## THE

## European Magazine, For JUNE 1806. <br> [Embellifhed with, A Portialit of the late Dr. John Gregory. And,

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## printed by I. Goid, Shoc-lane, Fieot-flreet,

FOR THE PROPRIETORS, AND PUBLISHED BY ЭAMES ASPERNE, (Succeffor to Mr. SEWELL,) At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION, No. 32, Cornhill.
Perfons who reflde abroad, and whio wifb to be fupplied with this Work every Montb as pubs. lifbed, may bave it fent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to Nezv York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Wefl Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. Thornhille, of tbe General Poft Office, at No. 21, Sberborne Lane; to Hamburg, Lijbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. Sishop, of tbe Guneral Pof Office, at No. 22, Sberberne Lane; to any Part of Ireland, at One Guanea and a Half per Apnum, by Mr. Smith, of the General Poft Office, at No. 3, Sberborne Lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or azy Part of the Eaft Indies, at Thirty Sbillingsper Annum, by Mr, Gov, at the Eaf India Houlfo.

VOL. XLIX. JUNE 1806.
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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPUNDENTS.

I: anfwer to two of our Correfpordents, we mult repeat, what we have often declared, that Acrofficks are inadmiffible.

Crito is received, and thall be attended to.
The extracts from printed collections of poems do not fuit our purpofe.
It gives us much pleafure to recognize the band-writing of our worthy and liberal Correlpondent, Mr, Moser, after a very fevere illnefs; and we hope that he will foon be enabled to return to his Collection and Recollection of Veftiges, \&c. by which he has already laid the public under great obligations.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from June 7 to June 14 .
Wheat Rye Barl. Oats Beans| COUNTIES upon the COAST.

## Lonảon s. d.|s. d.|s. d. s. $\quad$ d. s. $\quad$ d. <br> INLANDCOUNTIES.




$\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { Oxford } & 83 & 500 & 0 & 3 x & 11 & 29 & 34 x & 11 \\ \text { Bucks } & 74 & 10,00 & 0.32 & 730 & 0445 & 10\end{array}$
N. Wales 870000 ol $45 \quad 0.2210,000$
S. Waies $9^{8} \quad 2100 \mathrm{dlog} \quad 0,20 \quad 2100 \quad 0$.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, \&c.
By THomas blunt, No. 22, Cornhill,
Matbematical Inftrumest Maker to bis Majefiy,
At Nine o'Clock A. M.

| 1806 | Barom. | Ther. | Wind. | Obfery. | 18061 | Barom. | Ther. | Wind. | Obferw, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 29 | 29.99 | 62 | ESE, | Rain | Jare 12 | 30.24 | 68 | NE | Fair |
| 30 | 29.80 | 59 | N | Fair | J | 30.35 | 68 | SE | Ditto |
| 33 | 29.81 | 57 | N | Ditto | 14 | 30.15 | 69 | E | Ditto |
| June | 29.94 | 60 | E | Ditto | 15 | 30.14 | 67 | E | Ditto |
| 2 | 30.05 | 60 | NE | Ditto | 16 | 30.15 | 68 | SW | Ditto |
| 3 | 30.12 | 64 | SW | Ditto | 17 | 30.10 | 65 | N | Ditto |
| 4 | 29.80 | 59 | S | Ditto | 18 | 硅 | 63 | N | Ditto |
|  | Much | in in | he day. |  | 19 | 30.34 | 62 | E | Ditto |
| 5 | 29.60 | 61 | SW | Fair | 20 | 30.43 | 66 | SSW | Ditto |
| 6 | 29.75 | 61 | S | Ditto | 21 | 30.20 | 65 | NW | Ditto |
| , | 30.05 | 62 | WSW | Ditto | 22 | 29.95 | 62 | N | Ditto |
| 8 | 30.10 | 66 | SSW | Jitto | 23 | 30.06 | 58 | N | Ditto |
| 9 | 30.17 | 68 | S | Ditto | 24 | 30.15 | 57 | NNW | Ditto |
| 10 | 30.11 | 73 | E | Ditto | 25 | 30.50 | 59 | N | Ditto |
| 31 | 30.17 | 72 | SW | Ditto |  | 29.85 | 65 | SW | Rain |

## THE

## EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

# LONDON REVIEW, 

## FOR JUNE 1806.

THE LATE JOHN GREGORY, M.D.<br>PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINEURGH.

[WITH A PORTKAIT.]

THE fubject of our prefent Memoir, who was no lefs refpetted for his talents, than beloved for the qualities of his heart, was fon of Dr. James Gregory, Profeffor of Medicine in King's College, Aberdeen, and grandion of Janes, Profeflor of Mathematics, firft at St. Andrew's, and afterwards at Edinburgh, and alfo the inventor of the Gregorian telefcope. Thus was he the third Profeffor of his tamily in a lineal defcent. But it may be remarked, as a circumttance itill more extraordinary, that from bis great grandfather, David Gregory, Ely of Kinairdy, in Aberdeendhire, he was the fifteenth deicendant who had held a Profeflorfilip in a Britith Univerfity. His father was firtt married to Catherine Forbes, daghter of Sir John Forbes, of Monymulk, by whom he had fix children, molt of which he loit in infancy. This lady dying, be married, fecondly, Ann Chalmers, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. George Chalmers, Principal of King's College, by whom he had two fons and a daughter.

Joun, the youngeft of the three, was born at Aberdeen, June 3, 1724 ; and when but feven years old, had the miffortune to lofe his father. The rudiments of his claffical education he acquired at the Grammar-School of Aberdeen; and under the eye of his grandfather, Principal Chalmers, he completed, in King's College, his ftudies in the Latin and Greek languages, and in the fciences of ethics, mathematics, and natural philofophy.

At the age of eighteen, he went to Edinburgh, and diligently attended the various lectures on anatomy, materia medica, chemiitry, and botany. In the year 3745 , he went over to Leyden,
and attended the lectures of Albinus, Van Royen, Gaubius, and other celebrated profeffurs. While abroad, he had the hollour of receiving, unfolicited, from King's College, Aberdeen, a degree of Doctor of Medicine; and on h \& return thither from Holland a fhort time after, he was clected Profeffor of Philofophy in the fame Univerlity. This office, however, he refigned about the end of the year 1749; his views being chiefly directed to the practice of phyfic, with which he thought the duties of his profefforbip too much in. terfered.

In I $^{252}$, Dr. Gregory married Elizabeth, daughter of William Lord Forbes, a lady of great wit and beauty, and who brought him a confiderable fortune. His union with her, however, terminated in her death about nine years after. Of her character, an idea may be formed from the paffage in that excellent little work, "A Father's Legacy to his Daughters," where the writer fays, "while he endeavours to point out what they (his daughters) fhould be, he draws but a very faint and imperfect picture of what their mother was." In 1754, Dr. Gregory quitted Aberdeen, and came to London; where the reputation that he had acquired in his native country procured him a ready introduction to many perions of diftinction both in the literary and polite world.

George Lord Lyttelton now became his friend and patron: and to that nobleman the wortd is faid to have been indebted for the publication of the Doctor's "Comparative Vierw of the State and Faculties of Man, with thofe of the Animal World," which firit made him known to the public as an Author. This pro-

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duction,
duction, while it fhows the witer to have been a philofopher whofe reflections were jult and original, at the fame time difplays a liberality of fentiment feldom to be paralleled. An anonymous writer, in a letter to a young gentieman, thus mentions this work: "If you wifh to fee the notural itile in the highef perfection, read the works of the late Dr. John Gregory; all of which poffefs that charm which Horace would have called the fimplex munditios in a high degree. But in particular, his "Comparative View ;" which, in refpect to natural eafe, and unaffected elegant fimplicity of itile, is not to be exceeded in any language, and, in as far as my reading has extended, has not been equalled by any other compofition in Englifh. You have probably read it; and if you have, I will venture to fay, you went through the whole book without ever once having had your attention called off from the fubject to admire the ttile. So properly are the words chofen to convey the idea, that they always lead the mind directly forward to the object in view, without the fmallett rub of any kind to call off the attention ; and it is only alter you have completed your journey, and have time to lock back, that you begin to perceive the beauty and the perfection of that road which conducted you fo happily to the journey's end. Gregory's ftile may be compared to the acting of Garrick; it is only by a retrofpective view that its fuperior excellence can be difcovered." Such was the eagernefs with which it was read, that in the fpace of two years it paffed through four editions; and while it was peruled by all perfons with peculiar pleafure, it was honcured by thofe molt diftinguifhed for tafte and literature with the lighelt approbation.

In 1754, Dr. Gregory was elected a Fellow of the Royal society; and it is not to be doubted, that his practice would foon have become very extenfive and lucrative, had he continued in Iondon; but his brother, Dr. Jimes Gregory, dying in November 1755, and he being folicited to fill the vacancy thus occafioned in the Proteforfinip of Phyfic in King's College, Aberdeen; he returned to Scotland in the beginning of 1756, and entered upon the duties of that office, to which he had been elected before he arrived. This fituation, in 1766, he exchanged for the Profefforial Chair in the Univerfity of

Edinburgh, vacant by the refignation of Dr. Kutherford: and in the fame year, on the death of D. Whytt, he was appointed Firlt Phyfician to his Majefty for Scotland.

Of the letures which he delivered, thofe "On the Duties and Qualifications of a Pbyjuician, and the Methad of profecuting lnquiries in Pbilofopiy," were the only ones that he fully committed to writing. Of the fe, many copies were taken in flort-hand by his pupils; for it was not his intention to publifh them, till he heard that a copy had been offered for lale to a boukleller: he then thought it neceflary to anticipare a fraudulent and probably mutilated publication, by authorizing an imoreftion from a corrested copy, of which he generounly gave the profits to a favourire pupil. They were firlt publifhed in 1770 , and in 1772 another edition appeared in an enlarged and more perfect ftate. In thefe leetures he laboured, by the moft forcible arguments, to convince his pupils, that a phytician who ftudies the principles of his profeflion, who has an extenfive acquaintance with every branch of natural knowledge, and who properly applies his knowledge, mult have an infinite advantage, as a practitioner, over one who is ignorant of the theory of medicine, and of every fcience connected with it. He endeavoured to perfuade them, that genius and fenfe, which indeed are the peculiar gifts of heaven, are yet capable of high implovement; and that without improvement they can be but of little account, either to the public, or to the individual. In fhort, no argument was omitted, which could prompt them to ftudy medicine with attention and ardour, and afterwards to practife it with prudence and humanity.

In 1772 alfo were printed his "Elements of the Practice of Plyjic, for the UJe of Students." This publication was intended as a fyllabus to his Lectures; and in it he meant to have comprehended all the difeafes of which he ufually treated. But not having leifure to finith the whole, he was obliged to ftop at the end of that clafs of dif. eafes commonly reckoned febrile.

Soon after the death of his wife, Dr. Gregory fat himfelf down to the compofition of that excellent tract, called "A Fatber's Legacy to bis Daus'iters;" which, though certainly not intended by the author for the public eye, was
with great propriety publifhed, after his death, by his eldelt fon. It exhibits at once great piery and goodnefs of heart, and confummate knowledge of human narure and of the world; and his admirable inftruetions on the feveral heads of Religion, Condust and Behaviour, Amulements. Friendhip, Love and Marriage, are well calculated
To raife the virtues, animate the blifs, And fweten all the toils of human life.

The letters which compore this paternal legacy appear to have been written under the imprellion of an early death, which he had reafon to apprehend from a conlfitution fubject to the gout, which had begun to lhow ittelf, at irregular intervals, even from the 18th year of his age. This difeafe be inherited from his mother, who died fuddenly in 177 ?, while fitling at table. He prognolticated for himfelf a limilar death, and his prediction was too early verified. At night, of the gth of Fe bruary 1773, he went to bed with no appaient diforder, and was found dead in the morning. His death had evidently been initantaneous, and probably in his fleep; for there was not the finalleit difcompolure of limb or feature.

In perfon, Dr. Gregory was much above the middle fize; his trame was compacted with fymmetry, but not with elegance; he rather fooped in his walk; and his countenance, from a fulnefs of feature and heavinefs of eye, gave no external indication of fuperior powers of mind : when engaged in converfation, however, his features became animated, and his eyes expreffive. He had a warmith of tone and gefture, which gave a pleabing interelt to every thing that he faid; but this animation was accompanied by a gentlenefs and fimplicity of manner, which, with listle attention to the exterior and regulated forms of politeness, was more engaging than the mott finifhed addrets. His heart was the feat of the focial and benevolent affections; which in the exercife of his profefion manifetted themfelves in many namelef's, but important, attentions to thofe under his care ${ }_{i}$ and which, without regard to the rank or condition of his patient, were ever mof liberally befowed where they were moit neceflary. As to his literary productions, which we have before named, they were invariably diredted to the good of his fellow creatures, and are
at once honourable to their author, and beneficial to the world.

## To the Ellitor of the European Magazine, and Lo.udon Revierv.

SIR,

I,wh ri many others, wonder exceedingly what cin be the cirime, character, ur profelfion, among the Otaheitans, for which there is no aporo. priate term in our language, and from which Mr. Turnbul's mind "turns with difgult and horror," as you have fated in your Review for February laft. Fue lav, "from what he lays of untexing, a d affecting feminine follies and airs, it would feem to be the very reverie of what it really is: of which we have had the cariofity 10 inform ourlelves." You add, that though the: Mahoo is not a profttute in one fenfe, but nearer a kin to a debsuchee, he may be conlidered as a debluchee in another. As it exhibits human nature, though in a liate of turpitude and degradation below what it can enter into the heart of man to conceive, it mighe be fet forth in Larin, (as is fometimes done in cafes of difgult and abhorrence, though none come up to this ;) or, if that hould nut be thought enough, in Greek. The interpreters might communicate the fecret to whom and how they plea!ed. But the fact itfelf thould not be laft to the phitofopher. All this is equally delicate, liberal, and ju-dicious.-Now, M. Editor, will you be to obliging, lince you know, as to communicate in the way you propofe, to your Keaders, a fecret which almolt painfully excires curiofity, and whicli as you juitly ubferve, "thould not be loft to the philoropher."

## Philosophus.

In reply to this note, we have to confers that we feel a repugnancy al. moft invincible to enter at all into the fubject-nor cin we mention all the particulars of thocking dirguit and horror with which we have become acquainted. Neverthele!s it may be expected, after a bat we have oblerved in our Review of 'Turnbull's Voyage, that we fhould give lome general idea of the fact-Injiciunt penem in orem infauft atque, exagitando clunes, emittunt femen; quod feelera! us avide deglutit, tanquam robur et vim aiterius; putans fcilicet fe ita fortiorem reddi. There are other particulars in this unheard of intercourfe, it potsible, itill more difgufting.

Thes:

## Theatrical Accident.

ON the 17th day of March 1752 , the Tragedy of Macbeth was performed at Covent Garden, for Mr. Cibber's benefit; and by a very odd accident had fomewhat of a comical cataftrophe. Thofe heroic fall buttomed perukes whofe bung expante fpread over the whole back of the wearer, and which may be feen in Hogarth's Analylis of B-auty, had then lately been exploded the Stage, and a more natural, that is, a leis enormous, covering for the back fubtituted in its flead. Unfortunately that night Mr. Barry (Macbeth) chofe to appear in one molt curioully trizzled out, and of the fulleit tragical flow ever leen. When in the laft act it was our hero's turn to be killed, honeft Ryan (Mactuff) being eager to difpatch him, juit as he was to plump down upon the carpet, entangled his hand in the valt profution of Macbeth's hair; and by jerking back bis iword, after the concluding Itdh, away came poor periwig along with it, while -ur hero was left expoled in the lalt agonies of death-bare-headed. Ryan in the mean while, with fome confufion, contemplated Full Bottom, which he held dangling in his hand, but fadly tumbled and out of curl: at length he good-naturedly adjufted it on the baldpate of the tyrant, who was then enabled to make his dying fpeech with proper regularity and decorum.

