endeavour by all manner of means, as soon as they observe the symptoms, to divert his attention. Stentor, whose lungs are extremely good, and who suffers with others when he hears his friend Garrulus seized with the fit, always manages to be taken with a cough, or else talks so loud to his next neighbour at table as to drown the subject at its outset, for which every body present are very thankful. Garrulus is not only tedious and prolix in his stories, but introduces so much digression, and so many episodes, that you lose the thread of the narrative, and fancy that it is another story. Homo, who is a very humorous fellow, takes care to sit next his friend Garrulus, to keep him, as he calls it, in order, and contrives, at the very instant that he has his story ready, to tread upon his corn. Homo begs pardon, and continues begging pardon until he has completely put it out of the case to renew the subject. Garrulus is, however, very tenacious on this head: he looks a little offended at first; but the desire of telling another story is uppermost: Garrulus, therefore, forgives the interruption, and you find him, like the spider whose web has been destroyed, immediately at work again about another. It is in vain to attempt to stop him by fair means; he is incorrigible; he must tell a story; and if he had not an opportunity during dinner to gratify this part of his pride,



pride, he would return home as disappointed as if he had lost the chance of receiving a considerable sum of money. Garrulus, however, if he cannot tell a story any where else, tells it at home; his man is sure to have the superflux; and as he is always civil enough to laugh, the matter ends very well, and he goes to rest satisfied. While Tom is pulling off his master's boots, he usually is on the broad grin, and his office is to stand until he is dismissed, listening to all the bon mots that have been returned undisposed of. The poor lad looks as if he heartily wished the business over; but has art enough to know his cue. His predecessor was turned away because his features were so unhappily formed, that he could not for the soul of him bring them to a laugh. Garrulus has not discernment enough to discover the impatience painted in the boy's face, and mistakes the serious aspect between the grins for the impression his story has made, and which Garrulus thinks the lad is turning over in his mind; though the fact is, that his thoughts are in the kitchen with Stella the cook-maid, who has promised him some stewed oysters or hot cockles for his supper. Garrulus is, nevertheless, but half a fool; but then it is his best half; the other is a compound of littleness, meanness, false pride, and arrogance. Garrulus is never good-tempered but when he is telling a story, and never pleased but when he is in the act of making every body else uneasy, discontented, and dissatisfied.

PROPLASMUS is a self-created critic; he assumes an acute judgment, and expects every body to be governed by his opinion. He is, however, sensible of his own incapacity; and the censure he bestows on others is not the effect of a deliberate and fair consideration of the subject, but of his desire to level, and to bring every body to his own standard. He is so naturally envious, that he would not give the smallest nook in the temple of Fame to a deserving cotemporary. He does not like even to hear praise bestowed upon the dead; but he submits to it, because he knows that few will carry their envy so far as to listen to him. He is like a woman of bad character, who always endeavours to prove every woman to be as faulty as herself. Pro-

plasmus knows that he is no author; That he cannot write; That he does not even know what is good writing; but this enables him to act the critic better; for that which would please a real judge is cavilled at by Proplasmus, who appears to the vulgar and ordinary as a man of a wonderful capacity, because he looks wise and wears spectacles. Proplasmus has a natural aversion for real genius, and would sooner praise the humblest pretender to merit, than acknowledge the same sort of talent in another which he pretends to possess in himself. Proplasmus forgets, that to obtain praise it must be generously bestowed where due; it is a commodity mutually given and received. Proplasmus, however, holds up his head as above the necessity of commendation; he smiles at either your approbation or censure, because he is inflated with his own conceit, and fancies that he can pronounce his own capabilities. When Proplasmus decries the works of others, he is not aware that the public is the most liberal court of appeal; that they will not be guided by his judgment; but that men of science and erudition will give their unprejudiced fiat, which, added together, confirm Fame or disgrace upon an author. Proplasmus should know, that ineffectual is malice, much more petty wanton malice, which, by dragging its victim into light, presents him before judges who will listen to his case; and thus it frequently happens that, by its own injustice and severity, it defeats the very end it would produce, and gives honour, instead of ridicule, to the object of its envy.

Proplasmus hasten to thy closet, unbend thy mind, open thy heart, quarrel not with thy brother authors. The public may be diverted with your battles, but, like a man and wife who are always disagreeing, you debase each other in the end. If you fall out, fall out in jest only. Agree how you shall disagree, if you would bring each other into notice, and settle, like lawyers, how much of each other's case you will admit to the other. Then you may enjoy without molestation your several portions of fame; and Penumbra, the great author and philosopher, will allow Proplasmus to be the model of critics.

G. B.

## ESSAYS, HISTORICAL, LITERARY, and MORAL.

## No. V.

*On the State of Learning in France.*

AT the present important period, when the French are advancing rapidly, as well in learning as in arms; when, in imitation of their Athenæes, one institution has already been founded, and the formation of another is intended, upon a grand and comprehensive basis, it cannot be uninteresting to take a slight survey of their literary establishments, or a review of the state of their learning; and in so doing, it will readily appear how requisite it is to dismiss every prejudice that attaches to a hostile nation, in order to make a candid and impartial inquiry. In executing this task, it will be necessary to revert to the observations made by our own countrymen during the peace, which we have little reason for supposing inapplicable, even now, unless we implicitly credit the reports of the licence of the French military. The undertaking is undoubtedly arduous, in proportion to the scarcity of the information necessary to ground it upon, as few who have visited France have devoted that attention to the subject which it deserves.

The French people are, by nature, extremely penetrating, quick, and ingenious; but possess in a less degree, perhaps, than any other, that deliberate coolness and determined perseverance which are indispensable in the attainment of profound knowledge. The recent revolution called forth their dormant energy and vigour, by the anxieties it engendered and the exertions it required, and roused an activity in their minds, which was, perhaps, disagreeable to their rulers, or which it was their policy to divert from matters of a political tendency to others of a less dangerous and less variable nature. In this attempt they were either completely successful, or their endeavours were greatly facilitated, by the establishment of literary institutions, and by encouraging works of learning and merit: and hence we may observe, that the same spirit which stimulated them to the accomplishment of a great revolution, has continued to impel them in the pursuits of science and letters, and may ultimately lead them to great and useful discoveries.

The character most unanimously given to the French is that of politeness, and it is a character which every ordinary incident fully substantiates. Yet something further seems requisite to explain the indulgence they show to foreigners who visit their national and learned collections; since, at all times, they can gain a ready admission, whereas a Frenchman can only obtain access two or three times a week. This regulation may proceed from a noble and exalted pride, or from a becoming spirit of accommodation; but it is not inconsistent with their national vanity, or with the happy confidence they are apt to entertain of their own superiority. We will, in this place, take a summary sketch of their national and literary establishments; for, however brief it may be, the consideration of the difficulty or facility of obtaining instruction is an important point in reviewing the state of learning. The public system of education is highly beneficial in its plan and execution: there is a school in each department, besides three in Paris, into which youths are admitted after obtaining a slight knowledge in the primary or preparatory schools, wherein they have an opportunity of receiving excellent educations, as no professor is wanting, and no expense spared, to complete any branch of learning. From this place they pass to the French College, or to the Polytechnic School; and from thence, if they are inclined, and found to be competent, they are transferred to the Schools for Public Services, which are, in fact, either military or naval. But this system, it must be observed, greatly favours the views of the Government; though, at the same time the nation obtains a number of scientific and able officers, it also receives some great and eminent professors in the several branches of knowledge. The inhabitants of Paris possess inestimable advantages over the rest of France; for the capital contains the greatest public museums, the inspection of which all are indiscriminately allowed, as in literature each individual is there indisputably equal. They have a picture gallery, the finest in the world; a museum of natural history, containing the most valuable and rare specimens, both animal and vegetable; also an excellent library, abounding with scarce manuscripts; besides many



many other national collections, furnished on an accurate and comprehensive plan. There are, independent of these, various private establishments, which are eminently conducive to the general improvement; every associated body has a library, many of them a lecture-room, and to the lectures there delivered the public frequently obtain admittance gratis. But though, in this cursory view, we only glance at the National Institute, as an establishment somewhat similar to the Royal Society in London, yet we must not omit to mention the *Athénées*, as they are material sources of literary improvement, and have become models for the foundation of the Royal Institutions recently founded in this metropolis. A trifling sum will entitle the subscriber to all its advantages: he may hear two or three lectures almost every day, may enjoy the use of the library, which is generally select, and frequent the several conversation rooms, which are conveniently fitted up, and where the members assemble, for the purpose of enjoying each other's company and conversation—a propensity very universal in Paris.

The superiority of arms can command the fate of nations, and all that constitutes their greatness; the victorious Generals of the French armies have despoiled Italy more in twelve years, than have all the casualties and calamities of three centuries. Rome, Naples, Venice, and even Vienna, have been robbed of all the *chefs d'œuvre* of art, to enrich the splendid gallery of the Louvre; and among the invaluable works of Raphael, of Michelangelo, of Leonardo da Vinci, and of Titian, few remain to their native country, except the frescoes of the Vatican and other public buildings, which indeed are not moveable, and the monuments and churches of Rome and Florence. The Transfiguration, Raphael's divine production, is enrolled in the great catalogue, and the Apollo Belvidere is, to use the confident words of its inscription, “for ever fixed on the Banks of Seine.” The French people, by an aversion to the acquisition of the dead languages, forget to copy the charming works of the ancients, and even slight the research of ancient remains. But though this trait in their character may appear singular at first sight, it will easily be reconciled, by considering their extreme levity, and their natural aversion

to dry and laborious studies. In learning the modern languages, they manifest the same disinclination which they have imbibed toward the ancient; but most probably the latter is influenced by causes rather different from the former: vanity may, indeed, be deemed self sufficient to account for it, by inspiring them with an idea of the superior excellence of their native tongue; it produces all the effects of hauteur and supercilious disdain. But the predilection which the French have imbibed for learning, and which they have so ardently maintained since the Revolution, has operated in a proper manner, and accomplished the desired end. The mass of the people, who during the oppressive system which prevailed under the Bourbons were illiterate to a degree, and had lost all inclination for improvement, have now emerged from that state of ignorance, and have made considerable progress in their taste for letters. Here, however, it may not be amiss to observe, that learning is probably more universal in France than in most other European nations, but that fewer arrive at that pitch of perfection which entitles them to the rank of profound scholars. We do not pretend to deny, that the French have among them Professors who yield to none in ability, as well as in celebrity; since that daring, or enterprize, which is conspicuous in their national character, prompts and urges them to discovery: yet, at the same time, much must be deducted for that vein of vanity which often alloys the pages of truth, and generally exaggerates their descriptions and magnifies their merits. It has been mentioned before, that the French have carried away the learned libraries of the conquered countries, the famous productions of the most masterly pencils, and every species of curiosities which they have been able to seize: these spoils are universally conveyed to the capital; and if we consider, as all the travellers who have visited it have done, that Paris is a city of pleasure, and that without commerce to assist it, it is, in some degree, dependant on the influx of strangers for its support, we shall find that the policy which they pursue has a tendency to enrich as well as to beautify it, and that it may soon become the centre of attraction, not only to men of pleasure, but also to the virtuous and the literati,

The French, to the eye of cool and dispassionate reason, are, notwithstanding all their foibles, an enlightened people; and to those who impute their levity as an invincible obstacle to learned celebrity, it may be hinted, that the Greeks were of a volatile, capricious, and inconstant character. Learning and the sciences have, in all ages of the world, flourished most, and arrived at the summit of their splendour, in those countries which had recently experienced the violence of internal or external commotions, and the rulers of which have been its munificent patrons. This was precisely the fact with the incomparable Athenians under Pericles; it was so with the Romans under the politic Augustus; and it is now the case, in a great measure, with the French people under Napoleon. Here we are aware, that many cherish an opinion, and judge accordingly, that it is the interest of that artful Governor to keep the people he reigns over in total ignorance; yet no decisive evidence will warrant any unfavourable conclusion. Theatrical taste seems to be much vitiated in France at the present day, and to have declined materially since the days of Moliere and Corneille. The great historical and literary age of Louis the XIVth, which we may extend during part of the succeeding reign, and which produced Fenelon, Fontenelle, Montesquieu, and Voltaire, amongst a crowd of illustrious characters, can hardly be surpassed; yet science has never before been cultivated in France with such success and unanimity as at present; the transcendent abilities and the indefatigable industry of Laplace, Fourcroy, Lalande, Lapeyre, and others, have not been employed in vain, and still continue to render essential service to learning and to their country. The proficiency of the French in literature and the sciences has been erroneously compared to that period when Hadrian and the Antonines governed the Roman Empire; and the brilliant talents which their professors display have been represented as a momentary blaze, which may, perhaps, protract the fall of learning, but will only serve to irradiate its occidental gloom; yet, excepting that the present age has succeeded that of Louis the XIVth, as the age of Hadrian and the Antonines followed that of Augustus, the circumstances peculiar to each will be found

perfectly dissimilar. The French, since the Revolution, have become a new people; another dynasty has introduced fresh interests and fresh energies; and the simultaneous efforts of a liberal Government and an ingenious people will excite their inventive faculties, and stimulate them to laudable undertakings. The cheapness of learning, and the abundance of public institutions, do not deter the poorer classes of the community from literary pursuits; and while the applauding eye of power encourages the Professor, and the prevalence of fashion influences the middle and higher ranks of society, vanity, perhaps, contributes no small portion to the efforts of all.

W. G.

*To the Editor of the European Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE no doubt you will agree with me, that it is the bounden duty of every man who embraces the religion of the Bible, to use his utmost endeavours to protect and defend the truths of that Sacred Volume from the attacks of atheism and infidelity.

The arguments of those writers who have followed the school of Voltaire and his associates, however specious they may appear at first sight, and whatever influence they may have on the minds of the illiterate and uninformed, will always be found wanting when poised in the scale of philosophy and truth; and not unfrequently a little general knowledge of men and things, superadded to a few grains of common sense, will go a great way to overturn the most formidable objections that can be raised against the truths of that religious system which it is the greatest privilege and happiness of Britons to enjoy.

The intent of this paper is to throw some light on a particular part of Scripture which has been a great handle of abuse to the infidels of the present age, and the cause of much mirth to some of our most *sapient* modern free-thinkers and *illuminati*. These gentry could not fail to avail themselves of a seemingly improbable circumstance in natural history to throw ridicule and contempt on that Holy Book where the fact is recorded. But had they been at half the pains to enter into a rational examination of the truth which they have in hunting after difficulties and objec-

tions,



tions, the wonder would have ceased, and their time, ink, and paper, might have been devoted to a far better purpose.

The passage to which I allude is that giving an account of Sampson's finding a hive of bees in the body of the lion which he had slain, as related in the Book of Judges, Chap. xiv. ver. 8. "And he turned aside to see the carcase of the lion, and behold there was a swarm of bees and honey in the carcase of the lion."

To this passage one of our *learned* modern writers puts in his queries and remarks in the following terms: "How can the naturalist or the philosopher be reconciled to the possibility of this story? or how can the clergy account for it? or *What system of morality does it convey?* Is it not miraculous how a BEE, which is allowed to be an insect as delicate as industrious, could ever suck honey out of the putrid carcase of the King of Beasts, or ever think to lodge it there?"

In vindication of the text from this unjust sarcasm, and to warn mankind against an over credulity in giving their assent to the opinions of these *would be* philosophers and critics, however plausible they may appear, I have put together the few following observations, and adduced one or two facts, which I have no doubt in my own mind will fully establish the *possibility* of the circumstance, and prove sufficiently satisfactory to the inquirers after truth.

Writers who have descanted on the nature and properties of that curious race of insects denominated the Apis, or Bee, confess that they have found the species so numerous, and of so many varieties, that they have ever been at a loss how to arrange them with any degree of correctness. Upwards of two hundred different sorts have been already described by them, of which by far the greater number are only known to mankind at large by the general appellation of WILD BEES, and with the nature and history of a variety of others naturalists themselves remain but very imperfectly acquainted. Of these numerous tribes, many are known to form separate and distinct families, each of which have their own peculiar manners, habits, and modes of

life; and some of them, that are more generally known, have been called by terms synonymous with *Masons, Wood-piercers, Leaf-cutters, Earth-diggers, &c.* answering to the particular properties or habits of the insect.

It is also a well known fact to the observers of nature, that among these different species of the Apis, there are some who construct their nests of small particles of earth or sand, some who suspend them to the branches, and others who make their hive and deposit their honey in the hollow parts of trees; some of them resort to the clefts of rocks, and others take up their abode and secure their winter store in banks or hillocks of earth. Of these various sorts some are easily domesticated; and it was doubtless from one or more of the above sources that St. John the Baptist derived a part of his sustenance in the wilderness, as mentioned in the first chapter of Mark, verse the 6th.

It may be further observed, that the *Vespa*, or *Wasp*, which is a genus of the same order (Hymenoptera) in the Linnean classification of insects, approaches very near in its nature to the *Apis*, and follows a mode of life directly similar to that of the *Wild Bee*, taking up its abode sometimes in the most extraordinary situations; it generally is known to hive in the broken parts of old churches and houses, or piles of ruins, and not unfrequently in mole-hills, dunghills, and banks at the sides of ditches; and I once saw a nest of them in a country church-yard that had been destroyed in the centre of a grave, into which they had made entrance through a crevice between the tombstone and the earth. I have also further remarked, that in places where there are common sewers, stagnant waters, or stinking drains, and that in very confined parts of the metropolis, there frequently will be found a species of insect very like what is usually denominated a *Humble Bee*. With the nature of this last-mentioned sort I am quite unacquainted, but have no doubt of its belonging to the family of Apis, and state this circumstance merely to prove that those insects denominated Bees in some of their varieties are not quite so nice in the choice of their habitations as the learned gentleman

tleman before quoted would induce us to believe \*.

Moreover, we are not told in scripture that the Bees swarmed in the "putrid" carcase of the lion; on the contrary, it is very probable, from the context, that the state of putrefaction had past, as it was "after a time" that Sampson found the honey in the carcase; it might have been weeks or months; and it is not unlikely, in a climate like that of Palestine, where the animal was slain, that the body had in a very short time passed from a putrescent state to that of perfect dryness; and who then will not allow that this habitation, formed of skin and bone, deprived of all moisture and noisome effluvia by the heat of the sun, might not have afforded as good an asylum for the Wild Bee to deposit its honey as some of those before enumerated, and which they have been known to adopt?

If what is here advanced, then, are tenable premises, and which I think the reader will not be inclined to doubt, the objections raised against the possibility of our text's being true will easily vanish. But to take the thing in its most improbable point of view, a more powerful argument for the truth of the history in this respect offers itself to our notice, and which, while it affords a substantial testimony to the fact in question, will show the propriety of consulting the writings of the heathen authors for the elucidation of Holy Writ. I allude to the method practised by the ancient husbandmen to obtain a new swarm of Bees, when, by accident or otherwise, their whole stock had become extinct; of which take the following description, as it occurs in Virgil's fourth Georgic, as translated by Addison:—

"But if the whole stock fail, and none survive,  
To raise new people and recruit the hive,  
I'll here the great experiment declare  
That spread th' Arcadian shepherds' name  
So far,

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\* An old writer on the "*Ordering and improving Stocks of Bees*," observes, that "the mouth of the hive being rubbed with CALVES DUNG, or Onion-bles and Marjoram, the Bees will never leave it."

How Bees from blood of slaughter'd bulls  
have fled,  
And swarms amidst the red corruption  
bred.

For where th' Egyptians yearly see  
their bounds  
Refresh'd with floods, and sail about  
their grounds,  
Where Persia borders, and the rolling  
Nile  
Drives swiftly down the swarthy Indian's  
soil,

'Till into seven it multiplies its stream,  
And fattens Egypt with a fruitful slime;  
In this last practice all their hope re-  
mains,

And long experience justifies their pains.

First, then, a close contracted space of  
ground,

With strait'ned walls and low-built roof,  
they found:

A narrow shelving light is next assign'd  
To all the quarters, one to every wind;  
Thro' these the glancing rays obliquely  
pierce;

Hither they lead a bull that's young and  
fierce,

When two years' growth of horn he  
proudly shows,

And shakes the comely terrors of his  
brows:

His nose and mouth, the avenues of  
breath,

They muzzle up, and beat his limbs to  
death.

With violence to life and stifling pain,  
He flings, and spurns, and tries to snort  
in vain;

Loud heavy blows fall thick on every  
side,

Till his bruise'd bowels burst within the  
hide.

When dead, they leave him rotting on  
the ground,

With branches, thyme, and cassia, strew'd  
around.

All this is done when first the western  
breeze

Becalms the year, and smooths the trou-  
bled seas,

Before the chatt'ring swallow builds her  
nest,

Or fields in spring's embroidery are  
dress'd.

Meanwhile the tainted juice ferments  
within,

And quickens as it works: and now are  
seen

A wond'rous swarm, that o'er the car-  
case crawls,

Of shapeless, rude, unfinish'd animals.



No legs at first the insect's weight sustain;  
 At length it moves its new made limbs  
     with pain;  
 Now strikes the air with quiv'ring wings,  
     and tries  
 To lift its body up, and learns to rise;  
 Now bending thighs and gilded wings it  
     wears,  
 Full grown, and all the Bee at length ap-  
     pears:  
 From ev'ry side the fruitful carcase pours  
 Its swarming brood as thick as summer  
     showers, &c.

Here we are informed, from indubitable authority, that anciently it was no uncommon thing, in Eastern climes, for a swarm of Bees to derive their very existence from a putrid carcase. And the serious reader of this poem, which treats almost entirely on the nature and economy of Bees, will feel no small share of gratification in finding, that even the Pagan writers, which are chiefly read and admired for the beauty of their compositions and the amusement they afford, are not deficient in evidence to prove the veracity of the sacred writings; at the same time furnishing us with additional cause to exult in the words of the Apostle, that "we have not followed cunningly devised fables."

I am, &c.

J. N.

*Tyndall Place, Islington,  
 April 11th, 1806.*

LITERARY GLIMPSES; or, SHORT RE-  
 MARKS on several SUBJECTS.

*Being the Lucubrations of W. C., a solitary  
 Recluse.*

(Continued from page 264.)

XVI.

EARLY marriages are advisable upon this account. As they immediately succeed the progress of youth to maturity, if they happen not to be attended with the satisfaction that was fondly supposed, from falling in among the vicissitudes of things they have hitherto peculiarly experienced, and from being enlivened with the hope that then emits to them its brightest rays, the disappointment will come on by such gentle degrees as to make it seem only the natural condition of life. They will feel themselves, perhaps, not perfectly at ease, but scarce know

what is the cause. Whereas, when this union is deferred till a later period, when habits are confirmed, when the prepossession of experience can see far into futurity, and the mind is become prompt to discover and appreciate every circumstance of the *new* situation, *comparison* then is apt to open its jealous and scrutinizing eye; and finding how much they have really increased their care, and how little advanced their happiness, how many are their vexations, and how insufficient their spirits to support them, the alliance, of course, often produces a discontent of the most afflicting kind, and which is too frequently followed by many consequences as fatal to domestic peace as disagreeable to enumerate. The happiness of marriage, however, depends upon so many circumstances, that it may be advisable or blamable at any time of life. Only this may be observed here, that in the advanced periods, for the above reasons, it should be entered upon with *proportionable* care and circumspection.

XVII.

The different ideas that people entertain of the *sense* and *perception* of mankind at large generally have a powerful sway in forming their character. For, besides the effect it has in their social conduct, it has a tendency to make their own native sense appear either greater or less than it really is. If they have a comparatively *high* opinion of others, it produces modesty, and a cautious decent behaviour; if an *inferior* one, it inspires the reverse, haughtiness and conceit, and, through a consequent *unguardedness*, lays the owner of it under many social disadvantages. It *opens* him to all eyes, and if he have any other weakness, it is sure to be soon seen, and as soon made known. From good sense this due and serviceable idea of caution may be pretty readily acquired. But it may also be anticipated by instruction: and perhaps it deserves to be inculcated on every young mind with as much care as many other maxims of conduct. Youth generally think of themselves and of others as they are taught. And if we be to err in our representations on any side of the truth, it should surely be on that which creates respect for the *abilities* and *perception* of the world in general; not only as the precept is polite, but as it is political; not only as it may

compliment *them*, but because it may also benefit *ourselves*.

### XVIII.

So much of the merit of every performance of man depends on the *exertion* or *intense* application of his powers, that without these be known, as to degree, and taken into the question, no proper idea of his abilities can be justly formed from the scrutiny of any single specimen. Indeed, in works voluntarily offered to the public, it is generally *supposed* a writer, or an artist, has done *his best*; but this, on many accounts, may not always be the case. Whenever a person has acquired fame, and begins to tire, he is apt to relax his exertion; and, though what he then produces may not be as excellent as heretofore, his *abilities* may still be the same. These, then, we cannot strictly arraign; but we may arraign his *industry*, or rather his *idleness*. Moreover, some subjects do not afford the same advantage to genius that others do. Therefore some performances must fall short of others, in the entertainment they yield, or the power they have to engage attention. The fairest way, therefore, of judging of an artist or author, is from his *best* or *greatest* work; though even this may be attended with fallacies easier to conceive than needful to explain. Nor, while this inquiry is before the mind, will it be deemed impertinent to consider the fact and its inferences, that the works of the creation itself do not *appear* to possess an equal degree of excellence, though the production of infinite skill, power, and perfection.

### XIX.

In comparing the qualities and abilities of the two sexes, and in estimating the many particulars that must enter into the discussion, it is seldom, perhaps, considered what a vast flock of consequence we are daily giving the sex that is not their due, by the partialities of fashion and the flatteries of gallantry. The inferior capacity of the female sex to contend with the male could only be fairly tried by supposing these prejudices out of the way, and equal numbers on both sides earnestly and honestly striving for pre-eminence in all the useful or ornamental walks of life. And were such a contest to take place, it is *easy*, I think, to see to whom the palm of science, at least, as well as the sovereignty of

power, would be decreed. The women could no more excel the men in these points, number for number, than they would out-weigh them in a pair of scales, or out-measure them under the staff of a recruiting-serjeant. *Sense*, *power*, and *pre-eminence*, have ever been assigned to the male character; while *sweetness*, *submission*, and the *gentler graces*, are expected chiefly from the female. Though alike in many things, the two sexes as certainly have their characteristic qualities as they are destined to act in different spheres; and the opinion is more blamable, and attended with worse consequences, which falsifies the heart for the sake of urbanity, than the utterance of the satire, (if it can arise from nothing but *satire*,) which thus assigns to the female sex a second place in the scale of mental ability, as well as that of social order and concernment.

### XX.

Does not the idea of what we call *quick* and *slow* motion, but more especially of a motion which appears *easy* and *moderate* to our nature in comparison with others, arise from our *bodily* make (which leads to a certain speed, within certain limits, in our walking); from the movement of our limbs, and also from the motion of the pulsations we feel within us, if not, in part, from the succession of our thoughts? This idea of *ease* and *moderation* is undoubtedly not contained in motion *abstractedly* considered, but in motion as it affects *us* who are thus formed. To an *ephemeron* the succession of *our* ideas, most likely, would seem exceeding sluggish; and to a swallow *our* pace exceeding slow. Considering us then as we are, it would seem that there must arise an established idea amongst us of the *easy* and the *moderate* in motion; and to this idea whatever has succession must apply, if it be intended to appear with these attributes, and from this it must deviate when its object is to irritate, and raise the ideas of a motion, or succession, in the extreme. Hence to a conception of this kind the speed of *music* ought particularly to be formed, and no doubt is formed; though, perhaps, not upon principles so philosophical as these, but simply by that taste and feeling which always, and very happily, lead us with so much facility to *do* what is right, as well as make us to *judge* of it when done.

### XXI.



## XXI.

The idea of a *Supreme Governor*, or a *King*, arises as naturally from the circumstances and accidents of a state of nature, as that of any other situation, occupation, or occurrence of life; and it forms only *one* of the many diversities and gradations of rank which might be looked for or expected by a rational thinker. Kings, chiefs, counsellors, and legislators, are so natural to society, and their offices in themselves were probably so burthensome, and at their *first* institution would probably be so often disliked, that the *governed* would generally feel as much pleasure in conferring the honour upon those who took it, as they who took it could do in having it. Thus nature looks for, and points out, a *gradation* in society; for *protectors*, as well as *protected*; and it is only an *artificial* infusion of turbulent *pride* into our politics, which would teach men to think themselves *all*, and *equally* on a level with Kings, and that Kings were their creatures on account of *physical* power, and not the handy-work of necessity from the constitution of human nature. That sovereignty should be confined to family, or transferred by conquest, are also natural ideas. In the last case, because it is *strictly* necessary; and in the former, because it is a wise expedient, on many accounts which have reference to the well-being and tranquillity of the state.

## XXII.

It is generally conceived, that the happiness of the lowest classes of animals flows merely from an agreeable conscious *feeling* of existence, without any of the pleasures which arise from reflection, or of those views of futurity which cherish hope and animate pursuit. Of mankind we may observe *one* portion (and in this class the female sex in particular often appear) who seem to place their chief enjoyment in adorning their persons, in the distinctions of pleasure, or the applause of flattery. *Another* portion we see seek their principal happiness in intellectual gratifications, and the approbation of the wife; comparatively regardless of the pleasures so much, and commonly, coveted by others. Both portions of our fellows thus have their enjoyments, and the first, perhaps, without the least notion that theirs is of an inferior kind; nay, they often think their own

is as much above the other as it is more popular, showy, and ostentatious. But if they are not far mistaken in this idea, if there be not a real superiority in the privileges and enjoyments of that other, they must infer, that probably a *cockle* or an *oyster* may be as happy as themselves.

(To be continued.)

## THREE LETTERS from Dr. JOHN WALLIS.

SOME time before the year 1700, when most of the Reformed Churches complied with the alteration of the Calendar made by Pope Gregory XIII, the reason why the churches of England, Scotland, and Ireland, did not then conform to it, was in a great measure owing to the three following letters, written by the Reverend and Learned Dr. John WALLIS; one to his Grace of Canterbury, another to the Lord Bishop of Worcester, and a third to Sir John Blencowe, who severally requested the Doctor's opinion of the affair.