## To the Edilor of the European Magazine.

 SIR,INN the leifure which a flow recovery has afforded, I have, for want of better empioyment, endeavoured to collect Some of thofe idioms which that eccensic genius Swift fays, in a letter to Dr. Sheridan, are, when tranflated by a ikilful hand, "the molt uteful as well as ornameutal parts of human learning." I have alfo glanced a little at what he terms their Latizo-Anglicus; and although I have the higheft opinion of the works of the Dean, I cannot help thinking that he is, in his ideas, rather too fanguine refpecting this mode of "inltruding Princes and Great Minifters, and diftributing praite and cenfure with the utmof impartiality and juftice:" but as further remarks upon this point are of too much impurtance for the prefent fpeculation, I thall waive them, in order to come to
another letter, in which, if I may bealJowed the exprefinon, he condefcends to decend from thofe exilted perfons, and to give us a thring of obfervations applicable to the days of the weck, which, he tays, are very ingenious, and proper for the information of boys and girls, that they may not forget to reckon them.

How, in the ordinary courfe of things, boys or giris could forget to reckon the days of the veek, which are imprefled upon their minds by the play-time atforded by ichool relaxation, (which I once heard a mater dignity by the appellation of literary leifure, and therefore in which they are fo mareritlly interefted, it is not eafy to conceive. But however this may be, it is not the obs. jection which 1 have to the epithetical oblervations of the Dean upon their progreffion: thofe, I think, are not fusficiently clear and precile to be ufeful; for although I know that from fhort a pophthegras of this nature, efpecially if in rhyme, much good bas been derived, of which I couid quate feveral remarkabie intances, but for the take of brevity fhall confine myfelf to cne, from the ingeniuus works of Poor Rubin, viz.
" Thirty days has Sentember, A pril, June, and November," isc.
Yet as this, like thofe beautiful and elegant arithmetical verdifations which I have feen, certainly fixes dates and calculations deep in our menories, and is at once remarkable for its tertenefs and perfpicuity, I mult further oblerve, that I think it fuperior in utility to the diurnal obfervations of the Dean, of which, as we have now happily arrived at them, you will judge.
"Sunday's a Pun-day"

Whya Pun-day? He could not mean the practice of punning from the pulpit fo prevalent above a century before the date of the letter to which I have alluded, becaufe in the time of Swift it had torally fubfided among the Clergy of the Ettablifhed Church : and when I mention the names of Sherlock, Hare, Gibfon, Secker, and Rundell, it will call to your recollection thofe of many other divines whofe fermons, while they reflect the higheft honour on the age in which they were promulgated, may ferve as models for every other. Yet if he did not mean that, what did he mean?
"Monday's a Duis-day."
This appellation, I prefume, arofe from a cultom fill prevalent, of the landlords of the poor collecting their weekly rents on Monday morning.

## " Tuefday's a Nerws-day."

This, probably, the publication of a weekly pape: on this day will explain.

## "Wednefday's a Friend's day."

This being in moft cities one of the market-days, the Dean, it is likely, thought rendered people more liable to vifits from their friends, during the courfe of it, than moft of the others.

## "T Tburfday's a Curfed day." <br> "Friday's a Dry day."

Thefe appellations are to me wholly inexplicable.

## "Saturday's the latter Day."

This fufficiently explains itfelf. But if any of youringenious Correfpondents will folve my dificulties, and correct any mittakes I may have made with refpect to the other days, they will, Mr. Editor, while they elucidate one of thofe parts of the works of the Dean thar, I think, wants elucidation, at the fame time, in all probability, fhow us, that he has not, even in his carelefs moments, trifled without having in view fome ufeful, and confequently moral, purpofe.

> I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble fervant, Fune 21, 1805. A. B. C.

## CHARACTER of a NEGATIVELY GOOD MAN.

ALL virtue confits in effort-effort to avoid evil and to obtain good; but how many are there who pafs fpecioully through the world, wishout having made any confiderable moral effort in their lives! An eafy fituation, a happy coni? itution of body and mind, tranquil times, indulgent friends, free many from the necieflity of exerting any of the energies of the foul, either in acting or fuffering. Such perfons may perhans merit no particular cent-fure;-" explent numerum." they fill up the number of which fociety is compored; but let not the mere niegation of what would be fandalous or punithable-the pradice of the com-
mon decencies of life, be txalted into virtue!

I will give you an example of a character of this fort. Mr. - was born the heir to a confiderable eftate. He received the ufual education of perfons in his rank; and, after paffing through the little irregularities of youth, he married early, and fettled at his paternal manfion. Here, he lived plealantly and hofpitably among his neighbours; opened his purfe in a bard feaion to the poor; renewed his tenants' leafes upon moderate terms; took his feat on the bench of jultices, and acted (when he atted at all) with lenity; fuffered his wife to regulate his family with decorum, and his phyfician to keep him to good hours and a fober bottle; went to church conifantly every Sunday morning, and took the clergyman home with him to dine; fpoke kindl' to his fervants; avoided quarrels of every fort; was civil about his game to all qualified fortimen, and not remarkably rigorous to poachers; took the prevailing fide in politics, but could bear to converfe with the oppofite party; ferved the office of high-meriff with credit, and once in his life made a fummer campaign with his county militia;-and thus, with an ealy temper, and good conftitution, drew on to his fiftieth year, when a fever, caught by riding home after a club dinner, carried him off. "Poor Mr. - ! what a worthy man have we loft!' cried all the neighbours; and the rector of the parifh, in his funeral fermon, compared him to all that is good and great among mankind; Ityled him the true chriftian, the father of the poor, the friend of his country, the model of gentility, and difmiffed him from this world of toil and trouble, to the enjoyment of a bleffed eternity.

Thus it is, that, maintaining a decent demeanour, fulfilling the common offices impofed on focial life, complying with the culloms of the world, and, ahove all, not interfering witi the plea'ures and interelts of other neopit. confer a reputation which is generally in proportion to the rank and torrune of the perton, and often, in an inverte satio, in the pains fuch a conduct has colt him. For, what have been the efforts or facrifices of a life like that above defcribed ? To the man in afinuent circumptances, what is the merit of a little pecuniary liberality? -- to one, not enflaved by habit to any inordinate
gratification,
gratification, what is the coft of a temperance, which excludes no enjoyment compatible with health?-to him, whom all court and carefs, whofe fmiles are favours, and whofe ordinary civilitics are condefcentions, what is the tafk of affability and good nature ?- to the lover of his eaie, placid, and perhaps timid, by difpoftion, where is the virtue of unambitious retirement, and a pacific behaviour ? If a computation is properly made, how much more is, fuch a man indebted to lociety, than fociety to him!
0.0 .

Account ofthe Prince of Wales's Stables at Brighton.
[WITH AN ENGRAVING.]
THis magnificent pile of building, of which we have given a View in the annexed Plate, has lately been erected at Brighton for his Royal Highnefs the Prince of Wales, under the direetion of Mr . Porden, in a ttyle of architecture and modent conftruction entirely new in this country. It confilts of a riding-houle, nearly two hunded feet long; and fixty feet wide; a fpacious tennis-court, with coachhoufes and Itabling for upwards of feventy horfes. The entrance is from Church-Areet through a wide and lofty arch in the Eaf Indian ftile of architecture to a fpacious fquare court, containing the cuach-houfes, coach-horfe Aables, and various fervants' rooms and offices; and oppofite to the entrance, another arched gateway conducts to a circular area of eighty feet diameter, round which are the ttab es for faddiehorfes, that open into it and receive light from the fplendid dome by which it is covered. Oppofite to the arch of entrance, another arch opens to the new ga!dens of the pavilion; the vitta from north to fouth through thefe feveral arches, terminated by the trees and flumbs of the garden, is fingularly picturefque and beauriful. On the eaft and weit fides of the circular area two fimilar arches lead to the tennis-court and riding houfe, and contai:: the ftaircafes that afcend to an open gallery, which furrounds the whole area, communicating to the harnefs and faddlerooms and numerous fervants apartments, and commanding an advantageous view of the whole fructure. The dome has attracted general attention and admiration for its uncom.
mon lightnefs. It is divided into twenty-four parts by as many ribs of timber, which meet in the circular frame that fupports the cupola. Of the fe divifions fixteen are formed into ikylights, as reprefented in the plate; of which, the rermination, with the ribs above mentioned, form a kind of coronet round the cupola of fingular beauty. The remaining eight divilions are embellifhed with pannels in Hucco inftead of glafs, which adds variety without deltroying the fymmet'y, and relieves the eye from the glare of light produced by a fkylight of fuch magnitude. The cupola which crowns the dome is left open as a ventilator. The frents of the reveral ftables, and the arcades of the furrounding gallery, are finithed in a finitar manner to the dome, and altogether form a fimple and harmonious whole.

The tennis-court and the ridinghoufe are not yet finithed; but are fo far advanced as to give a complete idea of the defign.

We cannot conclude this defcription without paying she tribute of applaufe fo juftly due to the talents of Mr . Poiden. This conipofition unites with peculiar felicity all the properties of grandeur, fimplicity, and utility. It's outline is magnificent, bold, and irrefiftibly impreffive : it's detail, although extremely elegant, is neverthelefs fo fimple, that the mind of the obferver, when directed towards it, is not fenfible of any diminution of the impreffion that it firft received;-and it's utility is manifeffed by that judicious arrangement and collocation of the parts, which, while they produce all the conyeniencies in the contemplation of his Royal Highnefs, contribute in the higheft degree to advançe the general effect.

The conftruction of the dome is, perhaps, the boldelt enterprife ever achieved by any architedt in this country; and it's conception and fkilful execution have added to Mr. Porden's reputation for rich and correst compofition in architecture, the palm of fcience and deep refearch; and we fincerely congratulate him on his fuccefs; for that mind which dares to apply the principles of fcience and art fo as to produce variety, and combine it with grandeur and beauty, in the great architectural ornaments of the country, deferves our higheft approbation.
$A$ TOUR

A Tour through the Soutuern Provinces of France.
(Continued from page ${ }_{3} 62$.)
LETTER IV.
Mr . $\mathrm{V}=$ to Mr . B
Aix, OEF. 1, 1788.

NTOTWITHSTANDING my refolution to leave this province, with all its furrounding beauties and temptations, I an Itill here, occupied wirls the contemplation of new objects of delight and amufement, and with fome alio of a terrific nature; for I mult tell you, that fince my laft I have vifited MarSEILLES, and, as it happened, while I was there the wert fonth weit wind blew from five o'clock in the evening of one day until twelve the next morning with contiderable violence. The cold was very fevere. and the fky entirely darkened: a mift hid the farface of the fea from the ficht; the noife only of the veffels plunging near the foore, and of the enormous pieces of ice which itruck every now and then againat it, was to be heard. This furious and extraordinary tempeft furead upon the rocks not only the mafts and rigging of the wrecked veffels, but whirlwinds of vapours, which froze at the fame inftant; and which, when the fun darted its rays above, occafroned an appearance as wonderful as it was novel, and which feemed to be the effect of enchantment. It is, however, by no means an uncommon feefacle to the Marfeillois. I was myfelf wrapt up in the contemplation of its fpleadid fcenery. My mind was not, however, free from a fentation of horror ar the difaltrous effects of this picturefque hurricane.

There is another wind to which this region is fubject, not lefs fingular in is character, and which is very hurtful to the conlifution, particularly in the fouthern parts: it is the fouth fouth eaft. When this wind blows, the flay is clear and ferene, but the fibres become relaxed; the vivacity of the mind lingers and droops; good humuur and gaiety are at an end. The body sinks, as it were, under an infupportable weight; the fire of the imagination is extinct; and the mind is in a tate of depreffion that renders it altogether incapable of the lealt application to its concerns. The animals even languifh; the finging of the birds is no more heard; there reigns in the woods and
fields ce vaffe filence, defcribed by our la Fontaine; all nature feems buried in a profound flumber; then it is that the afflicted with rheumatic pains feel additional forture, and that all valetudinarians fuffer. You will eafily judge that this wind is the fame which in Italy bears the name of the Sirocco.
I have vifited the high mountain of St. Veneure, or St. Victotre, which is the firt difcovered by failors making for this fliore. It is three leagues from Aix. I had the curiofity to go to the top of it. It is furrounded with fteep rocks, open on the fide by a chafm which lerves as an entrance into a court or little green bafin at the extremity of a verdant carpet, and to an hermitage which has been for a long time inhabited. I examined this place with a great deal of fatisfaction; and I could not but envy the happy hermit the enjoyment of viewing the greatelt beaties of nature from his ethereal folitude.
The life of a hermit appears to me the happieft of any. This man can mix in fociety when he pleafes, for every body is glad to fee the hermit, and when the choofes he retires to his retreat, and nobody molefts him. He lives too fo moterately and temperately, that the man of the world and the man of luxary leave him to himfelf, as an ifolated being, deftitute of enjoyment. In good truth it is not fo; he can vifit and have vifitors, and no doubt has fair ones too among the number.
There is another fill higher mountain here, called St . Raump, where is feen the Cawerne which they tell us was for thirty years the retreat of Sainte Magdalene. It is in the diocefe of Aix. There are very few mountains here which are covered with wood: thofe, indeed, which are along the fea-fhore reprefent only barren rocks; that is, withont trees, without plants, without thrubs, and without herbs.
The rivers and the brooks, lakes, ponds, rivulets, and fprings in this piovince, do not contribute leís to beantify the fone than its romantic mountains.