## LETTER I.

For the Most Reverend Father in God,  
Thomas, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury  
his Grace at Lambeth.

Oxford, June 13th, 1699.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

AS to what your Grace mentions (in the close of your letter, which I had the honour to receive,) about altering the annual stile, I am at a loss what to say; that there is in our ecclesiastical computation of the *Paschal* tables somewhat of disorder is not to be denied; but I am very doubtful, that if we go to alter that, it will be attended with greater mischief than the present inconvenience; it is dangerous removing the old land marks.

A thing (of moment) when once settled (though with some inconvenience) should not be rashly altered. Such changes may have a further prospect than men at first sight are aware of, and may be attended with those evils which are not presently apprehended.

In the business of *geography*; upon removing the *first meridian* (upon some plausible pretence) from where Ptolomy had placed it, (though a thing at first purely arbitrary,) it is now come to pass, that we have (in a manner) no *first meridian* at all, that is, none fixed,  
but

but every new map-maker placeth his first meridian where he pleaseth, which hath brought a great confusion in geography.

And as to the point in question, the disorder in the *Paschal Tables* was a thing noted and complained of for three or four hundred years before Pope Gregory did (unhappily) attempt the correction of the Calendar; but it was all that time thought advisable rather to suffer that inconvenience, than, by correcting it, to run the hazard of a greater mischief; and it had been much better if it had so continued to this day, rather than Pope Gregory (upon his own single authority) should take upon him to impose a law on all the churches, kingdoms, and states of christendome, to alter both their *ecclesiastical* and *civil* year for a worse form than what before we had.

Or if merely upon account of the *Paschal Tables* (for he made no other pretence) it were thought necessary to make a change, he might have corrected the *Paschal Tables* (or given us new *Paschal Tables* instead of those of Dionysius) without altering the *Civil Year*: which hath introduced the confusion (which we now complain of) of the old and new style; and which now can never be remedied, unless all nations should at once agree upon one, which is not to be supposed.

I say *at once*; for if some sooner and some later do alter their style, the confusion (in history) will yet be greater than it now is.

'Tis true, that upon pretence of the Pope's (usurped) supremacy in spirituals, (and in temporals also in order to spirituals,) most Popish countries (but I think not all) have submitted their civil year (as well as their ecclesiastical) to the single authority of the Pope's Bull.

But your Grace knows very well, that the Church of England had, long before this pretended correction, renounced the *Pope's Supremacy*; and that being supposed, there is no pretence for the *Pope of Rome's* imposing a law on the church and kingdom of England, to change our *Ecclesiastical* and *Civil Year*, more than in us for that in Rome.

And upon this account the church and kingdom of England did at first not admit of that change, and have hitherto retained our old constitution of the *Julian year*; notwithstanding

the Pope's (pretended) supremacy; and I see not why we should now admit it, after having so long renounced it.

And really though it may not yet appear and be owned above-board, and those who now press for an alteration be not aware of it, and be far from any Popish design, I cannot but think there is at bottom a latent Popish interest, which (under other specious pretences) sets it on foot, in order to obtain (in practice) a kind of tacit submission to the Pope's supremacy, or owning his authority. And though they be so wise as to say nothing of it at present, (for the bait is designed to hide the hook till the fish be caught,) they will please themselves to have gained *de facto* what in words we disclaim; for there is nothing but the Pope's bull which should induce the change of the (*Civil*) *Julian year* (which is much better for the new *Gregorian*; for the equinox going backwards (for ten or eleven minutes each year) is very inconsiderable, and which in celestial computations is easily rectified, as are many other inequalities of much greater concernment.

And I think it was never pretended that the *Civil year* must needs agree (exactly to a minute) with the *Celestial*, and if never so much affected, is impossible to be had; for the *Solar year*, and the *Siderial year*, differ more from each other than the *Julian* from *either*, which is a middle betwixt them.

And the feast of *Easter* (which only concerns the ecclesiastical, not the civil year,) may be easily rectified, if need be, without affecting the *Civil year* at all.

Of if not rectified, the celebration of *Easter* a week or month sooner or later, doth not influence at all our solemn commemoration of Christ's resurrection.

And 'tis agreed by most (if not all) chronologers, that as to the year of our Lord, the *Annus Vulgaris* is not the *Annus Verus*, (though it be not agreed how much it differs); but it would be a horrible confusion in history, if we should now go about to alter the vulgar account.

All the pretence that I can understand for altering our style, is only that in so doing we should agree with some of our neighbours with whom we now differ; but it will then be as true that we shall differ from others  
with



with whom we do now agree; we should agree with France, but differ from Scotland, (which as to us is more considerable,) and with all others who yet follow the old style.

If it be said, that they, in time, may come so to do by our example; this would but make the confusion yet the greater; for then we must be obliged not only to know what places do use the new style, but from what time they began so to do, if we would understand their dates.

And if we should by a new law alter our style in England, this would not comprise Scotland; and we cannot promise ourselves that they would presently comply also; for (according to the present constitution of that church) they are not so pliable to comply with the *modes* of Rome as some in England are; and the business of *Easter* (which has the sole pretence of the first alteration) would to them signify nothing, who according to their constitution observe no *Easter* at all, but do rather declare against it.

And when all is done, there will still be a necessity of keeping up the distinction of old style and new style (which Pope Gregory's pretended correction hath made necessary); and with that distinction, things may be now as well adjusted as if we should now change our style.

I forbear to discourse at large (that I be not too tedious) how much a better constitution the *Julian* year is, and more advisable than the new *Gregorian*, which is a thing so notorious, that no astronomer (who understands the methods of astronomical calculations) though a Papist can be ignorant of, however they may please to dissemble it; inso-much that in their astronomical calculations they are fain first to adjust their calculations to the *Julian* year, and thence transfer them to their new *Gregorian*.

And consequently how unreasonable it is for us to exchange our better *Julian* year for one that is so much worse. It would be much more reasonable (save that they will never be induced to part with ought which may favour their usurpation, how absurd soever,) that the Papists should quit their new *Gregorian*, and return to their old *Julian* year.

But I forbear to enlarge on this (and many other things which might be alledged); and humbly beg your

Grace's pardon for having already given you the trouble of so long a letter; and am,

My Lord,

Your Grace's

Very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN WALLIS.

*A POSTSCRIPT to be added to a former Letter to the Lord-Arch-Bishop of Canterbury.*

*Postscript, Aug. 31, 1699.*

Of what Mr. Locke hath done in this matter, I know nothing but from your Grace's letter of Aug. 27, 1699. It seems he advises, that for eleven leap years we should omit the intercalation of Feb. 29, and thenceforth go on with the *Gregorian* account, the last of which eleven leap years should be 1744. But if we begin in the change (as it is suggested) at the year 1700, the last of those eleven leap years must be 1740, not 1744.

This expedient is the same that was (during our civil wars) suggested by those then at Oxford in the year 1645, viz. that from thenceforward we should omit ten such intercalations.

Against which there seems to me this great objection: In the time of Julius and Augustus Cæsar, there was a year which was called *Annus Confusionis* upon the settling, unsettling, and resettling the *Julian* year, of which Kepler gives an account, with the mitchiefs of it, (in his *Tabulæ Rudolphinæ*, with the title *Typus Anni Confusionis*, and the like,) in the year 1582, when Pope Gregory did at once strike out ten days of that year.

But if this advice should take place, we should now, instead of one *Annus Confusionis*, have a *confusion* for four and forty years together, wherein we should agree neither with the *Old* nor with the *New* account, but be sometimes ten days, sometimes nine days, sometimes eight days, (and so forth,) later than the one and sooner than the other account, and a foreigner would not be able to judge of an English date, without knowing in which of these years we vary ten, nine, or eight days, and so forth, from either of these accounts, and this for forty-four years together; which seems to me a much greater confusion than if (as in 1582) we should (once for all) cast out eleven days; but I cannot think it advisable to do either.

(To be continued.)

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

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND MORAL VIEW OF ANCIENT AND MODERN LONDON.

WITH NOTES, &c.

*Chapter XI.*

STRONGLY impressed with the idea, that from the metropolis, which has been with propriety termed the eye of Britain, those rays emanated which in process of time diffused perception over the kingdom, we pursue the pleasing though arduous task which we have undertaken; and from the various germs planted at different times and by different dynasties, contemplate the numerous *shoots* and branches that were circumscribed within its walls; or, in other words, a little more accurately consider those pursuits which, nurtured by time and extended by energy and ingenuity, have so greatly contributed to the flourishing state of the City of London.

The people, it will be observed, at this period, the dawn of the thirteenth century, were, as it had indeed happened both under the Roman and Saxon governments, waking from a night of ignorance, in which conquest and its concomitant calamity had enveloped them, to something like civilization. To this, two circumstances had contributed, namely, enthusiastic zeal and military ardour; though we may with great propriety reduce them to one, and say, that those most stupendous instances of human folly the Crusades, (which are too well known to need more particular mention here,) in which expeditions a great part of the rash, fiery, unsettled spirits in the Western poured upon the Eastern world, were attended with such consequences as, although the sagacity of the projectors did not enable them to foresee, or rather to conjecture, their event, had an influence upon the commerce of Europe, and consequently upon the state of society, perhaps diametrically opposite to that which had been expected.

Waiving any observations upon other places during the influence of this religious and military mania, let us for a moment consider how the metropolis was affected by it; and we shall find, that when the first expedition of this kind was promulgated in London, under the auspices of Peter the Hermit,

who was upon this occasion declared general of a large army, it happened at a period when the Norman Conquerors had a little assimilated with the Citizens; when, curbed and repressed by the coercive regulations which were then in operation, the latter had in some degree resigned themselves to the yoke, and rather sought in the energy of commercial pursuits, or the indolence of monastic devotion, an alleviation of their cares, and a forgetfulness of that bondage in which they were held by the monarch and feudal lords; for it will be recollected, that the English at this period could neither be said to be the masters of their own property, nor of their own persons. Of the abject slavery in which Citizens and Burgesses were at this time held, many instances might be adduced, were instances necessary. The first Crusade, which was the fabric upon which the other seven were erected, while the adventurers were smitten with the sublime and elevated idea of rescuing the holy sepulchre and the holy city from the hands of infidels, in fact rescued the city of London, in common with many municipalities and towns, from the sordid condition in which their inhabitants had been held.

Considering these epochs, in their events, as of literary as well as of commercial importance, we have thought it necessary thus slightly to advert to them; as it has been stated, that by them the English adventurers became first acquainted with the opulence and refinement of the commercial cities of Italy\*.

They

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\* This does not appear to be quite correct: the western adventurers, or as they were termed the western pilgrims, must have been acquainted with the opulence and refinements of the commercial cities of Italy long before the first Crusade, 1095. Had the English, for instance, not known those places, they would not have been opulent or commercial. In fact, they had been long the central depôts between the eastern and western worlds, to which the inhabitants of both hemispheres resorted. But had it so happened, that the English had had no commercial dealings with the Italians previous to the first Crusade, their religious traffic must have made them



They are also said to have been utterly astonished when they beheld the magnificence and splendour of the city of Constantinople \*. Though ill according with the natives, they are stated to have acquired in this city a considerable knowledge of arts and manufactures, which were before either totally unknown, or in a rude state, and to have introduced them into their different countries.

It would be both curious and useful could we state how many of these improvements, in proportion to the few persons that returned, centered in London; but this it is, from the nature of things, impossible to do with any degree of correctness: all we know upon

them perfectly acquainted both with the coasts and the interior of the country: the Normans too were in possession of a part of it; therefore we think we may fairly conclude, that all the refinement that could be acquired had, before the period alluded to, been derived from Italy.

\* This might very well happen. The city of Constantinople, even at the time of the first Crusade, may be considered as the most sublime, august, and, notwithstanding the misfortunes it had been subject to, perfect specimen of the magnificence of the Roman Empire. No city at this time exhibited such an assemblage of objects calculated to impress the mind with the most elevated ideas of architectural splendour. If, in a mental view, we consider that the Acropolis, the Pharos, the Baths of Arcadius, the gallery of Justinian, the palaces of Pulcheria, of Constantine, and of Theodosius, the obelisk of Thebes, and a number of other objects equally grand, were then standing; and add them to the temples of Sancta Sophia, Anastasia, and a variety of columns, obelisks, &c., that still remain, we shall find little reason to wonder that the Crusaders were struck with such an assemblage; but all this magnificence does not appear to have had a sufficient effect upon their taste to produce imitation; and it is curious enough to observe, that they had so little idea of the classic purity of the buildings which they had this opportunity of contemplating, that they rather chose to improve their indigenous ignorance by the adoption of the Saracenic stile, which it has been already stated was, in many instances, an union of solidity with frivolity.

this subject is, that the first and greatest improvement made in the metropolis was in the manufacture of armour. From the secession of the Romans to the Norman Conquest, little attention was paid to the ornamental parts either of the weapons of defence, or of those immense plates of iron, which must have been at once an enormous burden and a reproach to their wearers. The idea of engraving, enamelling, inlaying, painting, and embossing shields, helmets, breast plates, and all the various pieces of coat armour, which had also been in a great degree abandoned from the period alluded to, rose again during the Crusades; and, producing the science of heraldry and the art of blazoning, was carried to a most extravagant height \*. The fashion of bearing

\* Those kinds of devices which have obtained the appellation of coat armour, and which, composed of figures, metals, and colours, form the heraldic science, have, with respect to their rise, occasioned some difference of opinion among the learned; some of whom have chosen to give them an antediluvian origin, and to derive them from Cain and his immediate offspring; who, it has been said, had for their coats of arms the several mechanical instruments which they used in their employments. Others, with a greater appearance of reason, derive arms from the circumstance of the Israelites' retreat from Egypt; because it is said, in the Book of Numbers, that God's people encamped by tribes or families, distinguished by colours or standards. Many other opinions are extant upon this subject, but none of sufficient weight to countervail the evidence of the seals, coins, and medals of all nations, from the earliest antiquity down to the eleventh century; not one instance being found in the whole series of any piece exhibiting a device that could with propriety be termed a *coat of arms*, consequently no author alludes in the slightest degree to the blazoning part of heraldry. The Monk of Marmoutier, who wrote the history of Geoffrey Earl of Anjou, son-in-law to Henry I, is the first that takes notice of the arms of any one connected with this country; and although the range of classical learning, from the Assyrians to the age of Pliny, has been explored, and instances quoted, in

ing coat armour was then new. The idea of adorning escutcheons, shields, breast-plates, and back-pieces, with monsters, and eccentricities exhibiting all the wild exuberances and unnatural assemblages both of devices and colours, which might be supposed to emanate from the extravagant fancies of an unpolished people, was so consonant to the genius of the age, that it is said to have had a spread nearly co-equal to the mania of crusading. In this country, the symbols assumed by the higher order of those who had enlisted under the Banner of the Cross, were exhibited upon their apparel, in their furniture, buildings, glass windows, and in every place where they could be rendered conspicuous. They were also, in the form of badges, the distinction of their domestics; and, as we have observed, this kind of ostentation seems to have been pre-eminently useful in the metropolis; as, while it caused the exertion, it contributed to the improvement, of all the arts dependant upon design, which from this period seemed, though gradually, yet progressively, to have proceeded to their present perfection.

Vanity and ostentation have been termed the parents of art in the instances of paraphernalia and panoply

in support of the high antiquity of armorial bearings, we must recur to an opinion which has long been formed, that the conclusions of authors (too numerous to mention) have been drawn from premises which would, if deliberately considered, by no means warrant them. The fact is, that heraldic devices, as marks of personal distinction, before the tenth and eleventh centuries, were unnecessary. The armour of all nations of antiquity was in many instances calculated rather to display than conceal the person; and in none was the face covered with a beaver and vizard annexed to the helmet, as was the fashion among the Crusaders. It was this custom that rendered heraldic devices, such as pointed out the leaders of the different troops, absolutely necessary; for, cased "in complete steel," it was impossible that they should otherwise have been known in the field, or distinguished in the tournament. Sir Henry Spelman observes, that the English had no coat armour till the eleventh century, after the reign of William the Conqueror.

attendant upon the pride and circumstances of the Crusades; they were the fosterers of manufactures and commerce; they were also the disseminators of property: many of our Nobles

"Sold their fortunes at their native homes,

Bearing their birthrights proudly on their backs,

To make a hazard of new fortunes"

in the Holy Land; the consequences of which were, not only destroying an exorbitant and oppressive landed interest, but a circulation of money among the Citizens of London and the Commons of England, which laid the foundation of that commercial opulence which gave to the former such a considerable weight, while the political scale became balanced by the latter.

Having made these observations, it is now proper to see the state of the manufactures of the City of London, and what particular trades became of sufficient consequence to be, in the course of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, incorporated.

The Weavers of Woollen Cloths had, from the superiority of the material upon which they operated, and from their ingenuity in the fabrication of their articles, attained to such perfection, that Henry the II<sup>d</sup>, in the thirty-first year of his reign, gave to the Weavers a confirmation of their guild, with all the freedom they enjoyed in the reign of Henry the I<sup>st</sup>; and in the patent he directed, that if any weaver mixed Spanish wool with English in making cloth, the Chief Magistrate of London should burn it. — *Stow's Survey of London*, p. 515, ed. 1618.

Of the skill and ingenuity of the English goldsmiths we have already taken notice during the times of the Saxons; and it appears, that at this period they still preserved the reputation which their predecessors had acquired. Anketil, a Monk of St. Alban's \*, about the beginning of the twelfth

\* Gilding, *i. e.* what is, we suppose, now termed water-gilding, is mentioned among the works of this holy father; but we think, that the art of amalgamating gold with quicksilver, fixing it by



twelfth century, was so famous for his works in gold, silver, and jewellery, that he was invited by the King of Denmark to superintend his works of this nature, and to become his banker, or money-changer. A pair of candle-sticks made of silver and gold, and presented by Robert, Abbot of St. Alban's, to Pope Adrian the IVth, were the principal means of obtaining high ecclesiastical distinctions for the abbey\*.

The Crusades seem to have been connected with the flourishing state of the Mercers' Company. In the middle of the twelfth century, Greece, although under the government of the Romans it had degenerated from its ancient principles, as much as from its ancient splendour, continued to excel the rest of Europe, not only in the quality and variety of its manufactures, but the indigenous ingenuity of its artists. Among these manufactures, that of silk was one of the principal. When this country was invaded by Roger the Norman King of Sicily, and the wealth of Athens, Thebes, and Corinth, was carried to Palermo, the Sicilians possessed themselves also of a prize still more valuable in their prisoners.

by sublimation on silver and other metals, was of a later date in this country than the beginning of the twelfth century; though that it was known in the time of Edward the IIIrd, is certain from the first charter granted to them; in the petition for which it was stated, that many persons of the trade, by fire and the smoke of quicksilver, had lost their sight, &c.; for although it is stated, that the King of Norway sent to Athelstan, after his famous sea-fight of 930, a magnificent ship with gilded backs or rostra, and a purple sail, we must not, with some authors, suppose that this gilding was upon metal, which indeed would not have answered the purpose: it was certainly upon wood, and highly varnished, to resist the corrosion of the salt water; which gilding upon metal would not have done above a week.

\* Neither were the English ladies of this age less eminent for their works in embroidery than their Anglo-Saxon ancestors. This Abbot also sent to the Pope a present of mitres and sandals, most wonderfully embroidered by the hands of Christiana, Priorefs of Margate.  
—*M. Paris, Vita*, pp. 59, 71, 73.

These taught them the method of rearing and feeding the silk-worms, and of manufacturing all the variety of silk stuffs, some of which had arrived to such perfection about twenty years after, that they exhibited the most splendid embroidery of gold, pearls, precious stones, &c.

Connected by compatriotism, there is little doubt but these silks, of which there are instances of importation, met with encouragement from the Normans in London. The magnificent ideas of the first Crusaders with respect to their arms and dresses caused a considerable demand for, and a dispersion of, silk over the western nations. At this time, though not incorporated, the Mercers of London were distinguished; and in the thirteenth century we find silk so plenty, that on the marriage of Alexander the IIIrd of Scotland to Margaret, the daughter of Henry the IIIrd King of England\*, the English Nobility are celebrated for the most extravagant display of magnificence. Hard as the times had been, and oppressed as the people were, we yet find, that on the marriage-day, (December 26, 1251,) a thousand English Knights appeared in *coiffes* of silk†; and the next day every one of them was dressed in a new robe of another kind. It is stated, that the Scottish Knights showed their good sense upon this occasion by appearing in much plainer habiliments.

In consequence of the great demand for those costly articles of silk embroidery, &c., the merchants who had been long in the habit of importing them, opened shops in Cheapside, St. Lawrence Jewry, and the Old Jewry, which, next to the Goldsmiths, are said to have been the most splendid in the

\* Both these were infants of ten years of age.

† The profusion of silk displayed upon this occasion certainly shows that there were large quantities of it in England. A few years antecedent (1242), we learn, that the streets of London were covered or shaded with silk for the reception of Richard, the King's brother, on his return from the Holy Land. Most of the great houses in the principal streets of the metropolis had at this period balconies before them; it is probable, therefore, that silk awnings were from the upper story drawn or extended over them, while tapestry lined their fronts.

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metropolis, and assumed the name of Mercers: they were incorporated in the 17th of Richard the II<sup>d</sup>, 1393\*.

The dates of the formation of companies, which we shall have occasion to quote, we conceive to be useful in an inquiry of this nature; as it shows, what we wish as concisely as possible to exhibit, the progress of domestic traffic; for it will be observed, that a trade must have become of considerable consequence, and its members proportionably opulent, before they could have made an application to be incorporated, to purchase lands, &c.

The Grocers, whom we may trace, by the notices of the commodities in which they dealt, from very early times, we find made this application the 20th of Edward the III<sup>d</sup>, A.D. 1345 †.

The Drapers, notwithstanding cloth had apparently been manufactured in Britain previous to the invasion of Julius Cæsar, were not incorporated until the 17th of Henry the VI<sup>th</sup>, A.D. 1439, though the great marts in London, Westminster, and other places, sufficiently show the flourishing state of their trade in the intermediate ages ‡.

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\* Itabella, sister of Henry the III<sup>d</sup>, married to the Emperor of Germany A.D. 1236, had 20,000*l.*, beside a prodigious quantity of jewels, gold and silver plate, *&c.*

† The Grocers Company of the City has had among its members five Kings, several Princes, eight Dukes, three Earls, and twenty Lords.

‡ These manufacturers, anciently called Tellars or Telars, were, in their charter granted by King John, considered as an ancient fraternity, most probably descending in that form from the Saxons. Dependent upon this manufacture were the Fullers §, and the Burilers. From these arose that opulent Company the Clothworkers, who were first incorporated April 28, in the 20th of Edward the IV<sup>th</sup>; and, ultimately, one still more eminent, the Drapers. The importance of this branch of manufacture, in which in early times the City of London took the lead, has not only rendered its materials, whether wrought or unwrought,

The two Companies of Stock and Salt Fishmongers, whose trade, connected with the religion of the country, had flourished from at least the replantation of Christianity in the early times of the Anglo Saxons, it is very extraordinary, did not receive their first charter of incorporation till the 28th of Henry the VIII<sup>th</sup>, 1536, when their trade, from circumstances sufficiently obvious, was declining. No traces of their original foundation remains.

The using of the skins of animals as articles of dress has been the practice of all nations. In this country it was certainly antecedent to any species of the manufactures. In the first stage of civilization the art of dressing furs was discovered, and the wearing of them then became connected with that of woollen. In the progress of refine-

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an efficient source of revenue, but has made the trade itself the subject of statutes and municipal regulations, through which the whole system, with all its variations and innovations, may be pretty accurately traced. From these it appears, that the climax from the lowest order of workmen up to the Clothiers, or, according to the metropolitan term, the Clothworkers, was regular: these indeed were the engines that set this vast machine in motion, and, when the cloths were finished, received and packed them for exportation. The Drapers were originally the merchants; though there have been at all times some that were also retailers † of cloth; for which purpose they had first standings in West Cheap, and afterward shops in Cornhill ‡.

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† It was in those times, A.D. 552, the custom to sell cloth by the piece and half-piece, and not by the yard.

‡ The history of the woollen manufacture in this country affords abundant matter for curious speculation; as in its rise, or at least its conjectural rise, its progress, and its flourishing state, it not only exhibits the advantages of ingenuity in the invention of tools, utensils, and machinery, to shorten laborious operation, of industry in their application, of commercial spirit in dispersing its products; but, when pursued through its various channels, becomes connected with natural philosophy, agriculture, fiscal and political considerations, and a variety of other subjects of the utmost national importance.

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§ The fulling-mills at Stratford are mentioned, upon account of some deceits practised in fulling cloths, in the time of Edward the I<sup>st</sup>.



ment, they became most important and ornamental articles of dress, and, consequently, of commerce. Ermines, fables, and lucerns, were and still are absolutely necessary to the robes of dignity; and in former ages the lion's, tyger's, and panther's skins, were considered as equally necessary for military trappings. The importers of these articles were amongst the earliest of our merchants, and the manufacturers and dealers in them amongst the earliest of our citizens and tradesmen. Those who were known by the general appellation of Skinners were incorporated the 1st of Edward the IIIrd, A.D. 1327, and made a brotherhood the 18th of Richard the IIIrd. It is not necessary to be more particular with respect to a trade which has since been so important, and flowed into such a variety of channels\*.

Iron has, from the earliest times, been considered as one of the staple commodities of Britain†. It is believed to have formed a part of the few exports during the times of the Anglo-Saxons: indeed, if we consider only the armour of those people, their weapons of war, and utensils of agriculture, among which ploughshares are frequently and pre-eminently distinguished, we shall find that the working of iron and steel formed a large and flourishing manufacture‡. The Ferones (dealers in

iron) within the city of London had carried on a very extensive trade before they were incorporated the 3d of Edward the IVth, 1455; they were ever a distinct Company from the Armourers, Cutlers, and Blacksmiths, whose records are traced to the time of Edward the IIIrd, but who, like the Farriers, were in the city of London, as has appeared by their works, almost as ancient as the city itself. The Ironmongers in the middle ages seem to have united the professions of merchants and factors; for while they had large warehouses and yards whence they exported and sold bar iron, or iron rods, as they were termed, they had also shops wherein they displayed abundance of manufactured articles, which they purchased of the workmen in town and country, and of which it is probable they also became in a certain degree retailers.

The Haberdashers, or Hurrers, according to their ancient appellation, it is necessary to mention; as their existence shows the domestic traffic in petty articles in the City. There is no record of their incorporation previous to their charter, the 26th of Henry the VIth, A.D. 1447; but we may trace them by the notices of the wares in which they dealt, to be found in the works of Chaucer, and other of our ancient poets. They obtained, also, the appellation of Milliners, from some of their commodities, such as owches, broaches\*, agglets, spurs, caps,

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\* It appears, that this trade had declined in the sixteenth century; of which Henry Lane, in a letter to Richard Hakluyt, the collector of the English voyages, A.D. 1567, thus complains: "It is a great pity but" (that the wearing of furs) "should be renewed, especially in courts, and among magistrates; not only for the restoring of an old worshipful art and company, but also because they be for our climates wholesome, delicate, grave, and comely, expressing dignity, comforting age, and of long continuance, and better with small cost to be preserved than those new fiks, shaggs, and rags, wherein a great part of the wealth of the land is hastily consumed."

† Statute 28 Edw. 3. c. 5. enacts, that no iron, whether made in England or imported, should be carried out of the country.

‡ In the Domesday Book it is stated, "The City of Gloucester paid £36 by tale, and 12 sextaria of honey of the measure of the Burgh, 36 dicres

of iron, and 200 iron rods for nails or bolts, to the King's ships."

The copious mines of iron near Gloucester are noted in the following century by Giraldus Cambrensis, Itin. Cambriae, L. i. c. 5.—*Vide* Camden.

The iron mines of Gloucestershire, we presume those near Coleford, were worked previous to the Norman Conquest; indeed they have a tradition in that country, that they were in operation even antecedent to the Romans; however, the probability is, that they were first worked by those people, or by the Britons under their tuition.

\* These articles are mentioned in Shakespeare's Henry the IVth, 2d Part.

"Broaches were chains of gold which women wore formerly about their necks. Owches were bosses of gold set with diamonds."—POPE.

caps, g'asses, &c. being imported from Milan.

The Merchant Tailors, a Company equally numerous and rich, were from their profession, one branch of which was to line the armour and to make the under dress of the Knights, also termed Linen Armourers, is a Company of very ancient standing: indeed, its existence must be dated from the time that the Romans introduced *clothing* among the ancient Britons. The Tailors, like many other professions, felt the beneficial effects of that ostentatious extravagance which the Crusades engendered. Of this their arms, as well as their supporters, give some indication; though the first patent they obtained was in the 21st of Edward the IVth, A.D. 1480.

The Company of the Vintners, who unquestionably had a much higher original than even the Saxons, although we believe that these people were most assiduous promoters of their profession, have been already mentioned.

The Dyers may in some degree be traced from the ancient Romans, by the importation of some of their materials in those times; but more accurately from the seventh and eighth centuries.

Malt liquor is stated to have been used in England previous to the fifth century; in Spain and Gaul, the beginning of the first; but without resorting to such high antiquity, it is

Here the Critic is mistaken: breaches were, and still are, ornamented clasps, or such kind of round buckles as are to be seen in the arms of the Goldsmiths' Company. Owches were, as he states, studs set with stones; for we believe few diamonds were to be found in the shops of the Haberdashers, although it is stated that these shops made a great show; and the foreign commodities with which they were furnished had such attractions for the people of London, that it is a subject of complaint, that by purchasing them, not only they, but those of other parts of England who occasionally resorted to the City, began to spend most extravagantly; so that they were much reprobated by the graver sort. Some idea of the profusion of the people in these shops may be gathered from the single article of pins imported into this country, which is said to have amounted to 60,000. a-year!

pretty certain, that considerable breweries were in operation in London before the Norman Conquest; though we find no regulation of the price of ale antecedent to 1256: it is probable, that justices had the same power over it as we find they had over bread more than half a century before\*. The Brewers, however, numerous they might be, did not obtain a charter till the 6th of Henry the VIth.

The Leatherfellers, a most important trade when the military wore buff jerkins, which indeed were the uniform of the trained bands not half a century since, were incorporated by the 5th of Richard the I<sup>st</sup>, when Whittington was Lord Mayor.

The Pewterers, who are stated to have been a meeting of friendly and neighbouring men in the time of Edward the IVth, became incorporated in the thirteenth year of his reign†.

The Barbers‡, a profession almost as ancient as beards, were incorporated in the 1st of Edward the IVth.

Of the Painters we find traces from times of great antiquity. Their art, like every other, was probably improved by the Romans, and, like every other, declined during the government of the Saxons; it was however still practised, particularly combined with gilding, in their churches. If we may judge by the rude representations, human and animal, which are stamped upon their coin, the Painter's art depended but little upon that of correct delineation. It was little more than a spread of gaudy colours (of the importation of some of which we have instances) upon wood or stone, in a

\* 1585 there were twenty-six Brewers in London, Westminster, and their suburbs.

† Among the ancient domestic utensils of the Citizens, those of pewter had the largest share. In fact, every article for the table was manufactured in this metal; it was also much used in taverns, where the wine was drawn in pots, or noggins, which were then obliged to be full measure. Shakspeare is correct in his idea of the general use of these vessels, when he makes the Prince reply to Francis,

"Seven years! By 'r Lady, a long lease for the clinking of pewter."

‡ The ancient Barbers also practised surgery.

manner



manner the most inartificial and tasteless that can be imagined. This art was after the Norman Conquest in still greater request; the churches that rose at that period became more embellished, and even the outside of the houses began to be distinguished by symbols and ornaments, expressive, perhaps, of something connected with the circumstances of their inhabitants. The Crusades had a stronger and more permanent influence upon this art than upon any other. The infinite variety of badges, signs, and symbols, that were in those expeditions, introduced the science of heraldry, which in those times became systematized; and the art of emblazoning coat-armour, which then made rapid strides towards perfection; all afforded the most ample scope for the talents of the painters, who, it must be observed, were many of them also heralds, and consequently connected with their first collegiate foundation\*.

The Painter Stainers were a brotherhood antecedent to the time of Edward the III<sup>d</sup>. These seem originally to have been a branch of artists that were particularly employed to decorate the outside, and to embellish the interior of houses; in which we find they were in later times rivalled by the Plasterers, who had formerly only prepared the grounds for these curious representations†.

\* That the office of herald has been of great antiquity it is unnecessary to endeavour to impress upon the mind of the reader; as from the time of Homer they are so frequently mentioned. When they became conspicuous in this kingdom is not quite certain. A fair stone is ordered by Henry the III<sup>d</sup> to be laid upon the body of Gerald Fitz-Maurice, Justice of Ireland, whereon to be set his shield and arms; but this might be done by persons not professedly heralds. In the time of Edward the 1<sup>st</sup>, we find it ordained by Thomas Earl of Lancaster, &c. among other *reformations*, "that no parson, curate, churchwarden, or others, should put down any achievement, coat of arms, or pinion, or erect any tomb out of the churches or church-yards; and that no goldsmith, copper-smith, glazier, painter, or marbler, should have to do with arms, without the consent of the Kings of Arms of that Province," &c.

† To this Shakspeare alludes when he

The Masons, originally termed the Free Masons, may be traced by their works from times of remote antiquity: they, as a brotherhood, made a conspicuous figure in London before their incorporation, A.D. 1410. How a Company, whose materials were so *solid*, should in after-ages become *light* and *visionary*, it is not in this work necessary to inquire.

It is impossible to pass over the Company of Innholders of the City of London, for two reasons: one of which is, that they may boast an original coeval with the most ancient; and the second, for the character by which they were formerly designated, viz. that of a community or society of honest friendly men, often meeting and conversing together. They continued as a brotherhood until their incorporation, in the 6th of Henry the VIII<sup>th</sup>. Their original motto was—

"When I was harbourless, ye lodged me."

The Guild or Fraternity of Parish Clerks, though certainly not a trading or mechanical Company, were known by the name of the Brotherhood of St. Nicholas as early as the ninth century. Their hall, which was distinguished by the sign of the Angel, was in Little St. Helen's; they were incorporated in the 17th of Henry the III<sup>d</sup>, A.D. 1232.—This society was formerly of great importance, as its members had the sole direction of the church music, and were consequently patronized by persons of the first eminence, male and female. The mysteries and moralities exhibited by the Parish Clerks, from whom the dramatic taste in this kingdom seems to have emanated, have been frequently mentioned\*.

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makes Falstaff recommend "a pretty slight drollery, or the German hunting in *water-work*."—Water-work means distemper, *i. e.* the colours tampered with size; which, leaving a gloss upon the surface, made the loose threads of the canvas appear as if woven in patterns.

\* The Parish Clerks formerly used to attend all great funerals: their office was immediately to precede the bier, with their surplices hanging on their arms till they came to the church, singing a solemn dirge all the way. They had  
also

The Glaziers, though glafs had been introduced in Northumberland during the Saxon Heptarchy, were of little use in the metropolis until after the Norman Conquest. It has indeed been said, that the material upon which they operated was very scarce till the reign of Henry the II<sup>d</sup>. Be this as it may, it is certain, that in the architectural improvements of his and subsequent ages, the art of glazing the windows of their churches, and ultimately their houses, was one of the greatest. The Glaziers of those times, in which description we think may, in early periods, be included the Painters of Arms upon and Burners of Glafs, though they were stated to have been a society of ancient memory, were not incorporated till the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

During this, the second period of our work, there were a great number of other Companies in the City of London; some, of course, arising from the immediate necessities of the people, and others from the commerce of the country; but having shortly adverted to the principal, it is unnecessary to go into the detail of the inferior, which is to be found in many civic histories. The use which we mean to make of these general observations is this: We wish to shew, by them, the progress of domestic traffic and manufactures, and consequently of civilization and refinement. In the eleventh century, the Normans found, however tame their Nobles might have been, the people (we now confine ourselves to the metropolis) in a state of rudeness and insubordination. We have already stated the measures that they pursued to reduce them to obedience, and to repress their own jealousy and fear of these their new subjects; but we do not find that they did what a more enlightened policy would have suggested, namely, that they endeavoured to rouse them from that indolent apathy which a series of bad government had produced, or to find employment for those minds which, languishing in

the torpor of indolence and inactivity, could only have been properly stimulated to exertions, by being encouraged to engage in pursuits that would have employed their genius, and have excited a spirit of commercial adventure, such as in after ages became so conspicuous, and was attended with such beneficial effects. Instead of which, they found that many of the people were slaves, and therefore were disposed to treat the whole as such. In this period we learn that fear was the predominant passion in the minds of the Citizens, and that as there was little improvement in their moral condition, there was still less in their scientific or domestic. Their houses were in most instances assemblages of inconvenience; they paid little attention to cleanliness. In some particulars, magnificence seems to have superseded neatness; and in others, both to have been totally abandoned.

The civil wars in the reign of Stephen did not improve the circumstances of the people, of which the melioration must in some degree be dated from the operation of the consequences of the Crusades. From the twelfth century the metropolis has been gradually rising into commercial estimation; new branches of traffic have been discovered, new manufactures introduced, new companies formed; the arts have followed commerce and manufacture; and of consequence, the people, feeling their own importance, have endeavoured to render themselves conspicuous, and their city an emporium: how far they succeeded we have in the last number attempted to shew from ancient writers; in this, from the variety of their pursuits, commercial and mechanical; and in the next, we shall advert to other subjects which have contributed to raise London to that flourishing state which it exhibited in the fifteenth century.

#### A TOUR through the SOUTHERN PROVINCES of FRANCE.

(Continued from page 274.)

##### LETTER III.

Mr. V ——— to Mr. B ———.

Arles, Sept. 10, 1788.

I PREPARE to give you, my dear B ———, in this letter, an account of the beautiful country of PROVENCE, where  
every

also musical festivals, which seem to have been the original of Oratories. We find in one instance they had a *goodly play* of the Children of Westminster, with waits, and regals, and singing. They had also meetings and performances in Guild-hall College, or Chapel.



every object engages the attention of the traveller, and presents those interesting and agreeable varieties and novelties of nature which both surprise and delight the philosopher. The climate of this country is remarkably different in many parts. In one place we find a rich and luxuriant soil, in another it is dry and sandy. Here, gay pastures and grounds enriched with all the various and beautiful productions of a garden diversify the scene; There, uncultivated tracks and barren mountains. A vast variety of rivers, rivulets, brooks, and springs, refresh the landscape, and water with their transparent streams the plains and valleys. The roads are good and uniform. The towns in general handsome; some of them are of great antiquity, and possess some admirable relics of those majestic edifices which yet retain the impressions of Roman grandeur. The inhabitants of Provence esteem the arts, and encourage commerce; and indeed I believe it to be one of those countries which is most agreeable, curious, and interesting to a traveller. But before I proceed to give you a more particular account, I shall describe the places I have noticed in my journey hither, and which were in my route from the town from whence my last letter to you bore date.

A quarter of a league from the Bourg de Vie en Carladès, on the hill opposite to the valley where the town is built, is a mineral spring of some celebrity; it appears to have been known from the time of the Romans. In 1590 this spring was again discovered, which the fragments that had fallen from the mountain had occasioned entirely to disappear. Here were found some remains of antique construction, and several imperial medals.

This place also gave birth to the dramatic poet Louis Boissy, of the French Academy. His pieces which remain in the theatre are, *The Impatient*; *The Frenchman in London*, *the Chat-terer*, &c.

The group of mountains of Cantal were named by the Romans *Mons Celtorum*, *The Mountains of the Celtes*; in fact, this country was comprised in Celtique Gaul. The group encloses a space of about three leagues or more; it is surrounded by mountains of inferior size, divided from each other by large

and deep hollows occasioned by the woods. One of the highest of these mountains is called *Le Plomb du Cantal*; the summit of which rises nine hundred and ninety-three toises above the level of the sea. From this mountain, as from one centre, flows in different directions a dozen rivers, or torrents; of which the most considerable is l'Allagnon, la Truyère, and la Cèze.

These mountains, and several others not so considerable, which belong to the same group, are really volcanic, although we do not much distinguish either craters, or the tracks where the lava has run.

The rock of which the mountains are composed is the same as that of the Mont d'Or, and the Puy de Dome, which are certainly volcanic: to prove which, in the environs, are found masses of lava, causeways, basaltic columns, and several other volcanic productions.

During six or seven months of the year, these enormous mountains are covered with snow. But when the spring unfolds again the verdant carpet of nature, innumerable herds of horned cattle graze on the heights, feeding on the thyme, and other herb-  
age, which the soil produces in abundance, and where they remain during the summer without shelter, guarded only by the herdsmen, who every year build themselves a rude hut, where they pass the night, and where they keep the milk which the cows plentifully yield, and of which they make butter and cheese. These rustic habitations are called *Burons*, and the cheese made there, under the name of cheeses of Cantal, form a considerable branch of the commerce of the country.

I must not, my dear B——, forget to speak of the little town of St. PAULIEN, which is situated on the borders of Auvergne; it was formerly an episcopality, and the capital of Velai. Towards the end of the ninth century, the episcopal chair was transferred to the city of Puy.

There have been discovered in St. Paulien several antiquities; but I shall only mention the following inscription, which is in very good preservation: it is engraven in two lines:—

Herma  
Dionis.

It doubtless belonged to an altar, or a temple, which was dedicated to some divinity

divinity in whom was united the two sexes; for the words *Hermæ Dionis* signify the union of the divinities *Venus* and *Mercury* in one person, and accords with what the Greeks called *Hermaphrodites*.

Provence is bordered on the north by the province of Dauphiné; on the east by the Alps, and a river (which separates it from the territories of the King of Sardinia); on the south by the Mediterranean; and on the west by the estates of the Comte Venaisin, and the dominions of the Prince of Orange: and on this same side the Rhone serves as a boundary. The extent of this province is forty-three leagues in length from the Rhone to the Var, (that is to say, from the east to the west,) and thirty-four in breadth from the north to the south, where it is divided \* into Upper and Lower. The upper part is the northern, the lower the southern. The northern part comprises six divisions: Sisteron to the north west, Apt to the west, Digne, Senez, Riez, in the middle, Glandore to the east. The southern part comprises seven divisions: Arles to the east of the Rhone, Aix to the east of Arles, Marseilles, Toulon, Frejus, Grape, Venu, which border upon the Mediterranean. In this division are not comprised Avignon, le Comtat, and the principality of Orange.

Before I detail to you some particulars relating to Provence, you should know the epoch when it began to be peopled. Can we hear talk of a country which makes part of our own without wishing to know who were its first inhabitants, and from whence they came? but unhappily the origin of nations is enwrapt in too thick a veil to satisfy our curiosity. Our researches would be totally fruitless. All that is known on the subject of Provence is, that after the Celtes were intermixed with the Gauls, many people of different countries came and settled there; the most considerable of whom (a short time before the foundation of Rome,) were the *Salys*, called also *Ligurians*, because they came from *LIGURIA*, a country of Italy. Ill constructed cabins, covered with stubble or reeds, served these rude and

almost ferocious people for habitations. In those days there were no towns, no laws, no government, nor any knowledge of mechanical art. Those who wandered on the mountains lived by the chase, and those who settled on the sea shore found subsistence by piracy and fishing; while those who inhabited the interior parts were supported by the fruits and plants which the soil produced spontaneously, and of which necessity doubtless taught them a rude cultivation.

The Phocians, a people of Asia Minor, having abandoned their besieged city, landed in Provence about six hundred years before the Christian æra, and built on the coast the city of Marseilles: they had brought from Greece several sorts of vegetables and fruit trees; and they taught the inhabitants to cultivate them, with the vine and the olive: they persuaded them, also, to unite with them, to institute laws, to protect individual property, and to establish a government to ensure order and tranquillity. In short, they introduced among them not only the Greek tongue, which they themselves spoke, but also several customs and religious ceremonies of their country. Thus these savage people began to be civilized. Compelled by new wants, and feeling the necessity of mutual assistance, they applied themselves to mechanics, and became acquainted with commerce, which is the natural fruit of industry.

It might be naturally conjectured that these two nations would unite, and form one people. The one had given an asylum to the other, and they in return had taught the first the means to meliorate their condition. But whether it was that the Phocians had the ambition of subjecting the natives of the country, or whether the natives were animated with a sentiment of jealousy or hatred towards the Phocians, there arose among them fierce and bloody wars, which continued several centuries.

Justin observes, that at the time of the war against the Phocians all the neighbouring people of Marseilles chose for their King Caramandus.

The Phocians were at length humbled and weakened by repeated defeats; and perceiving they were no longer in a state to resist their enemies, they implored the assistance of the Romans, who had already conquered almost

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\* These divisions are now altered into departments of different extents and boundaries.



most all Italy. If they did not think that by this step the Romans would become their masters, they ought at least to have entertained a suspicion that would have made them guard against the event. The Romans, in fact, gave freedom to the Alps, subjugated the Salis and all their confederates, and for a time kept fair with the Phocians, but very soon after declared war against them, and brought them also under their dominion, and gave the country the name of *PROVINCEA*, from whence that of *Provence* was derived.

It is well known that the Romans, to gain the affections of the people they conquered, had the wisdom and policy to make them adopt their laws, their customs, their manners, and their religion. This conduct they pursued in their new province, and this conduct operated insensibly there to produce the most happy revolution: every thing appeared with a new face; the inhabitants of the country became different men; and at the time when Rome was in its highest glory, these people proved, by their nobleness of soul and their desire of fame, the worthy rivals of their former conquerors. The arts and sciences were cultivated among them with the most brilliant success. The country was enriched with every thing beautiful and useful which the soil could be made to produce. In a word, it may be said with Tacitus, that the natives of Provence were born under the shade of the Capitol; and with Pliny, that Provence was another Italy.

This delightful country, my dear B—, experienced the fate of the vast empire on which it was dependant. When that immense Colossus was overthrown by the still more gigantic strength of the Northern horde, and when its dispersed members formed themselves into different powerful kingdoms, Provence fell to the share of the Bourguignons and of the Visigoths, who reduced it again into a barbarous nation. The first possessed the western country; the last occupied the eastern, which at length was subjected to the Ostrogoths. The sons of Clovis drove out the people of this province, which was re-united to the French Monarchy, and whither they sent a Governor.

You will recollect, from the history of our country, that the crown was

divided among the children of Clovis after his death; and I shall not enter into the intestine wars which followed until the time when Boson, Governor of Provence under Louis the III<sup>d</sup>, had the ambition to look to the crown, and the address to obtain it, which he did in 879; nor shall I detail the historical occurrences of the Counts of Provence, who successively possessed that country until the middle of the twelfth century.

I shall, however, take some notice of the memorable Counts of Barcelona; since it was in their time, and in their courts, that the manners of Europe first began to assume a polish. The Barons, who until then led an isolated life, and shut themselves up in their castles, removed to Aix, to be near their Sovereign. This infancy of society, by the interchange of ideas and sentiments it afforded, gave to the mind a liberality and nobleness that served to soften the *fierté* of these proud Chiefs, and made their manners more courteous and agreeable. Always conspicuous for their gallantry to the ladies, as well as their bravery in battle, they began now to display that elegant polish which was in those times, and still continues to be, the distinguishing character of the gentleman.

The first fathers of our poetry made their appearance about this time; they were called *TROUBADOURS*, and celebrated by their ballads the beauty and virtue of the ladies, and the respect, sincerity, and fidelity of the Chevaliers. Entertained by the Sovereign, and the welcome guests of the courtiers, they acquired a new reputation, which was not thought inferior to that of arms, nor was there any marked distinction between the *TROUBADOUR* and the *WARRIOR*.

These Counts of Provence, of the house of Barcelona, terminated in the person of Raymond Berenger, about the middle of the thirteenth century: he left four daughters, the youngest of whom, named Beatrice, was his successor, and married Charles Count of Anjou, brother of St. Louis. This first house of Anjou shortly united to Provence the kingdom of the two Sicilies. It was extinct in the person of Queen Jeanne, who adopted Louis, Duke of Anjou, brother of Charles the V<sup>th</sup>, and made all her possessions over to him in the year 1382; but the posterity

of that Prince only had quiet possession of the county of Provence. Among his descendants I ought to mention René, grandson of King John, who not having power to establish himself upon the throne of Naples, of which his brother Louis had constituted him heir, retired into Provence, where he cultivated poetry and painting.

I do not think that there is any province in France where the climate is so various as in this. In travelling over the southern part, which is towards the sea, you find it very warm; in traversing the northern part, enclosed by mountains, the cold is very extreme at times. Rain is very rare in the southern parts, particularly in spring and in summer. It is otherwise, however, in the northern country, for there it rains continually, and claps of thunder are often heard: whilst in the middle region it is temperate, partaking of the two extremes: inasmuch that Provence, as to climate, might be divided, like the terrestrial globe, into three zones; the torrid to the south, the temperate in the middle, and the frigid to the north.

This variety of climate produces an effect rarely seen in a region of so small a space as Provence, that the four seasons of the year display themselves at the same time. While the husbandmen are cutting the corn on the seashore, they are sowing the seed in the mountainous country; and in this, they get in the harvest, while in the other they are gathering the vintage.

Many people here have told me, that after they have gathered in the barley about the end of May in the southern parts, they have carried it immediately into the northern, have sowed it, and have had another harvest there of the same seed about the end of September in the same year. They have told me as much of the fruits, and of some vegetables. In the mountainous parts the fruit does not begin to ripen until after they have gathered those in the maritime country. What a fine speculation for that avarice which would put every thing out to interest to acquire wealth! Here it could procure a double harvest of the fruits of the earth. What charms, too, does this country offer to luxury, which could enjoy with the finest seasons the greatest delicacies of life, since by the removal of only a few miles it could renew spring

and summer successively, and without interruption. The winter is indeed in the southern part extremely mild; rarely is snow or ice to be seen, and frequently they enjoy in December and January a continuance of very fine days. The cold is never very sharp, unless that it is produced by some cause foreign to the climate. The air is uncommonly soft and pure, and nothing can be more healthful.

The winds blow very strong sometimes in this province, particularly the north west wind called the *Mistral*, which is the most impetuous and terrible. The ancient authors often make mention of its violence. One of them relates, that its power took away the breath of people walking; that it carried away an armed man and a loaded waggon: another, that it would tear up the largest trees, unroof the houses, and even overturn them; which actually was the case in 1556 and 1569, as related circumstantially by one of our own authors.

This wind is, however, of great advantage to the country of Provence, which has been, though very rarely, sometimes visited by the plague: it is the principal cause of the salubrity of the air; and Seneca was in the right when he said, that the inhabitants ought to be glad of its presence, since they owed to it the serenity of the sky under which they lived.

Augustus, during his residence in Gaul, erected a temple in honour of the *Mistral*. It is experienced constantly during several days when the rains have been considerable in Languedoc, and chiefly at the side of the *Vivaraïs*. In 1769 and 1770 it lasted during eleven months, from the 14th of November until the 13th of October following. There fell only six inches of rain. The sources were almost completely drained, and some of the beds of the rivers were left dry; every thing would have perished but for the dews of the morning, which were abundant in the neighbouring country near the sea.

Among the winds which produce rain, there is one which, at times, equals in its strength the *Mistral*: it is the west south west. The ravages which it makes when at its height are dreadful. Happily they are still less frequent than the *Mistral*. If these two winds were often to spread their fury



fury abroad, the province would become desolate. Providence, my dear B——, never meets with so much genuine support as it does from the practical philosopher, who travels for information. The doctrine of the self combination of particles in the construction of a world may suit the wild infidelity of a disciple of Mirabeau, but it will never be acceptable to the mind delighted with nature, enwrapped in its wonders, and awed by its divinity: and as a proof of the strong evidence presented to the traveller and voyager, they have been seldom or never tainted with the absurd opinions of the man who robs the Deity of his omniscience, and himself of *hope beyond the grave*.

I know, my dear B——, that your sensible and grateful mind is untainted by these dangerous principles. Yet, my friend, take heed that the tender imaginations of your lovely children do not become bewildered in the mazes of that philosophy which may sometimes be promulgated by others, though, as I hope, not often before them. Deprive them not of the opportunities of visiting the church. I had rather see one of those innocents at prayers than read all the philosophy, as it is called, of Helvetius.

I must ask you about Paris, though I feel no regret by my absence from that gay capital. There appears to me to be no way of spending time there but in idle or vicious pleasures. It reminds me of the admirable lines of Gesner:—

“*Que je vous plains, O vous! qui dans  
le sein des villes*

*Promènes le fardeau de vos jours inutiles,  
Qui, cherchant à tromper l'ennui de vos  
loisirs,*

*Achetes, a prix d'or, d'insipides plaisirs:  
Jamais la douce paix n'habite vos  
demeures,*

*Le tems a pas tardifs réglé toutes vos  
heures.”*

Rest and repose are unknown; dissipation and noise lay a plan of annoyance that no sober thinking man, though even a Frenchman, can submit to. The nights of that city are, as you know, admirably described by Despreaux in his Critique:—

“*Qui frappe l'air, grand Dieu! de ces  
lugubres cris,*

*Est-ce donc pour veiller, qu'on se couche  
à Paris?”*

I have met here with a valuable acquisition, in an old valet who came hither to see his relations, who were of Provence. He has travelled all over Europe, and has resided some years in England. He has considerable information, and is, though near sixty years of age, so gay and cheerful, that he never permits me to be low-spirited. When he dresses my hair in the morning, he recounts first all the anecdotes of the town or village where we sojourn; next he tells me of the curiosities to be seen there, and never forgets to speak of all the pretty girls he has noticed, or who, as he has the vanity sometimes to say, have noticed him. He is honest and obliging, and has but two faults; that is, that he is old and slow. He rides, however, to great perfection, having been a courier, and for his time of life is as hardy as a Muscovite. I found him by mere accident: he had put up a little *Placard* at the inn where I first arrived, offering his services to any gentleman who might be on his travels. I sent for him, and the bargain was soon struck, for his neighbours gave him and his family a character that made me at once his friend; for I found that he was the friend of all who were within the reach and scope of his bounty. The fact was, that he had spent and given away all the money he had brought with him: the greater part was applied to give comfort to an aged mother; a little more was bestowed to assist his nephew, who has a small vineyard. His name is Gustave d'Orange; and I think Monsieur Gustave and myself are contrived to fit each other's dispositions to a nicety. Mine, as you know, my dear B——, requires a kind and patient servant; one who will, if I am out of temper, humour and bear with me a little, till my mind comes to its proper poise again. I should not attempt to entertain you with these little anecdotes, if I did not know that you love to see the human character spread open to your view, and the chain and dependencies which unite the domestic to the master, and which give to the first his claims also for the enjoyment of life in his more humble station.

If I could bring my mind and body to a resting-place, it would be in Provence. The society is charming as the climate, but not free from the apprehension of events that may disturb the kingdom.

kingdom. I will give you an account of a lady in my next, who I have met with at one of the *Seigneuries* in this province, in whom neither beauty, wit, nor talent, is wanting in their most bountiful portions. She remembers you, and desires me to make those remembrances. Her name is Mad. D——. I met with her by accident; but such are the charms of her conversation and manners, that it must be a well premeditated design that can enable me to break from her. Yet it must be so; for as I do not wish to be in love with her, I do not feel myself justified in remaining where I am. So, my dear B——, probably my next letter will be dated far from the delightful climate of Provence, and from the charms of Mad. D——.

May you be happy, my dear B——, where you are; for happiness may be found even at Paris, notwithstanding the satire of Despreaux; and he himself admits it as far as respects the rich man; for of him he says,

“ Sans sortir de la ville il trouve la Campagne,  
Il peut dans son jardin, tout peuplé d'arbres verts,  
Reciter le printemps au milieu des hyvers,  
Et foulant le parfum de ses plantes fleuries,  
Aller entretenir ces douces reveries;  
Mais moi, *grâce au destin!* qui n'ai ni feu, ni lieu,  
Je me loge ou je puis, et comme il plait à Dieu.”

This is very like an author whose chief luxury often consists in the opportunity he has by that very destiny of satirising the rich. Genius when at ease becomes as it were neutralised; The fine acid is extracted from inconvenience. Prosperity as effectually stops the mouth of a poet, as a *rente viagère* does that of a libeller, who, while he receives his quarterly payments to hold his tongue, forgets the tum and substance of his former allegations. It is, therefore, a bad maxim for the GREAT, I mean those who have faults, to discourage poets. They ought to know, that it is not easy to starve them out; and as they are not very difficult to please in viands, the better way might be, at least, to feed them with plain wholesome food, that might prevent

the disease of the imagination, which often breaks out into satire.

Adieu, my dear B——.

Yours truly,

V \* \* \*.

# 1 COR. xi. 15.

Τὴν δὲ εἰάν πομπή, δόξα αὐτῇ ἔστιν; ὅτι ἡ κόμη αὐτῇ περιβολαίου δέδοται αὐτῇ.

*Kóμη* in its first and most obvious sense means *dressed hair*; it also means *long hair*, as in the passage before us. Long hair, and a right application of its length to the purposes for which nature designed it, are the topics here discussed. For the apostle's appeal is not to fashion, nor to custom, which is a second nature, but to nature itself; to nature in its most pure and simple forms. The impropriety, here glanced at, originates in the prevalence of fashion, busily employed in counter-acting nature; and in substituting for its simpler graces the combinations of art, and the depravations of taste. That the hair was given to be a covering, is the dictate of nature itself. But, in order to be a covering, it must for the most part retain its natural length. This length, which nature intended to be useful, was made subservient only to the embellishments of art. The head was indeed abundantly covered with hair; but this covering, as it was not suffered to descend, could not, like a veil, be an entire protection to the head and shoulders. Hair, dressed after the Corinthian mode, could not be considered as analogous to a veil. If the hair was so constructed by art as to form a covering *galeri instar*, it was not a covering *instar velaminis*, or *περιβολαίου*. The veil, sloping from its highest point, overspreads and guards to a wide extent. Hair, fashionably dressed by these women of Corinth, appeared above and around the head in every form, which fancy could devise, or art achieve. But, in constructing this edifice, nature, the teacher here recommended, was forgotten. The hair, that had been taught by nature to descend, was forced into an upward direction; and, instead of covering like a veil, arose in an endless variety of fantastic figures. The artificial veil was constructed from the natural. Hair is nature's veil. If such it be, it must do the work that nature assigned



assigned it. It must form a covering, not merely by being plaited and braided around the head, and by rising above it, but by falling and flowing below it. It must be, what the veil, its representative, is acknowledged to be, a defence from the weather, and a symbol of subjection.

A learned critic de comâ, who interprets *νῦν* by *dressed* hair, seems to have preferred that sense of the word, which in the passage before us it is

least qualified to bear. For, if the hair, given to the woman for a covering, be *dressed* hair, this could not be, what the apostle pronounces it to be, the teaching of nature itself; but of nature, combined with art, and sacrificing its simplicity at the shrine of fashion. "Succurite, grammatici, grammatico laboranti. Actum est enim non solum de lege Dei aut naturæ, sed de glossario."

R.

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

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*Letters to a Young Lady; in which the Duties and Characters of Women are considered, chiefly with a Reference to prevailing Opinions. By Mrs. West, Author of Letters to a Young Man, &c. Three Volumes, 12mo. pp. 1460.*

THE indefatigable efforts of this lady to exalt the character, and inform the understanding, of the rising generation, are well entitled to the thanks of every parent in particular, and of the State in general, the conservation of which is so deeply interested in the morals and manners of its members.

Mrs. West's "Letters to a Young Man" were reviewed by us at some length, in pp. 273, 463, &c. of Vol. XLI; which renders it less necessary for us to go into a detailed analysis of this work, which is so similar in its plan, except that its views are professedly directed to the cultivation and improvement of the minds and manners of persons of her own sex.