The RHONE is a very fine river. It has its fource at the mountain la Fourche, which makes part of the mount of St. Gothard. It crolfes the lake of Geneva. The DURANCE is the next confiderable river, After having traverfed the fouth-
ern part of Provence, it directs its courfe weftward, and falls in with the Rhone about a league below Avignon. The moft remarkable lake is that of Alloz, which is at the top of a very high mountain firuated in the valley of Babelonnette. It is about a league in circumference, and abounds with trout, fome of them of a prodigious fize. From this lake chiefly iffues the river Verdon. You will think it furprifing that a lake fhould be found on the fummit of a mountain; however, it is $f 0$, nor is it the only one. There is one on the top of Mount Cenis, in Savoy, and another at the fummit of Mount Gothard, in Switzerland. I recollect having read in the Natural Hiftory of the Indies, by Jofeph Acolfa, that there have been found valt and extenfive lakes upon the bigheft mountains in Peru, where it neither rains nor fnows. The author, feeking to explain this phenomenon, conjectures that there are great canals of water like rivers, which form lakes in fuch places, where they find an opening for their waters to iffue. This opinion appears to have a great flare of probability; and the hilforian fupports it by a fact not to be diputed: it is that of a lake near the town of Potofi, in Peru, in the midft of which there is obferved a natural fountain, continually playing, of twenty Iquare feet in dimenfion.
I cannot pafs over in filence fome fountains in this province which excite very much the curiofity of the traveller. They are thofe of Vaucluse: one of them, of which the reputation is well eftablifhed, is near to Digne. The waters are warm, a little piquantes, and fmell of the earth. They are excellent, and good to drink. It is faid, al!o, that they have a purgarive quality. They rife from among the rocks, whiere a circumftance fingular enough is to be noticed in the months of May and June: it is, that in thofe periods there falls from the tops of there rocks a quantity of ferpents without venom, and which are perfectly harmlefs; infomuch that the children catch them and play with them, though thote which are found within a mulquetfhot beyond are venomous, and bite dreadfully. The celebrated Gaffendi mentions this phenomeron in natural hiftory in one of his works, and endeavours to account for it.
With refpect to the tiees and fruits of Provence, $I$ can fafely fay that there
are not any wanting here which have growth in the other parts of the kingdom. Thofe peculiar to this place, or which come to greater perfection and in more abundance than elfewhere, are raifins, figs, prunes, pine-apples, capers, oranges, lemons, cirrons, pomegranates, faffron, \&cc. The prunes are abundant, and the fineft and the beit are the Brignolles, fo catled from the name of the place from whence they come. The myrtle and the turpentine are natives of Provence. Manna and agaric are met with in feveral of the cantons. A fkilful botanilt, named Garidel, in forms us, in his Hiftory of the Plants which grow in the environs of Aix, that there are cultivated twenty-one different forts of figs and forty-feven kinds of vines and raifins. The mufcats are excellent. The wine, although of a full body and generous, would be better, if more care was taken in the making of it; but they are more defirous about the quantity than the quality. Thus wine is almoft always dear, and bread too often very dear indeed.
The production moft confiderableand advantageous is the olive. The quantity of oil made in this country is immenfe. I do not believe that there is, any of a better quality to be found : it is held in the higheft eftimation. The mulberry tree, the leaf of which is the food of the filk-worm, are in great number in Provence. The fieids are almoft all of them planted or bordered with them. The honey harvelt is not lefs advantageous to thofe who occupy themtelves in obtaining it : it is very delicate and delicious.
I have noticed in Lower Provence fome very remarkable thrubs, fuch as the moft curious heaths, the azerollies, and a kind of green oak. The brue refembles the buis, with this difference, that its leaves are longer and more poinred; its fmall red fruit keeps ripening in fucceffion all the year, with the fingularity that it grows from out the middle of the leaf. That of the azerollies is of the rame bignefs and colour; it has three or four nuts, and has a tart but agreeable tatte. The green oak I have (puken of grows in the mot uncultivated ground. It is two or three feet in height, and produces the kermes, or vermillion. KerMES is an Arab word, and means a fmall worm. It was believed for a long time that the vermillion was the grain of this thrub: but Niffoli, the cele-
brated botanif, difcovered that it is an infeet, and publifhed his difcovery by a Memoir which he addreffed to the academy of Montpelier. Three other botanifts, Garidel, Emeric, and Reamur, confirm this difcovery.

I muft tell you fomething of the animals of this province, particularly of the hares and rabbits, which are very plentiful, and are excellent eating. There are alfo numerous flocks of theep and goats; the laft are very ufeful for their milk, of which they make very good cheefe: the mutton here is very fine, and very delicate.

I have read in one of our authors of early time, that towards the year 1508 a falamander was feen at Saignon, near to the town of Apt, and a baililikk at Manteoux, near Carpentras. Thefe are traditions to which, I believe, you will not give any fort of credit : who can be ignorant that a bafilifk is a fabulous ferpent? To believe its exiftence is to adopt blindly the errors of the vulgar. As for the falamander, it is not to he found in our climates: it is an amphibious animal, which naturalifts include in the clafs of reptiles: it refembles a lizard in thape, and like it has four feet, and of the fame form, and a long tail: its fkin is black with yellow fpots without fcales, and almoft always covered with a vifcous fubitance, which it perfpires continually. The falamander lives conftantly in the water, and on ground which is humid and cold: it walks and fwims as if crawling: its movements are very fow. The world is convinced by this time that the falamander will not live in fire, nor fupport the heat of it without fuffering like other animals.
There is to be feen here a variety of domertic birds and birds of prey. The aquatic are not numerous. I have feen one of the laft clafs, which is a great curiofity : it is the flammant, or phienicopterus, big as a turkey-cock: it is remarked for its fingularly beautiful plumage : the feathers of its body are of the colour of the aurora; a bright red adorns the upper part of the feathers of his wings, which are of a fine jet black at the extremities. The Romans, who were the greateft epicures at their tables, had the tongues of this bird dreffed as a moit exquifite difh.

You already know that they fifin for coral along this coaft, and of which they make fome curious pieces of workmanihip at Marivilles, Gaftendi
tells us, that his friend Peyrefe, whofe life he wrote, being come to Toulon to fifh for coral, they took a great quantity of fmall thells, among which they found a kind of fnail without a thell. To preferve all thele little filh, they caufed them to be dried in an oven: but as foon as that operation was over, they difcovered that the fnail was diffolved into a liquor of a purple colour, and that every part which furrounded it was ftained with it : from which circumftance they conjectured, that this little animal was the true purpura, a fifh of Tyre, which the ancients named murex.
There are in this province little ftones in the thape of a lozenge: they are diaphaneous, and tranfparent as crytal or diamonds : when expofed to the fun, they have fhades of colour like thofe of the rainbow. There are alfo feveral other kinds of fones; and thofe of a blue colour, commonly called agates, are to be found in the mountain of St. Baume, and elfewhere : but there mines have been very much neglected. There are ftrata of a mine of foap at Marfeilles, near to Notre Dame de la Garde. The material of this mine turns water white, and walhes linen and ftuff like artificial foap, and is marbled like it, is rich and flimy, and by its nature feems to poffers all the ingredients for making foap.

Gultave feems quite happy in his new place: he talks politics and philufophy, and takes fnuff with an air truly impofant. As for the laft article, he carries it in an immenfe huge gold box, or, as he pleafantly calls it, wne taba. tiere fuperbe. I never had a man who knew fo well how ta manage his manners to the occafion. When I am thoughtful, Guftave approaches with great refpect, advances thep by flep, and prefents his tabatiere; then confults my looks; and if I do not frown, he ventures to inquire if I am, low fpirited? if I am not well? and then, on the lealt encouragement, deals out whim and anecdote while he is drefing me, that frequentiy operate to divert me. What a lonely being is a proud mant and how ealy is it to preferve that dignity which forbids the approach of familiarity or impertinence! It is men of little minds alone who are arrogant : they farink at communication, becaufe they feel a confcioufnefs of their own infignificance, and are afraid to give the flight-
Fllahla
eft encouragement to an inferior in fituation, becaufe they feel that he is fuperior in underfanding to themfelves. How neceffary is it, therefore, to the prefervation of order in fociety, that perfons of tank thould have more eminent virtues and talents than the common people. They may, it is true, fail by nature of the laft article, but it is in their own power to be good; and the good, who are not merely goodnatured, are always refpectable. How many a petit maitre would the manners of Guttave put to the blum! and how many a favant would his experience of life dicountenance!

The town of AIX is a place of great antiquity: it was built one hundred and twenty-three years before the birth of Chirit, and is now the capital of Pro. vence. It is chiefly the country which was inhabited by the Sales, a people who were almolt conitantly at war with the Marfeillois, and who not being ftrong enough to make a ftand againft them, made a league with the Romans. Thefe came to their fuccour, commanded by the Proconful Sextius Calvinus, who completely routed the Sales, and fixed his camp on the foot where he had defeated them. The foldiers at firt only conltructed fmall huts, but afterwards made them houles, and in the end built a town, which was called in Latin Aqua Sextic, from the name of the founder, and on account of the warm fprings which were there found.

Cxelar fent a colony to Aix, which became confiderable among thofe which the Romans eftablifhed in Provence. At the fall of the Roman empire, this town came under the dominion of the Vifigoths, and afterwards under that of the Kings of France. In the eighth century it was entirely deftroyed by the Saracens, but was re-eltablibed fome time afterwards. It became the ordinary refidence of the Counts of Provence, who infpired the Nobility with the love of poetry, and with that gallantry which, according to the elegant expreffions of the Troubadours, animated the Knights with glory, and the ladies with the love of virtue,

The town of Aix is fituated near the Iittle river called Ares, about fix leagues from the fea, and three from la Durance, in a fertile plain at the foes of fome pleafant hills. It abounds with oiland fruit, and with excellent wines. The climate is very warm. The town con.
tains about twenty-two thoufand inhabitants. There are eight different gates; and it is one of the beft built of any in the kingdom.

There are to be ceen here the remains of feveral monuments of antiquity. The ruins of the palace of Sextius; of an aqueduct, buils in the year 6y 6 , of the Romans, which extends to Merfargues, two leagses and a half from Aix, and of which the traces may yet be feen; a rotunda with eight columns, of which s\% are of green marble and two of Egyptian granite: in the midt of this temple is an altar, with four lides, of bas relief. The rotunda contains at prefent the baptifmal fonts of the cathedra!.

At one of the extremities of the fuburbs of the Cordeliers, feparated from the town by a fquare, ate the mineral waters which have given their name to Aix: they werc dilcovered in 1704, in pulling down a houfe which was about to fall, with the remains of capitals, cornices, and other monuments of antiquity. This di:covery excited the curiolity of the workmen: they dug further, and at length found under thofe precious relics a fpring of warm water, which guthed plentifully out of the earth. The antiquarians conjectured at firit that it was actually the fot where were the baths of Sextius; nor had they any longer a doubt of it when they came to examine the medallions, infcriptions, \&c., which they found there. The following year they dug up a fone of about three feet in length by eighteen in width; upon which ftone was an altar having the fymbol of the god of the gardens, and upon that figure are the three letters J. H. C., of which feveral different explications are given: the two which appear the molt jult and natural are, In Hortorum Cuftodiam, "For the protection of thefe gardens;" Fucundo Hortorum Cuffodi, "「o the happy owner of thefe gardens."

Beyond the town are to be feen the remains of an ancient temple; and farther off, on the borders of the Are, the ruins of a triumphal pyramid erected in honour of Marius. It was in this plaia that the Roman General, about twenty-one years after the expedition of Sextus, defeared the Tellons and the Ambrons. The women of thefe barbarians fignalized themfelves by a ferocious courage during the battle. fas foon as they faw their hufbands
take to flight, they threw themfelves uoon them, friking them svith the arms which they had laid down, until they compelled them to return to the fight, threw themfelves into the midit foam. ing with rage, tearing from the enemy their naked fwords, and giving and receiving wounds with all the intrepidity of the bravelt Romans.

There is in the town of Aix a beautiful walk, which they call the Courfe, and which is about two hundred and twenty toifes in length by twenty in width. It is planted wish four rows of trees, and bordered on both fides by handfome houfes, fame of them very ornamental. In the midit are four fountains, which are continuaily playing.

The fee of the church of Aix is yery ancient. The received tradition in this country is, that it was eftabliched in the firft days of Chriftianity. Towards the end of the fourth century it had a Bibop, named Tripherius, who embraced Arianifm.

Aix has given birth to feveral very illultricus men; among others, Charles du Perrier, to whom Malherbe addreffed thofe beautiful ftanzas, to confole him upon the death of his daughter, and which begin

La douleur du Perrier fera donc eternelle,"
and of which the following will be always diftinguithed for their delicacy and lentiment:-
" Mais elle etoit du monde ou les plus belles chofes ont le pire deitin;
Et Rofe eile a vêcu, ce que vive tes Rofes, l'efpace d'un matin."

Du Perrier cultivated Latin poetry with fuccefs, and often affifted Santeuil. Thefe two poets afford an example fufficiently rare among nien of letters: they became rivals, wrote and difputed againlt each other with warmth, but without ever ceafing to be friends. Du Perier wrote alfo fome poetry in French, which was approved by the Academy. It is of him that Boileau fpeaks, in the fourth canto of his Art of Puetry :
" Gardez vous d'imiter ce Rimeur furieux,
Qui de fes vains ecriss lefteur harmonicux.

A borde en recitant qui conque le Saluï, Et pourfuit de fes vers les paffans dans ia rue."
Jofeph Pitton, of Tourtefort, one of the moit celebrated botanits who ever lived, and who, as Fontenelle fays, had the body as well as the mind of a botanif, is alfo a native of this nrovince. His paffion for the fcience was exceffive: he traverfed the mountains of Dauphinè and Savoy, thofe of Cata$\log n e$ and the Pyrenees, where be met with great dangers. He vifiterl alfo Spain, Portugal, Holland, England, Greece, and Alia; from whence he would have gone into Africa, but the piague which defolated Egypt at the time compelled him to return to France. He was afterwards Profeffor of Botany to the Royal Garden, and Member of the Academy of Sciences. His botanic works, and the relation of his travels, are held in great eftimation.

The people of this province have all of them genius; they are quick and fubele, poffeffing a great vivacity; they are paftionnés, ardens dons leurs defirs, brufque, emiportés. They are reproach. ed, not without reafon, of being idle; but when called into action from that inertion, the confequence of the douceur of the climate, they are full of that fire which afpires to any thing, to fortune, to pleafure, or to glory.

I think that I hear yon by this time ejaculate, What! not one word of Mad. D ? Truly the lefs that I thiak or fpeak of her the better. She charms and delights by the enchantments of her form, mind and manners; but no looner are we without this precious taliman in our little fociety, than the valt void is folt; yet it is dangerm ous to renew it. I will give you a particula. account of this lady in my next: let it fufice for the prefent to tell you, that fuch is her fweetnefs of difpofition and gaiete de cour, that however the mind may be oppreffed with languor, care, or anxiey, the charms one in an inttant into a love of life and of fociety. How fuperior do good fenfe, accomplifhments, and an experience of the wortd, make their poffelfor to the adverfe incidents and occu:rences of life! Like a good genius, Mad, D - can caule grief and forrow to depart, and command the fmiles of fortune.

Adiew, my dear B -.
Yousc, \&ic. $V$ ***

## Christ College, Cambridge.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

> Sir,

> The following Memoranda relative to fome eminent perfons connected with this refpectable feminary, were copied many years ago from a MS. in the Britilh Mufeum, and are at the fervice of the European Magazine.

I am, \&a.
C. D.

Andrew Willet, Fellow of Chrif's Coll., and buried at Barley, with this infcription : -
Hic jacet Andreas Willet, Doitor Sacrze Theologix, aliquando hujus Ecclefiz Minifter et magnum totius vera Ecc. Ornamentum. Ob, Atat. fuze 59. Dec. 4, A.D. 1621.
Wivus in hoc tegitur, Leftor mirare, Sepulchro,
Willettus fua poft funera vivus adhuc;
Quin ubi nunc habitat cognofcere confule Sumpiu,
Magnifico Structam Scripta polita Domum
Interea partem hanc ejus quam fata tulerunt,
Fif ubi paulifper fleris abire potes.
They that ere while did fuch frong reafons frame,
As yet great Willet are the Poplin's thame,
Now by this ficknefs, and by death haft made
Strong arguments to prove that man's a made.
Thy life did thow thy deep divinity,
Death only taught us thy humanity.
May 26, 1687. Laurentius Eachard, Thome filius, natus apud Barham in Agro Sufolcienfi, literis inltitutus in FEdibus paternis, annos natus 17, admiffus eft (in Coll. Chr.) Sizator, fub Magiltro Lovett, Sulv. Coll. o 5 o Regi Coll. Chr.

Nov. 14, 1689. Robertus Raymond Londinentis, Lhome Equitis Aurati Filius, nec non ex effe Hæres, literis Etoniæ a laudatiffimo Ludimagiftro Dr. Roderick probe inttitutus, annumq. agens 16 um admilfus eft Penfiomarius minor, Jub Migitiro Lovett.