The work is dedicated, in a very neat inscription, to Her Majesty, whose character our fair Author justly describes as "enforcing, by an example

more powerful than precept, the strict performance of every domestic, moral, and religious duty." Mrs. W. professes herself aware of an objection that may be started to the necessity for the present production, that of late women have had a number of admirable advisers; but she observes, that they have also been misled by many false lights, and are more exposed than at any former period to the artifices of seducers; who, intent to poison the minds of the unwary, have contrived to introduce their dangerous notions on manners, morals, and religion, into every species of composition, and all forms of society; the sentiments and regulations of which have lately, as far as concerns women, undergone an alarming change.

"And with regard (says she) to the many really valuable moralists who have attempted to stem this torrent, the observation which the author formerly made respecting young men was equally true of women. The extremes of society were chiefly attended to; and if we judged by the stile generally used by the instructor of the fair sex, we should think that the whole female world

world was divided into "high-lived company" and paupers [She excepts from this observation Dr. Gifford's Tract on the Duties of Women]: that numerous and important body the *middle classes* of society, whose duties are most complicated, and consequently most difficult, being generally overlooked; and yet the change of manners and pursuits among these are so marked, that the most superficial observers must be alarmed at the prospect of what it portends."

Our author, in another part, says, that "her aim is, to present readers of her own sex, and station, with some admonitory reflections on those points which appeared to her of superior importance, either from their having been omitted or slightly discussed by other writers, or from the prevailing temper of the times requiring them to be recalled to general attention, and, if possible, placed in a novel, and therefore more attractive point of view. To arrest the attention of those who are terrified by the uniform austerity of a melancholy censor, the sombre hue of precept will be relieved by such ornaments as can be adopted without injury to the main design."

The following remarks on the wives of men in reputable circumstances feeling themselves obliged to mingle with what is called the world, must be allowed to be just, yet not ungentle, satire:—

"Did any of these adventurous dames consider the heavy services which this association requires, did they fairly rate the fatigue, the perplexity, the slavery of being *very genteel* upon a *limited* scale, they would think it better to prefer a plain system of social comfort, even at the expense of that ridicule which, I lament to say, such a deviation from refinement would incur. Yet, when there is no housekeeper in the spiceroom, nor butler at the sideboard, an elegant entertainment occasions more labour and perplexity to the mistress of the house, than she would undergo by a regular performance of services highly beneficial and praiseworthy. What anxiety is there that every part of the splendid repast should be properly selected, well-dressed, and served in style! What care to keep the every-day garb of family economics out of sight, and to convince the guests that this is the usual style of living; though, if they credit the report, it must only

confirm their suspicion that their hostess is actually insane. What blushing confusion do these *semi-fashionists* discover, if detected in any employment that seems to indicate a little remaining regard for prudence and economy! What irregularity and inconvenience must the family experience during the days immediately preceding the gala! what irritation of temper, what neglect of children, what disregard of religious and social offices! And for what is all this sacrifice? to procure the honour of being talked of; for happiness, or even comfort, are rarely expected at such entertainments. Notwithstanding all due preparation, something goes wrong, either in the dinner or the company. The face of the inviter displays mortification, instead of exultation; and the invited disguise the sneer of ridicule under the fixed simper of affected politeness. Nor let the giver of the feast complain of disappointment. She aimed not to please, but to dazzle; not to gratify her guests by the cheerful hilarity of her table, but to announce her own superiority in taste or in expense. When the hospitable hostess spreads her plain but plentiful board for friendship and kindred, for those whom she loves or respects, those whom she seeks to oblige, or those to whom she wishes to acknowledge obligation, where vanity and self are kept out of sight, and real generosity seeks no higher praise than that of giving a sufficient and comfortable repast with a pleasant welcome, a fastidious observance of any accidental mistake, or trivial error, might be justly called ill-nature and ingratitude; but when ostentation summons her myrmidons to behold the triumph, let ridicule join the party, and proclaim the defeat.

"But this insatiable monster, a rage for distinction, is not content with spoiling the comforts of the cheerful regale; luxury has invented a prodigious number of accommodations in the department of moveables; and the mistress of a tiny villa at Hackney, or a still more tiny drawing-room in Crutched Friars, only waits to know if her Grace has placed them in her baronial residence, to pronounce that they are comforts without which no soul can exist. Hence it becomes an undertaking of no little skill, to conduct one's person through an apartment twelve feet square, furnished in *style* by



by a lady of *taste*, without any injury to ourselves, or to the fauteuils, canelabras, consoletables, jardiniers, chiffoniers, &c. Should we, at entering the apartment, escape the work-boxes, foot-stools, and cushions for lap-dogs, our debut may still be celebrated by the overthrow of half a dozen top-gallant screens, as many perfume jars, or even by the total demolition of a glass cabinet stuck full of stuffed monsters. By an inadvertent remove of our chair backwards, we may thrust it through the paper-frame of the book-stand, or the pyramidal flower-basket; and our nearer approach to the fire is barricaded by nodding mandarines and branching lustres. It is well, if the height of the apartment permits us to glide secure under the impending danger of crystal lamps, chandeliers, and gilt bird-cages inhabited by screaming canaries. An attempt to walk would be too presumptuous, amidst the opposition of a host of working-tables, sofas, rout chairs, and ottomans. To return from a visit of this description without having *committed* or *suffered* any depredation, is an event almost similar to the famous expedition of the Argonauts. The fair mistress, indeed, generally officiates as pilot; and by observing how she folds or unfurls her redundant train, and enlarges or contracts the waving of her plumes, one may practise the dilating or diminishing graces according to the most exact rules of geometrical proportion; happy if we can steal a moment from the circumspection that our arduous situation requires, to admire the quantity of pretty things which are collected together, and inquire if they are really of any use.

“ Dress is such an important subject to women, that I must claim permission to refer to it frequently. Two chief ends seem to be pursued by those who imitate the great in this particular; namely, that it should show their wealth, and proclaim their uselessness. When the cost of a gown excels the Countess’s which it resembles in shape, the wearer feels an immense satisfaction, no matter though her dress be but a publication of her vulgar manners; elegance is, in her opinion, a saleable commodity; she has the draper’s bill in her pocket (I hope with a receipt to it), and she knows that she is better dressed than her ladyship by

fifteen shillings a yard. It may, however, happen, that deficiency in cash or credit may limit the taste of the fashionist to the mere vamping up and remodelling her old wardrobe; but, as an exact copy would argue a very little soul, it now becomes necessary to caricature the mode, and to exhibit in full extravagance that which, when really modified by taste and worn with propriety, was graceful and becoming. Either way the wearer announces her intention of not being mistaken for the drudge of patient utility. The flow of her drapery, the slight texture of her attire, the tasteful arrangement of her tresses, and the studiously inconvenient situation of her ornaments, proclaim an airy sylph, a Grecian nymph, a “mincing mammet,” or, to speak in her own language, a very fine lady: they cannot possibly denote the industrious housewife, or the help-mate of man.

“ The pursuits of this *lufus nature*, this creature formed to feed on the toils of industry, consist of laborious idleness. As, after all her exertions, her situation in life does not allow of her being genteel in *every* thing, parsimonious economy and heedless expense take their turn. To be as smart, not as her equals, but as her superiors, it becomes necessary that she should excel in contrivance; I do not mean in that prudent forethought, which enables a good wife to proportion the family expenditure by the regular order of necessities, comforts, conveniences, and superfluities: this gradation must be reversed, and superfluities take the lead. French wines may be introduced on great occasions, by a daily retrenchment of small beer; and wax lights may be had for routs, by limiting the number of kitchen candles. If her husband and children dine on hashed mutton, she can provide ices in the evening; and by leaving their bed-chambers comfortable and inconvenient, she can afford more drapery for the drawing-room. Even white morning dresses will not be so very expensive, provided you are expert in haggling with the washer-woman, and do not dislike being dirty when you are invisible; and if you know cheap shops, and the art of driving bargains, you may even save money by making *useless* purchases. New modelling your household and personal ornaments

ornaments is, I grant, an indispensable duty; for no one can appear three times in the same gown, or have six parties without one additional vandyke or festoon to the window-curtains. These employments will therefore occupy your mornings till the hour of visiting arrives; then you must take care to dismiss the bed-gown and work-bag, and, having crammed every thing ungenteel out of sight, assume the airs of that happy creature who has nothing in the world to do, and nothing to think of but killing time. Fashions are now to be discussed, public places criticised, shopping schemes adjusted, and evening parties fixed. After your morning ramble, you will just get time to treat your own family with a little of that spleen and chagrin which have been excited by your having seen an acquaintance in her carriage while you were still compelled to be on foot, or by having met one better dressed than yourself, whose husband cannot *half* so well afford it. You must, in compliance with the pressure of time, hurry over the business of the toilette; and if during the remainder of the evening you are not quite in so great a crowd as a Duchess, you may at least console yourself with the consideration that you are as useless to your family."

Our inclination would lead us to present our readers with a few more extracts; but our limits forbid the indulgence; we must therefore conclude with stating, that these volumes are most highly deserving of attentive perusal by every wife, every mother, and every daughter. J.

*The Life of Thomas Dermody; interspersed with Pieces of Original Poetry; many exhibiting unexampled Prematurity of genuine poetical Talent, and containing a Series of Correspondence with several eminent Characters. By James Grant Raymond. Two Volumes, 8vo.*

The present may well be called the age of premature excellence, real or assumed. Our infantine Roscii and Rosciz are all emulous to strut and swagger on the metropolitan stage; from which, while we see one retiring with twenty thousand pounds, another is driven with just indignation: but our Theatrical Journal has recorded the progress of the one, and the failure of the other; and we may therefore here dismiss a subject that has already occupied too much attention.

From such puerile exhibitions of imitative proficiency, however, we with pleasure obey the call made upon us in these volumes, to contemplate an object with claims of an infinitely higher description; "*ingenium cui sit, cui mens divinior*;" surpassing almost all that literary biography has recorded of early intellectual acquisition and talent.

We wish this separation of *attainment* and *genius* to be constantly kept in mind by our readers, in their consideration of the extraordinary character who is now the subject of notice; not only, as he excelled in a remarkable degree in each of these very distinct qualifications, but as the union of them was a circumstance, perhaps, of equal singularity. Fabulists and latinists have furnished us with prodigies, more or less problematical. Sterne, in his *Tristram Shandy*, does not forget the miracle of learning who is related to have "composed a work the day he was born;" respecting which our Uncle Toby well observes, "they should have wiped it up, and said no more about it." Nor have poets neglected to make pretensions to early inspiration; for Pope, modestly speaking of himself, says, that he "lisp'd in numbers." Yet, with sober thinkers, we shall not be afraid of very successfully opposing to the former, the hero of the present biography; who, in his ninth year, we find to have been *Greek and Latin* *usher* in his father's school, and a few months afterwards was found reading Longinus, in the *original text*, at a book-stall \*. With respect to Pope, his "lispings" are entirely metaphorical: the *Ode to Solitude* is given as the best proof of his juvenile talents, and this was the production of his *twelfth* year; but we leave it to our readers to judge how far it is excelled by the following extracts from some lines of Dermody's, written (or rather composed, for no writing-material was at hand,) among the ruins of an old monastery, at the age of *ten*:—

"Here, when the pale grass struggles  
with the wind,  
Pregnant with foam, the turf unheeded  
lies,  
Here the fat Abbot sleeps, in ease reclin'd,  
And here the mack Monk folds his modest eyes.

\* Vol. I, pp. 4 and 27.



The Nun, more chaste than bolted  
snow,  
Mingles with the dust below,  
Nor capricious turns away.  
Lo! to the taper's tremulous ray  
White-veil'd shades their frames dis-  
close,  
Vests of lily, cheeks of rose;  
In dim Fancy's vision seen,  
Alive, awake, they rush between.

Ah! who so cruel, in eternal gloom  
To close the sweetest workmanship of  
God;  
In cloyster'd aisles to waste their heav'nly  
bloom,  
And dull their bright eyes in the drear  
abode?

Not real penance claim'd them here,  
Nor lowliness, with melting tear:  
But Superstition, fiend deform,  
Sent forth the persecuting storm,  
And in a charnel's baleful arms  
Inclos'd the virgin's with'ring charms;  
Despotic rul'd the fearful band,  
Pray'r and despondence in his hand,—  
His own right hand, that seem'd to  
wield  
Heav'n's lightning and Oppression's  
shield."

Enough, we presume, has been said to excite a curiosity in our readers for a more personal acquaintance with so uncommon a genius. For a satisfactory gratification of this desire we must refer them to the very entertaining and instructive volumes before us; from which, however, we shall, in a small compass, record a few particulars of his life. We apply the term *instructive* to these Memoirs; as, unhappily, while they exhibit a most brilliant and rare example of natural endowments, they very forcibly inculcate a lesson of morality and prudence, which cannot be too seriously urged on the attention of those, whether in the ardour of youth or the vigour of maturity, who think themselves privileged, by superior intellectual qualifications, from the restrictive proprieties and decorums of life.

Thomas, we find, was the eldest son of Nicholas Dermody, a schoolmaster of some professional reputation, at Ennis, in Ireland, where our Poet was born on the 17th of January 1775. His education was attentively cultivated by his father; from whose example, however, he in his early years contracted a fatal and degrading attachment to drinking, in all its ex-

cess; which abundantly more than counterbalanced the advantages that he had received from nature, and confined him to a state of abject dependence and wretched poverty through almost the whole of his subsequent life. A romantic desire of seeing the world led him, about the end of his tenth year, to leave his paternal home: which he did clandestinely, with only two shillings, a change of linen, and a volume of Tom Jones, in his pocket; and the money he gave away the same day in *charity*. By the assistance of a benevolent carrier, he accomplished the journey (of above 140 miles) to Dublin; where he roamed about the streets two or three days without a lodging, depending entirely for supplies on the sale of his second shirt. The keeper of a book-stall, who was astonished at observing such a child poring over one of his old Greek volumes, now economically engaged him as *classical preceptor* to his son; from which situation, in the course of a few weeks, he passed into the shop of a bookseller of rather more respectability; and after about a similar interval, was received under the roof of the friendly Dr. Houlton. Here he was treated with a degree of kindness and respect highly to the honour of his benefactor; during his residence with whom he gave many extraordinary instances of his learning and genius, particularly in some poetical versions from Horace and *Anacreon*! His wayward disposition, however, had even now discovered itself; and when a change in Dr. Houlton's situation dissolved the connexion, after a duration of only ten weeks, Dermody felt little regret at being again left to his own discretion. But he very soon found a bitter reverse; and "without a settled home, he roved about the streets by day, and begged the meanest shelter during the night."

He was next taken into the house of a humane scene-painter belonging to the Dublin theatre; and in this situation "he went on messages, warmed his humble patron's *hize-pots* at the theatre, told merry tales, and wrote verses on the walls with chalk."

"While he was thus employed in the painting-room as superintendant of the glue, oil, and colour-pots, Mr. Cherry, now of Drury-lane Theatre, with great rapture brought one morning into the green-room a poem, written, as he said,

by a most surprising boy then in the house. The subject of it was highly agreeable and entertaining to the performers: being a sarcastic comparison between Mr. Daly, patentee of the Theatre Royal, and Mr. Atley, manager of the Equestrian Theatre; in which the feats of the latter were humorously and satirically enlarged upon. The description which Mr. Cherry gave of the boy, together with the merit of the composition, raised among the performers the greatest curiosity to see him; and, led on by Cherry, they rushed from the green-room to the place where the painter and his wonderful attendant were at work. If their astonishment was excited at hearing the poem read, it was now increased tenfold at the sight of the author. Infantine in appearance, and clad in the very garb of wretchedness; with a meagre, half-starved, but intelligent countenance; a coat much too large for him, and his shoulders and arms seen naked through it; without waistcoat, shirt, or stockings; with a pair of breeches made for a full grown person, foiled and ragged, reaching to his ancles; his uncovered toes thrust through a pair of old slippers without heels, almost of the magnitude of Kamatchatka snow-shoes; his hair clotted with glue, and his face, and almost naked body, smeared and disfigured with paint of different colours, black, blue, red, green, and yellow: thus in amazement stood before them, with a small pot of size in one hand, and a hair brush in the other, the translator of Horace, Virgil, and Anacreon!

Such is a part of the romantic history of his infantine years. We cannot follow him through the whole course of his subsequent life; for that were an act of injustice to the author and publisher of these volumes. We shall therefore only state, that in his short career, his brilliant talents deservedly acquired him a series of benevolent and even splendid and munificent patrons; whose favour, in succession, his perverse and incorrigible misconduct as deservedly lost. In the list of these, and of his personal friends, were Mr. Owenon, of the Dublin Theatre; Dr. Young, afterwards Bishop of Clonfert; Mr. Austin, a very respectable clergyman of Dublin; Lady M. Gore, and some other noble ladies of his native country; the Duke of Leinster; the present Lord Charlemont; Mr. White, an emi-

nent schoolmaster of Dublin; the Countess Dowager and the Earl of Moira, who stand highest in the number of his benefactors; Mr. Grattan; Mr. Flood; Mr. Tighe; the late Lord Kilwarden; the present Mr. Baron Smith, and his father (Master of the Rolls in Ireland); the Earl of Granard; Sir James Bland Burges; the Literary Fund; Mr. Addington (now Lord Sidmouth), while Prime Minister; Mr. Hiley Addington; the Hon. Mr. Bathurst; and (though last here enumerated, far from the least in value,) the Author of these volumes. "Few, indeed, have experienced so liberal and exalted a patronage as Dermody; and it is to be infinitely regretted, that none ever made so unwise a use of it." A pretty copious correspondence with several of the most distinguished of those persons is inserted occasionally in the course of the Memoirs, and gives a peculiar interest and authority to the narrative.

Two passages, which are highly illustrative of one part of Dermody's character, we must lay before our readers.

"When his good fortune prevailed, he set no bounds to what he called his *happy frolics*; of which the following is one instance:—Having, in a very distressed condition, concealed himself some days in his apartment, without receiving any relief, he resolved to visit Mr. Grattan, at his seat in the county of Wicklow, about fifteen miles from Dublin; and as that gentleman never yet closed his doors against the unfortunate, Dermody was certain of a good reception. Mr. Grattan treated him with kindness and respect, and at his departure presented him with five guineas. Dermody, conceiving that the next day might be as fortunate as the present, and disdaining to portion out this sum for his immediate, or preserve it for future necessities, found means to spend the whole before he reached his lodgings; which he did about midnight, and in a condition more fit to be conceived than described. Resolving that those who knew he was often miserable should likewise know that he was sometimes *happy*, and eager to relate the happy occurrence, he sallied forth at this hour to rouse his associates, and inform them of his good fortune; but finding several of their houses guarded by the police, who were averse to his clamorous salutations, he determined upon assailing the



the Writer of these Memoirs, who then lived at the retired village of Ranelagh, three miles from the capital. The uncomeliness of his apparel contrasted with the severity of the weather; the unsteadiness of his body, rendered interesting by the marks of the many falls and wounds he had received in forcing his way through the hedges; and the strong operation of the liquor of which he had so freely partaken; gave him altogether a most extraordinary appearance. In this condition he arrived at the peaceable village of Ranelagh about three in the morning; when, with such stones as he could collect, he attacked the solitary habitation of the Author; who, being accustomed to enjoy in quiet his hours of rest, and perhaps less subject to alarm than his watchful neighbours, was not made acquainted with the circumstances of the assault till Dermody had demolished several windows, frightened the guardians of an adjoining nunnery, roused the whole hamlet, and was fast in the custody of the inhabitants. The Author had influence enough to get him released from the officers of the watch; who by this time had arrived, and were proceeding to violent extremities in order to subdue their antagonist. A trifling sum pacified their rage; and, with a little assistance from them, Dermody was carefully corded down upon an empty bed; where in a short time his passion subsided, and he fell into a profound sleep. The village and adjoining nunnery being thus again restored to tranquillity, the watchmen sought their different stations, and the inhabitants retired to rest."

\* \* \* \* \*

"A few days previous to writing this letter, Dermody had dined in Piccadilly; when the Author, perceiving his shoes and stockings to be in a very bad condition, sent and purchased a pair of each, which Dermody put into his pocket with the intention of wearing them the following morning. The next evening, however, he made his appearance without either shoes, stockings, hat, neckcloth, or waistcoat; and in a state of intoxication not to be endured: he had pledged the shoes and stockings, got drunk with the money, and in a fray in the streets had lost his other necessities. He entered the house in this state, told his tale, threw on the floor the duplicate of

the articles he had pledged, demanded other apparel, was refused, swore a few oaths, threatened to destroy a sideboard of glass, alarmed the whole family, was turned out of doors, and during the remainder of the night took shelter in a shed fitted up for some cattle in one of the fields leading from Westminster to Chelsea."

We must not omit mentioning, that among the strange adventures of his life, he enlisted as a private soldier in the nineteenth year of his age; from which capacity he was, after a short interval, elevated by a commission given to him by the Earl of Moira. In this latter character he joined the Duke of York's army in Flanders in 1795, with Lord Moira's expedition. "He was a sharer in all the dangers and difficulties encountered by the English army in that unfortunate expedition. He visited many remarkable places on the Continent; and among others, the tomb of Abelard, in Lombardy, on which occasion he narrowly escaped being made a prisoner. He was in almost every considerable action, and received several dangerous wounds: one of which in some degree disfigured his face, and another deprived him of the use of his left hand, a bullet having passed directly through it. On the reduction of the army, he was put on the half-pay list."

After suffering, on different occasions (the results entirely of his imprudence), distress, scarcely inferior to any thing that is told of Otway, of Chatterton, or \* of Boyse, he died of a disorder, the mere effect of drinking, in a wretched hovel, at Sydenham, in Kent, on the 15th of July 1802, in his twenty-eighth year. He lies interred in the churchyard of Lewisham, with a monument erected over him, on which is inscribed a poetical epitaph taken from his own works.

Many very pleasing extracts from his lighter writings are interspersed throughout these volumes; but we would advise Mr. Raymond, in a future edition, to insert less of Dermody's prose (which certainly was not his *forte*), and more of his poetry; as well as to be rather more particular in specifying the dates of the incidents, if he be possessed of the means so to do.

With respect to Dermody's poetical character; from the circumstances and the time of life in which a great part of his compositions were produced (for we are told \*, that at the age of fourteen he had already composed as much poetry as would fill *ten volumes* of a moderate size), they must certainly contain a more than equal portion of alloy. Much of what has appeared, however, is of a very superior description †; and we hope that Mr. Raymond, in his projected publication of "two volumes of selections from his poetical writings," will not confine himself (as he announces) to any limitation respecting Dermody's age at the period of their production, nor even strictly to those which are yet unpublished; but to give to the world two just volumes of his *best pieces*; which, we doubt not, will place Dermody in a rank of general estimation equal or superior to that enjoyed by several of our classical poets.

To this work is prefixed a well expressed PORTRAIT of Dermody.

J.

*Letters from the Mountains; being the real Correspondence of a Lady, between the Years 1773 and 1803. In Three Volumes. 12mo.*

This work is not a Novel. The letters, which are chiefly from the Highlands of Scotland, do not profess to offer for the entertainment of the reader either ingenious fiction or amusing narrative. We have found them, on perusal, to be, in truth, interesting sketches of "the tastes, the feelings, and habits of those, who in the shades of privacy cultivate the simple duties and kindly affections of domestic life;" and to bear the strongest internal evidence of being genuine. The subjects are very various; and the pictures of Highland society and manners, &c., which naturally claim a distinguished attention, are drawn with the most happy effect.

THE LOVE OF GLORY. *A Poem.* 4to. pp. 56.

"The object of this poem is to impress upon the minds of its readers the necessity of preserving (above all

things) the glory of their nation unsullied. The author conceiving that national honour is at all times the brightest ornament and the best defence of every country; and that the existing circumstances imperiously call upon Great Britain for a noble exertion of its powers, and upon every individual "to do his duty," has thought that, perhaps, it might add something to that patriotic fire, which, in times like these, should animate every breast, if he should be able, in a rapid sketch and in the compass of a short poem, to present the brightest examples, which ancient or modern history afford, for the imitation of the patriots of the present day. In pursuance of this plan, he has endeavoured to describe the progress of Glory from the first stages of society, through the most illustrious nations of ancient and modern times."

Of this well intentioned poem we shall give the following specimen:—

"Hard is the task, though pleasing to pursue

The steps of Glory from that early time  
When in the dreary forest, mutual wants  
And conscious weakness first united man  
In social compact with his fellow man.  
In social compact with his fellow man.  
Scarce was that union form'd, before the heart

Felt a new fire, and learn'd a nobler aim.  
Man then assum'd dominion o'er the earth,  
And all creation yielded to his sway;  
The lion shunn'd his steps, and learn'd to fear;

The forest's fierce inhabitants withdrew  
To seek for safety in the shelter'd cave,  
Or tangling thicket. Yet, when hunger urg'd,

They sometimes ventur'd to dispute the sway

Of their new lord, and rush into the plains  
To seek their prey in their accustomed haunts;

But soon they found, against united force  
Vain was their courage, useless all their strength,

For emulation fir'd the hunter train  
To cross the lion in his headlong course:  
'Twas who should drive the tyger from his prey?

Who rouse the panther, or the foaming bear?

Who first should meet the danger, and return

Clad in the blood-stain'd glorious spoils of war,

The happy victor of the savage foe?  
For dear rewards awaited his return,

And

\* Vol. II, p. 342.

† See a small volume of his Poems, noticed in our XXXVIIIth Volume, p. 252.



And richly recompens'd his pain and toil.  
 His name resounded at the ev'ning feast;  
 His comrades bore him to the honour'd  
 seat,  
 Where the rich viands waited for his  
 choice;  
 For him the bard prepar'd the song of  
 praise,  
 The old applauded, and the young ad-  
 mir'd;  
 And beauty with her loveliest smile ap-  
 prov'd  
 The proud distinctions which the brave  
 had won.  
 'Twas honours such as these first rais'd  
 the mind  
 To great achievements and to gallant  
 deeds;  
 For when heroic valour burns most  
 bright,  
 Its flame is kindled by the breath of  
 praise.  
 No honours which to chivalry belong,  
 The shield emblazon'd, or the plumed  
 helm,  
 The sword renown'd in many a famous  
 field,  
 The silken scarf by royal heroes giv'n  
 To knights companions, in their glo-  
 rious toils,  
 Were ever borne with greater pride or  
 grace,  
 Than was the leopard's, or the lion's skin,  
 By the first conquerors in the sylvan strife."

*The Vaccine Contest; or, "Mild Human-  
 ity, Reason, Religion, and Truth, a-  
 gainst unfeeling Ferocity, overbearing  
 Insolence, mortified Pride, false Faith,  
 and Desperation," &c. By William  
 Blair, M.A. 8vo. 1806, pp. 96.*

From this pamphlet we learn, that  
 some unfair practices have been adopt-  
 ed by certain medical men to decry the  
 practice of vaccination, and, according  
 to Mr. Blair's account, not without  
 success. After exhausting the stores of  
 fact and argument, ridicule and sarcasm  
 have been had recourse to, and much  
 indecent invective substituted for fair  
 reasoning. To contend with the enemy  
 with the same weapons is Mr. Blair's  
 object; and he has been pretty suc-  
 cessful in exposing the arrogance, pre-  
 sumption, and inconsistency of his  
 chief antagonist, who is Dr. Rowley,  
 lately deceased.

*Cow-pock Inoculation vindicated, and re-  
 commended from Matters of Fact. By  
 Rowland Hill, M.A. 12mo, 1806,  
 pp. 72.*

Another defence of Cow-pock In-  
 oculation, which Mr. Hill has prac-  
 tised to a great extent, and with great  
 success, having with his own hand per-  
 formed the operation on near FIVE  
 THOUSAND subjects without a single  
 failure.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

APRIL 23.

WAS revived with great splendour,  
 at Covent Garden Theatre, Shak-  
 speare's historical play of *Henry the  
 Eighth*; and to the credit of the public  
 taste and discernment, it has been acted  
 several times since to most numerous and  
 respectable audiences. Mr. Kemble, as  
*Wolfey*, displays with great effect the lofty  
 demeanour and overbearing pride of the  
 ambitious Cardinal; and, when fallen,  
 his reflections upon the instability of hu-  
 man pursuits are given with great truth,  
 energy, and feeling. Mrs. Siddons's  
*Katharine* is a *chef d'œuvre* of dignity  
 and elocution; and Pope gives a spi-  
 rited portrait of the *Eighth Harry*.

28. At Drury-lane, was performed,  
 for Mr. Bannister's benefit, a new pe-  
 tite piece, in one long act, called "THE  
 INVISIBLE GIRL," said to have been  
 taken from the French, and adapted

to the English stage by Mr. Hook, jun.  
 The weight of the piece, which con-  
 tains much whim and humour, rests  
 entirely on Mr. Bannister's shoulders;  
 who, with unceasing volubility, assumes  
 the several disguises of a Jew, a Beau,  
 and an Old Woman, in which he dis-  
 plays his imitative powers to great ad-  
 vantage. The piece was well received,  
 and has been repeated several times.

MAY 9. For the benefit of Miss  
 Smith, a new Tragedy called "ED-  
 GAR; or, *Caledonian Feuds*," was pro-  
 duced at Covent Garden Theatre;  
 the characters of which were thus re-  
 presented:—

Edgar	Miss SMITH.
Baron of Glendore	Mr. POPE.
Osbert, Earl of Mor-	} Mr. H. JOHNSTON.
ven	
Malcolm	Mr. CHAPMAN.
Morton	Mr. CRESWELL.
	Count

Count Zulmio      Mr. CLAREMONT.  
 Officer            Mr. KLANERT.  
                      Soldiers, Attendants, &c.  
 Emma              Miss BRUNTON.  
 Countess of Morven Mrs. HUMPHRIES.  
 Matilda            Mrs. H. JOHNSTON.

## THE FABLE.

Osbert, the young Earl of Morven, resolving to avenge the death of his father, who had been treacherously murdered by Malcolm, a neighbouring Chieftain, is taken prisoner in the attempt; together with Edgar, a young peasant whose gallantry had attached the Earl to him. Edgar escapes from his dungeon; and, in his passage through the vaults, discovers the rightful Baron of Glendore, the brother of Malcolm, by whom he had been confined, and reported dead. They quit the Castle of Glendore together, and arrive at Morven Castle, where they find the Countess and Matilda overwhelmed with grief. While they are consulting with him on the means of liberating Osbert, a herald arrives from Glendore, with a note, informing the Countess that Malcolm will spare the life of her son on no other terms, than receiving the hand of Matilda; who, after a severe conflict, nobly consents to sacrifice herself to redeem her brother. Edgar, who is tenderly attached to her, endeavours to dissuade her from becoming the wife of her father's murderer; and, in a fit of despair, vows either to destroy Malcolm, or perish. The attempt is, however, rendered unnecessary by Osbert's entrance; whose escape had been facilitated by Emma, the daughter of the rightful Baron, who, like her father, was imprisoned in Glendore castle. Osbert, discovering the attachment between his sister and Edgar, harshly upbraids the latter with ingratitude; and he indignantly quits Morven castle; which greatly distresses the Baron, who is warmly attached to his deliverer. Osbert, having challenged Malcolm to single combat, is way-laid by him, and his party overpowered by superior numbers. At the moment when Malcolm is prepared to kill him, Edgar enters with a party of soldiers, rescues him, and retires unseen. Malcolm falls by Osbert's hand; but, ere he dies, reveals to Emma, that she had a brother whom Morton had disposed of, but could not tell how. Matilda is carried off by Count Zulmio, a noble Sicilian, who had been shipwrecked and hos-

pitably received into Morven castle. Taking refuge in a ruined abbey from a violent storm of thunder and lightning, they are discovered by Edgar, who flies to the ruins for shelter, and happily rescues his beloved Matilda. Osbert, who had pursued the ruffians, entering at the moment, suspects Edgar, and attacks him. Matilda throws herself between their swords; and Zulmio, touched with remorse, discovers himself, and acquits Edgar, to whom Osbert is reconciled. Edgar is proved by Morton to be the son of the Baron; and the piece concludes with the union of Edgar and Matilda, and Osbert and Emma.

This piece possesses considerable merit as a literary composition. It also abounds with interesting dramatic situations, several of which excited great applause; and at the conclusion repeated peals confirmed the success of the play, which had not met with a single mark of censure. It was very ably represented: Pope, H. Johnston, Chapman, Miss Smith, Mrs. H. Johnston, and Miss Brunton, doing great justice to their parts. The Author is said to be a Gentleman of the name of MANNERS. The Prologue and Epilogue were well spoken by Mr. Brunton and Miss Smith.

13. "THE BOARD OF CONVIVIALITY; or, *Fun and Harmony*," a new Interlude, was introduced at Covent Garden, for Mr. Munden's benefit. It is sufficient merely to name this piece; which was little more than a selection of favourite songs, catches, and glees, connected by a little dialogue or conversation.

15. A *mélange* of dialogue, songs, and spectacle, was presented as an Interlude at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Fawcett, under the title of "NATIONAL GRATITUDE." It was a representation, chiefly by moving figures, of the funeral honours, ceremonies, and processions by land and water, to commemorate the late Admiral Lord Nelson; and seemed to afford much gratification.

17. Master BETTY had a benefit at Drury-lane, at which he took leave of the Public for the season. His performances were, *Tancred*, and *Captain Flash* (*Miss in her Teens*). His latter attempt might, from its novelty, attract spectators, but was not calculated to add to his reputation as an actor.



## OCCASIONAL LINES.

BY GEORGE HICKS, ESQ.

Spoken by Master BETTY, on Saturday,  
May 17, 1806 (his Benefit Night),  
after the Play of Tancred and Sigismunda,  
upon his taking leave of London.

WHEN Tancred left his Belmont's happy  
grove,

The favour'd scene of Sigismunda's love,  
Call'd by the duties of his sceptred state  
To prove the hard condition of the great ;  
What could express the conflict in his  
heart ?

The task I felt exceed the actor's art.

But now, from Tancred's woes my bosom's free,

A task still harder is reserv'd for me.

To Belmont's woods I *setgn'd* the fond  
adieu,

But now must take a *real leave* of you,  
Accept the incense of a grateful heart,  
The warmest thanks that language can  
impart.

Young I adventur'd on a dang'rous sea,  
From ev'ry adverse blast in jeopardy.

Your smiles, I own with gratitude, have  
been [rene.

The cheering sun that kept my course se-  
Your breath of favour the propitious gale  
That made my little bark securely sail  
Thro' tow'ring seas it ne'er had brav'd  
before,

And now so kindly wafts it to the  
shore.

## POETRY.

## ODE TO AMUSEMENT.

O NYMPH! that lov'st the varied scene,

Lead me, in vacant hours serene,  
Ere evening steal, with dew-moist feet,  
O'er the smooth lawn, upon some seat  
Moss-clad, to view where herds repose,  
And waning Phœbus milder glows ;  
And with his joy-inspiring beams  
Tinges the hills, the vales, and streams.  
Or to some rude cliff, far outspread,  
That o'er the sea-wave bends its head,  
And there, while bleak winds blow a-  
round,

To hear the billows, hoarse, profound ;  
Or view them, storm-tost on the shore,  
Dash 'mong the rocks with echoing roar !

Or in some fair smiling June,  
Wand'ring the meads at liquid noon,  
Forgot of gold the sordid cares,  
The pomp of pride, and haughty airs,  
Give me to read th' instructive page  
That charms thro' ev'ry varying age.  
And when the orb of silent even  
Rides stately thro' the vault of heaven,  
And all the blest æthereal light  
Sprinkles with radiant gems the night,  
Remote from cities let me rove,  
Near the dark umbrage of the grove.  
Or else, should baleful horror steep  
Her rustling pinions in the deep,  
And 'mid the terrors of her realm  
The agitated vessel whelm,  
Let me in crowded audience sit  
To smile at gay theatric wit,  
Or view grave Tragedy unroll  
The mythic purpose of the soul ;

And strive to judge th' effect, and cause,  
By Reason's light, and Candour's laws.

Should Rumour bid the battle rage,  
Let that my thoughts awhile engage,  
Where Discord spreads her loud alarms,  
And fills the scene with men and arms :  
Or seek the spirits of the wood——  
Or they, who bathe them in the flood,  
And on the rocking ship-mast, sigh  
The gallant seaman's elegy ;  
While frequent visions, flitting light,  
Strike the rough vet'ran with affright.  
And may the muse, celestial maid !

At thy blest call oft lend her aid,  
In fairy bow'rs, a charm dispense  
To lull with magic influence !  
Now, vain I ask——no fairy bow'r,  
Or spell, beguiles my luckless hour ;  
The wind howls dreary o'er the waste,  
And chills with fear at ev'ry blast ;  
While torrents, from the mountains steep,  
Rush thro' the plain with furious sweep !

March 1806.

W. AUSTIN.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

Visiting, last winter, my friend Mr. George,  
at Raritan, in New Jersey, I wrote an  
Ode to the River. I now take the li-  
berty to transmit it to you considerably  
enlarged, and, I flatter myself, some-  
what revised and corrected.

Accept my kind salutations.

JOHN DAVIS.

New York, January 4, 1806.

ODE

## ODE TO THE RIVER RARITAN.

**L**OST in a pleasing wild surprise,  
 I mark the fountains round me rise;  
 And in an artless current flow  
 Thro' dark and lofty woods below,  
 That from the world the soul confine,  
 And raise the thought to things divine.  
 O sacred stream! a stranger I  
 Would stay to see thee passing by,  
 And mark thee wandering thus alone,  
 With varied turns so like my own!  
 Wild, as a stranger led astray,  
 I see thee wind in woods away,  
 And halting thro' the trees to glide,  
 As if thy gentle face to hide.  
 While oft in vain thou wouldst return,  
 To visit here thy native urn:  
 But like an exile doom'd no more  
 To see the scenes he lov'd before,  
 You wander on, and wind in vain,  
 Dispers'd amid the boundless main.  
 Here often on thy borders green,  
 Perhaps thy native sons were seen,  
 Ere slaves were made, or gold was known,  
 Or children from another zone  
 Inglorious did, with axes rude,  
 Into thy noble groves intrude,  
 And forc'd thy naked son to flee  
 To woods where he might still be free.  
 And thou! that art my present theme,  
 O gentle spirit of the stream!  
 Then too, perhaps, to thee was given  
 A name among the race of heaven;  
 And oft ador'd by Nature's child  
 Whene'er he wander'd in the wild.  
 And oft, perhaps, beside the flood,  
 In darkness of the grove he stood;  
 Invoking here thy friendly aid  
 To guide him thro' the doubtful shade:  
 Till overhead the moon in view  
 Thro' heaven's blue fields the chariot  
 drew,  
 And show'd him all thy war'ry face,  
 Reflected with a purer grace;  
 Thy many turnings thro' the trees,  
 Thy bitter journey to the seas.  
 While oft thy murmurs loud and long  
 Awak'd his melancholy song;  
 Which thus in simple strain began,  
 "Thou Queen of Rivers, Raritan!"

## PICTURE OF MELANCHOLY.

**F**LY, O fly, from yonder cell,  
 Where *Melancholy* loves to dwell.  
 There she sits with moping air,  
 Fix'd in dreadful deep despair,  
 With folded arms, and body bent,  
 On a human skull intent:  
 Marks of solid grief you trace  
 Starting in her meagre face;

While now and then a hollow sound  
 Murmurs mournfully around.  
 Oft with sudden transport tost,  
 O'er her neck her hands are crost;  
 Oft, with wild and haggard gaze,  
 To heav'n with frantic zeal she prays,  
 That death her painful eyes would close,  
 And snatch her from her load of woes.

C.

## ON MANKIND.

**A**s virtues grace the worst of men,  
 And vices taint the best,  
 They ne'er too hastily should be  
 Or censur'd or careft.  
 Too oft with undistinguish'd zeal  
 We censure or commend;  
 With too much hate pursue a foe,  
 With too much love a friend.

C.

## TRIBUTARY STANZAS

TO THE MEMORY OF  
 LORD VISCOUNT NELSON.

*Written the Day previous to his Interment  
 in St. Paul's Cathedral, and adapted to  
 the celebrated Air of "General Wolfe."*

I.

**M**IDST the loud din of war, which the  
 nations around [roar,  
 Long have heard with wide-echoing  
 Wafted over the deep—Hark! what  
 means that dread sound,  
 Boding grief to our lov'd native shore?  
 —'Tis the mandate of Heav'n—Eng-  
 land's Hero is slain!— [foes:  
 Brave NELSON!—the scourge of her  
 Crown'd with glory he's gone—call'd by  
 fate to obtain  
 'Mid the gods an eternal repose.

II.

How oft, gallant Chief, with victorious  
 arm,  
 Has thy valour sustain'd our blest Isle!  
 Gallia's legions can tell—(with dire car-  
 nage yet warm)— [Nile.  
 Of thy deeds which resound from the  
 —*Trafalgar's* torn flags o'er thy corse  
 we behold— [Dane;  
 'Twas thy prowess subdu'd the proud  
 Crush'd by thee in her strength, when by  
 Fame 'twas enroll'd, [the main."  
 "That OLD ENGLAND should still rule

III.

To his much honour'd shade the sad tri-  
 bute we bring [his tomb;  
 While each heart heaves a sigh o'er  
 He, whose genius yet fires, as his vict'ries  
 we sing, [come.  
 And shall warm us thro' ages to  
 —To



—To our tars that lov'd name shall true  
valour impart, [son;  
Long as England proclaims him her  
Whilst each bold British Chief strives  
with emulous heart  
To outdo what brave NELSON has  
done.  
*Tyndall place, Islington.* J. N.

For here in pleasure's happy round,  
Ye undisturb'd may share;  
Delight, unmix'd with woe, is found  
To grace our Village Fair.  
Nor can the pamper'd sons of power  
With joys like these compare;  
For bliss shall wing each happy hour,  
While lasts our Village Fair.

J. M. L.

# REFLECTIONS ON SEEING A FULL BLOWN ROSE IN WINTER.

IMPROMPTU.

**H**ow sweet the fragrance of yon blushing  
rose!  
Its glowing colour how divinely fair!  
Shelter'd beneath a friendly roof it grows,  
Secur'd from each rude blast of north-  
ern air.

But should its lord no longer favours  
show, [sky,  
And cast it forth beneath a wintry  
Too soon, alas! its sad reverse 'twould  
know,  
And in its hapless state untimely die.

Thus youth beneath a parent's watch-  
ful care  
In virtue's heavenly graces daily thrive;  
Each opening hour presents a prospect  
fair, [live.  
And angel-like on earth they seem to

But should the storms of vice around  
them rise, [find;  
And they, alas! no safe retreat can  
Too soon each heav'n-born virtue in them  
dies, [hind.  
Nor leaves the vestige of one grace be-  
J. S.

# THE VILLAGE FAIR.

**Y**e lads and lasses hither come,  
Devoid of grief or care;  
And follow where the sprightly drum  
Proclaims our Village Fair.

At yonder gaudy pedlar's stall,  
Where ribands richly glare,  
The rustics treat their sweethearts all,  
Who bless our Village Fair.

Yon stall for gingerbread behold,  
Where children gape and stare;  
Where wives for batchelors are sold,  
At this our Village Fair.

The toy-booth boasts a brilliant show  
Of baubles new and rare;  
Come then, fair maids, nor dread a foe  
In this our Village Fair.

# THE BULL-DOGS.

I.

**T**wo Bull-dogs once of British blood,  
As ancient authors show,  
Within the ring expectant stood,  
Prepar'd to meet their foe.

II.

No Bull appearing yet in view,  
Each turn'd upon his brother;  
And having nothing else to do,  
E'en growl'd at one another.

III.

But when confest before their fight  
Their ancient foe drew nigh,  
Uniting quick they flew to fight  
The common enemy.

This Fable has a moral; and no doubt  
Each true-born Englishman can find it  
out.

R. H. B.

# AN ADDRESS

FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE LITE-  
RARY FUND, AT FREEMASONS' HALL,  
MAY 8, 1806.

Written and recited by WILLIAM  
THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, Esq.

**N**ow many a fleeting year has pass'd  
away, [lay,  
Since first my Muse, with unambitious  
Was eager to promote your gen'rous  
plan, [man.  
Which succours merit, and ennobles  
Each step you took some obstacle arose—  
The Fate of Genius is to have its foes!  
Dawning success your ceaseless cares at-  
tend, [friend;  
Science revives, for BRUNSWICK is her  
The crystal drop thus falls unseen, un-  
known,  
And yet in time it perforates the stone.

That Power, who wisely on mankind  
bestows  
A thirst for happiness and dread of woes,  
Could ne'er ordain the learned, and the  
wife,  
To sink in want, while vice and folly rise.  
C c c 2 Go,

Go, and explore the prison's gloomy  
 cell, [dwell;  
 Where pale disease, and hopeless misery,  
 O!t will you find the man of letters there,  
 Torpid with grief, or frantic with despair!  
 Behold his children meet his ghastly eye,  
 Asking that bread he has not to supply;  
 While, like a lily bending to the shower,  
 The beauteous partner of his happier  
 hour, [prest,  
 With all a wife's and mother's cares op-  
 Sinks her pale cheek upon her husband's  
 breast— [mongit men,  
 Stone-moulded hearts—for such there are  
 Think he may find subsistence from his  
 pen; [spire  
 Spare the reproach!—is this a time t'in-  
 The slave of poverty to wake the lyre?  
 Can Genius soar, can Fancy warm the  
 brain,  
 Of the poor victim of distress and pain,  
 Who hopeless sees, to blast his wish for  
 life,  
 A starving offspring, and a dying wife?  
 But as the breeze, and heav'n-descending  
 dew, [new,  
 In drooping flowers their vivid tints re-  
 Give a fresh verdure to the arid plain,  
 And make the face of Nature smile again!  
 So shall your bounty these dark mansions  
 cheer, [tear;  
 Warm the cold heart, and charm away the  
 Bid Genius to new flights of fancy soar,  
 Science rejoice, and Learning pine no  
 more!  
 The Muse's heart with inspiration fire,  
 Tyrtæus like, to strike the patriot lyre—  
 The Poet, arm'd in England's sacred  
 cause, [plause;  
 Courts not the feather of a vain ap-  
 Not prone to flatter pow'r, or pow'r op-  
 pose,  
 And only hostile to his country's foes!  
 Like Hannibal he swears eternal hate  
 To him—the opposite of all that's great;  
 Each tear that tyrant draws from virtue's  
 eye  
 A watchful angel registers on high;  
 And in the awful record will appear,  
 The tyrant's groan for groan, and tear for  
 tear!  
 On servile nations let the Despot tread,  
 They well deserve the yoke who bow the  
 head; [hour,  
 Yet Freedom shackled sinks but for an  
 The spring confin'd accumulates its  
 power; [wife,  
 Thus realms enslav'd, by sad experience  
 Must in the end on their oppressor rise;

The chain can only gall those slaves who  
 yield;  
 The bold find safety in the tented field!  
 There Freedom's sons can never lose the  
 day, [tray:  
 Unless like cowards they themselves be-  
 Fate leaves this choice for ever to the  
 Brave—  
 A life of honour, or a laurel'd grave!  
 And brings these bright examples to our  
 [fight, [WRIGHT\*.  
 To die like NELSON! or endure like  
 Among ourselves we often may con-  
 tend,  
 A watchful jealousy is Freedom's friend;  
 Thus sudden storms and elemental strife  
 Leave purer air to renovated life:  
 But never let the foe presume to find,  
 Amidst our party feuds, one traitor mind;  
 INVASION would unite each heart, each  
 hand, [tive Land!  
 In one Great Cause—our King and Na-  
 And were our bulwarks of the sea sur-  
 past, [last;  
 And Gallia's legions on our plains at  
 Though they escap'd our vengeance on  
 the wave, [grave.  
 Here they should find their everlasting  
 Nations oppress'd by plund'ring France  
 should see  
 The dreadful triumph of a people free;  
 Who, 'midst the wreck of Europe, stand  
 unaw'd  
 By Gallic violence, or Prussian fraud;  
 Who nobly feel their MONARCH'S  
 WRONGS their own,  
 Attach'd by ev'ry virtue to his Throne!  
 And, at their Naval Hero's trophied  
 shrine, [and divine!  
 "They swear, by all things human  
 "By all that bad men fear, and good  
 adore! [shore."  
 "No foreign tyrant shall pollute our  
 ENGLAND herself will ENGLAND'S cause  
 maintain, [vain!  
 And prove that NELSON has not died in  
 [The three lines with inverted commas  
 are taken from one of the author's pro-  
 logues.]

\* Whether the gallant Captain Wright  
 has fallen a victim to TORTURE, or  
 still drags out a miserable existence in a  
 French prison—his cruel treatment, con-  
 trary to the laws of war, and the dignity  
 with which he defied the malice of a  
 Tyrant, have not been sufficiently  
 brought before the public eye.



## JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

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

*(Continued from page 312.)*

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, *March 31.*

THE Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Exchequer Bills, Felons' Transportation, Irish Excise, and several private Bills.

Lord Grenville moved an Address to his Majesty, thanking him for his communication respecting Sir J. Duckworth's pension; which was agreed to, *nem. dis.*

Earl Camden and Lord Hawkesbury made a series of motions for Copies of the Returns of Men raised under the General Defence, Volunteer Acts, &c. which, after some conversation, were ordered.

Lord Auckland brought up a Bill to regulate the trade between America and the West Indies; which was read a first time.

TUESDAY, *April 1.*—On the motion of Lord Auckland, various returns were ordered of the Exports and Imports to and from the West India Colonies and Great Britain, for five years preceding 1793, and for five years preceding 1805.

WEDNESDAY, *April 2.*—An Address was ordered to his Majesty, praying for a Copy of the Second Report of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry.

The Cape of Good Hope Commerce Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Expiring Laws and St. Sepulchre's Workhouse Bill.

The House then adjourned to Monday se'nnight.

MONDAY, *April 14.*—The House was occupied with routine business; in the course of which several Bills went through Committees.

TUESDAY, *April 15.*—The Irish Militia Bill was read a third time, and passed; and several other Bills were forwarded in their respective stages.

WEDNESDAY, *April 16.*—In consequence of the Impeachment of Lord Melville being fixed for the 29th instant, Lord Grenville moved that the order for proceeding in the charges against Judge Fox be transferred to the 19th of May.

Lord Holland brought up his Bill for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors; which was read a first time.

THURSDAY, *April 17.*—The House was occupied in hearing Counsel in Appeal Causes.

FRIDAY, *April 18.*—Messages were ordered to be sent to the Commons and the Princes of the Blood, informing them that their attendance will be required at the trial of Lord Melville, on the 29th instant.

MONDAY, *April 21.*—The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the British Fishery, Cape of Good Hope Commerce, Irish Militia Service, the Loan, and several private Bills.

The Ordnance Treasurership, and Admiral Duckworth's Annuity Bills, were read a third time, and passed.

Lord Grenville brought down the following Message from his Majesty:—

“GEORGE R.

“His Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that he has found himself under the necessity of withdrawing his Minister from the Court of Berlin, and of adopting provisionally measures of just retaliation against the commerce and navigation of Prussia. His Majesty deeply regrets this extension and aggravation of calamities, already so severely felt by the nations of the Continent, whose independence and prosperity he has never ceased to consider as intimately connected with those of his own people. But measures of direct hostility, deliberately adopted against him, have left him no alternative. In a moment of confidential intercourse, without even the pretence of any cause of complaint, forcible possession has been taken by Prussia of his Majesty's Electoral dominions. Deeply as this event affected the interests of this kingdom, his Majesty chose, nevertheless, to forbear, on this painful occasion, all recourse to the tried and affectionate attachment of his British subjects. He remonstrated, by amicable negotiation, against the injury he had sustained; and rested his claim for reparation

ration on the moderation of his conduct, on the justice of his representations, and on the common interest which Prussia herself must ultimately feel to resist a system destructive of the security of all legitimate possession: but when, instead of receiving assurances conformable to this just expectation, his Majesty was informed, that the determination had been taken of excluding by force the vessels and the commodities of this kingdom from ports and countries under the lawful dominion or forcible controul of Prussia, his Majesty could no longer delay to act, without neglecting the first duty which he owes to his people. The dignity of his Crown, and the interests of his subjects, equally forbid his acquiescing in this open and unprovoked aggression; he has no doubt of the full support of his Parliament in vindicating the honour of the British flag, and the freedom of the British navigation; and he will look with anxious expectation to that moment, when a more dignified and enlightened policy, on the part of Prussia, shall remove every impediment to the renewal of peace and friendship with a Power with whom his Majesty has no other cause of difference, than that now created by these hostile acts."

Lord Grenville then laid on the table copies of several dispatches on which the Message had been founded.

On the motion of Lord Auckland, it was agreed that the trial of Lord Melville should proceed *de die in diem*, unless special circumstances should require adjournment beyond the morrow.

TUESDAY, April 22.—The West India Governors' Indemnity Bill was read a third time, and passed; and several other Bills were carried through their respective stages.

WEDNESDAY, April 23.—Lord Grenville, on moving the consideration of his Majesty's Message, expressed his opinion, that there could be but one sentiment in the country as to the conduct which it was necessary to adopt. He explained the confidential intercourse which had existed between this country and Prussia; it was expected that that Court would, by the faith of treaties, sustain the common cause of Europe against France; instead of which, she had committed the most flagrant outrages and violations of justice; so much, that if her conduct were not notorious to all Europe, it would be scarcely credited. His Lordship de-

tailed the various instances of bad faith on the part of Prussia, which had led to our resistance; and concluded with moving the Address.

Lord Hawkesbury supported it with his unequalled approbation, and it was voted *nem. dis.*

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 24 & 25.—The House was chiefly occupied in making arrangements respecting their attendance on the trial of Lord Melville.

MONDAY, April 28.—Lord Auckland, with a view to prevent erroneous impressions which might arise from perusing *ex parte* statements, moved that an order should be made, to prohibit any publication of the proceedings on the trial of Lord Melville, till the whole shall have been concluded.—The motion was agreed to.

TUESDAY, April 29.—After the Bills before the House had been forwarded in their respective stages, their Lordships proceeded to Westminster Hall. On their return, at four o'clock, a long conversation took place on the Witnesses' Liability Bill; when several amendments were agreed to.

Lord Stanhope rose to make a motion on the prospect of an impending scarcity: and prefaced it with observing, that this country had, within the last fifteen years, expended 45,000,000*l.* for corn imported. There was now a prospect of the ports of the Baltic being shut against us; and there was reason to apprehend a failure of the crops in many parts of the country. He moved for papers relative to the importation of corn.

Lords Moira and Auckland positively contradicted the surmises of any failure in the approaching harvest.—The motion was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, April 30.—Their Lordships forwarded the Bills on the table; and, after returning from Westminster Hall, were occupied for three quarters of an hour, in the discussion of some questions arising from the Impeachment.

THURSDAY, May 1.—After attending the trial of Lord Melville, the several Bills before their Lordships were forwarded.

FRIDAY, May 2.—On the return of their Lordships from Westminster Hall, the Slave Importation Bill was brought up, and read a first time; on which the Duke of Clarence moved that it should be printed, and expressed his determination to oppose it in every stage.



## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, March 31.

SIR J. NEWPORT, Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, took the oaths and his seat, on his re-election for Waterford.

On the motion for the further consideration of the Resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Francis made some objections to the Property Duty, particularly to the points which relate to small annuitants, who ought not to be taxed at all, while the great mass of property called Unfunded Debt would escape. The remainder of his observations went to show, that a part of the Sinking Fund should be appropriated to paying the interest of the Loan for the year.

Mr. Fox reprobated any interference with that Fund; and the Resolutions were agreed to.

TUESDAY, April 1.—New Writs were ordered to be issued for the following places; viz. for Honiton, in the room of Sir J. Honeywood, deceased; for Peterborough, in the room of the Right Hon. W. Elliot, now Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; for the county of Sligo, in the room of C. O'Hara, Esq., and for the Queen's County, in the room of H. Parnell, Esq., now Lords of the Irish Treasury.

A Petition was presented from the Debtors in Newgate, stating, that by their confinement upwards of 1000 persons in their aggregate families were reduced to a state of misery and starvation.—Laid on the table.

The Attorney General obtained leave to bring in a Bill for preventing the importation of Slaves by British subjects to any of the Islands or Colonies of Powers in the West Indies or America not in amity with his Majesty.

WEDNESDAY, April 2.—The Property Tax Bill was recommitted for further consideration on Monday the 21st instant.