Solv. Coll. - 100

Qui tamen poftea Sociorum afcitus menfæ denno folvit Collegio 0 so 0

Nov. 4, 1693. Johannes Sharp, Reverendiffimi in Chrifo Patris, Archiepifcopi Eboracenfis fecundum carnem filius, Londini natus, a Magiftro Wickens, inftitutus decimo quinto ætatis anno admiffus elt Penfionarius Major, fub Magiftro Lovett. Sol. Coll. 100 -Ibid.

Laur. Eachard, Coll. Chr. art. Bac. an. 1691; Art. Mr. Coll. Chr. 1695. Regi Accad. Inter fubfcriptiones a 10 Oet. 1696, ad. 10 Oft. 1697, occurrit Joh. Sharpe, A.M. Coll. Chr.

Apr. 26, 1660. Johannes Thoma Sharpe, natus Bradfordiz apud Eboracenfis, ibidemque literas edoct us a Dno. Cotes. Anno 压tatis 15 to, admiffus elt Penfionarius minor, fub Magiftro Brookbank. Solvit pro Ingreffu los. -Ibid.

Jun. 13, 1632.) Thomas Otway, filius Georgii, natus Alderburiz in agro Wiltonienfi, literis inftitutus Wintonix, a Magiftro Stanley, Anno 压tatis $15^{\circ}$. Admiffus eft in Coll. (Chr.) Sizator. Sub Magro Tovey. Sol. pro Ingr. - 5 O. Art. Bac. 1635 ; Art. Mr. 1639.

Johannes Milton, Londinenfis, filius Johannis, Inftitutus fuit in Literarum Elementis fub Mago Gill. Gymnafii Paulini, Præfecto, admiffus eft Penfionarius Minor, Feb. 120,1624 , fub Mro Chappell, Solvitq. pro Ingr. 0100. -lbid.
Jo. Milton, Coll. Chr. Art. Bac. 1628; Art. Mr. 1632. Rege Acad.

Geo. Rult. Aul. Cath Art. Bac. An. 1646-7; Art. Mr. Coll. Chr. An. 1650. Rege.

He was Fellow of Chr. Coll. An. 1649 ; S. Th. Bac. Coll. Chr. 1658; S. T. F. Dublin Incorporatus Cantab., An. 1666.

At the return of the Government, Bifhop Taylor, forefeeing the vacancy in the Deanery of Connor, fent to Cambridge for fome learned and ingenious man who might be fit for that dignity. The motion was made to Dr. Rult. He gladly accepted of it ; landed at Dublin about Auguft 1661. Preferred to that deanery as foon as void. He
preached the funeral fermon of Bifhop Taylor, fince publifhed-upon whore deaths the bifhopicks were divided; Dr. Boyle, Dean of Cork, was nominated Bifhop of Downe and Connor; Dr. Rutt, Dean of Connor, Bithop of Dromore. He died of a fever in December 1670; buried in the quire of his own Cath. Church of Dromore, in the fame vault with Bihop Taylor. He was one of the firf that overcame the prejudices of education in the univerfity, and was very inftrumental to enlarge others.-See Jof. Glanvil's Preface to Dr. Ruft's Difcourfe of Truth, pr. London, $1677,8 \mathrm{vo}$.

Mr. Ruft is going over into Ireland to be Dean of Downe, being invited thither by Dr. Taylor, the Bithop; and Mr. Marth (Come time my pupil, and Fellow of Caius College, ) is there already, and made Dean of Armagh : both excellent perfons, and preferred to there places by the care of the above mentioned Bihop.
See Dr. Worthington's Epifle VI, p. 245, dated April 19, 166x. Epiftle XI, P. $25^{8 .}$

Laur. Echard was born at Baffam, near Beckles, in the co. of Suffolk; educated at Chrift's College, in the Univ. of Cambridge, where he took the degrees of Bac. of Arts in 169 g , and of Mr of Arts in 1695 . He afterwards entered into holy orders, and was prefented to the living of Wefton and Elkinton, in Lincolnthire, where he fpent above twenty years, of his life. Was made Prebendary of Lincoln; and on the 12th of Augult, 1742, inlialled Archdeacon of Stow. By King George the Iit he was prefented to the livings of Rendelfham, Socburn, and Alford, in Suffolk; at which places he lived about eight years, in a continued ill ftate of health. Being advifed to go to Scarborough for the ufe of the waters, he proceeded as far as Lincoln; but there declining very faft, he was uncapable of profecuting his journey, and on the 16 th of Augult 1730 , going to take the air, he died in his chariot, and was buried on the igth of the fame month in the chancel of St. Mary Magdalen's Church, in Lincoln, without any grave-ftone, or any other monument of him. He married two wives, but had no children by either of then. All his papers are fuppoled to be in the hands of the Rev. Mr.

Chr. Echard, his younger brother, who is now living at Cranford, in Sufolk. -See the Englifh Bayle, article Echard, Lanrence.
1bid. See article Echard, John, Mr of Cath. Holl.

Laur Echard. See G. Jacob's Lives, \&c. of the Englifh Poets, $\mathrm{P} .287,288$.

Francis Quarles, Efq. was fon of Ja:nes Quarles, Eiq. Clerk of the Gieen Cioth and Purveyor to Qisen Eliz. He was born at Sewards, a feat in the parih of Rumford, in Effex: from whence he was fent to Peter Houfe; and finifhed his education in Chrit's Coll. Cambridge: afterwards a Member of Lincoln's Inn, Cup-bearer to the Queen of Bohemia, and Secretary to Archbihop Uher. He died the year 1644, and was buried in St. Fof. ter's Church, London.

Rad. Widdrington, V. Car. Hotham, Coll. Chr. Art. Mri. Eodem Anno (i.e. 1639 .)

Gul. Chappell, Coll. Chr. Art. Mr. 1606.

Tho. Smith, Coll. Chr. Art. Bac. 1643.

John Milner, Coll. Chr. Art. Bac. 1644.

John Covell, Coll. Chr. Art. Bac. 1657.

Hen. More, Art. Bac. Coll, Chra 1635.

Characteristicks.
No. IV.

QUADRATUS is a man of mean and barren capacity, but by a grave and fober deportment has eftablifhed to himfelf the character of a philofopher and ingenious mechanic. Quadratus is dull and flow; but the vaft importance he gives to the moft trivial inquiry or propofition, and the wife face be affects to make in fuch dif cuffions, give the vulgar, who do not fee further than the furface, the high. eft opinion of his talents. As for Quadratus' knowledge of mechanics, it amounts to no more than the art of puzzling himelf with his own pro blems, and tiring eve:y body elle with his tedious definitions. If it is to be done by degrees, he is the moft likely man on earth to find out the longi.
tude; and indeed, if the common adage is true, he is cqualified alfo in another refpect. Quadratus fancies that it is his opinion which decides every argument; and when he fpeaks, he is altonifhed to find any one inattentive to his difcourfe. Quadratus has few good qualities; he is never generous but when he wants company; and if he afks a man to dinner, it is that he may make him liften to his remarks and theories, with which he tires him almolt to death; and the poor wretch goes away lamenting the feverity of the duty which the obligation has impofed. Quadratus is what is called by modern phifofophers a moral man; that is, he is honeit for his own inrereft. Quadrarus is, moreover, grovelling and debafed in mind, coarfe in manners, a wisa MAN in his own conceit, and a blockhead in the opinion of every wise man.

Lambunculus is an artif by profeffion, and a waterman by inclination; berides which, he is a mechanic and a gentleman. Lambunculus is amphibious, and lives as much on water as on land. He is a goorlhumoured eccentric man; but, like Quadratus, too much given to grave difcourfe. He is, however, a great mechanic, and astually built a copper boat of his own conftruction. The principle was doubtlefs good; the boat was perfect, and would have anfwered all the purpofes of navigation if it had not funk the inltant Lambunculos fet his foot in it. This damped his fpirits a little, and he walked home very difconfolate, with his canoe under his aim. Jambunculus is very fond of harangues, and loves to fpeak in public; the wortt of it is that he is little. Lambunculus however contrived, in the Common Hall of the City of London, to remedy this deficiency, by mounting on the thoulders of a tall flock-broker. Still the experiment did not anfwer, nor was filence procured for the orator, until an immenfe umbrella was fpread over his head by a wag next him: This had the defired effect : the eyes of the Lord Mayor, Deputies, and Common Council, were fixed on Lambunculus under his parafol. Acclamation followed every period ; and Lambunculus, highly pleated at having obtained fo much notice, defcended from his throne amidit the
plaudits of his fellow-citizens. Lam. bunculus is very fond of uling contradiction, not from any perverfenefs of mind, but from a defire of being fingular, and giving fingular opinions. Lambunculus will not pay a tax without allowing his grods to be feized, not from embarraffinent how to pay the money, hut becaufe he likes to make a fpeech before the Commifinoners. Lambunculus likes to be in !crapes, that he may u'e his fortitude, and to be oppreffed, that he may fow his independence.

## The late Earl Macartney.

ACenotaph is to be erecied in Liffanoure Church, county of Antrim, to the memory of the above refyected Nobleman, by his niece and fole heir of his eitates, Mrs. Elizabeth Hume, relict of the bate Rev. Dr. Hume. The following Inicription for it is from the elegant and clatical pen of the Kev. George Henry Glaffe : -

## P.M.S.

GEORGII COMITIS DE MACARTNEY;
Vice-Comitis de Dervack;
Baronis de Liffanoure et Parkhurft; A Kege Sarmatix,
(Ipre dum regno fabat incolumis,)
Equeftri Ordne Aquilx Argenter; Necnon apud luos,
Ordine Balnei honoratilfimo donati, Britanniarum Regis e Confiliis, \&uc.

Illum ad Ladogæ paludem, Illum ad Occidentales Cycradas, Illum in facrati Gangis peninfula, Illum in Imperii lovis Hammonis Finibus,
Quid plura? Illum inter extremos Seras, Cæeris Mortalibusiamtum non divifos, Pro Rege, pro Patria, pro totius Orbis emolumento,
Strenue, pie, gnaviter, fe gerentem,
Sua ipfius admirata eft ætas;
Mirantes commemorabunt pofteri.
Tali tantoque viro,
Polt indefefios labores,
Urbe Londini mortuo, fuburbanis fepulto,
Elizabetha Hume, Confanguinitate neptis, Amore et adoptione filia, Hoc cenotaphium, P.C.
Vixit annis, LXIX. Deceffit, \&x. \&c,

The Tales of the Twelpe Soobahs of Indostan.
(Continued from page 280.)

IMANAGFD, therefore, to enjoy my felf with my fupper, and wifh the converfation of Famyah, who did not feem to care a fig about the old man who faid lie was her huband, and only iaughed at him. A: length it was time to go to reft; when the old man got into a violent pallion, and would have taken away Famyah; ro he and I had a ttruggle together, as the lady gave me the preference. However, the dipute was fooner at an end than I expected; for Famyah declared that the would retire with her women until the could make her complaint to the Dowlet Khaneh, and have it decirled by the auth sity of law who of the two of us was realiy her hufband: and this (cried Maflae:) is all, great Prince! that I know of the matter.

When the Water-carrier had concluded, the Laxiy began to make her complaint afrelh, and to infift that the old man was an imooftor, and that his name was Bahabeddin.

The Prince Yefdijurdd could not help fmiling at the comicai dilagreement of thefe parties, but feemed greatly at a lols how to decide, as fome of the witneffes declared the old man's name to be Bahabeddin, and another fet of them that he was actually Mohabharot.

The Prince Yeflijurdd, however, who was not fatisfied merely with witneffes and oaths, had attended to the parties, and bad lought carefully to find the truth. He prefently made a fign that he was about to pronounce his judgment upon the cafe, and all were filent to liften to the utterance of the fentences of wifdom. -"It has been proved to me," cried the Prince Yedijurdd, " by many witnefles, and who outnumber the witneffes on the orber lide, that the cld man is an impottor, and that his name is Bahabeddin. It is not yet known where is the true Mohatharot; but the woman Famyah must be deceived in fuppoting Maffaeb, the Water carrier, to be him, for he has told a very plain and attlets Iory, and which does not feem the effect of enchanment, nor brougit about by the means of forcery. I decree, therefore, thar this mmitrous impoitor, Eahabeddin, be put to death
by the bow ftring, and that the fentence be immediately performed.

All the Dewan were attonithed at the feverity of this tentence, which feemed fo much to exceed the crime; but the Derveithes concealed their thoughts, nor offered their cpinion againlt the wildom of Yeldiju.dd, which fo much excelled.
The black eunuchs, who were the executioners on fuch occafions, now appeared, and placed the bowfring over the neck of the terrified old man, who fell on his face, imploring the mercy of the Prince Yeldijurdd. "Bahabeddin," replied the Prince, " it mult not be: it is fit that the world thould be rit of fuch a wicked impoltor and forcerer as thou art." All that the cld man could fay was in vain; the fentence had paffed the lips of the Prince: but prefently, as the eunuchs were about to perform their office, Famyah fell profirate on the ground at the feet of the Prince Yefdijurdd, and fupplicated with tears for the lite of the old man. "How is this, woman?" cried the Prince, frowning angrily at her as he fooke: " Dow chou come here to ank for juio tice on an offender only to (port with the facred character of the Dewan? Thou haft been at great pains to prove the offender gnilty, and he muit die. -"No, great Prince!" cried Famyah, in the greateft agony, "he muft not die! Mohabharot mutt not die!""The woman is mad !" cried the Prince, addreffing the Dewan, "for the herfelf now calls him Mohabharot." -" Yes," anfwered Famyah, " and he is Mohabhaiot. My hußond!! My dea;elt Mohabharot!"-" It will take come time," cried the Prince, "to convince me of that, againft the evidence you have produced to the contrary. Befides, have you not fworn that his name is Bahabeddin?"-"And fo it is," returned Famyah: " liten but to me a moment, and I will thow thee, O Prince! thas I am not mad; that the man is Mohabharor; yet that he is not Mohabharot, but Bahabeddin. It was my jealou'y which acculed him or being an inpoltor; but it is ny affection that could not fee inm linfer death, that acknowledges him to be Muhabharot. Yes, gieat Prince! it was to carry on his wicked anours with KHYZA, who has the biue eyes and white arms, which oc-
calioned

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cafioned him at Periftan to take to him felf the name of Bahabeddin, and which, when I found out his infidelity, I turned to my advantage, by laying a plan for getting him refufed entrance into his own houfe, as I could eafily bring people who knew him by the name of Bahabeddin, which having taken for his wicked purpores, he could not deny; and as for my calling in the Water-carrier, that was only a frolic to teale him the more, as I never had any defign of being falfe to the bed of Mohalbharot, who was always kind to me till he faw the wicked Khyza with the blue eyes and white arms.""Peace, woman!" cried the Prince Yefdijurdd. "The fentence I have pronounced was to get this acknowledgment from thy lips. It is by thefe means that the truth is attained. Mohabharot flall not die: but as it is fit that infidelity and falfehood fhould be punihed, therefore, in addition to the fhame and difgrace Mohabharot has already fuffered, I decree, that he flall !ofe his office of Cazy, and that all the effees of his houfe into which the poor Watercarrier was invited thall be forfeited, and given to Maffaeb, who, though he was encouraged to act the part of an impoltor, was honeft enough to tell the truth.

Famyah was rejoiced to fee her hurband out of danger; and Mohabharot embraced her tenderly, promifing that he would never leave her again to go to pals his time with Khyza, who had the blue eyes and white arms. The watercarrier Maffaeb was, too, very much delighted with his good luck, which gave him poffeffion of a grand houfe and furniture that was in it at the time he was invited in by Famyah, and which he could fell for a great deal of money. Famyah alfo received a Ieffon from the Dewan, which was, in future to fettle her difputes with her hufband without calling in the aid of frangers, to whom maried people only expofe themfelves by relating their domertic quarrels.

The Dowlet Khaneh had not been long cleared of thefe ridiculous perfons, when a young man of elegant deportment approached the throne of juftice, accompanied by an old one, who carried a white and a black ftick in his right hand. The young man
was dreffed in the moft becoming fahion, with the Dunddeya, or long iheer, worn over his drawers, part throwa over the head, and one end faftened $r$ und the wait; his forehead was orna:nented with jewels, and ear-rings were in his ears; but his collatenance was fad, and overfpread with melancholy. "I come, O great Prince!" cried the young Itranger, "to relate unto thee, the flar of prudence and the lamp of wifdom, the ftory and mifadventures of Nasseredeeben, and to afk from thy jultice the puninment of this wicked old man, who has deceived for a very long time, but whofe enchantments are now at an end. Mild and gentle, o Prince! was once the marners of Naffereddeen; the featurts of love and truth were to be feen in his face, and his breaft beat at the accents of diftrefs. Naffereddeen would flarink back from the conflicts of the beaits, and would fly from the fports of cruelty. For Naffereddeen the fights of the tigers and elephants had no charms, and the wars of the Omrah were horrid examples of human wretchednefs. To Naffereddeen as nothing was the ufe of the bow, and of little worth the fkill of Sunjey, who drove the chariots of Duterahtez.
" When Naffereddeen was yourg, he was uninftructed in the arts and wiles of man ; he fancied that peace and good will were to be found on earth; that all whom he met who wore the turban were his brothers, and that every woman who was of the daughters of Bramah was his fifter. Naffereddeen would have fhared the riches of his father's houfe with the unfortunate, and would have given plentifully from the coffers of his treafury to blefs the deferving with profperity. But fad has been the journey of a few years, and unhappy the lot of Naffereddeen, who has met injuftice and ingratitude, and who has been impofed upon at every ftep by the profiered friendmip of the deceitful, and particularly of the wicked Bokim, who carries the white and black fticks in his hand."
The Prince Yefdijurdd, who had furveyed the ftranger with attention, defired him to relate his fory, and promifed that his complaint fhould be attended to by the Dewan : when Naffereddeen began as follows:-

The Story of Nassereddeen and the Old Man with the Black and Wbite Sticks.
I was born (cried Naffereddeen) in the foubah of Malwah, one of the moft fertile of Indoftan. My father having died when I was very young, and having left me great riches, I was bent upon purfuing my travels in fearch of the mott delightful fpot to retire to, where I might tafte the peace and tranquillity that would neareft approach the thate of the Muckut, or perfert knowledge. I chofe to fet out on this journey alone, that I might pafs unnoticed through the different ciries and towns, taking care to provide myfelf with fufficient money for the purpofe. "Doubtlefs," faid I, "I Gall not be a long time before I find that retreat which will be moit acceptable to my mind; fomewhere not far dittant I Thall meet, too, with a female, one of the lovely daughters of Maia, who will be my companion for life; nor fhall I be in want of a friend in whom I may repofe the fecrets of my breat, and in whofe counfels I may fafely truf. How delightful is hope, when it is grounded upon the fair profpects which arife out of prefent peace and enjoyment. All is a fummer to me; few are the temptations that can affail me, for my pafions are moderate. I do not love copious draughts of wine, neither do I delight in a licentious intercourfe with the lafcivious women of Thibet; neither envy nor hatred difturb my bofom, nor does avarice harafs my mind with fears and anxieties, nor coes a love of expenfe or extravagance allure me from the enjoyments of repofe and pure virzue. I fet out alone it is true, but I have Atrength to refift temptation and to encounter danger. I have resd the volumes of wiftom, and know the doctrines of fcience."

Occupied with thefe reflections, great Prince! I wandered from my home, until I reached the borders of the pleafant river Nerbuddab, Thaded by the wild willow, and whole banks were decorated with the hyacinth and violet. Here I fat myfelf down, when I beheld an old man approach me: his head was filvered over with age, and his face had the features of benevolence and tranquillity: he held in his left hand two long Iticks, one of them black and che other white, and in his right hand he carried a knife. And this old man, great Prince : is him. He entered into
converfation with me, and I made him acquainted with my intenaed journey; when he told me, that he was going himfelf the road that I had mentioned, and that if I cho!e he would accompany me fo far, and that perhaps his advice and experience might be of fome value to me, as I was fo young a man. I willingly embraced the old man's offer, he appeared fo kind, and his manners were to mild and gentle. "My name," cried he, "is Bukim, and I am one of the Byrag who has read the fortyfive great books."

I was very much delighted with the converfation of my companion, who I found under:tood the doctrine of the Serweethamir, who obferve the rules never to injure the innocent, never to tell untruths in bearing witnefs, never to difpraife a virgin, nor to foil their hands with difhonelty of any kind. We purfued our journey for feveral days together very happily, till at length we arrived at a foot the moft delightful, and where was the hand. fomeit building that I had ever beheld in my life. It was a beautiful fmall palace of white marble, nearly furrounded by lofty trees, which protected it from the burning heat of the fun; and a fountain of clear water was in the front of the entrance. It was entirely furrounded with the moft odoriferous plants, and all the flowers of Tartary were collected together to foread their perfumes; the Seuxty rofe, the Jafmin, the Cbemteb that flowers in feven years, the Dbonontor, or Water Lily, the yellow-coloured Laby, and the Narciffus.

I afked my companion if he knew this charming palace; and he anfwered me thit he did. "It belongs," faid he, "to the inagician MahedhaH, who poffeffes the talifman of tranquit lity; but he is the owner of it only upon this condition, that as long as any traveller choofes to reft himfelf he may remain undifturbed therein; none dare enter to moleft him." "There then," faid I, "my journey thall end."-When we arrived at the palace, we entered an apartment which was refrefhed with grals mats fprinkled with rofe water, and by the cool made of the lofty palm. "Here," faid I, "I will indulge foft moments of eafe: no anxiety can intrude, no care can interfere with my happinefs: all will bea fcene of pure and uninterrupted delight.". I feated myfelf on a fofa,
and never feit fo much pleafare. There was not, however, a human creature in the place at which I was very much furprited. The old man told me, that fuch was the effect of the talifman, that though no human being could enter, yet that the birds would bring me refiethments of all kinds, honey and the moof delicious fruits; "but," faid he, "as you ale to well pleared with this place, I will leave you, for it is not permisted me to remain with you, neither will you have any uccafion for me." I would have afked him to have called at my houle, and to have fent me fome chelts of the riches which were in my treafury; but he aflured me, that while I emained in the palice of Mahedhah, I Mould not fland in need of money. In faying this the old man took his leave, giving me a caution not to let any thing draw ine from without the gardens of the palace, which were extenfive I told him, that I hould have no fuch inclination.

After that I had refed myfelf fome time on the fof, I awoke from my fiumber, and felt the moft delightful tranquillity. I found, however, that I was hungry, and wiflxed to have food; when on a fudden fome beautiful doves entered the windows, bringing a tray in their beaks full of the moit delicious meats and rruits.

After I had taken fore refrefhment, I walked over the palace, and found the auartments contained the richelt furniture, and beds which were foler than the down of Zabuliftan, and in one of the rooms was a ubrary, containing the choicet volumes of the Tutkerah and the Tofah, the Rigbese, the Atehrben Bede, ant the book of Khutderfun, or of the fix modes of knowledge. I had ne ther cave nor illneis in the palace of Mahedlah, and amut d mylelf frequently in walking through its beautiful gardens, until one day my attention was attracted by the hours of merriment and langhter not at any great diftance. It was not poffible tor me however, to tee from whence the found proceeded, as the palace was completeiy encloted by trees, except only at the entrance. I confefs that I had felt lonely for the laft two or three days, and fomehow I began to wifh to know what the noife meant. "Surely," faid I, "I may jult look beyond the gate, to fee from whence thefe founds of mirth
proceed; it will not be wandering from the palace, and I can ftep back the inftant that I have fatisfied my curiofity. Another loud thout determined me to obey this impulfe, and I looked from without the garden gate; when I beheld an old nan, with a train of handfome youths carrying a young one on their iboulders; they were going finging and rejoicing to wards a houle which I law at a litule ditance. One of them, who was dreffed in a white drefs, with a gariand of flowers upon his bead, followed near me behind the relt. I inquired of him what was meant by the rejoicing, when he told me, that an Hindoo marriage was about to be celebrated, and that the virgin's father was rhen taking the bridegroom to the hou'e where the dwelt. I felt a $g$ eat inclination to go with this youth; and as the houle was fo near at hand, I thought I could return prefently, and when I wifhed, to the garden gate; and as I had never feen the ceremonies of a marriage, I expreffed the detire which I had to go. The young man very civilly offered to take me: fo that mutring the gate after me, I joined the train with the young Ptranger, and was quite delighted with the feftivity of the icene. Preiently we arrived at the hou'e, where I faw the bride; and never did my eyes behold any thing io beautiful. She was a Cammerian woman; her eyes were tul! of the colettial fire of the pure Atma; her bofom was white as the frow on the top of the mountains of Cabul; and her figure was llately as the palm of Allatalad. A remate was wathing the reet of the bride and bidegroom alter the ceremony of the Horwm, or burnt facwfice, which had j wh been performed. Buth the bride and briden groom malked themielves with the mark of the Kbuflabeb on their foren heads; the man with the clay ot the Ganges, and the woman with faffion: a branch of the peeful, a cubit in length, was burnt in the Fiowm fre, which was then broken, and thown into the three fires as an offering to the good Dewtah; and the prajer of the Aginbarwter: was repeated by a Bramin, who gave the hride and bridegronm fome rice, and five beetle-nuts each, tying the hinds of each together with a night thread, faying, "Miay there be always partnerthip between you, and may it produce benevolence and fatisfaction ;" and then they wese carried feven times
round the fire, to make perfect the marriage ceremony. I was quite charmed with the manners of the bride: and the young man who was married invited me to fit down to the bridal dinner with them, which was indeed a fumptuous fealt, for he had received a very handfome Kabeen, or martiage-portion, with the lady. The bride fat at the head of the table, and the bridegroom next her ; a part of the Bedes was read, and water fprinkied as a libation; a little food was thrown on the ground, as an offering to the good Dewtah: and when thefe ceremonies were concluded, the cups were filled with wine, and we fat enjoying ourrelves and making merry until it was late. There was among the women a wonan of Cabmere, a relation of the bride's, who was one of the moit lovely of the daughters of Adam. The Sirmah powder was upon her eye-brows, and the fandal ointment was on her neck. She fang the bridal fong with a modeft air, and did not onen her mouth with laughter; nor did the fmile fo as to fhow her teeth, nor betray the leaft fign of wanronnefs. She was called Dhema, and the thar of wifdum thone upon her forehead.
I was fo intoxicated with the beauty of this lovely Cammerian woman, and with the wine that I had drunk, that I could farcely make uo my mind to go home to the palace of the magician. At length, however, as it was proper to depart, I took my leave of the young $\operatorname{man}$ and his bride.

I arrived at the palace of the magician Mahedhat, and found the gardendoor only fhut to as I had left it, and was very piealed to find that there was no obitrustion to my going in. I went immediately to the apartment where I hat flept, and threw myelf on the fofa to take iome repole. Every thing was in the nlace I had left it ; but I was akonifhed to find that the fofa on which I lar, and which before was as the tofre t down, was become to me hard and comfortefs. It was in vain that If fought repole, and that I turned fion fide to tide to find it. I aroie and went to the bath; but I found no refrelliment there from the cool water of the fpring Juisana. The perfumes even had loft their fcents, and the fiweet fmell of the rore and of the Naciflus was gone. I walked from room to room, and knew not what so do with myfelf; at length

I winhed for the tafte of fruits to revive me. The doves came in at the window as before, bearing a tray of the moft delicious figs and pines in their beaks. I ate, but the fruit was taltele's; the mulk-melon was without flavour, and the cherries of Cabul were infipid. I found, too, that my mind was difturbed and reflefs, and that my thougits wandered continually. "Sarely," faid I, "this is the palace of the magician Mahedhah, and bere is kept the talifman of tranquillity."
(To be continued.)
Essays, Historical, Literary, and Moral.
No. VI.

## On Genius.

## Te fine nil altum mens inchoat. Virg.

Genius is that natural and inherent excellence of the mind which qualifies a man for any particular occupation, which fupplies him with means to remove obftructions, and prefents an inexhauftible fource from whence he may draw fupplies to enable him to profecute his defigns with vigour and fuccefs.

The feeds of genius are fo widely diffufer, that few minds are wholly defttute of them: and fo little does the want of cultivation contribute to erap dicate them, that the rudeft mind often proves to them as kind a foil as that which has received all the advantages of artificial aid. But as the productions of nature, in tome inftances, want that regular beauty which they receive from the affiltance of art; and in others require to be difengaged from furrounding drofs and impurities; fo the advantages of education refine the genius, correct its luxuriance, and difpel the mifts of ignorance, which would otherwife confiderably diminith its lufe tre.

## Sponte feâ que fe tollunt in luminis auras, <br> Infecunda quidem, fed lxta et fortia furgunt.

As the occupations of markind are various, fo are the inclinations of genius. There is no profeffion, however mean, that does not afford numerous opportunities for its difplay : and as it is often obfervable, that the body is fo acapted as to fecond the efforts of the
genius, we fould conlider it as an additional injunction not to neglect thofe natural advantages which we poffefs, merely from an ambition of excelling in a purfuit or profeffion for which we were never defigned by nature.

In the calm purfuits of philofophy and letters, genius takes a wide range. Whether a man apply himfelf to the fpeculations of the one, or the cultivation of the other, unlefs his genius prefide, he will find himielf loft in mazes, or furprifed with obitacles which he can neither unravel nor furmount. In fuch a cafe, to lay his time was miffpent, would, perhans, be too mild an expreffion; for furely to entertain a faftidious difike to a purfuit for which he was formed, implies a wilful infringement of the laws of nature. I am well aware how powerful is the thirft of fame, and how largely it enters into the compolition of all : it has been a fufficient inducement to draw votaries from occupations where their talents might have been uleful, though not thining, to "climb the fteens of fcience," with a load of natural dif. advantages, by which it is no wonder that they fhould be precipitated to the ground.

As univerfal excellence is a perfection not granted to man, and as it is confonant to the laws of nature and of reafon that each thould move in one particular fphere, it will readily appear how neceffay it is, when we felect that moit agreeable to our genius, that our choice fhould be early. If we trifle away our youth, we lofe the mott valuable part of life; that part in which only a foundation can be laid of thofe acquifitions which can render the winter of life agreeable and refpected.