THURSDAY, April 3.—After a variety of routine business, Mr. Windham rose to bring forward his

## PLAN OF MILITARY DEFENCE.

He began by observing, that although he had long thought things were not in a good state, he did not conceive them so extremely bad, as to render it necessary for him to effect a great and immediate change; though any change for

the better, he would admit, could not be begun too soon; and what the House had to consider was, how to put our Military Establishment upon a better footing. The great mischief was, that we had considered only our present danger, without caring about what might happen in future. We had gone on so long upon the old plan, if it were one, that our heads were filled with levies *en masse*, with armed citizens, with armed nations, with notions of 800,000 men in arms, till we almost forgot the character and importance of the object that we wished to attain. We thought only of getting a great number of men together in any way, with some knowledge of tactics, and then we thought we had made up an army. He descanted at great length on the essential necessity of strict military law amongst an armed force; and, in illustration of the great importance of such bodies of men, he instanced the battles of Marengo and Austerlitz; where, when the actions were lost, empires fell: hence he argued, that we should talk with some caution of the strength of nations without armies; for masses of people had seldom done much, as was illustrated by the march of Buonaparté to Vienna, after the defeat of Mack, because he had *no army* to oppose him; though there were millions of warlike and loyal inhabitants in the countries through which he passed, animated by love to their own Sovereign, and a detestation of the invader. Again, if ever there was a country and inhabitants formed for defence, they were Switzerland and the Swiss. The country and the people were peculiarly calculated to resist an invasion. Every body knew the Swiss character, men of powerful, athletic strength and stature, proverbially courageous, a nation of warriors, peculiarly attached to their country, and their country supposed almost invincible. Nothing, in fact, was safe to suppose, against what our experience of the world taught us. If ever a French army should land in these countries, there were no less than 100,000 men of our national military force that, from the very nature of their constitution, could not possibly have seen a battle till the very time in which they would have to engage the enemy. He then proceeded to state those

those measures by which he thought the objects he had in view would be best provided for: There were but two ways in which we could raise men—either by choice, or by force; but in this country we could not take our men, like the German Sovereigns, from among the manufacturers or peasantry, in any manner we pleased; and all our late schemes for raising men had been in some point or other defective, even to an unnatural and ruinous pitch. He reminded the House, that some few years ago, the highest bounty given for a recruit was a guinea; but then the military life was the attraction; and Government certainly had the means of rendering an army more attractive to the mass of the population, than it is at present. In short, he considered it highly beneficial to make such a change as would bring the army to a resemblance with those of the Continent; and he saw nothing in the character of our army which should prevent the measures he recommended. After many remarks to show the rationality of his opinions, he proceeded to state the term of years which appeared to him the fittest for the period of military service. He thought seven years was the properest term. Seven years was a term familiar to the nation; and he thought that it was such a term as would combine the service which the country had a right to expect with the attractions that were to induce individuals to enter. After the first period of seven years, he thought the soldier should be entitled to his discharge, and to some privileges, at least equal to what are now given to militiamen. If the soldier should wish to renew his engagement for a second term of seven years, then he should propose that he should have a small increase of pay, perhaps about sixpence a-week additional. The reason that he named so small a sum was, that he knew large sums led to licentiousness and insubordination. In the third period, he should propose a still further increase of pay; he should say at least a shilling a-week additional. At the end of the second period, as well as of the first, the soldier should be entitled to his discharge. He thought, that after the expiration of the second period of service, the soldier should receive a pension (he should not then name the sum) for his life. In speaking of the term of seven years, he meant that that should be the term

of service for the infantry: the cavalry, and the artillery, required a longer time; as it took more time to make a good horse-soldier, or artillery-man, than it did to make an infantry soldier. He should therefore propose, that, in the cavalry and artillery, instead of three different periods of seven years each, the first period should be ten years, the second six, and the third five years; at the expiration of which periods they should have the same privileges and rewards as he had before mentioned. When men who had served their country, and distinguished themselves in its battles, should return to their homes, young, and unbroken in their constitution, and tell their neighbours what they had seen and undergone, he was convinced that every man who so returned would do more real service than he could have done in the field had he continued in the army. At the expiration of the second period of service, he considered that there should be some pension allowed; but at the expiration of the third, he thought the soldier should be perfectly a free man, and go off with the full allowance from Chelsea. When he spoke of the Chelsea allowance, he meant that it should be raised to at least nine-pence or a shilling a-day. He should wish to make this increase from justice and humanity to the regular army; but if he had no other motive than policy, it would be sufficient to determine him; for he knew no other means of demonstrating to the soldiers the concern that the country takes in their welfare, nor of holding out incitements to others to embark in the military profession, than by rewarding those meritorious and interesting men who had so long served their country. With respect to the Volunteer System, he thought there should be Armed Associations of the better sort of people, entirely at their own expense; but it was not upon such associations that the country should principally rely in aid of its standing army. What was much more likely to be effectual, was the mass of the people of the country trained to firing with the neighbouring gentlemen; and military officers ready to combine them in whatever manner they could prove the most destructive to the enemy. Although he did not rely on such a force for giving battle to an invading army, yet



yet he thought they might be brought into action in such a manner, as would fret, harass, and wear down an enemy. Besides the mischief that he conceived they would do in action, he relied upon such a force, as one that was likely to afford an inexhaustible fund to recruit from. After much expatiation on what he conceived to be the defects of the Volunteer System, he proposed the reduction of the expense of the Volunteer Corps, by changing it from the June to the August allowance. Probably the annual charge of this force was £,479,000. and the favourable variation in this respect might be thus effected: the August allowance would save 210,000.; the extravagant pay to the Drill Serjeants might bear a diminution of 54,700.; the concession for permanent duty, 300,000.; for the marching guineas, 198,000.; and the expenses of inspection, 35,000. These, with some other smaller items, would be a saving to Government of 878,000. With respect to those who trained themselves, no exemptions would be admitted but from necessary causes; and the only privilege to which the Volunteer could be entitled would be, to serve in his own corps. Out of the immense mass of general population, a selection must be made by lot. The persons appointed on this service might be conveniently divided into four classes, of about the age of 16, 24, 32, and 40 years; beyond that period of life, he would not recommend the performance of this duty. It would be right to leave it in the discretion of his Majesty to call which of these distinctions he thought proper, and also with respect to the county or district in which their exertions would be required. If in any particular situation a number of persons should volunteer on this service, their persons might be accepted in diminution of the ballot. The time required for this sort of training would be short; twenty-six days would probably be sufficient; and the compensation of one shilling for the loss of the half day would be adequate. He then proceeded to show the absurdity of not allowing troops of the Line to have precedence over the Volunteers; and he therefore recommended that no Volunteer Officer should hold a higher rank than that of Captain; that is, that no regular Officer commanding a corps, and not below the rank of Captain, should be commanded by a

Volunteer Officer. In answer to some questions from the Opposition Bench, Mr. W. said, he did not think the number to be trained, on the plan he had intimated, would exceed 200,000 men. With regard to the bounty, he did not conceive it would be hastily reduced by his proposals, or that any immediate conspicuous operation ought, under the present circumstances, to take place. He concluded with moving for a Bill, which was merely an accommodation of what had been called the Levy en Masse Bill of 1803 to the present position and circumstances of the country.

Lord Castlereagh defended the military measures of Mr. Pitt, and lamented that his system was now thought so defective as to be completely overturned; for he contended, that at the time Mr. W. came into power, the army had attained a degree of excellence and discipline before unknown. He took a view of the augmentation of the army during several years; from which it appeared, that the regular increase was about 15,000 men per year. The system which encountered the ridicule of Mr. W. came into operation in 1804, and at that time the number was 234,000; which deducted from the existing force of 267,000, left an augmentation of 33,000 in the short term of two years; on the gross total of the military. The Regular Army, at the same period (1804), was 148,000; it was now 192,000. When the late Minister came into office, this part of the army was only in number 115,000; it was rapidly extended to 165,000; an advance of 50,000, or of nearly half the whole force. He proceeded to assert the great superiority of the ballot system; which, during every week, had raised 300 men, but which was now to be resigned, though it was proved to be capable of producing 17,000 men per year. He differed from Mr. W.'s proposition for recruiting the army, which he maintained would have a dangerous effect upon the old forces; and concluded with entreating the House not to reject the system already established. In the course of his speech, his Lordship stated, with peculiar emphasis, that no Government was ever handed over to a new Administration, so proud, and in such high condition, as the last—no Administration ever succeeded to such

*a bed of roses as the present.*

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Mr.

Mr. Fox, with much animation, denied the position of the Noble Lord. After showing the unfortunate situation of the country, from the want of foreign allies and the deplorable state of our finances, he asked, "Where is this *bed of roses*, to which we are told we have succeeded? What, when I am torn with brambles and stung with nettles," (said Mr. Fox,) "to come and tell me that I am upon a bed of roses! it is a mockery and derision that no feelings can endure!"—He defended the new measures of Mr. Windham, and denied that by their adoption the Volunteers would suffer any degradation.

Mr. Yorke thought it would be dangerous to make any innovations in the army in time of war. Our army at present seemed large enough for internal defence, and the protection of our colonies; and there was little probability of its being soon employed in Continental operations. He could not approve of the repeal of the Additional Force Act. It had already produced a considerable number of men, and was likely to raise more. He agreed with the idea of raising the Chelsea Pay, and with some regulation for the discharge and retirement of soldiers; but which might be made easy without altering the Constitution of the Army. He wished Ministers to consult with military men on the subject of limited service, as several of the most experienced Officers were against it.

General Tarleton disapproved of the plan; and spoke in praise of the Defence Act, which would have proved an excellent measure, if it had not met with every opposition in its execution from those who ought to have supported it.

Mr. Langham, Earl Temple, Colonel Crawford, Colonel Graham, and Sir W. Young, supported the measures of Mr. Windham, and the motion was put and carried; after which the House adjourned till Monday se'nnight.

MONDAY, April 14.—A new Writ was ordered for Helton, Cornwall, in the room of D. Giddy, Esq., who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. Hobhouse moved the farther consideration of the Report of the Committee respecting the Debts of the late Nabob of Arcot. He went at length into the subject; stated the former embarrassments of the Nabob, and the present flourishing condition of the

revenues of his heir; and moved for a Bill to enable the Commissioners to discharge the debts.—Leave given.

Admiral Markham moved for certain papers elucidatory of the public conduct of the Earl of St. Vincent; on which Mr. Jeffery observed, that the motion was only intended as an obstacle to his inquiry; as the papers moved for would take a year in copying. He added, that he was ready nine months ago to bring forward his motion, and would neither be intimidated nor prevented from doing so.

Lord Howick (late Mr. Grey) deprecated the discussion as highly indelicate at a time when Lord St. Vincent was invested with such an important duty; and hoped Mr. Jeffery would postpone his motion.

Admiral Markham's motion was then agreed to.

TUESDAY, April 15.—General Tarleton presented a petition, signed by 7,000 ship-owners, &c. of Liverpool, against a Bill prohibiting British vessels from supplying Negro Slaves to different Settlements in the West Indies.

Lord Garies asked, Whether it was the intention of Ministers to propose a Vote of Thanks to Sir D. Baird and Sir H. Popham, for their services at the Cape?

To which Mr. Windham answered, that Ministers did not think the capture of the Cape an exploit so striking as to call for so distinguished a reward as the thanks of Parliament.

In a Committee on the Tea Duty Acts, a resolution was moved by Mr. Vansittart, that the present duties payable on Tea do cease; and in lieu thereof, that 6l. per cent. be charged thereon, according to the gross price; also that a drawback duty of 6l. per cent. be allowed on the exportation of the same.

WEDNESDAY, April 16.—Earl Temple presented a Petition from the Agents for Jamaica, against the Bill for regulating the African Slave Trade; which was ordered to lie on the table, and leave given to the Petitioners to be heard by Counsel.

Sir J. Duckworth's Annuity Bill was read a third time, and passed.

A conversation ensued between Mr. Francis and Mr. Hobhouse, relative to the Debts of the Nabob of Arcot; when the former moved for accounts of all  
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sums paid to the creditors of the Nabob since the 24th of the King; as it appeared, that when the debt was 4,200,000l., a sum of 600,000l. was for interest.

Mr. W. Keene, on seconding the motion, mentioned the following curious circumstance, to elucidate the causes which involved the Nabob of the Carnatic in such embarrassments. He knew Lord Macartney, who was once sent out as Governor to Madras. His Lordship told him, that he had scarcely reached the seat of his government, when he received a message from the Nabob, requesting to see him: he went, and was astonished to find it was for the purpose of being presented by the Nabob with a sum of money adequate to 30,000l., with proportionate tenders to the officers of his suite. Lord M. expressed much astonishment, and declined accepting the money; at the same time wishing to know the motives that induced such an offer: he was told by the Nabob, that it was quite a customary present to every new Governor, and had never been before refused; and the offer was repeated, with a pressing request to take it, as it was considered a proper compliment to the head of the British Government, whom, ever since the taking of Pondicherry, he considered as his protector against the French. Lord M., however, still persisted in his refusal, assuring the Nabob, at the same time, of his determination to render him every protection in his power. But this generous integrity was every where reviled by the servants of the Company; and every pains taken to slander him, for venturing such an innovation upon the system they had so long established; and Lord Macartney resigned a government which he felt untenable, consistently with the feelings of a man of honour.

After some farther conversation, the motion was agreed to.

THURSDAY, April 17.—In a Committee on the Longitude Act, a sum not exceeding 10,000l. was voted for the encouragement of that discovery, and other improvements in navigation.

A report was brought up from the Committee of Ways and Means, imposing a duty of 1s. per cwt. on East India Sugars.

In a Committee on the Witnesses' Liability Bill, the Master of the Rolls

proposed to add a proviso of restrictions, from a conviction that, without such a limitation, a witness would frequently commit perjury.

Mr. Fox spoke against the proviso; and expressed his wish that the Bill should be abandoned, rather than such an addition should be made to it.

The proviso, after some farther conversation, was thrown out.

#### MILITARY DEFENCE.

Mr. Yorke moved, that the opinions of Military Officers, given to Government, relative to service for a limited period, should be laid before the House. He observed, that the question was of such a nature, that the House could not decide on it without having the opinions of military men; as Mr. Windham, in exhibiting his long expected plan, had given no information which could enable the House to come to a decision. He proceeded to observe how cautious Government ought to be in adopting a military plan on which professional men were divided, and that it was impossible to be too particular in investigating the opinions to which he alluded.

Mr. Windham objected to the motion, on the ground of the inconvenience and embarrassment it would occasion to those officers who had given their opinions confidentially.

General Tarleton supported the motion, as did Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, who said, he considered the plan of the Secretary at War as a project unworthy of the sanction of the House.

Mr. Yorke's motion was negatived without a division.

FRIDAY, April 18.—Colonel Wellefley took the oaths and his seat.

A new Writ was ordered for Wicklow, in the room of the Hon. G. Ponsonby, appointed Chancellor of Ireland; and for Galway, in the room of D. B. Daly, Esq., now Joint Master-General in Ireland.

#### EX PARTE EVIDENCE.

Sergeant Best moved for a Bill to prevent the publication of *ex parte* evidence, in legal and criminal proceedings. He observed, that no man could have less intention than himself to abridge the liberty of the press; but he was convinced that the publication of evidence previous to trials tended to bias the minds of juries. He alluded to the dissemination of the evidence in the cases of Despard and

Patch; and observed, that as the law now stood, the publication of such evidence could not be prevented. One of the clauses of his Bill he proposed should give a penalty of 100*l.* on the publisher, to any person who should prove the fact of publication.—Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Paul moved for additional papers connected with the subject of his motion on the conduct of Marquis Wellesley.

Mr. W. Keene expressed his opinion in favour of the Marquis's conduct; and thought that no Governor-General ought to be censured for any single instance in which he had deviated from the strict letter of the law, to promote the good of the Empire.

Mr. Francis said a few words in approbation of the conduct of Mr. Paul; and was followed by Mr. Fox, who deprecated impeachments of Governors General.

The papers were ordered; and Mr. Paul said, he would lay one charge on the table on Tuesday, and two more in the course of the week.

MONDAY, April 21.—Mr. Fox brought down the Message from his Majesty, as given in the Lords; and then presented the dispatches connected with it.

Lord A. Hamilton moved for certain Papers and Dispatches connected with the intended inquiry into the conduct of the Marquis Wellesley. He entered at great length on the present state of affairs in India, to show that they were reduced and calamitous.

Mr. Fox opposed the production of the papers alluded to; as tending to pre-judge his case: he proceeded to argue, that the Marquis had been justified in his conduct regarding Ferruckabad, by the approbations of his superiors.

Mr. R. Thornton, one of the Directors, spoke in favour of the motion; and Lords Castlereagh, H. Petty, Temple, and the Matter of the Rolls, against it.—The original motion was rejected, on a division, by a majority of 127 to 27.

TUESDAY, April 22.—The Hon. H. Erskine, returned for Haddington, &c., and the Right Hon. W. Wickham, for Cathel, took the oaths and their seats.

Sir J. Anderson obtained leave for a Bill to enable the Proprietors of the new Houses at Skinner-street and Snow-hill to dispose of them by Lottery.

On the motion of Mr. Whitbread, the order authorising the Attorney General to institute a civil suit against Mr. A. Trotter was discharged.

Mr. Percival moved for accounts of the expenses of Volunteer Corps. He stated, that his object was to enable the House to appreciate the mode in which the Secretary at War proposed to deal with the Volunteers, which he considered as most extraordinary; and he thought it would induce 200,000 men to lay down their arms, and abandon the service in disgust. He expressed his opinion at some length on the subject; in the course of which, he condemned any measures which might degrade that respectable body; while he regretted the intemperance with which some of the corps had anticipated the alteration.

Mr. Fox said, that he considered the speech of Mr. P. as calculated to inflame the minds of the Volunteers; and advised him to understand what was intended, before he presumed to talk so confidently. He answered, in a similar way, all the points of Mr. Percival's speech; and concluded with assenting to the motion.

Lord Castlereagh spoke at some length, to show that the new plan might be rendered more agreeable than when it was first brought forward.

Mr. Windham, in reply to the speech of Mr. Percival, denied, in the most pointed terms, ever having intended to disband the Volunteers; and opposed the motion; but after a few words from General Tarleton, it was agreed to.

Mr. Paul moved that his first charge against Marquis Wellesley do lie on the table. It was read *pro forma*; and Mr. P. then moved that it be referred to a Committee this day three weeks; but on the motion of Mr. Sheridan, it was agreed that the motion, as well as an amendment proposed by Mr. Fox, should be withdrawn, till other papers were ready.

WEDNESDAY, April 23.—A new Writ was ordered for Wexford, in the room of Lord Loftus, now Marquis of Ely.

The Irish House and Bank Note Duty Bills were read a third time, and passed.

After much other preliminary business, Mr. Fox moved the consideration of his Majesty's Message, and took a detailed view of the aggressions of Prussia, in terms nearly similar to the sentiments of Lord Grenville on the same occasion; but he did ample justice to his Prussian Majesty, by stating that he had been misled by the pernicious counsels of the enemies of Great Britain. He deprecated in the strongest terms the conduct of that Monarch with respect to Hanover; showed that at the time of the battle of Austerlitz



Austerlitz he was the arbiter of the fate of Europe; and, contrasting the conduct of the King of Prussia with that of the Powers of Holland and Spain, declared that that of the latter was honourable, as they could not avoid furnishing either money or men; but that the conduct of Prussia excited pity and contempt! Alluding to the cession of Bayreuth and Anspach, he observed, that the degradation of this cession was much increased by the conduct of the people of Anspach, who entreated their Sovereign not to abandon them: it was a great increase of dishonour to sell a brave and loyal people for what was called an equivalent: it was an union of every thing that was contemptible in servility, with every thing that was odious in rapacity. The remainder of his speech illustrated, in striking terms, the humility of Prussia; her disgraceful submission to France; and the contempt which her want of fortitude had entailed upon her.

Lord Castlereagh expressed his high approbation of the sentiments of Mr. Fox; and paid many compliments to Ministers for the firmness of their resolutions, and their spirit of conciliation.—The Address was carried *nem. con.*

#### MARQUIS OF WELLESLEY'S IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. Sheridan moved for the discharge of an order passed for printing a charge against Marquis Wellesley. He made some severe remarks on the conduct of the Member who had brought forward the business.

Mr. Paul spoke in his own vindication; and the motion was put and carried.

On the third reading of the Witnesses' Bill from the Lords, a very elaborate discussion took place.—The Bill was opposed by Sir V. Gibbs, Mr. Tyrwhitt, the Master of the Rolls, and Mr. Percival; and supported by Mr. Morris, the Solicitor General, Mr. Fonblanque, and Mr. Fox. The Solicitor General and Mr. Fox supported the Bill, principally on the ground of the danger which would accrue to the criminal jurisprudence of the country, should any doubt be entertained that a witness was bound to give his evidence on a criminal prosecution, though such evidence might render him liable to a civil suit.—A division then took place, and there appeared—For the third reading, 51; against it, 18; majority, 33.

THURSDAY, April 14.—Mr. Glassford took the oaths and his seat for Dum-

barton, in the room of Sir J. Colquhoun, deceased.

Sergeant Best informed the House, that several persons for whose judgment he had the highest respect having thought that his Bill to prevent the publication of *ex parte* evidence would encroach upon the liberty of the press, he should decline pressing it on their attention.

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

FRIDAY, April 25.—The Tobacco Duty Bill was read a third time, and passed.

#### INCREASED PAY OF THE NAVY.

Lord Howick rose to move for an increase of pay to the Officers and Men of the Royal Navy. He paid many compliments to the bravery and loyalty of that deserving body; and intimated the propriety of removing every cause of complaint among them. He was of opinion, that, considering the increased value of money, some addition to their pay was now necessary; and he was supported in that opinion by many experienced officers, whom he had consulted. He alluded to the advance of pay which had been made in 1797; and observed, that no alteration then took place in the pay of Petty-officers, though the allowance to the Seamen was increased 5s. 6d. per month. One object for the proposed addition was, that those brave men might receive a compensation for their hardships, without depending upon the precarious chance of prize-money. Though the scale of increase which he was about to submit might appear extravagant to gentlemen who had not an opportunity of minutely examining the subject, yet he was convinced, the more it was considered, the more just and necessary it would appear. He now proceeded to detail the principle by which he proposed that those increased remunerations should be regulated; and beginning first with the lowest order, he thought Landsmen on board ships of war should not be excluded. They entered voluntarily, and the hope of remuneration would animate their endeavours to become Able Seamen. The scale then would stand thus: Ordinary Seamen, per month, 2s.; Able Seamen, ditto, 4s.; Petty Officers, ditto, 5s.; Captains of the Top, Fore-mast, After-guard, and Fore-castle, ditto, 9s. 6d.; Warrant Officers, ditto, 6s.; Chaplains, annexing to their office the duty of Schoolmaster, per ann. 20l.; Lieutenants, per day, 1s.; Captains of all Vessels under Sixth Rates, ditto, 4s.; all above Sixth Rates, ditto,

ditto, 6s. ; Rear-Admirals, ditto, 3s. 6d. ; Vice-Admirals, ditto, 5s. ; Admiral, ditto, 7s. ; Admiral of the Fleet, ditto, 10s. The totals of which together were estimated at 288,000*l.* upon rough calculation ; but certainly less than 300,000*l.* In the present year, as the increase would not commence till the 1st of May, the amount was estimated only at 193,158*l.* For Masters and Surgeons no increase was proposed, their pay being already advanced. He then proposed, that those who were disabled by age or infirmities should be remunerated from the Chest at Chatham, or from Greenwich Hospital : the rates could not now be ascertained ; but the Governor and Superintendants of the Hospital had reported that it would not be necessary to have a greater aid than between 14 and 20,000*l.* from Government ; and, with respect to Greenwich Hospital, though it was not intended to increase the allowance to indoor pensioners, as such increase might tend to mischievous purposes, yet it was proposed to increase the out-door allowances from ten pounds a-year up to the full allowance of one shilling per day. One clause of his Bill would be to effect the appropriation of 1*s.* in the pound from all prize-money, for the purposes mentioned ; while his Majesty would cheerfully grant the same proportion from his droits of Admiralty. With respect to the Marines, he paid them the highest compliments for their eminent zeal ; but as they were more properly connected with the Army, it was intended to give them the full benefit of measures which would speedily be introduced relative to that branch of the service.

Lord Garlies highly approved of the principle of the Bill, but thought that the most essential class of men were still unprovided for ; he meant the Warrant and Petty Officers, who were the life and soul of every man of war : he also thought that the First Lieutenants should receive an addition.—The Resolutions were then put and carried.

On the motion of the Attorney-General, the Slave Trade Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday.

Messrs. Rose, Princep, and Generals Gascoigne and Tarleton, spoke against the Bill ; and the Attorney-General and Mr. Fox in favour of it.

#### PROPERTY TAX.

In a Committee on this subject, Lord H. Petty said, that it had been found expedient to make a number of verbal

alterations in the Bill. In various cases, a certificate would be granted, which being produced before the Commissioners, would exonerate them from further inquiry. It was provided, that all real property should be subject to a duty of ten per cent. Annuitants, whose incomes did not exceed from 50*l.* to 100*l.* per annum, were to be indulged with exemptions, according to a scale or ratio increasing in proportion to the smallness of their income. On further reflection it had appeared, that the benefits of these exemptions should be allowed to persons having an income of from 100*l.* to 150*l.* a-year ; and this advantage should not only be conceded to annuitants, but to all the descriptions of persons possessing incomes of from 50*l.* to 100*l.* per annum. Whatever might be his disposition to render the tax productive, there was another class of individuals who deserved particular indulgence : he meant those men who, by manual labour, earned more than 50*l.* a-year. Many of those persons, not only on account of their extraordinary ingenuity and industry, but from the danger to their health and existence from the nature of their employment, received high wages : he should therefore propose, that those who, by their manual exertion, acquired 30*s.* per week, or 5*s.* per day, should be exempted from the operation of the Act.

A long debate ensued on the referring to a Committee the Stipendiary Curates' Bill.

Lord Portchester spoke against it, on the ground of the power which it gave the Bishops ; and moved the previous question ; which was carried by a majority of 12.

MONDAY, April 28.—Lord St. Vincent's Annuity Defect Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Lord Garlies proposed two amendments in the Additional Navy Pay Bill : one was an increase of pay of 1*s.* per day to the First Lieutenants of ships of the line, to be extended to the Lieutenants of 50 gun ships ; and to add to the number of Petty Officers, by an increase of the Quarter-Gunners, at the rate of one to every four guns.

Lord Howick conceived the amendments to be inadmissible, and stated his intention to oppose them.—The report of the additional allowance was then agreed to.

A conversation arose on the propriety of subjecting the property of foreigners in the British Funds to the Income Tax ;  
and



and a motion was agreed to, for an account showing the amount of all exemptions granted to foreigners, with respect to dividends.

Mr. Paul moved the reading of the charge presented by him last week, for the Impeachment of Marquis Wellesley. He lamented that the order for printing this important document had been rescinded, on the motion of Mr. Sheridan. He denied, in the most positive terms, the assertion, that he had got a seat for the purpose of impeaching the Marquis; and added, that twenty-nine of the Court of Directors had stigmatized the conduct of that Nobleman, as being contrary to law. The last time he addressed the House on this subject, he was told that he undertook this great cause at his peril. He did not, however, understand any such thing. Did the Gentlemen who undertook the impeachment of Lord Melville undertake that cause at their peril? He trusted not; and he trusted also, that Lord Wellesley was now, to use an expression of certain Gentlemen, in a tangible shape. He then, at great length, restated his first charge, already on the table, and moved that it be printed.

Dr. Lawrence seconded the motion; and

Lord Douglas supported it. His Lordship observed, that the House would be guilty of a dereliction of duty, if, after it had suffered a charge so grave and serious to be laid upon its table, it should refuse to have it printed.

Mr. Windham also supported the motion; and observed, that Mr. Paul had been most cruelly treated by the House for endeavouring to discharge his duty.

Mr. Fox spoke at some length, to show that the charge, if printed, should only be for the use of the Members.

Mr. Paul then said, that he had moved for ninety-nine documents against the Marquis, only eleven of which had been produced.

Sir A. Wellesley defended his brother at some length; and said, that with respect to himself, he had acted only in consequence of the orders he had received, and should not conceive himself answerable to that House, or any other tribunal.

After some farther conversation, Mr. Paul consented to withdraw his motion.

TUESDAY, April 29.—The Members proceeded to attend the trial of Lord Melville; and on returning to the House, a Message was received from the Lords, informing them that they had agreed to

the Irish Bank Notes, Irish House Duty Repeal, and Three Millions Exchequer Bills' Bill.

A long conversation took place on the Election Treating Bill. Sir R. Buxton, and Messrs. Paul, Francis, S. Stanhope, Captain Herbert, and Lord A. Hamilton, spoke against it; and Messrs. Baker and Tierney for its recommitment, which was carried by a majority of 24 to 14.

WEDNESDAY, April 30.—A conversation on the respective advantage of recruiting for limited and unlimited service, took place between Messrs. Yorke, Windham, and Lord Castlereagh:—His Lordship and Mr. Y. contending, that the recruits enlisted for unlimited service during a certain period (seven years) of the American war, were far more numerous than those enlisted for limited service.

#### ADDITIONAL FORCE ACT.

Mr. Windham moved the second reading of the Bill for repealing the Additional Force Act.—On which

General Sir J. Pulteney rose to oppose the measure: he went at much length into his objections; the principal of which were, that the present mode of raising men by the influence of Parish Officers was fully adequate to the object proposed; while, with respect to raising men for general or limited service, the Bill intended to be repealed embraced both principles, and was strictly conformable to military regulations. From the papers upon the table, it was evident, that the men who, under this Bill, had enlisted for limited service, afterwards cheerfully offered themselves for general service without any limitation, in the proportion of twenty to seventeen, and would have entered in a much larger proportion, had it been allowed by Government. It had been reported by officers of experience, that in many of the battalions entered for limited service, they could have enlisted every man for general service; and in one place the whole body of 350 men enlisted at once for general service, with the exception of one man, whom the officer dissuaded, as he had eleven children. One of the principal arguments against raising men in this way was, that it cost double bounty. He would admit the bounty was something higher for general than for limited service; but if, for the difference of six guineas per man, men were to be enlisted for life and general service, instead of temporary and local service, the difference would

not exceed 120,000. He could not, therefore, discover any superiority in the plan proposed over the present Bill, which gave the country all the advantages of enlistment both for general or limited service.

Mr. Wilberforce said, the Bill proposed to be repealed was vicious and defective. In the three Ridings of Yorkshire, he found that the difficulties were either so great as to prevent its operation, or that no man had been returned at all. In Bath, not one man had been raised, out of a quota of fifty-four.

Mr. Long spoke against the repeal; and animadverted on the conduct of the Secretary towards the Volunteers.

Mr. Hawthorne spoke at much length in support of the repeal; and entered into a variety of statements to prove the inefficiency of the Additional Force Act; the result of which was, that of 29,000 men to be raised by the parishes in England and Wales, only 6000 had been got, and of these the parishes had only procured 3927, which was not one-seventh of their proportion of the deficiencies of the Reserve and Militia. In Ireland, by the operation of the preceding measures, 17,000 men would have been raised, whereas they had only enlisted 3000 through this Bill, to which there were local and insurmountable difficulties.

Mr. Mainwaring observed, that he had insurmountable objections to the existing Bill, though he thought the Secretary should have waited till he had matured his plan, before he proposed the repeal, in order to ascertain if it were better: he detailed the hardships and oppression of the present Bill, which operated chiefly upon the industrious tradesman, who, in the eastern parts of the metropolis, had to pay 2s. 3d. and even 4s. in the pound, as a tax for procuring men, while the opulent parish of Mary-le-bone only paid 4d. in the pound.

Mr. Canning advised the House to consider whether any sufficient reason had been given to induce them to depart all at once from those principles which our ancestors had cherished. He contended, that if the selection made by ballot, and modified by the power of finding substitutes, were abolished, the Militia would be annihilated; while the Bill which it was proposed to repeal had produced from 16 to 18,000 men per year, a number equal to the whole amount of the casualties of the service. Hence he thought the new military plans were not called for by the present cir-

cumstances. He passed an high eulogium on the Volunteers, and objected to taking the defence of the country from the men of property to whom it was now entrusted, and giving it to an armed rabble. He concluded a speech abounding in pleasantry with observing, that he would not oppose the Bill; but in order that it might be made better, he would move that it be read a second time this day three weeks.

Messrs. Lascelles, Bastard, G. Vanfittart, R. Thornton, and Golding, spoke in favour of the repeal; and Messrs. S. Stanhope, S. Bourne, C. Dundas, General Norton, and Lords de Blaquiére and Stanley, supported it.—At length the House divided on the amendment—Ayes, 119; noes, 235; majority, 116.

THURSDAY, May 1.—A Message from the Lords stated, that they had agreed to the Customs and Tobacco and Snuff Duty Bills, without any amendment.

An addition was ordered to be made to the Judges' Salaries in Scotland, to take place from June last; the Judge of the Admiralty to have an addition of 400l. per annum, and each of the Judges of the Commissary Court of Edinburgh, to the amount of 150l. per annum; the latter to receive the net sum, free from all taxes.