It is, however, far from being intended, that our attention fhould be exclufively direfted to one purfuit : the mof fuperficial obferver will clearly perceive the inconveniencies attending fuch a method. In whatever bianch of ftudy we ergage, we may derive confiderable affitance from the cultivation of others. Hifory, indeed, affords examples of men, who have been equally confpicuous in the moff arducus and the moft oppofite purfuits. But notwithflanding that thele are to be regarded as proofs of uncommon genius, and as elevations attainable by few capacities, the injury confils rather in fuffering ourfelves to be hurried
away by every adventitious impulfe, and in purfuing or relinquithing at the fuggeltions of whim or caprice. Nothing, fure y, can be more deplorable, than to obferve men, with talents far above the common meafure, making fudden incu fions into one fcience, and paling as rapidly to another, till they imbibe a difielith for all, and the prime of life is unprofitably exchanged for old age and decrepitude. Genius has, in molt inftances, rectived a reward proportioned to its merits : for however the prejudice or corrupt talte of the age may, for a time, obfcure its luitre, fucceeding ages will judge more impartially: to them the follies or the frailties of the man will be loit in the folendour of his works; or, perhaps, ferve to fet them off to greater advantage: as the vanity of Cicero, difplayed on fo many occafons, which in another man would have been confidered as initances of the higheit folly and abfurdity, has been regarded only as an unguarded inlet to the heart, through which we may difcern its real virtues. Nor has poverty itfelf been able to deprefs the ardour of genius: indeed, from numerous examples, we might almoft conclude that poverty and obfcurity were moft congenial to it : it is well known, that fome of the nobleft and noof finifhed pieces were received into the world, at a time when the authors themfelves were languifhing in penury and want. Goldimith humouroutly temarks, probably from experience, that "Hunger has a moft amazing faculty of tharpening the genius; and he who, with a full belly, can think like a hero, flall, atter a courle of falting, rile to the fublimity of a demi-god.'

In all the works of genius, whether tranfmitted to us fiom a remote period of artiquity, or produced in the prefent age, we may obferve that force $u$ hich $f 0$ peculiarly characterifes its nature. Homer, Virgil, and Milton, whole woiks have formed eras in the art of epic poetry, have proved what genins could effect againft difficu'ties bowever difcouraging. The tormer and the latter particularly, who, in addition to the miferies of poverty and want, were aftailed by perfonal afflictions, and endured, perhaps, as great a calamity as could befal human nature, the privation of fight. Virgil, indced, was exempted from thofe miferies; but we muf not conclude from thence that
his taik was eafy. The difficulty of reconciling inconfitencies, the caution neceffary to be uled gainft offending his patron on the one hand, and the piejudices of the people on the orher, were not of the mot trifling nature ; to which may be added, the work of his great predeceffor, then in the meridian of its fplendour, in the face of which he was compelied to labour, and though he might borrow a portion of its luftre, he could not expect to eclipre it.

If genius, therefore, is of fo excellent a nature, that a proper application, or a pervertion of it, may render us valuable or ufelefs members of fociety; and if early attention to it conduces fo much to its advancement, it will be needlefs farther to point out to any one the path he flould tread when he knows the termination of both.
T.N.

## Letters from Dr. Wallis.

(Concluded from page 347.)

## LETTER 11.

For the Right Rewerend Fatber in God, William, Lord Bi/hop of Worcefler, at Whitebail.

Oxford, fune 3oth, 1699. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

IN a late letter which I had the honour to receive from my Lord Archbithop's Grace of Canterbury, his Grace was pleafed to intimate as a thing now under confideration, about changing the fyle of our civil year.

It may, perhaps, be prefumption in me, to interpole my thoughts with your Lordhip in a butinefs of that nature; but I muft needs think it a tender point to touch upon, and which, if we attempt it, may be attended with greater mifchiefs than we may at firlt be aware of: I adventured to fay fomewhat to that purpofe in a letter to his Grace, but more may be faid.

That the difference of fiyles doth create fome confufion in hiftury is not to be denied; (and "tis very unhappy that Pope Gregory XIII did in the laft century attempt it;) but it is now unavoidable, and cannot be remedied; for it is not England only that afech the Fulian year, but all the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and a!l our Foreign Platations,
which are not a few; and the two kingdoms of Denmark and Sweden, the Proteftant Cantons of Switzerland, and four of the feven United Provinces, and how many more of the Proteftants in Germany I cannot prefently fay; and if we fhould now change our ityle in compliance with fome of our Popifh neighbours, from whom we differ, we fhould then vary from the Proteltants with whoin we now agree.
And particularly from Scotland, (with whom we are more concerned to agree than with France; for we are not to prefume that they will prefently change at the fame time with us. 'Tis happy that they did comply with us in the late revolution, (ro he under the fame King with us) ; we cannot prefume that they will be fo fond of compliance in all the modes of Rome, as is very evident in their not admitring epilcopacy, nor the obfervation of Eaffer, (which latter was the only pretence of firt introducing the Gregurian year).

So that there will till be as great necefinty of S. V. and S.N. (uld Style and New Style, as now there is, witbout which we thali be at a lofs in hitory to judge difintly of dates, and suith it we are now as eafy as if we change.)

If it be faid that other proteftants may in time be induced to follow our example, pertaps fome may, not all; but this would but make the confufion yet greater, for thenceforth we mult be obliged, (if we would be at a cerfainty in hiftory,) not only to know, abibat countries do ule this or that fyle, but trom what time they began fo to cio.

It would be much more advifable (if the Papilts would be as compliant as they would have us to be) for the Papilis to return to their old Julian year, than for us to embrace their nerw Gregorian, and it might much eafier be effecied, for, if the Pope could be perfuaded to grant a bull to that purpofe, all the Papifts would at once be as much obliged fo to do, as by Pope Gregory's bull to vary from it : if it be faid there is no hopes of that, then the aigument ftands; if the Pope will not leave his pretended fupremacy, then we nuit adinit it.

That the Julian year is in itfelf a betrer form, and more advifable, than the new Gregorian, is undeniable; and all aftrono ners, even Papifts themfelves, (if not othervif bigotted in favoux of the Pope's fugremacy, and the infallibility
fallibility of the Roman Church,) cannot but know it; infomuch that in many cafes they are fain (or find it advifable) firft to adjuft their calculations to the foulian year, and thence transfer them to the Gregorian.

And there is no inducement for oul changing our better year for a worle, but only in compliance with the Pope's pretended fupremacy, not only over all churches and king doms, but even the celeftial motions, (as Pope Gregory in his bull doth wifely pretend).

Now 'tis well known, that long before Pope Gregory's bull England had renounced the Fope's Supremacy, (and are therefore unconcerned in that buli ;) and I fee no reafon why (after to long a difclaimer) we frould be now fond to readmit it : but what greater. evidence (of owning that authority) can (in practice) be expetied, than obeying their commands in thinges (otherwife) undvifable? Fioc Libacus velit et magno mercenter Atvida; and no doubt but the band of Yoab is in the matter, though perhaps we do not fee it.

As to ourfelves, this cannot be done without altering the ACZ of Uniformity, and altering the Common Prayer Book; (for at leat all the calendal mut be new framed;) and your Lordbip knows how warm fome were a while fince againft touching that in the leatt, or fo much as confidering (or the King's commifion for that purpole) whether ought in it might be changed for the better.

If yet your Lordfhip think it neceffary that the Seat of Eafler thould be rectified, that may eafily be done without altering the civil year; for if in the Rule for Eajler, inftead of faying next after the one and trwentieth of March, you lay next after the Vernal Equinox, the work is done, (and we might be excufed the trouble of Pafchal Taules, and the intricate perplexities of the Gregorian Epcets; for then every almanack will tell you when it is Equinox and when it is Full Mioon for the prefent year, (without difturbing the civil account) ; and this Pope Gregory might as well have done without troubling the account of chriftendom.

But if he would needs diturb the Civil Year, he imould have rectified it (not to the time of the Nicene Council, but) to the time of our Saviour's Birth, for our epoch is not from the Nicene Council, but from the Birth of Cbrift:

We do not fay Anno Niceni Conflii, but Anno Domini; and molt certain ut is, that at our Saviour's Birth the vernal equinox was not on the one and iquentieth of March, (as this new account would fuppofe,) but nearer to the five and twentieth.

It is alledged as an argument why now to change, becaufe the difference which this year is but ten days, will next year be eleven days.

But, my Lord, we mult be very weak diputants to be caught by fuch a fallacy; (which is barely begging the queftion ;) the point in queltion is not why norw, but why at all; it is not we that have departed from them, but they from us; the Julian year was their year as well as ours till the year 1582, when a fancy took Pope Gregory to exchange a better year for $a$ worle, and difu:b the Chrifian world; and then the argument, if it lignify any thing, ftands thus: the farther they be gone ajiray, the more reajon there is that we fhouid follow them: I thould rather argue, the more reajon tbere is why they flould return, (to that from whence they went altray;) we are as we were, (and as they were till that time;) and the reafon why we did not then change, remains itill good why we thould not make that change at all. If this point had been Itarted in our late King James's time, I defire your Lordfip to confider with what face it would have looked; and if the mafk be taken off, the face is ttill the lame.
I find it was farted in the time of our civil wars, (about the year 1644,) by thole ahout the King, when Oxtord was the King's head quarters; but the project did not then lucceed, by reafon that the King's party (in that contel:) were not prevalent; and your Lordfiip knows very well how much it was to the prejudice of the King's caure, that thofe on the other fide would fuppofe him to be too much inflnenced by Popifh councils, of which this was a great inftance; and no doube they will be as ready to puth it forward upon any the lealt pretence, whenever they find us foft enough to receive the impreffion, not perhaps under the names of Julisn and Gregorian, (for the word Gregorian fpeaks too plain, but under the iofter teims) of Old and New Siyie; otherwife fo much weight would not be taid upon fo llight a pretence; for the addition of Old Style and Nezu Style
will ceitainly determine the difference of eleven days in the next century, as of ten in this, if nothing elfe were in the wind; we have been too often caught in fuch fnares.
I forbear to lay more, (though more might be faid,) that I may not too much prefume on your Lordfhip's leifure.

But am, my Lord,
Your Lordhip's very humble fervant, John Wallis.

## LETTER IIE.

To Sir John Blencowe, (one of his Ma. jefy's fuffices of the Court of Common Pleas,) concerning the Obfervation of Eafter for this prefent Year, on April $24^{\text {th }}, 1698$.
sIr, Oxford, May 14th, 1698. In anfwer to yours of May the twelfth, (which I received this morning,) you may pleafe to prefent my humble duty and fervice to the Lord Chief Juftice Holt, with this account of the Seat of Eafter, of which he afketh.

That there may be fome little mif. takes in the Calendar of the Common Prayer Book, (as now printed,) I thall not deny, but (as to the prefent point) Eaffer was obferved this year according to the rules fo underiftood as was intended, though there may feem to be wanting a rubrick to make it plain.
The fundamental rule of the Nicene Council, which we pretend to follow for the keeping of Faffer is to this purpore ; Eafter Day is to be that Sunday which falls upon, or next after, the firlt full moon, which happens next after the vernal equinox.

Which vernal equ'nox was then ob. ferved to fall on the one and twentieth of March, and (in the Parchal Tables) is yet reputed fo to fall, (though it do now fall on the eleventh of March, or fometimes the tenth of March.)
And therefore inftead of next after the vernal equinox, we fay next after the one and twentietb of March: but then it is faid (by a miftake I fuppofe) after the firlt full moon, inftead of upon or next after the firff full moon, (for to it is to be underitood,) and added, and if the full moon bappens upon a Sunday, Eafter Day is the Sunday after; which mult needs be a miltake; for in fuch cafe it is to be that Sunday, not the Sunday after.

And fo the tables agree, (contrary to this note,) both that for forty years, and that to find Eafer for ever; and fo it was obferved in the years 1668 , 1678 , and 1682 , and fo whenever the cafe happens that the ecclefiaftical full moon falls on a Sunday; but this (though it be a miftake) doth not influence the prefent cafe.
That which concerns the prefent cafe, is on what day we muft reckon the Ecclefiafical full moon to fall; for we are not to judge either the Equinox or the Full Moon, according as they happen in the heavens, or in our almanacks, but according to the Pafchal Tables fitted to the time of the Nicene Council.
And accordingly we reckon the equinox to be now (as then it was) on March the twenty firft.
And as to the full moon, (next after that equinox,) we are to account it thus.
The golden number (fitted to the cycle of ninereen years, after the end of which it begins again at $1,2,3$, \&c.) is placed in the firft column of our calendar, to tell us on what day (of fuch year) the new moon is fuppofed to happen in each month, and the fifteenth day of that moon is reputed the full moon.
Now the golden number for the yeat 1698 is 8 ; that is, this is the eighth year of fuch decem novenal cycle, or circle of nineteen years, commonly called Cyclus Lunaris, or the circle of the moon; as the other circle of 28 years is called Cyclus Solaris, the circle of the fun, or rather of the Sunday letter.
And this number 8 ftands in the calendar at March the fixth; which we mult therefore fuppofe to be new moon; (though the new moon were indeed March the fecond, like as it happens conftantly in this age, that the true new moon is four or five days fooner than the reputed ecclefiaftical new moon.)
Now March the fixth being the new moon, or firft day of the (reputed) lunar month, (for fuch year,) March the twentieth will be the fifteenth day, or the (reputed) full moon for the month of March this year.
Which happens this year to be Sunday, (the dominical letter for this year heing $B$ ).
But this happening before March the twenty-

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twenty-firf, (the fuppored equinox,) cannot be the Pafchal full monn, but we mult wait for another; and we fhall then find the golden number 8 flanding at April the filth for the new moon of April the fame year; and therefore the full moon, or fifteenth day of that (reputed) lunar month, is to be April the nineteenth, but the true full moon was April the fifteenth, about $\sqrt{ } \mathrm{x} \times \mathrm{o}^{\prime}$ 'lock in the morning.

Which (April the nineteenth) being Tuefday, the Sunday next following is April the twenty-fourth, (where llands B, the Sunday letter for this year; ) which is therefore to be Eafer Day, atcording to the intent of there tables; and it was oblerved accordingly.

But it were to be wifhed there had been fomewhere a rubrick to direft how we are to find this reputed full moon, and what is the ufe of the golden number.

The difference of the ecclefiallick account in the Pafchal tables from that of the heavens, doth arife from hence; becaufe thofe tables, when firit made, were fitted not to this age, but to that of the Nicene Courcil, and did at that time agree very near with that of the heavens; but in this age they do confiderably differ, (both as to the Equinox, and as to the Fuil Mcons,) for thefe two rea!ons :-

1. The common Julian year (by which we reckon) of 365 days and (ix hours, is fomewhat too long, being about in minutes of an hour longer than the true folar year; by reafon whereof, the equinox (and other annual feafons) go backwards about in minutes every year; which, from the rime of the Nicene Council till now amounts to about II days; fo that the equinox, which then happened Marcb the twenty-firft, is now come back to our March the eleventh, or rather March the tenth.

Which upon Pope Gregory's reforming the Roman calendar; (above 100 years fince) caufeth the difference of ten days between what we call the Nerv Siyle, and the Old Style; which (two years hence) in the year 1700, (and thenceforth tor sco years) will be eleven days.
2. It was then fuppofed, that in nineteen years, (which is the compais of the golden number, the lunations (of new moon and full moon) did return to the fame day and hour as they were nineteen years before.

Which is pretty near the truth, but comes thort by about an hour and a half.

Which hour and a half in every nineteen years, doth fince that time amount to about four or five days.

Whence it comes to pafs, that the reputed full moon is later by four or five days than that of the heavens.

But our Eafier is reckoned according to the reputed full moons, (derived from the golden number,) not according to thofe of the heavens.
'Tis true, that in fome places of our calendar, (as commonly printed,) the golden numbers are mifplaced or mifwritten; but it happens foluckily, that in all thofe wherein Eafter is concerned (that is, from Marcb the fixth to April the fifth inclufively,) they be rightly placed.

And as to any other new moons, if there be any miftakes, we are therein lefs concerned.