#### SLAVE IMPORTATION BILL.

The Attorney General moved the third reading of this Bill; on which

Mr. Rose observed, that there had never been a Bill which, in his opinion, tended to inflict so deep a wound on the commerce and manufactures of the country as the present. He computed that it would occasion a diminution in our manufactured exports to the amount of between two and three millions, besides lessening our export of East India commodities; and this at a time when the North of Europe was almost closed against us, and when measures were taking in North America to narrow the introduction of our manufactures into that country. Neither would this Bill tend to promote the cause of humanity. The Americans at present carried it on without any restriction. The object of the framers of the Bill, on the score of humanity, would not therefore be attained; while our trade with Africa, which was exceedingly important, would receive the most serious injury.

Sir R. Peel followed on the same grounds; and added, that it seemed as if Gentlemen wished that all human misery should be centered in one focus, and that

focus



focus should be Great Britain. The present was not the time for such a measure, when so many of our manufacturers were unemployed. Was it reasonable that we should assist an artful and gigantic adversary in undermining our own manufactures and commerce?

General Gascoigne and Sir C. Price also objected to the Bill; the latter added, that if it passed, it would destroy a mart for British manufactures to the amount of 2,800,000l.

Mr. Fox spoke in favour of the measure, and declared he could see in it none of the disastrous consequences alluded to. He added, with respect to the total abolition, that neither he nor the other Ministers had ever changed the sentiments they had so repeatedly avowed upon it. They still felt it as one involving the dearest interests of humanity, and as one which, however unfortunate this Administration might be in other respects, should they be successful in effecting it, would entail more true glory upon them, and more honour upon their country, than any other transaction in which they could be engaged.—The question being put, there were for the third reading,

35; against it, 13; majority, 22.—It was then passed.

FRIDAY, May 2.—A Message from the Lords informed the House, that they had agreed to the Appraisement and Wine Duty Bills.

Lord H. Petty moved for a Committee to consider the objections which had been made to the Pig Iron Duty Bill; on which Messrs. Rose, Wilberforce, and Lord A. Hamilton, expressed their determination to give every opposition to the Bill, as it was to had a measure that no amendment could improve it.

Mr. Wilberforce moved for certain orders issued to the Captains of his Majesty's cruisers, in November 1797, to show the intention of Government to prevent that branch of the Slave Trade which existed between the merchants of this country and the Spanish Colonies in South America.

A conversation arose on the subject of the Slave Trade, similar to that of the preceding evening; in which Sir J. Newport supported Mr. Wilberforce; and expressed his hope that he would persevere till he had crushed a trade which was a reproach to the country.—The papers were ordered.

## INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12.

[T]HIS Gazette contains a letter from Captain Davie, late of the Favourite sloop, dated off the Tris Pongas, December 28, announcing his having, on the 18th preceding, captured the French privateer, the General Blanchard, of 16 guns and 130 men, French and Spaniards, after an action of twenty minutes, in which the enemy had the Captain and ten men killed, and twenty-five badly wounded. Lieutenant Odum, of the African rangers, a passenger, was the only person hurt on board the Favourite, and he but slightly wounded. Captain Davie speaks in terms of warm commendation of Lieutenants Parsons and Ingram, and of Mr. Soady, Master.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 15.

Admiral Duckworth having, in his public letter\*, marked the dishonourable conduct of Captain Henry, of the French ship Diomedé, in running that ship on shore after he had struck, has written a

letter to Mr. Marsden, which appears in this Gazette, requesting, that as character is much more valuable than life, his heavy charge against Captain Henry may be done away; the Captain, his officers, and ship's company, having given the strongest testimony that the pendant was always flying, though the ensign was shot away; from which circumstance the Admiral has no doubt that the Diomedé was mistaken for the Brave, the Commodore of which ship hailed the Agamemnon, and not Captain Henry.

Admiral Dacres, Commander in Chief on the Jamaica station, has transmitted two letters to the Admiralty; one giving an account of the capture of the El Carmen, Spanish packet, by the Magicienne, Captain Mackenzie, in the Mona Passage; and the other the following:—

*His Majesty's Ship Franchise,  
at anchor off Campeachy, Jan-  
uary 7, 1806.*

SIR,

Having received information from a Neutral, that several Spanish vessels had  
E c c very

\* See p. 237.

very lately arrived in the Bay of Campeachy, and conceiving it practicable, from the local knowledge I had of that place, that they might be cut out without running much risk, I have presumed, in consequence, to extend the limits of the orders with which you honoured me, and proceeded to this anchorage; and although I am well aware of the great responsibility, yet, as it was undertaken solely with a view of forwarding the King's service, by distressing his enemies, so I have the vanity to hope it will be sanctioned with your high approbation.

I have therefore the honour to report, that I last evening anchored the *Franchile* in quarter less four fathoms, a-breast the town of Campeachy; and as it was impossible, from the shallowness of the water, to approach nearer to the shore than five leagues, I dispatched the senior Officer, Lieutenant John Fleming, accompanied by Lieutenant P. J. Douglas, the third, Lieutenant Mends of the marines, and Messrs. Daly, Lamb, Chalmers, and Hamilton, midshipmen, in three boats, with orders to scour the Bay, and bring off such of the enemy's vessels as they might fall in with. But from the distance they had to row, joined to the darkness of the night, and the uncertainty of their position, it was four o'clock in the morning before they could possibly arrive, long after the rising of the moon, which unfortunately gave the enemy warning of their approach, and ample time for preparation, even to the tying up of their boarding nettings, and projecting sweeps, to prevent the boats from coming alongside; and although the alarm was thus given from one end of the Bay to the other, and instantly communicated to the Castle on shore, yet nothing could damp the ardour and gallantry of the officers and crew who had volunteered on this (as it ultimately proved) hazardous service; for that instant, two of his Catholic Majesty's brigs, one of 20 guns and 180 men, the other of 12 guns and 90 men, accompanied by an armed schooner of eight, and supported by seven gun-boats of two guns each, slipped their cables, and commenced a most severe and heavy cannonading on the three boats, which must soon have annihilated them, had not Lieutenant Fleming, with great presence of mind and unrecked ardour, most boldly dashed on, and instantly laid the nearest brig on board. He was so quickly supported by his friend, Lieutenant Douglas, in the barge, and Mr. Lamb,

in the Pinnacle, that they carried her in ten minutes, notwithstanding the very powerful resistance they met with. The whole of this little flotilla pursued them for some distance, keeping up a constant firing of guns and musketry, which was so smartly returned both by the brig and boats, that they soon retired to their former position, leaving Lieutenant Fleming in quiet possession of his prize, which proved to be the Spanish Monarch's brig *Raposa*, pierced for sixteen, but only 12 guns mounted, exclusive of cohorns, swivels, and numerous small arms, with a complement of 90 men, but only 75 actually on board; the Captain, Don Joaquin de la Cheva, with the senior Lieutenant, the civil officers, and a boat's crew, being absent on shore. She appears almost a new vessel, coppered, sails well, and, in my humble judgment, admirably calculated for his Majesty's service. It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction I have to announce, that this service was performed without the loss of a single man, and only seven slightly wounded. But I lament to say that that pleasure is in a great measure damped by the great effusion of blood on the part of the enemy, they having had an officer and four men killed, many jumped overboard and drowned, and the commanding officer and 25 wounded, many of whom, I am sorry to add, are, in the surgeon's opinion, mortally. I have, therefore, from motives of humanity, sent the whole of them on shore with a Flag of Truce, where the brave but unfortunate wounded can be better taken care of, which, I trust, you will approve. Lieutenant Fleming speaks in the highest terms of approbation of the prompt and gallant support he met with from Lieutenants Douglas and Mends, as well as the other officers and crew under his orders.

(Signed) C. DASHWOOD.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19.

[This Gazette contains an Order in Council for embargoing vessels belonging to persons residing in ports or places situated upon the rivers Elbe, Weser, and Ems, with the exception of Dares; and likewise establishing regulations respecting the delivering up of such goods, belonging to British subjects, on board such ships as have been laden in, or are coming consigned to, any ports of the United Kingdom. No property or freight money appearing to be due to the subjects of Prussia, or to persons residing in any ports  
or



or places situate on the Elbe, Weser, or Ems, respecting which proceedings are now depending, or may depend, in any of his Majesty's Prize Courts, shall be restored; nor money decreed to be paid in consequence of any decree of the Court of Admiralty, shall be paid to the persons above mentioned.]

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, APRIL 22.

This Gazette contains the following enclosure from Lord Cochrane to Admiral Thornborough:—

*His Majesty's Ship Pallas, off Sir, Chassefon, April 8, 1806.*

Having received information, which proved correct, of the situation of the corvettes in the River of Bourdeaux, a little after dark on the evening of the 5th, the Pallas was anchored close to the shoal of Cordovan; and it gives me satisfaction to relate, that about three o'clock the national corvette la Tapageuse, of fourteen long 12-pounders, and 95 men, which had the guard, was boarded, carried, and cut out, about twenty miles above the shoals, within two heavy batteries, in spite of all resistance, by the First Lieutenant, Mr. Haswell, Mr. Sutherland, the Master, Messrs. Perkyms, Crawford, and Thompson, together with the Quarter-Masters, and such of the Seamen, the Serjeant, and Marines, as were fortunate enough to find places in the boats. The tide of flood ran strong at daylight; la Tapageuse made sail; a general alarm was given; a sloop of war followed, and an action continued, often within hail, till, by the same bravery by which the Tapageuse was carried, the sloop of war, which had been before saved by the rapidity of the current alone, after about an hour's firing, was obliged to sheer off, having suffered as much in the hull as the Tapageuse in the rigging. The conduct of the Officers and men will be justly appreciated. With confidence I shall now beg leave to recommend them to the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. It is necessary to add, that the same morning, when at anchor, waiting for the boats, (which, by-the-bye, did not return till this morning,) three ships were observed bearing down towards the Pallas, making many signals: they were soon perceived to be enemies. In a few minutes the anchor was weighed, and, with the remainder of the Officers and crew, we chased, drove on shore, and wrecked, one national 24-gun ship, one of 22 guns, and la Malicieuse, a beautiful corvette,

of 18 guns; their masts went by the board, and they were involved in a sheet of spray.

[After praising the conduct of all his Officers and men, particularly Mr. Tattall, Midshipman, and Mr. Drummond of the Marines, his Lordship subjoins the following list:—]

*Killed*—None.

*Wounded*—M. Molloy, both arms off; H. Crookman, in the arm: J. M'Donald, in the back.

*Vessels taken or destroyed*.—Le Desaix, chasse marea, taken; l'Isle d'Aix, ditto, taken; la Pomone, brig, taken: a large brig, burnt; a chasse marea, wrecked.—*National Ships*. La Tapageuse, of 14 guns and 95 men, taken; la Malicieuse, of 18 guns, wrecked; Imperial ship, of 24 guns, wrecked; Imperial ship, of 22 guns, wrecked.

[A letter from Captain Brace, of la Virginie, to Lord Gardner, states, that on the 9th he captured a fast-sailing Spanish schooner privateer, called the Vengador, mounting 14 guns, with 82 men.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 26.

[This Gazette contains an enclosure from Admiral Young, of a letter from T. M. Allan, of the Hind revenue cutter, dated off Catwater, April 21. It states, that on the 18th the cutter fell in with a French brig privateer of 14 guns, three leagues N.N.E. of Scilly. She fired a broadside and a volley of musketry, and then crowded all sail to get off; but after a running fight for three hours, she struck to the Hind, and proved to be l'Intrepide, of St. Maloes, of 14 guns, eight of which were in the hold. The Captain and two of the crew were killed, and two wounded. The Hind had none either killed or wounded. The privateer had been out twenty days, and had captured four vessels.]

An enclosure from Sir A. Cochrane contains a letter from Captain J. Smyth, of the Woolverine, dated January 31, sixty leagues to the windward of Barbadoes, and announcing the capture of the French schooner privateer la Petite Confiance, of 3 guns and fifty men; and another from Captain Barker, of the Grenada brig, dated off Grenada, February 18, stating the capture of the French schooner letter of marque Prince's Murat, having two 42-pounders, one 9-pounder, and several twivels, with 52 men. The enemy had three men killed, and seven wounded; on board the Grenada, Mr.

Atkins, the Master, was wounded, and a boy killed. The enemy's guns were mounted in such a manner as to enable them to bear at the same time in any direction. Captain Barker bestows great praise on Mr. Malone, Sub-Lieutenant, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Briggs, Midshipmen, and a party of the 60th Regiment, who were serving as marines, as well as on the whole of the crew.

A letter from Captain Younghusband, of l'Heureux, to W. Marsden, Esq., announces the capture of la Bellone French privateer, of 149 pounders, and 117 men; and of la Bocume, privateer, of three guns and 60 men. La Bellone had on board 8,000 dollars, being her owner's share of a prize which they had carried into Cayenne.]

TUESDAY, APRIL 29.

[This Gazette contains a Letter from Captain Stockham, of his Majesty's ship Thunderer, to Admiral Lord Collingwood, giving an account of his having captured, on the 12th instant, in lat. 41. 53. N., long. 15. 27. W., the Spanish schooner privateer, Santo Christo del Paldo, Capt. Gonzales, of 14 guns and 67 men; out 15 days from Bayonne. The privateer had captured the Swedish brig, Pomone, from Gottenburgh and Gibraltar, to Liverpool; a galliot, belonging to Hamburg, from Libon to Cherbourg, and the Danish brig, Grunstad; which latter vessel was re-captured by the Thunderer, and sent for England.]

SATURDAY, MAY 3.

[This Gazette contains two letters from Captain Younghusband, of le Heureux, to Admiral Cochrane. The first is dated off Trinidad, Jan. 15, and announces the capture of the Spanish letter of marque Amelia, of eight 6-pounders, and 40 men, with a valuable cargo of dry goods and wine; and the Spanish brig Solidad, from Cadiz to Vera Cruz, with brandy and wine.—The other, dated off Barbadoes, March 10, states the capture of the French privateer le Huron, of 18 guns, and 150 men. The privateer had her Captain, Second Lieutenant, and two men killed, and seven wounded.

A Letter from Capt. Collier, of the Woolverine, to Admiral Cochrane, states, that he captured on the 12th March, the French schooner la Tiemeuse, of 3 guns and 23 men, from Guadaloupe. Another from Lieutenant Briarly, of the Steady, dated Dec. 24, mentions his having proceeded in the Brilliant schooner, with a launch, to Pardo Bay, on the Spanish

coast, and taken a row-boat privateer, with a schooner and two sloops which she had captured.

Capt. Sir E. Berry writes to the same Admiral, under date the 30th March, informing him of the capture, by the Agamemnon and the Heureux, of la Dame Ernouf schooner, from Guadaloupe, of 17 guns and 150 men.

Lieut. Shackleton, of the Rebuff, in a Letter to Sir J. Saumarez, states, that on the 26th ult. he captured la Sorciere French Privateer, from St. Maloes, of 16 guns and 46 men.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 6.

*Copy of a Letter from Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B. &c. &c. to Wm. Marsden, Esq.*

*Foudroyant, at Sea, March 14.*

SIR,

I request you will communicate to their Lordships, that, at half past three A. M. on the 13th of March, his Majesty's ship the London, which I had stationed to windward of the Squadron, having wore and made the signal for some strange sails, I directed the Squadron to wear likewise on the larboard tack, the wind being at W. S. W.; and, as day-light appeared, made the signal for a general chase: soon afterwards the London was observed in action with a large ship and a frigate, and continued supporting a running fire with those ships, which were endeavouring to escape, until half past seven, when the Amazon, being the advanced ship, pursued also and engaged the frigate, which was attempting to bear away. The remainder of the Squadron approaching fast upon the enemy, (and the action having continued from before day-light until 43 minutes after nine A. M.) the line of battle ship, bearing the flag of a Rear-Admiral, struck; and, at 53 minutes past the above hour, the frigate also followed her example, when an officer came on board the Foudroyant with Admiral Linois' sword, and informed me that the ships which had surrendered to his Majesty's colours were the Marengo of 80 guns, 740 men, and the Belle Poule, of 40 guns, 18-pounders, and 320 men, returning to France from the East Indies; these ships being the remainder of the French Squadron which had committed so much depredation upon the British commerce in the Eastern world. I have much satisfaction in stating the meritorious and gallant conduct of Captains Sir Harry Neale and William Parker, supported by the zeal and bravery of the officers



officers and crews of their respective ships, who claim my warmest thanks and acknowledgments; and whose exertions, I hope, will recommend them to their Lordships' particular notice and favour. I cannot, however, avoid regretting that the force of the enemy did not afford to the officers and men of the other ships of the squadron, who showed the most earnest desire to have closed with the enemy, an opportunity of displaying that valour and attachment to their King and Country, which, I am confident, they will be happy to evince upon some future and more favourable occasion. I have enclosed a list of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships, as well as their defects; and have likewise forwarded a particular statement of the ships captured, together with an account of the loss sustained by the enemy, being the most correct that could be ascertained from the Rolle d'Equipage. Rear-Admiral Linois is among the wounded, as well as several other officers.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. B. WARREN.

*Killed on board the London:* W. Rooke, Midshipman; 6 Seamen, and 3 Marines. Desperately wounded, 10 Seamen, and 5 Marines. Slightly wounded, 3 Marines. Officers wounded, Lieut. Faddy, dangerously; W. Watson, Midshipman, slightly.

*Killed on board the Amazon,* R. Seymour, First Lieutenant; Lieut. E. Prior, of Marines; 1 Seaman, and 1 Marine. Wounded, G. Marcus, Quarter-Master, severely; and 5 Seamen.

[On board the Marengo and Belle Poule, there were 65 killed; and 80 wounded, including Linois.]

[This Gazette also contains a Letter from Capt. Maitland, of la Loire, to Lord Gardner, announcing the capture on the 22d ult. of the Princess of Peace Spanish schooner, of 14 guns and 63 men; her first cruise from Payfage. Also a Letter from Capt. Collier, of the Minerva, to W. Martden, Esq., dated off Cape Finisterre on the 26th ult. announcing the capture, by the Conflict gun-brig, of the French lugger Finisterre, of 14 guns and 52 men.]

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MAY 10.

*Copy of a Letter transmitted by the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c.*

*Colpoys bired brig, off the Glenans,*

MY LORD, April 25, 1806.

I have the honour to acquaint your

Lordship, that on the 19th instant, standing along shore between the Glenans and the Isle Groer, with the Attack in company, I perceived two chasse mares at anchor in the entrance of the river Donillan, and which, upon our approach, quitted their anchorage and ran up the river. Finding it necessary to silence a two gun battery before the boats could get to them, I landed with twelve men from each brig, and after a short skirmish got possession of, and nailed up the guns (twelve-pounders); I afterwards brought the vessels down the river, and destroyed the signal post of Donillan. I am happy to acquaint your Lordship that the only damage we sustained was having some of our standing and running rigging and sails cut. I have to acknowledge the support I received from Lieutenant Swaine by his well directed fire upon the enemy's guns during the time we were reconnoitring the river and beach. I feel much obliged to Mr. Wood, Assistant Surgeon of the Growler, who volunteered his services, and attended the party that landed.

I have the honour to remain, &c.

T. USHER.

*Copy of a Letter from Michael Novella, Commander of the Felicity Private Ship of War of Twelve Guns, to W. Martden, Esq., dated at Gibraltar, the 1st of March, 1806.*

SIR,

I beg leave to inform you, that during my last cruise to the Westward, I made the following captures, viz.—The French privateer Josefine, of one 18 pounder and two 9-pound carronades, and 37 men.—Two Spanish gun-boats, Nos. 12 and 15, commanded by Lieutenants of the Navy, mounting each one 24-pounder, one 36-pounder carronade, and two swivels, and 45 men.—And his Majesty's late lugger Experiment, mounting four 4-pounders, and manned with 30.

I have the honour to be, &c.

MICHAEL NOVELLA, ✕ his Mark.

TUESDAY, MAY 13.

[Transmitted by Admiral Young.]

*Druid, Plymouth Sound, May 9.*

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform you, that on the 1st inst. I fell in with the French brig corvette, which, after a run of 160 miles, we chased into the squadron of Rear-Admiral Stirling, where she was brought to at 11 o'clock, P. M. She proved

proved to be le Pandour, of 18 guns, six-pounders, (two of which were thrown overboard during the chase,) and 114 men, commanded by M. Malingre, Capt. de Vaisseau, from Senegal to France.—Rear-Admiral Stirling has ordered me to take possession of her.—I have brought her into this anchorage, and have the honour to be, &c.

P. B. V. BROKE.

To the Right Hon. Lord Gardner,  
&c. Cork.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,  
FRIDAY, MAY 16.

WHITEHALL, MAY 15.

A dispatch has been received at the India House from Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart., dated Illahabad, the 4th Dec. 1805, of which the following is an extract:—

“I have now the honour to inform your Honourable Court, that, on the 22d ult. a Definitive Treaty was concluded between the Right Hon. Lord Lake, and the Plenipotentiary Agent of Dowlut Row Scindiah, upon terms which appear to me to be calculated to establish the relations of amity and concord between the two States, upon the most secure and permanent foundation.—Your Honourable Court will also have the satisfaction to be apprised of the expectation which I confidently entertain of a speedy and favourable termination of hostilities with Juswunt Row Holkar, and of the consequent important reduction in the military charges of the several Presidencies inseparable from a state of war.—I have the satisfaction to inform your Honourable Court, that perfect tranquillity prevails in every quarter of the Company's dominions; and I am not aware of the probability of any occurrence of a nature calculated to disturb it, or to impair the fundamental sources of the British power and prosperity in India.”

Dispatches have been also received from Sir G. H. Barlow, dated Illahabad, the 24th of Dec., from which it appears, that, in consequence of the Treaty of Peace with Scindiah, and the confident expectation of a peace with Holkar, orders had been issued for the return of the troops belonging to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, within the limits of those Governments where they were to be distributed in can-

tonments, and placed on a peace establishment.

SATURDAY, MAY 17.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Lord Collingwood, with one enclosed, giving an account of his Majesty's ship the Renommée, Captain Sir T. Livingstone, (one of the ships stationed off Carthagea, for the purpose of watching the enemy's squadron,) having, on the 4th instant, captured the Spanish brig of war the Vigilante, mounting 18 guns; viz. twelve 12-pounders, long guns, and six 24-pounders, shorter, with a crew of 109 men.]

Also the following:

*Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir H. Popham to W. Marsden, Esq., dated on board H. M. S. Diadem, Table Bay, March 4, 1806.*

SIR,

I beg you will do me the honour to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, at 9 this morning, a ship was discovered coming from the Southward under a press of sail, and, soon after, two more; one of which the station on the Lion Rump reported to be of the line, and an enemy's ship, upon which I directed the Diomedé and Leda to slip, and keep on the edge of the South Easter, which had partially set it on the East side of the Bay. At eleven the headmost ship hoisted French colours and stood towards the Diadem; and, by this time, I was satisfied, from the judicious manœuvres of the ships in the offing, that they could be no other than the Raisonné and Narcissus. At twelve the French frigate passed within hail of the Diadem, when we changed our colours from Dutch to English, and directed her to strike, which she very properly did immediately, and I sent the Hon. Capt. Percy, who was serving with me as a volunteer, to take possession of her. She proved to be la Volontaire; is nearly 1100 tons, and mounts 46 guns, with a complement of 360 men on board. I congratulate their Lordships that, by this capture, detachments of the Queen's and 54th regiments, consisting of 217 men, who were taken in two transports in the Bay of Biscay, are restored to his Majesty's service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HOME POPHAM.



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SINCE our last publication, hostilities have actually commenced between Prussia and Sweden. Count Lowentjelm, who was stationed with 400 Swedes in the Duchy of Lauenburg, having refused, in conformity to orders received from his Sovereign, to deliver up that part of the Hanoverian Territory to Prussia, two Prussian regiments were sent to drive him by force from his possession near Ratzburgh. The Swedes made a gallant resistance to the Prussian attack; but they were obliged at last to cede to a vast superiority of numbers, and to retreat into Mecklenburg. In this skirmish a Prussian Lieutenant was killed and four or five men wounded: on the side of the Swedes, two were killed, three wounded, and one taken.

Every exertion is making by the King of Sweden to resist the attack of the Prussians.

It is stated, that the Prussian arms affixed to the public offices in the Electorate of Hanover bear the inscription *Provisional*.

Letters from Copenhagen contain positive assurances of the determination of the King of Denmark to maintain his neutrality.

The *Moniteur* has lately given the first of a budget of abuse against England, and promises a monthly continuance of it. In a speech of one of the Members of the Legislative Body, the speaker insists much on an expression of the late Earl of Chatham, which (however applicable when made) does not altogether suit the present day: it was, "that not a single shot should be fired in Europe without the permission of his Government."

The same paper tells us, "that the Grand Pensionary of Holland, Schimmelpennick, has entirely lost his sight, and must have a successor."

A Memorial has been presented to the Members of the Batavian Republic against the projected change of the Constitution of that Country. The Memorial has a vast number of signatures to it.

The French Papers have dwelt chiefly on the surrender of the Bocca di Cattaro to the Russians, and the anger of Buonaparte upon that event. The *Moniteur* asserted, that "*the Dalmatian Provinces must be delivered up to the French by the*

*Austrians; and that the French will not receive them from any other hands!*"

It appears that a small French Flotilla has been captured or dispersed by an English frigate near Civita Vecchia. Gaeta still continues to defend itself, and impedes the operations of the French in Lower Italy. The Prince of Hesse Philipsthal has sent away all the inhabitants who cannot be made serviceable in the defence of the place.—It is said the King of Naples will soon embark at Palermo for Barcelona; the Queen will likewise leave Sicily, and only the Hereditary Prince remain there.

In the General Orders issued by General Sir James Craig, to the British army in Sicily, previous to his departure from thence, is the following paragraph:—

"In taking his leave of the army, and assuring it of his best wishes for their honour and success, General Sir J. Craig is desirous of bearing testimony to the good conduct of the men; which, with the exceptions of a few cases of misbehaviour in individuals, has uniformly been much to his satisfaction. In commending the conduct of troops under his command, Sir James is, however, not in the habit of flattering their vices; and he is obliged to express his regret, that in countries where the access to wine is so easy, they have not quite furnished an exception to the general observation, that sobriety is not the virtue of an English soldier. The prevalence of this scandalous vice of drunkenness sullies our military character, and renders indispensable a levity of discipline, as disgraceful to the objects of it as it is painful to those who are under the necessity of enforcing it."

A letter from Berlin of the 13th inst. gives a statement of a Council being held, in which Count Keller's pacific councils obtained the sanction of the King, and of Count Haugwitz having got leave to retire for some weeks to his estates in Silesia. This may be true; but it is certain, that a late order for excluding the commerce of England from the Prussian ports has been retracted; and that the Prussian Court has sent orders to the *Ports in the Baltic* to receive British vessels in a friendly manner; and this is a fact of much more consequence than the resignation or dismissal of Count Haugwitz,

witz, as it sufficiently shows the decline of his influence. If such an important change in the policy of Prussia has taken place, against the counsel of that Minister, his resignation may be expected as a matter of course.

The general detestation of Count Haugwitz's politics, was manifested by frequent instances of popular indignation at Berlin. Three several times his windows were broken, and it was found necessary to establish a patrolle before his house, to prevent the repetition of a similar outrage.

Some of the German Journals state, that the Russians have evacuated Ragusa and Cattara; and that the differences between France and Austria have been amicably adjusted.

It appears by the New York Papers, that the American Legislature have agreed to authorize the President to employ the sum of 2,000,000 of dollars, to facilitate the negotiations with Spain; and it is alledged that this sum has actually been sent to Buonaparté as a fee to purchase his good offices. It is possible that this is the purchase money of the Floridas, which France is to compel Spain to cede, and this is the price paid in advance. But, whether as a fee, or as a price paid to France for the territory of a third party, the transaction appears to be of a very questionable nature. It has excited great indignation in the United States, and is regarded as unworthy of an independent nation. Indeed, if it be paid as a bribe to procure the mediation of Buonaparté, it is in the highest degree base. If it be the purchase money paid in advance to Buonaparté for the territory that he compels Spain to give up, it is the most immoral, disgusting transaction, that can be imagined; because it is neither more nor less than hiring a bully, or bravo, to procure for them an acquisition which they covet, but which they have not the courage to attempt. Even if they had a right to the object, the manner is most dishonourable, and never, we believe, was heard of before among nations. We must remark, however, that the transaction is not sufficiently explained in the Papers which have arrived, to enable us to form a decisive judgment respecting it.

A Jamaica Paper says—“We are informed that the real object of the voyage of a Cartel which was lately sent hither from St. Domingo by Rear-Admiral Lesseigns, was to procure from the Officers of his Squadron who were captured, and

are now prisoners of war, their attestation of his bravery and gallantry in the late action; which they one and all refused to comply with, on account of his manifest cowardice. Accounts also brought by the Cartel state, that l'Imperial lost two Captains, three Lieutenants, and several Enseigns de Vaisseau, in the late engagement; and that upwards of 600 of her crew were drowned, in attempting to reach the shore.’

#### STATE PAPERS.

*Copy of a Note from Mr. Secretary Fox, to Baron JACOBI KLOEST, dated 17th March, 1806.*

The undersigned is commanded by his Majesty, to state to Baron Jacobi Kleest, for the information of his Court, the great anxiety felt by his Majesty at the manner in which possession has been taken of the Electorate of Hanover. If his Prussian Majesty judged it expedient, in order to prevent French troops from approaching so near that part of his frontier, to take to himself the military occupation of the Electorate, it does not appear to his Majesty, that it was by any means necessary that the civil Government of that unhappy country should be subverted, or that an army more numerous and consequently more injurious to the inhabitants than necessity required, should be maintained there. His Majesty relies with the greatest confidence on his Prussian Majesty's declaration, that the present occupation is merely temporary; but his Majesty cannot but express a wish, that the declaration on this point were more solemnly made in the face of Europe. The honour of the Court of Berlin, as well as the consideration mutually due to each other, from two Princes so nearly connected in blood and alliance, seem to call for a clear explanation on this important subject.