## Leisure Amusements.

## No. XXVI.

" Piry, benevolence, friendhip, are things almoft unknown in high fations. Vere, amicitio, rarifime, inveniuntur in iis qui in bonoribus reque publica reerfantur, fays Cicero. And indeed courts are fchools where cruelty, pride, diffimulation, and treachery, are ftudied and taught in the moft vicious perlection." - Burke's Findic. of Nat. Soc.

In appreciating the characters of men, perhaps nothing is fo conducive to error as the difficulty of diftinguith. ing between what have been denominated intellectual and moral endowments. Hume has very jultly remarked, that moft languages are defective in fixing the precile boundaries between virtues and talents. Intellectual endowments throw fuch a fplendour round their poffeffor, that the eyes of an obferver are dazzled, and rendered unable to difcriminate the important moral defects which, perhaps, really exift. We can only view the fpots in the fun, by diminithing the power of its rays; and we muit ule a fimilar method, if we win to form a correct opinion of an individual, favoured by nature with superior mental, or even fometimes, in an oppofite fex, bodily endowments.
That talents and virtue are not al-
ways combined in one individual, is a fact which has unhappily been too often proved by experience to require any additional illuftration. It is, however, fortunate for the world, that experience has likewife inconteftably proved, that a combination of talents and virtue in one individual, though probably lefs frequent, is not altogether the offspring of a fanguine imagination. That a certain fpecies of virtuous or vicious difpofition generally accompanies a certain fpecies of talent, is an hypothefis that may be fupported by at leaft many plaufible arguments. A refemblance between the purfuits and difpofition of an individual is univerfally obferved; and is it not reafonable to fuppofe, that this refemblance has its rife from fome natural congeniality between the heart and mind? As certain plants are indigenous to certain climates, and we therefore conclude fome connexion between the cli. mate and plant, may we not likewife conclude a fimilar connexion between the intellectual and moral endowments of an individual?

In a former number of Leifure A. mufements, fome obfervations were offered in defence of the poetical charatter ; and it was then maintained, that virtue is, in general, found to accompany that brilliancy of imagination, denominated a poetical genius. It is now intended to examine and com. pare the intellectual and moral characteriftics of thofe who claim a niche in the temple of fame, from the exertion of talents of a very diftinct nature -thofe to whom may with juftice be attributed much of the good and evil with which human life is diverfified.

If we examine the characters of thore men, who from the exertion of their own talents have emerged from obfourity to the attainment of great power, we thall find, that but a very limited number of them bave poffeffed difpofitions which could unequivocally be denominated virtuous. It is, therefore, rational to fuppore, that thofe qualities which enable a man to obtain great power are bot the molt favourable to virtue, or the moft likely to foller benevolent emotions.

It need farcely be oblerved, that ambition is the moft prominent feature in the characters of fuch men. But ambition is only an object of condemnation when it rules the brealt with abfolute fway; and is, what Pope itiles,
the ruling paffion. It becomes culpable when benevolence is checked by it, and the principles of juftice infringed in its gratification. There undoubtedly is a virtuous and a vicious ambition. The former is governed in its gratification by virtue; to the latter virtue is fubfervient. An ambitious defire to obtain power among our fellow-citizens, when it proceeds from an intention of employing that power folely for the welfare of thofe fellow-citizens, is certainly commendable; but this commendable ambition very feldom exilts; and ceafes to be commendable, whenever ic overfteps, in its gratification, the bounds of vittue. That the farne individual, who infringes the laws of morality in the attainment of power, flould, in the exercife of that power, preferve a conduct frictly virtuous, and emplay his authority for the fole object of promoting happinefs among his fellowmen, is what, from abfract reafoning, could never be expected. Such infances, if they ever exilt, may be juitly confidered as inexplicable phenomena in human nature. It is true, ambitious and bad men, fuch as Cromwell and Augultus Crar, who, in their road to power, have not hefitated at committing the moft flagrant acts of perfidy and cruelty, have exerted that power, when obtained, with the greateft propriety. This is not, however, difficult to explain- The intereft of thofe they had fubjugated, and their own incerelt, chanced to coincide; and they acted as felfih policy directed; for none who have Rudied their characters could fuppofe them at all governed by a benevolent principle.

Julius Cafar may, by fome, be fuppoled to have been actuated by a virtuous ambition ; and all mult allow him to have been the molt amiable of ambitious men. But can even he be denominated Itrictly virtuous? Imperfect as the hiftory of luch a diftant period muft neceffatily be, do we not find on record, that even be, the great Cxfar, in the gratification of his ruling paffion, had recourle to the temporizing arts of the courtier-arts certainly unworthy of his other great qualities : and perhaps, were it in our power to examine his conduct with the minute microfcopic infpection to which the conduct of modern heroes is fubjected, we thould find many additional deviations from the laws of itrict integrity.

Betides,

Befides, the experience of a Julius Cæfar on!y proves, that ambition is not entirely incompatible with virtue; that there are different degrees of ambition, and different degrees of virtue connected with ambition. None can deny, that Julius Cæefar is fuperior to Marius or Sylla; and none can likewife deny, that the virtues of Julius Cæfar are often furpaffed, and often unnoticed, in private life. The fame his virtues have acquired is not much to the honour of heroes. Virtue is fo feldom found in thofe who are ftiled heroes, that it is valued, like fome natural curiofities, merely becaufe difcovered in an unexpected fituation. Still my pofition remains unfhaken, that frict virtue feldom exifts with great power, obtained, through difficulties, by perfonal exertion.

It is, I think, not difficult to prove, that a virtuous ambition, which, when obfacles occur, refufes to deviate from the ftrict rules of virtue, cannot conduct its votary to a very high fituation. Power muft always have many fuitors, while it is fo agreeable to the vitiated tafte of mankind. There are too many in tie fame purfuit; and unfair advantages muft naturally be expected. It was by fratagem that Hippomenes gained the race; and the ambitious man muft fucceed, while human nature preferves its vicious characteriftics, by the fame ignoble means.
"All rifing to great place is by 2. winding ftair; and, if there be factions, it is good to fide a man's felf whilf he is rifing, and to balance himfelf when he is placed." So fays Lord Bacon, who poffeffed a profound knowledge of human nature, but who, in this inftance, feems to have forgotten, what his own conduct afterwards proved, the almoft impracticability of the advice. He knew, and explained, the power of habit. A man who has been long temporifing will, moft probably, get babituated to it ; and, when he has obtained his object, will find it very difficult, if not impolfible, to refume his proper virtuous independence. Befides, is not fuch "fiding of a man's felf" inconfiftent with virtue ? Does not the ftrictly virtuous difpofition fpurn at the idea, as an ignoble develiction of principle?
"Gods! what a creeping, climbing, hot, cold creature,
Is this big, little flutt'rer, call'd a cour*ier!"

Hill. Merope.

But a degree of vice, or at leaft an accommodating integrity, is not only neceffa:y to infure fuciefs in the attainment of power; it is equally, or if any thing more, neceffary in the prefervation of that power. To keep in himalefs fubjection a number of difappointed rivals, inflamed with the adititional paffion of envy, a moft powerful incitement to a vicious breaft, requires not only the undue exertion of open force, hut of all the methods which the bafert policy can devife. It was in this that. Julius Cæ'ar failed; and in this failure his virtues appeared moft confpicuous. Although, in acquiring power, he may be fuppofed fometimes to have acted without a fufficient regard to princiole; yer, it was evident, his foul was too noble to practife the bafe and cruel arts neceffary to preferve it long. He foon proved the truth of what I have been juft faying; and fell a victim to his own amiable qualities.
If the virtuous are fo unlikely to acquire authority by their own exertions, and the vicious almott certain, then it is better that power thould be conferred by fome arbitrary criterion, fuch as the chance of biath. This is an argument for hereditary monarchy in preference to the elective, that I never recollect to have feen noticed.

Of all the celebrated men of antiquity, the character of Cicero is, in my opinion, the moft perfect. He had ambition, hut it was not of that ungovernable nature that required him to facrifice to it his moral duties. He was ambitious to ferve his fellow-citizens; and looked for no reward, but the plaudits of thofe he ferved, and of his own confcience. His authority, like Cæfar's, was of thort and precarious exiftence; becaufe he would not check the amiable emotions of his heart, to prolong its duration; and he clofed his life, as a good man might have expected, when perfidy, cruelty and every degrading vice, gained unlimited fway. It is faid he had not courage; and it mult be admitted, he had not that tyger-fpecies of it for which his antagonifts were diftinguifhed, and which, undoubtedly, was incompatible with his other qualities : but on no occafion can he, in my opinion, be juftly charged with cowarce ice. He has with more truth been acculed of vanity; but that does not at all concern his moral character.

It is an opinion, very generally maintained, that found policy often requires a deviation from ltrict integrity; and that, confequently, in the conduct of public affairs, Itatefmen are not to be blamed for every flight deviation from thofe rules, the oblervance of which, in private life, is confidered fo indifpenfable. Montaigne, who, judging by his works, was equally wife, witty, and good, expreffes himfelf thus:"In all governments," fays he, "there are neceffary offices, not only abject, but vicious. Vices have there a help to make up the feam in our piecing; as poifons are fometimes ufeful for the confervation of health. If they become excufable, becaufe of ufe to us, and that the common neceffity covers their true qualities, we are to relign them to the Atrongeft and boldelt citizens, who facrifice theit honour and confcience, as others of old facrificed their lives, for the good of their country. The public weal requires that a man Ghould betray, and lie, and maflacse; let us leave this commiffion to men that are more obedient and more fupple." Cotton's Montaigne, Vol. I, p. $3 \cdot$ -Whether Montaigne included the higher offices of government under thofe which he thought neceffarily vicious, I know not; but from the almoft general conduct of ftatefmen, in all countries and all ages, it may be concluded, they are themfelves of that opinion-that horrid crimes have been committed, and are daily committing, under the pretence of policy ! Are ftatefmen, then, to be ranked with public executioners and thief-takers? If they are, the virtuous part of fociety may congratulate themfelves that there are men to be found, bad enough and bold enough to accept of fach employments.

I am, however, decidedly of a different opinion. That nation is certainly actuated by the foundeft policy, which preferves, in its public tranfactions, the ftrieteit honor. Both nations and individuais are on the de. cline, when they have recourfe to fwindling to maintain their rank. Bad men and bad nations fomerimes feem to flourith while they difregard integrity; but it is in general for a very fhort period; and when they fall, they fall for ever.

From the arguments I have thus haftily ketched, I think the difagreeable inference may be fairly drawn, that
fal fehood and Thfincerity muf, in general, be the characteriftics of thofe who obtain the government of nations by their own exertions. The wolld is fo inured to it, that thofe qualities in public life have partly loft the degrading idea which attaches to them in private; and we often hear of men, whofe private characters are extolled. but whofe public characters are detented. The probriety of fuch a divifion may be difputed; and I hould think it is generally found, that a good man. in private life, will not, in his public tranfactions, difplay any deviations from rectitude. This difculfion I thall not, however, enter into at prefent.

Let us not, then, expect to find that perfect ingenuoufnefs in thore whe poffefs power, which, for the honour of human nature, is not uncomino in humbler lituations. In governors of nations, let us expect only degrees of virtue, not frict virtue; which witt. I am perfuaded, feldom be found near a court.

My intervals of leifure have lately been fo very thort, that I am confcions this number is very defective, both in method and file. My readers cannot. however, be difappointed; as halty thoughts, expreffed in hafty language. is allithat was promifed by

May ${ }^{5}{ }_{5}$ th, 18 c 6.
HERANIO.

Literary Glimpses; or, Short Re. Marks onfeveral Subjects.

## Being the Lucubrations of W. C., a folitary Reclufe.

## (Continued from page 345.) <br> XXIII.

$D^{2}$ r. Burnet, in his life of Rocheffer, truly fays, that "A man is never entirely reformed till a new principle governs his thoughts;" and a like remark may be made as to many of our erroneous oninions. Though imaervious to argument, they may yield to feeling, and that be allowed to be true in age or calamity which was denied in youth and profperity. All is not rea. fon that operates in our reafonings, any more than all is courage that prompts us to face danger, or all bone that emables us to fupport a burthen. To pe seive this truth, and draw from it the juft conclutions; in feel in all controverfial matters the fitnefo of candour and the ufe of moderation, is one great
prerogative
prerogative of wifdom, and of more confequence in the ftudy of politics and religion than the knowledge of the whole circle of the demonfrative fciences, and the deepeit fecrets of inanimate nature. Let it, then, never be forgot, that reformation in the bead, as well as in our manners, mult often be accomplifhed in the beart, and a change of feeling precede a change of fentiment.

## XXIV.

Why does there exift more genius in the early rude frecimens of letters and of arts, than when they are arrived at a tolerable degree of perfeition, or when tafte, fcholars, and artifts, begin to abound? Anfiwer. In the former period, whatever is undertaken is moltly from a conception obtruded upon the mind by the force of genius, and therefore muit bear the femblance of its parent. In the recond period, when talte and experience are begun to operate, works are frequently entered upon more from a defire of reputation, perhaps, or from the incitement of fome favourite principle of art which they win to reduce to prac. tice, than from any other impulfe. Hence fuch performances may appear often without marks of genius, as they were not fuggefted by it. And hence too, as there are more fcholars and artilts now-a-days than heretofore, and alio more objects of art and inquiry; and as abilities (like any other thing) are neceffarily diminifhed in proportion to the extenfion of the ground they have to traverfe, and the artift is often thwarted in his views by preoccupation, it naturally comes to pafs, that as once little would be done without genius, fo now every thing has a chance of being undertaken where its energies are very flightly feit, if they really operate at all.

## XXV.

In Rudying religion, we are not only apt to confider the various feets with fome degree of prejudice, and to lament fuch diverfity of opinion, but the circumkance of their great number, becomes alfo not a little burthentome and intricate to the inquiring mind. Would not, however, the'e impediments be much lefferied, and the wildernefs not feem quite fo dreary, were we to confoer the matter in fome fuch way as
this? The ideas entertained of every common fact, exifleizce, or thing, are undoubtedly depicted in no two minds alike, but are as various in mode as the number of percipients is large. Now, fuppofe thefe ideas were claffed by fome fpecial mark, and the molt particular groups of them dignified with appropriate names, would it not appear as a formidable tafk, or piece of learning, to fet abolit getting a due knowledge of them? But, if we except profeffed philofophers, the world is in this cafe wite enough not to wifh for fuch minute difcrimination. Men in common are foon fatisfied that fuch varjations needs mult be. Hience it gives them no pain, as to memory, to conceive them as almolt infinitely varied, nor as to opinion, that it is often combined with errors and contradictions. Would it not, therefore, in general, be as well to thow fomething of this indifference refpecting many religious notions and doctrines which touch not on the effentials of chrittianity, and neither think them worthy of much ftrife, nor fix them fo readily as ftigmas on any of the poffeffors, provided that their conduet, the while, be truly pious, chriltian, and fincere.