His Majesty, on his part, desires to be equally explicit, and to put an end to all hopes, (if such indeed have been entertained by the Court of Berlin,) that any convenience of political arrangement, much less any offer of equivalent or indemnity, will ever induce his Majesty so far to forget what is due to his own legitimate rights, as well as to the exemplary fidelity and attachment of his Hanoverian subjects, as to consent to the alienation of the Electorate.

His Majesty learns with concern, that it is in agitation to give up Anspach, and other parts of his Prussian Majesty's dominions,



dominions, to Bavaria, in consequence of a Convention with France; but he does not pretend any right to interfere, nor to give any opinion, with respect to the propriety of the measures, whatever they may be, which his Prussian Majesty may deem eligible for the interests of his Crown and People; at the same time it is to be observed, that his Majesty, whether in his capacity of King of Great Britain, or in that of Elector of Hanover, was in nowise a party to the Convention alluded to, nor responsible for its consequences. The cessions therefore which his Prussian Majesty may make to his Majesty's enemies, can surely never be alledged as a justification of taking to himself his Majesty's lawful inheritance.

His Majesty therefore hopes, that his Prussian Majesty will follow the honourable dictates of his own heart, and will demonstrate to the world, that whatever sacrifices the present circumstances may induce him to make with respect to his own territories, he will not set the dreadful example of indemnifying himself at the expense of a third party, whose sentiments and conduct towards his Prussian Majesty and his subjects have been uniformly friendly and pacific.

*Downing-street, March 17, 1806.*

#### NOTE VERBALE of the PRUSSIAN MINISTER.

Until the explosion of the last Continental War, his Prussian Majesty had no other object in view, than to secure the tranquillity of his Monarchy, and that of the neighbouring States.

He was then able to effect this upon terms which met the entire approbation of every Court. He has been desirous of doing the same since the breaking out of the present war. But the choice of the means has no longer been in his power. France has considered Hanover as her conquest, and her troops were on the point of entering it, for the purpose of disposing of it definitively, according to the pleasure of the French Emperor, without the possibility of his Britannic Majesty's preventing it.

The occupation of that country by his Prussian Majesty, and the shutting of the ports in the German seas, and that of Lubeck, against the British Flag, (as was the case during the possession of Hanover by the French,) were the indispensable conditions of an arrangement by which the country is secured against the entry

of Foreign troops, and the quiet of the North of Germany preserved.

This has not been obtained without painful sacrifices on his Majesty's part. Those of the House of Hanover are in no degree to be attributed to the King's measures, but are the inevitable consequences of a war, which his conciliating policy has in vain endeavoured to prevent. This war might have produced still more serious consequences. The Treaty between Prussia and France at least protects the Northern States from farther evils; and could every Power but duly appreciate how much they are indebted to the system he has adopted, the King would with justice obtain the gratitude of all.

#### SWEDISH DECLARATION.

From the moment his Swedish Majesty had determined upon taking a part in the coalition against the usurpations of Napoleon Buonaparte, his Majesty had fixed his attention upon the preservation of the Electoral possessions of the King of England upon the Continent, which had been evacuated by the French troops. Ready to enter them with a Swedish and Russian army, united under his orders, his Majesty hastened, upon the first intelligence of the movement of a Prussian corps towards that country, to inquire into the intentions of his Prussian Majesty, and in full confidence to demand of him, whether the march of his troops had the same object as that of the combined army: namely, that of restoring the Electorate of Hanover to its legitimate possessor, and in that case to concert with his Prussian Majesty the joint measures to be taken. The King of Prussia, from that period, evaded entering into any explanation relative to this important object, and that in a manner far from friendly. The irresolution since manifested by this Sovereign, in joining the cause of the Allies, could not but tend to augment his Majesty's suspicion; and his Majesty did not hesitate to anticipate events, in causing it to be publicly made known, at a period when the intentions of the Court of Prussia, with respect to the States of his Britannic Majesty, could only be matter of conjecture, that the country of Lauenburg should still remain under the protection of the Swedish troops, until a Convention for that purpose was concluded with the King of England. It was the sole right of this Monarch only, as proprietor of the country, to decide upon

upon the future fate of his Hereditary States: every arrangement, therefore, relative thereto, between France and Prussia, was inadmissible.

It was, notwithstanding, upon the arrangement, that the King of Prussia, in his Proclamation of January 27, which was published soon after, endeavoured to assert his right to the complete occupation of the Electorate of Hanover. The reiterated protestations made by the Court of Berlin on this occasion, of being induced to take this step merely to save that country from greater calamities, ought to have been received as a guarantee for its future independence. This language, however, did not last long: instead of regarding the Electorate as a *dépôt* till the return of a general peace, as his Prussian Majesty had solemnly announced in the Proclamation before cited, a new Proclamation, issued from Berlin, dated April 1, announced, on the contrary, the definitive union of these provinces to the Prussian Monarchy, a measure which the Court of Berlin pretended was founded upon the right of conquest, and a formal treaty with France.

In this state of things, the King, faithful to his engagements with his Britannic Majesty, thought he could not use too much circumspection when the abandoning of the German States of his Ally became the subject of consideration, which being once delivered from the presence of the Swedish troops, must soon have fallen under the power of the Prussians. His Majesty, therefore, confining himself to the protection of the countries on this side of the Elbe, on his departure from Ratzeburg, declared, that having left in this Duchy a corps of Swedes, under the orders of the Aid-du-Camp General Commandant Count Lowenhiehm, he should look upon any attack upon these troops and the independence of the country, as a measure of aggression against his own States. This declaration has been repeatedly made, and particularly in the letter of Count Lowenhiehm, dated April 13, to the Prussian Military Commandants in Hanover, and the country of Mark. Count Lowenhiehm said expressly, that he had the strictest orders to defend Lauenburg against any foreign troops that should attempt to enter it. Notwithstanding this, a detached corps of Prussians passed that frontier at Marienstätt, on the 23d of this month, and in spite of the brave resistance of the Swedish troops, by the

superiority of their numbers, they took forcible possession of the country.

Under the present circumstances, the King could not regard this violent measure otherwise than as an act of hostility on the part of his Prussian Majesty; consequently he has ordered an *Embargo* to be laid upon all the Prussian vessels in the Swedish ports.

If his Majesty has so long delayed to resent the outrages committed upon him and his Allies by the Court of Berlin, it has arisen from his Majesty's constant wish to avoid every thing that might lead to a rupture as long as possible. The intimate connexion subsisting between the King of Prussia and Napoleon Buonaparte, the declared enemy of the three allied Courts; the exclusion of the English commerce from the ports and rivers of the North of Germany, together with the unjust authority established in the Electorate of Hanover; all these were sufficient indications of the real system of his said Majesty; and the attack which has been just made upon the Swedish troops in Lauenburg has put the last seal to it.

The undersigned, specially charged by the King, his Master, to treat with the accredited Ministers of the two allied Courts, has received his Majesty's express orders to expose the above-mentioned facts, in order to enlighten the public opinion upon the present situation of affairs between the Courts of Stockholm and Berlin.

COUNT DE FERSEN,  
Grand Marshal of Sweden.

*Letter from MR. DE WETTERSTEDT, private Secretary to his Swedish Majesty, to MR. D'ALOPEUS, Russian Minister to Sweden, at Nieburgh.*

*Head-quarters, Greifswald, April 6.*

SIR,

I have this day received the letter of the 3d instant, which you did me the honour of writing to me, and which I lost no time in laying before the King my master. It is by his orders that I take the earliest opportunity of communicating to you his intentions respecting the important subject of your official dispatch.

His Majesty was not in the least surprised at the demand made by the Prussian Government concerning the evacuation of the territory of Lauenburgh, for he has been a long time in expectation of it; and particularly as he considers this

new



new proceeding. as a natural consequence of the system of his Prussian Majesty. Any attack upon the Swedish troops in the Lauenburgh would be, in effect, a formal declaration of war against Sweden, and would put the final seal to this system, by proving that the Court of Berlin is even ready to shed blood to promote to their full extent the ambitious views of Buonaparte. His Majesty has nothing to reproach himself with. He has only followed what the principles and the interests of his Ally dictated to him.

With such motives for his guide, his Majesty will make no alteration in the measures he has adopted, and will not

assuredly, upon the eve of hostilities, make choice of that moment to withdraw his troops from a province, which consequently would fall under the authority of a power, as foreign to the wishes of its inhabitants, as it is contrary to the express will of its Sovereign.

The result of these observations is, that the King has ordered me to communicate to you, that his Majesty is determined to abide the consequences of the approaching events; that strong in the justice of his cause, and relying implicitly upon the decrees of Providence, he is resolved to meet whatever circumstances may result from the present crisis of affairs.

WETTERSTEDT.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

**H**is Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with a munificence which does him honour, has presented 500l. to the Fund now raising for the relief of the distressed Germans.

Earl Nelson and his heirs, by a message from the Crown, since confirmed by Parliament, is to have a grant of 5000l. per annum, and 120,000l. to purchase a family estate.

Lord Henry Petty has abandoned the Pig Iron duty bill, and substituted a tax on Private Brewing in lieu of it.

The Lords of the Treasury have officially written to General De Lancy, directing him to pay into the Bank, within three days, 93,000l., which, according to the report of the Army Commissioners, it appears he has retained of the public money, as Barrack Master General.

The Catholics of Dublin have presented an address of congratulation to the Duke of Bedford; in which they say, "Bound, as we are, to the fortunes of the Empire, by a remembrance of past, and by a hope of future benefits—by our preference, and by our oaths—should the wise generosity of our Lawgivers vouchsafe to crown that hope which their justice inspires, it would be no longer our duty alone, but our pride, to appear the foremost against approaching danger; and, if necessary, to remunerate our benefactors by the sacrifice of our lives."

The Duke of Bedford made the following reply:

"In the high situation in which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to place

me, it is my first wish, as it is my first duty, to secure to all classes and descriptions of his Majesty's subjects in this part of the United Kingdom, the advantages of a mild and beneficent administration of the laws. With this important object in view, I entertain no doubt that the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the City of Dublin will, by their loyalty to their King, their attachment to the Constitution, and their affection for their fellow subjects, afford the strongest recommendation to a favourable consideration of their interests."

MAY 2. A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall; when, amongst other business, a report from the Committee of City Lands was read, for enlarging the Sessions-house in the Old Bailey; which was agreed to, and referred back to them to be carried into execution.—The Court adopted the Model, marked No. 1, for a monument to be erected in Guildhall, to the memory of the late Lord Nelson; and the Committee were empowered to give directions for the execution of the same.

7. In the Court of King's Bench, Mr. Garrow obtained a Rule against Lieutenant-Colonel Draper, of the Guards, as the avowed author of a book which contained a libel against Mr. Sullivan, who was one of the Under-Secretaries of the Colonial Department.—The same day, Mr. Garrow obtained a Rule against Capt. G. Tower, of the York North Riding Militia, for sending a series of abusive letters to a Mr. Secum, a magistrate of Ipswich.

8. This day the Anniversary of the Institution of the Literary Fund was held at Freemason's Tavern. The company was entertained with the recitation of Poems, composed by Gentlemen, friends to the Institution, and with songs adapted to the occasion. The Duke of Somerset was in the Chair. The company was numerous and respectable. The Prince of Wales has charged the Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall, for the life of his Royal Highness, with the sum of 200 guineas a year, to accommodate its Committees, &c. with a House or Museum bearing its name; and a regular subscription is now opened for a House Fund. When the Duke of Somerset retired, the Chair was taken by the Earl of Chichester, and afterwards by Alderman Rowcroft, who nominated the Stewards for the next year, and made an animated appeal to the Company in behalf of the Institution.

The marriage of Lord Kinnaird has been damped by an accident befalling a female servant, going in his Lordship's curriclo to Boyle Farm: the horses, taking fright near the great gate, ran away; when the woman, in attempting to save herself, caught the branch of a tree, and had her arm torn off.

10. This evening, at nine o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at the dwelling-house of Mr. Steptoe, butcher, in Bear-alley, Fleet-market, which consumed nearly the whole of his house, and a part of the adjoining one; very little of the property was saved. Mr. and Mrs. Steptoe were both at their shop in the market when the accident happened, and three fine children, who were in bed, perished in the flames.

As a young girl, named Anderson, of Deeping Saint James, Lincolnshire, was returning from school, she was struck by a fire-ball, which caused her instant death.

Christopher Simpton, lately executed at Lancaster, for highway robbery, confessed he had broken open above 80 houses, stolen 30 horses, and committed more highway robberies than he could remember!

12. This morning, between nine and ten o'clock, the College Committee met at the India House; after which, Charles Grant, esq., the late Chairman; the Hon. Wm. F. Elphinstone, the present Chairman; Mr. Parry, the Deputy; the Secretary; Mr. Wilkins, the Librarian, and the rest of the Members of the Committee, proceeded from the House, in two carriages, for Hallybury, near Hertford, in order to assist at the ceremony of laying the first stone of the College, to be erected

there for Students intended for the Company's Civil Service in India.

Mr. John Graham having declined, on account of ill-health, to accept the Chief Magistracy of the Police, in the room of Sir Richard Ford, deceased, Mr. Read, a Barrister, and Major of the Temple Volunteers, is appointed in his room. This day he took his seat at the Public Office, Bow-street, accordingly.

15. The Insolvent Debtors' Bill went through a Committee of the House of Lords. Its benefit is to extend to all persons imprisoned for debt, previous to the first of February last, whose debts do not exceed £500.

17. This morning, about one o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at Hungerford, Berks; and before assistance could be procured, ten houses were completely destroyed.

Letters from Dublin state, that Dwyer, the Wicklow Rebel Chief, and his companions, who were shipped off for Botany Bay, rose on the crew on the voyage, and carried the vessel into the Brazils.

Last week, Matthew Mark Watson, a youth about 16 years of age, was found hanging in a cellar at Huntingdon; on being taken down, various experiments were tried to bring him to life, but to no purpose — A spirit of inquiry led this youth to *hang himself*, in order to ascertain what sensations it would produce!

A short time since, a woodcock's nest was found by some children, gathering fuel in Calvin's Wood, in the parish of Bucklebury, Berks; the rarity of this excited a great deal of curiosity in the neighbourhood, and drew numbers to the spot: the bird was daily flushed from the nest by her unwelcome visitors, who had thus repeated proofs that the eggs did not belong to one of any other genus, nor to another of the numerous species of the snipe; they are considerably larger than the partridge's, nearer the size of the Guinea hen's, and speckled with a darker brown; the nest, placed on the ground, consists of dry leaves and feathers, which the hen apparently has plucked from her body.

Mr. Elkington, the celebrated drainer, got last year, from some boggy land which he hired of Lord Crew, the amazing produce of 174 bushels of good oats, from five bushels and eleven quarters of seed, sown broad-cast. This extraordinary return has been made from land which a few years ago was not worth one shilling per acre; but is now actually worked to profit by *exhausting* crops without manure.



The *Vigilant*, of 74 guns, in ordinary at Portsmouth, which sunk in January, is now raised. It appears, that her sinking did not arise from any leak; but it is supposed the water, at various times, came in at the scuppers; and from the inattention of some persons on board her, she was neglected to be occasionally pumped.

A few days ago, at a sale of old furniture, at Wolverhampton, a poor woman bought an arm chair for a few shillings; and shortly afterwards, on attempting to repair it, she found, in the stuffing of the back and bottom, gold and silver coins of George I to the amount of 100*l*. The broker, on hearing of the circumstance, applied for legal aid to recover the property, but without effect.

It does not appear to be yet determined how far the plan of drilling and dibbling wheat answers the purposes of the farmer; but the following experiment by Mr. Charles Miller, of Cambridge, shows to what an astonishing extent the increase of wheat may be carried, with care:—

On the 8th of August, he took up a plant of wheat which had been sown in the beginning of June, and he divided it into 18 parts, each of which was transplanted separately; about the latter end of September, they were again removed, and divided into 67 roots; in the end of March following, and beginning of April, they were separated into 500 plants, which yielded 21,109 ears; and the single grain thus yielded 570,000 fold! the produce measuring three pecks and three quarters, and weighing 47*lb*.

#### TRIAL OF LORD MELVILLE.

Due preparation being made in Westminster Hall for the trial of Lord Melville, a motion was made by Lord Auckland, in the House of Lords, on the 28th of April, to forbid the printing of the trial until it was concluded. The accommodation for the reception of the Lords, Commons, &c. &c. in Westminster Hall, were the same as on the trial of Mr. Hastings, only upon rather a larger scale, allowing for the additional Members occasioned by the Union. By the Union also, the Peers of Ireland, with their ladies and sons, (not Members of the House of Commons,) were entitled to places. On the morning of the 29th, the Lords and Commons assembled; among them were present, the Prince of Wales, Dukes of York, Clarence, Cumberland, Suffex, Gloucester, &c. The galleries were full, except in one part behind the Managers' box. A very large

proportion of the audience in the galleries were beautiful and elegant females; the whole not less than 3000 persons.—Lord Melville took his place, and sat within the Bar, at the back of the Peers, just before Messrs. Adam and Plomer, his counsel. After the ceremonies of reading the charges, &c. were gone through, the Lord Chancellor called on the Managers of the House of Commons to make good their charges; upon which, at 10 minutes past 12, Mr. Whitbread began a speech which lasted 3 hours and 20 minutes. At the conclusion, the House adjourned to the next day.—30th, the trial was resumed with the usual ceremony, and witnesses examined. May 1st, 2d, and 3d, were alike employed in reading the report of the Commissioners for Naval Inquiry, hearing exceptions by Lord Melville's Counsel, examining witnesses, &c. The Court was each day crowded; the Prince and Royal Dukes were frequently present, many Peereesses, &c. &c. On the 5th, the examination of Mr. Trotter commenced about 11 o'clock, and finished at 4 in the afternoon. He admitted, that he was the private agent of Lord Melville, as well as Deputy Paymaster, and also that he had advanced his Lordship several loans of money, but denied that his Lordship had applied the public money to his own use or emolument; so far from it, he said that he believed his Lordship would have spurned at the offer, had such a one been made to him.—6th, the trial proceeded, and adjourned over to the 8th, on which day, as well as the 9th, several witnesses were examined.—On the 10th, Sir S. Romilly summed up the evidence for the prosecution. He spoke 3 hours and a half, and the Court adjourned to the 13th, which day and the 14th, were occupied by Mr. Plomer, who spoke near 4 hours each day in defence of his Lordship. Mr. Adam, on the same side, engaged the attention of the Court the whole of the 15th. On the 16th and 17th Mr. Whitbread replied to Mr. Plomer and Mr. Adam, and supported the prosecution, which finally closed the proceedings. The Peers agreed to take the matter into consideration on the 28th; but in the mean time their Lordships ordered—"That no person shall presume to publish any account of the proceedings of the High Court of Parliament, touching the Impeachment of Henry Lord Viscount Melville, till after their Lordships shall have delivered their final judgment upon the said Impeachment."

## BIRTHS.

MAY 2.

At Oakham, Surry, Lady King, of a daughter.

At Grantham, the lady of Sir Montague Cholmeley, bart. of a daughter.

10. In Pall-mall, the lady of Sir Frederic Eden, of a son.

11. In Grosvenor-square, the Duchess of Beaufort, of a daughter.

22. In Red-lion-passage, Fleet-street, Mrs. J. B. Nichols, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

JOHN COKE, esq. of Woodhouse Villa, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Wilmot, of Sporden, Derbyshire.

Captain Cotton, of the Guards, to the Hon. Miss Coventry, eldest daughter of Lord Deerhurst.

Lord Robert Seymour to the Hon.

Miss Chetwynd, sister of Lord Viscount Chetwynd.

John Drummond, esq. banker, to Miss Barbara Chester.

The Hon. William Herbert, son of the Earl of Caernarvon, to the youngest daughter of Lord Viscount Allen.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

APRIL 17.

SIR THOMAS PARKYNS, bart. of Bunny Park, Nottinghamshire, aged 77.

24. Mr. Mileson Hingeston, aged 68, formerly a bookseller in the Strand, but lately holding a place in the office of ordnance.

14. At Exmouth, W. Joseph Thomas, esq.

17. At Jersey, Lieutenant-General Andrew Gordon, commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in that island.

At Sans Souci, near Dublin, the Earl of Lansborough.

20. At Hull, John Russell, esq. R.A., portrait painter in crayons to his Majesty and the Prince of Wales.

Mrs. Steffana Maria Angela Weischell, wife of Mr. Charles Weischell, second female singer at the Opera House, in her 22d year.

The Rev. Mr. Dewsnop, of Ewerby, near Sleaford.

21. William Egerton, esq. of Tatton Park, Cheshire, M.P. for that county.

22. Mrs. Sharpe, wife of Sutton Sharpe, esq. of Nottingham-place, Mary-le-Bone, and sister of Samuel Rogers, esq. author of "The Pleasures of Memory."

John Ayton, esq. of Harleston, in Norfolk, in his 73d year.

The Rev. Mr. Gregory, of Horley, near Woodstock.

23. John Milbanke, esq. brother of the late Sir Ralph Milbanke, bart.

25. Thomas Sumpter, esq. of Heston, in the county of Cambridge.

26. The Hon. Charlotte Penelope Monckton.

The Rev. Joseph Watson, vicar of Godmanchester, near Huntingdon.

27. Mr. Collins, of Drury-lane theatre.

Dr. Nathan Haines, D.D., prebendary of Southwell, vicar of St. Mary, Nottingham, and rector of Cotgrave, in his 79th year.

At Bath, Robert Hyrle Hutchinson, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Allenheads, in his 58th year, the Rev. Joseph Carr, M.A.

At Bishop Auckland, the Rev. Peter Bowlby, LL.D. aged 77, regifter to the dean and chapter of Durham.

28. William Nedham, esq. of Wareley Park, Huntingdonshire, in his 66th year.

MAY 1. The Rev. Francis Merrewether, rector of Combhay and Foxcote, near Bath.

2. At Dalby, aged 75, the Rev. Thomas Lumley, LL.B. rector of Dalby, and forty years rector of Branby, both in the county of York.

Sir



3. Sir Richard Ford, *knt.* chief magistrate of the Bow-street office of police.

At Newton Kyme, John Wycliffe, *esq.* major of the Ouse and Derwent corps of volunteer infantry.

4. Mr. James Lacey, of St. Clement's-inn, in his 79th year.

At Bath, W. Bathurst Pye Benet, *esq.* of Salthrop House, Wilts.

5. Thomas Pitt, *esq.* sheriff of the city of Worcester, organist to the cathedral, and conductor of the Music Meetings there.

John Burton, *esq.* clerk of the survey of Chatham Dock yard.

At Whitby, Mr. John Jackson, late master and owner of a vessel in the Newcastle trade.

Thomas Williams, *esq.* of Tidenham House, Gloucestershire.

In his 86th year, the Rev. Thomas Salt, M.A. rector of Helderham, Cambridgeshire, vicar of Nasing, Essex, and formerly of St. John's, Cambridge.

Lately, at Farley, in Staffordshire, the Rev. John Bill, rector of Draycot, in that county, formerly of Christ College, Cambridge, B.A. 1748.

7. Ralph Carr, *esq.* of Dunston Hall, in the county of Durham, in his 95th year.

8. At Melksham, Wilts, Mrs. Anne Yearley, the well-known poetical Milk-woman of Bristol.

Lately, the Rev. S. Lawry, M.A. rector of Blunham, in Bedfordshire.

9. At Forthampton, in the county of Gloucester, William Henry Beauchamp, *esq.* third son of the late Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, deceased.

10. Mr. Davis, principal clerk to the Merchant Taylors' Company.

At Bath, Beckford Cater, *esq.* of Oxwich House, near Sedbury, in the county of Somerset, and of Church Hall, Essex.

Mr. Robert Crewne, clerk of the Mercers' Company.

Lately, Richard Gorges Fetteplace, *esq.* of South Lawn Lodge, Oxfordshire, aged 43.

16. At Bath, William Blaythwayt, *esq.* of Dyrham Park, Gloucestershire.

17. Ethingham Lawrence, *esq.* one of the elder brethren of the Trinity house.

The Rev. John W. Harrison, A.M. rector of St. Clement's, Shrewsbury, and a minor canon of the Cathedral church of Worcester. Many years previous to his dissolution, he had suffered much from excruciating pain in his head; which, in

compliance with his own express desire, was investigated by Mr. Cole, who, on opening the head, found the membranes thus surrounded and divided the brain, to be ossified, and the brain itself had been subjected to a great degree of inflammation, and was become indurated; so that instead of being surprised at Mr. Harrison's sinking prematurely into his grave, at 44 years of age, it may be deemed almost miraculous that his life was protracted to so late a period.

18. John Mitford, *esq.* formerly a commander in the East India Company's service.

19. St. Michael le Fleming, *bart.* M.P. for the county of Westmorland. He was seized with an apoplectic fit at the office of Lord Howick, with whom he was transacting business.

The Rev. William Butts, rector of Little Wilbraham, and vicar of Grand-Chester, formerly of Bennet College, Cambridge, B.A. 1768, M.A. 1771.

20. The Right Hon. John Monson, Lord Monson. Born May 25, 1753.

W. Walton, *esq.* accountant general of the Bank of England.

21. The Rev. Mr. Wood, second master of St. Paul's School.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

At Madrid, Admiral Don Francisco Solano, aged 80 years. He latterly bore the title of Marquis Del Socorro, which, according to a custom of the Spanish Court, he received for conducting, during the American war, a Spanish squadron, to the assistance of the French fleet. In his youth he had distinguished himself by his astronomical attainments, and his travels in the interior of South America.

Mr. W. Woodfall, chief justice of Cape Breton, lately at that place. He was the son of the late Mr. W. Woodfall, well known for his private worth and literary powers, and was a young man of a very respectable character: his talents and professional attainments well qualified him for the situation he held; and a work which he published, on the Law concerning Landlord and Tenant, fully proves that he might have arisen to considerable repute, if he had remained in this country. He fell a sacrifice to the climate, and his anxiety to discharge his duty; for, though labouring under severe infirmity, he would often be carried into Court, where he has fainted during his official exertions. He has left a widow and three children.

# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MAY 1866.

Days	Bank Stock	3 per Ct. Consols	3 per Ct. Reduc	3 per Ct. defer. to com. 1868	4 per Ct. Consols	Navy 5 per Ct	New 5 per Ct	Long Ann	Short Ann.	Omn.	Imp. 3pr Ct	Imp. Ann.	Irish 5 per Ct	Irish Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
Ap. 26	213 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 60 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$		77 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$		17 1-16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$					180	1s pr	2s pr	20l 5s
28	213	60 a 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$		77 $\frac{3}{4}$	93		17 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 7 16	2 $\frac{1}{4}$						1s pr	2s pr	20l 5s
29	213	59 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 60 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$		77 $\frac{1}{2}$	93		17 1-16		2 $\frac{1}{4}$					179 $\frac{1}{4}$	1s pr	2s pr	20l 5s
30	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 a $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$		77 $\frac{1}{2}$	93		17 1-16		2 $\frac{1}{4}$						2s pr	3s pr	20l 5s
May 1	holiday																	
2	212	60 a 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$		77 $\frac{5}{8}$	92 $\frac{7}{8}$		17 1-16		2 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 $\frac{3}{8}$					2s pr	3s pr	20l 5s
3	212	59 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 60 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$		77 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{8}$		17 $\frac{1}{8}$		2 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 9-16					3s pr		20l 5s
5		60 a 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$		77 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{8}$		17 $\frac{1}{8}$		2 $\frac{1}{4}$						2s pr	3s pr	20l 5s
6	211	60 a $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$		77 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$		17 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 9-16	88 $\frac{5}{8}$		179 $\frac{1}{4}$			20l 5s
7	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$		77 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$		17 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 $\frac{3}{8}$				179 $\frac{1}{4}$	2s pr	2s pr	20l 5s
8	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$		77 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{8}$		17 $\frac{1}{8}$		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 9-16	88 $\frac{3}{4}$				2s pr	2s pr	20l 7s
9	210	60 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$		77 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{8}$		17 $\frac{1}{8}$		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 9-16			179 $\frac{1}{4}$	1s pr	2s pr	20l 7s
10	210	60 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$		77 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{8}$		17 3-16		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{5}{8}$		88 $\frac{3}{4}$			1s pr	3s pr	20l 7s
12	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$		77 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 3-16		2 $\frac{1}{2}$						2s pr	3s pr	20l 7s
13	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$		78	93 $\frac{3}{8}$		17 3-16		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{5}{8}$		89			1s pr	2s pr	20l 7s
14	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 a $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$		77 $\frac{1}{2}$	94		17 3-16		2 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{5}{8}$				2s pr	2s pr	20l 7s
15	holiday																	
16	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 a 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{8}$		77 $\frac{7}{8}$	93 $\frac{7}{8}$		17 3-16	1 7-16	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{5}{8}$			183 $\frac{1}{4}$	1s pr	1s pr	20l 7s
17	holiday																	
19		60 a 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$		77 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{7}{8}$		17 3-16		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{3}{8}$				183 $\frac{3}{4}$	par	par	20l 7s
20	210	60 a 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{8}$		77 $\frac{3}{4}$	94		17 3-16		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 9-16				184	par	1s dif.	20l 10s
21		60 a 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$		77 $\frac{3}{4}$	94		17 3-16		2 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 9-16			183 $\frac{1}{2}$	2s dif.	1s dif.	
22	209	60 a 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$		77 $\frac{3}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$		17 3-16		2 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 9-16			184 $\frac{1}{2}$	2s dif.	1s dif.	20l 15s
23	208	59 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 60	59 $\frac{1}{2}$		77 $\frac{3}{4}$	94		17 3-16		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{8}$				183 $\frac{1}{2}$	2s dif.	2 dif.	20l 15s
24			59 $\frac{1}{8}$		77 $\frac{3}{8}$			17 $\frac{1}{4}$		2 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 9-16					2s dif.	1 dif.	20l 15s
26	holiday																	
27	holiday																	

FORTUNE, STOCK BROKER, No 13, CORNHILL.

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