## XXVI.

Sentiment fometimes (though not always) overpowers feeling. Thus when the recitative was firit introduced into the Italian Opera, it was alledged to be to prevent the too great tranfition, or leap, that would otherwife have taken place between the finging of the airs and the fpeaking of the narrative parts. The idea unhappily caught : it contained a fentiment. Fafhion thought it had the voice of reafon on its fide; and, in confequence, all the muficians of Europe are now bufied in compofing and performing a fpecies of delivery, which, from its inherent deformiry, the other three quarters of the globe would think no other than fome kind of barbarous whine. Devoutly, therefore, is it to be wifhed, that another counter-fentiment could be fo favoured as to tend the practice into merited oblivion. For certainly there are many fentiments as rational as it, that frand directly in its teeth; and this one may be oppofed with due countenance from reafon. There are fcarce any two objects of amufement that we daily fee fucceed one another, in which there is not as great or a greater difparity,
or leap. The circumftance itfelf is moft natural. And being already reconciled, or rather inured to it, why need there be fo much cautious art ufed to avoid it in mufic and fpeaking, any more than in other things; as, for inftance, in reading and finging in the cathedral fervice, and with regard to what iffues from the fage and the orcheftra? Let fpeaking, then, poffefs the narrative in thefe operatical entertainments, and encourage it to call forth thofe very fuperior powers over the heart, which it would undoubtedly difcover if but cultivated with care and fanctioned by fafrion. Let it but do this, and all would be as proper as it would be pleafing.

## XXVIT.

When we are young, we read poetry, and indeed all other works of a literary kind, for the fake of the pleafure they yield us, by touching the paffions, amufing the fancy, improving the underftanding, and the like. But when we are matured by years, and find from experience that little novelty can be met with in this province of gratification, we begin to reek pleafure from other quarters; of which the chief is Criticijm. In the exercife of this art we amufe ourfelves two ways: (It ) In examining the worth and fabrication of the piece by fcientific rules; but (2) more particularly in inferring from the performance what is the man, and in taking meafure, as it were, of the powers of his mind, and the nature of his difpofition. This is more efpecially the cafe if we happen to know any thing of the author. And thus it comes to pafs, that in the courfe of time, the readers of poetry and the belles lettres will often find it is more to gratify curiofily than to reap information, or exercife the affections, that they throw themfelves back in their chairs, and lilien to the finging of the mufe.

## XXVIII.

In order to be gay and cheerful where there is not a peculiar overflow of animal fpirits, it is neceffary that the mind, even in its unconfcious moments, have refing upon it an idea of fome future good, that, from its magnitude, renders infignificant the petry cares and vexations of the moment. In young people, this fecret
and fupporting cordial is a general notion that their blifs, like themfelves, is but in its infancy, and that, when manhood arrives, they will then acquire poffeffions, and enjoy happinefs, adequate to the extent of their moft extravagant wifhes. In advanced life, experience foon teaches the futility of this hope; and then, to fupply its place, nature prompts, and religion teaches us to look out for a more ftable and valuable object. That which charmed the boy frould not infatuate the man. This object is, the promifed joys of futurity. And to thofe whofe wellfpent life enables them to look forward to it with fair hopes and expectations, fuch predominant idea yields inexpreffible confolation in all they do, or even fuffer. Hence we fee that, provided we but act according to the dictates of Nature and Reafon, there is no period of life which need be without its native cheerfulnefs and innocent gaiety. - So benevolent is the Almighty to his children in every fage of their earthly journey!

## XXIX.

Mere opinion, it is evident, without much education, for the molt part directs common people in their judgments concerning many interelting things; and we fhall find, on examination, (oftener than many might expect,) that in feveral dilputed topics a like prepoffeflion in a like manner directs even the learned; who, without much labour to trace, or reflection to inveftigate, venture to give their decifions on no better ground than this precarious, though very handy one. Yet is this decifion generally well accepted by the hearer, or reader, becaufe it comes from the learned. But if we confider the matter properly we thall find, that their fentiments are fo circumftanced as to be worth little more than the firf, or commoneft opi. nion one could meet with. For, refeecting every queftion there is but a right and a wrons idea, and nearly the fame chance will often operate in the decifion of either of the parties. It is thus people of all abilities are induced, and authorized to form opinions on moft interefting topics of life, and rank under one or the other of two contending fides; the only dif. ference being this; that, like the two inferted ends of the fucceeding rounds of a ladder, thele adverfe fentiments
fland at different beights; and hence some of them may gain an apoarent advantage from the circumfta ce of elevation and conficicuouinefs, of which the others are deprived, but by no muans have one as to their effential mature.

## xxx.

The facility with which we achieve any thing, naturally infpires an idea of felf importance; and we ever confider that thing with a complacency proportionable to the firits we enjoyed during fuch achievement. On thefe accounts, the quicknels with which a man on borfeback gets from place to place, and the eale with which he overcumes the obftacles of his journey, give him perfonal notions, which compared with tho!e of the traveller on foot, are, I apprehend, of a high and flattering calf. Hence it is, that we may perceive a vifible difference in the characters of thofe two forts and conditions of men, as to boldnefs, bufte, and almoft all the qualities that are confpicuous in the affairs of life. Though a peculiar good opinion of felf may in lome degiee proceed from nature, yet we know it is often no liftle owing to outward, and therefose accidental circumftances; and from which, prubably, it takes its more rigid and characteriftic form. It may thus arife from family, fortune, ability, or any other fancied or real advautage, and bence be increafed by ignorance, by fattery, and by pride. But it has doubtlefs orher fources as latent as they may be various; and the circumfance of riding frequently on borfeback feems to be one of neither a trifling nor an unfrequent kind.

> (To be continued.)

## Essay on Domestic Comfort.

Ey the Author of the "Essays AFTER the Manner of Goldsmith."
Happy the man who his whole time doth bound
Within th' enclofure of his little ground.
Cowley.

THERE is not an object more intimately connected with our happinefs in this world, than that which is calted Domestic Comport. Domeltic fomfort is the pure foring, the foun-
tain head, of all our beft anjoyments and pleafures. It is

> " Liquida voluptas et pure."

It is full of peace. It is the luxury of the good man, and is worth all the pleafures the world affords.

A man's home is not only his cafte, but it is his fanstuary; it is his retreat from bufinefs, from the fatigues of ceremony, from falify, and from abfurdity. It is there where he becomes reafonable, where the ill ufage or neglect of the world expires, and where vanity dies a natural death. Happy are thole who know how to fet a proper value upon Номе.
It may be faid by the reftlefs, the curious, or the bufy man, that the famenefs of a domeltic life is intolerable, and that fome change, fome variety is wanting. But the proof of its real value to the mind is, that even thefe are glad to return to it again. There are, indeed, a few of good (pirits and gay hearts, who, let them wander about as they choofe, are never put out of their way. Among this number is Tom Makeshift. Tom, even before his entrance into the world, was a traveller. His father was an Officer in the Navy, and married a young lady who had eloped from her friends and joined a trolling company. The Liertenant died when Tom was only a boy, and did not leave his wife in very comfortable circumftances; fo that the renewed her formerengagements. Tom, therefore, commenced froller at a very early age, and was carried about with his mother from town to town for feveral years, and had even made a debüt himielf when only five years old. It happened, however, that a rich uncle of his took fome uncommon pains (and which indeed is an uncommon thing for uncles to do) to find out his brother's wife and child, and took Tom and his mother home, where the foon after fell ill, and followed her hufband out of the world. Tom's uncle and friend had children of his own; and to them, when he died, he left his property, bequeathing, however, a fum of three thoufand pounds to Tom; which, as he had not been brought up to any profeffion, and being of a gay and expenfive turn of mind, he very foon managed to get through, together with fome money which his coufins had lent him at different times to get him out of fcrapes.

At length Torn Makenhift was arfived to that fituation where a man is obliged to look round him what to do for the beft, as a celebrated wit of the prefent day ufed to do when his fortunes were very dififerent to what they are at prefent; which was, to take a ride to the outfirts of the town to furvey the fmoke of the different chimnies, to be enabled to guefs out of which of the houles they individually appertained to, he would be molt likely to get a dinner. Tom, however, made fhift to buy an eighth of a ticket in the lottery, which came up a prize of ten thoufand pounds. Tom very prudently laid out his money to advantage, and bought a well fecured annuity; which was but, however, a fcanty allowance for a man who would be a gentleman. Tom rented a fmall fet of chambers, and had a laundrefs who, like moit other laundreffes, robbed him wuenever the had an opportunity, but it was only of the pence which he ufed to lay about on the tables and mautle fhelf. He was often perfuaded by his brother Templars to turn her away. Ton's anfwer was, that he did not keep her becaufe fhe did not rob at all, but becaufe the robbed folittle. A very great change had now taken place in Tom's character. He was moft whimfically careful, and took the greateft pains not to lay out his money in trifies and gerw-gazes for which he had no real occafion, or which could be fupplied, as for their ufefulners, on much more moderate terms. He ufed to fay, that nothing could be more abfurd than to lay out money in patent articles, which were not a whit better than the plain things of former days. "For inftance, now," cried Tom, "for thaving utenfils, there is your patent razor-ftrop cofts four or five millings, wher the fact is, that a ftrip of leather, which could be had for two-pence, is the beft article of the two, and for the beft of all reafons, becaufe nothing elle is to be found in the raforiums throughout the kingdom. where we may be fure the art of making the implement as good as it can be, is in perfection. Then for your fine fcented wafh-balls; a little piece of plain foap wafhes a great deal cleaner, and the beff fcent, after all, is cleanlinefs: a gardener's watering-pot is a very exceilent finower-bath, and a mattrefs much wholefomer to lay upon
than a feather-bed; and as for the attendance of fervants, there never was but one in whom I could confide, and that was myyelf. It is aftonifhing how foon a thing is done when we get up to do it, without being at the trouble to ring three or four times for what would have coft one the labour of an inftant. Happily, in this life our wants, after all, are few; though it is adverfity only which can teach us with how little we can make fhift."

But what added molt to the continual felicity of Tom's life was, that his heart was free and good-natured, and he had referved himfelf money enough, whenever he raw a proper occation to indulge his inclination, to enable him to do good, and that he was at home any where and every where. "I am," fays he, "neverin want of a home, where I fee cleanlinefs, decency, and a bible upon the parlour table. I carry my night cap in my pocket, and never refufe the chair which is offered me at the fire-fide of an honeft man. I feel myfelf fafe, and fancy that the Lares, or domeftic gods of the ancients, are proteCting the humble dwelling from harm. Yet thefe were not the places where my pride, and want of knowledge of the mof efteemed goods of life, made me formerly defirous to put up. I mult needs frequent the manfions of the Great. I took it into my head once to pay a vifit to an old fchool fellow, who had inherited a large fortune, and who had married an heirefs. Bill Lustre was a man of fathion, and his wife a woman of fathion. Their feat was defrribed in Paterfon's Road Book as one of the moft beautiful and fuperb; and lawns, paddocks, and 隹ubberies, furrounded the manfion. My friend received me very graciouly, and introduced me to his lady, who received me alfo with the greateft affability and kindnefs. A moft elegant and exquifite dinner was ferved up. There were no vifitors, and the time paffed in a converfation as refined as it was fenfible and rational. I retired to my room, delighted with my reception and enterrainment. " Here," cried I, " I fhould wifh to dwell, for here are the delights of refinemenr, of hofpitality, and domeflic peace united.

The next day at breakfaf the fame defirable converlation and manners were refumed. I walked out with my
friend

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friend before dinner, when I took occafion to mention my ideas of his felicity. He anfwered me with a dight approbation, and prefently the difcourfe took another turn; and when we met at dinner, I prepared myfelf for a renewal of the enjoyment of the day before. The lady leemed more condefcending, more gracious, more lovely, than I had ever feen her: but in an inftant an outrageous ftom came on; the fair face of the hoftefs was clouded with vexation, rage, and rancour, and her boforn heaved with refentment. Poor Bob Luftre had happened to fay, that one of her female acquaintance was handfome. "I am altonithed, Mr. Luffre, that you can mention fuch a wretch as that in my prefence!" and then this fair and accomplifhed lady beftowed upon the object of her forn all the vile epithets that could be obtained in the frope of the Englifh language, with a few French ones to help out. "I thought at firt," cried Tom, "that this was the diforder of jealoufy, which, as it is fometimes faid to be the effect of love, and is very rare among the Great, I entertained a fort of refpect for; but I found afterwards, that my friend's was only a marriage of convenience on both fides, and that they neither of them cared a fig for the other. I was in great difrefs of mind the next day, and was ruminating on my probable uncomfortable fituation when we three fhould meet again; but to my aftonifhment, at dinner all was ferene and unclouded, as if nothing had happened. I was delighted at the thought of their having made up their quarrel. They prevailed upon me to Itop a fortnight ; and fo I did, and no longer; for within that time, fuch was the climate of the place, that thefe tempefts and hurricanes happened almoft every fix or feven hours, and increafed more and more with my ttay. "This,' faid I, ' is no home for me:' fo I toek my leave of it, and got into a poltchaife.
"Another vifit which I paid was so a friend, whofe lady being literary as well as himfelf, and both very accomplithed, I had found, as I thought, a very delightful fejour; and the entertainments of mufic, finging, dancing, and poetry, occupied the evenings. There was not any thing that could be more charming; and here I fancied that I hould like to paff a few months,
until I obferved a fort of difcontent and reftleffinefs between the parties, which I could not account for, until I found out that in fact the lady was not married, and of courfe not vifited in the neighbourhood, and that fhe had fpent fome years of a molt licentious and vicious courfe of life, and that they had at length agreed to live together as man and wife; which, indeed, I thought at firit they actually were.
"It was here that I had an opportunity of noticing the precarious tenure vice holds of happinefs, and that affection, to be true, muft be honeft and virtuous. Vice is ever diffatisfied with itfelf. Like as an ugly perfon who is vain is always looking in the glafs, in hopes to get into favour with his appearance, $f 0$ the vicious are conftantly endeavouring to reconcile to their fituation circumftances of happinefs incompatible with it. I found that the exterior of pleafure was all that was to be met with here, and that the Rruggles of pride and the language of mutual reproach interfered with every attempt after domeftic peace. I fron took my leave alfo of this family, faying, "This is no home for me.'
"My next trial," cried Tom, "was at the houfe of a gentieman of good difpofition, and who was married, as I had been told, to a very amiable lady. I found them, as might be expected, very kind and fociable together; yet I thought I difcovered (for by this time I was a tolerable phyfiognomift) an expreffion of uneafinefs in the countenance of my friend, which I was at a lofs to reconcile with his fituation, as he had a good eftate. Being very intimate with Mr. Wilfon, (for that was my friend's name,) I took an opportunity, when we were left together one day after dinner, to exprefs my opinion of his firuation, and of the notice I had taken of his fometimes appearing unealy, for which I knew no caufe, as he had an amiable wife and children, a pretty eftate, a good houfe, and faithful domeftics. ' I am quite in love with one of your fervants,' faid I, "that old man who waits behind your chair. I never faw a more prepoffeffing face. - "Softly," interrupted my friend; "between you and I, that man with the prepoffeffing countenance, who waits behind ny chair, is a man in poffelfion : there
has been an execution in the houfe thefe fix months.'
"I could not find it in my heart to take my departure from my friend," cried Tom, " in the hour of diltrefs; but he was fo much involved, that he found no thelter from the unmercifulnefs of his creditors until he fought it in a prifon.
"I have often thought," cried Tom, " of the domeftic comfort of matrimony for myfelf, but have not yet been able to felect the object that I fhould like. My wife," cried he, "s mult be tolerably handfome, very fenfible, and very amiable. I thould like her to be my friend and advifer, but not to offer that friend thip or advice accompanied by the offenfive language of reflection and reproach, left I thould be fo alarmed at confidence as to conceal many things from her which, if taken in time, might be remedied. It is not the part of a phylician to fay, "Why did not you take more care than to catch this ague or this fever?' It is the part of the patient to tell every thing to his phyfician; and he does it, feeking a cure from his $\mathbb{k}$ ill and attention. He muft, therefore, follow rigidly his advice; and if he does not, then it is time for the Dostor to be angry. The miffortune of married people is, that being perhaps of different opinions, they contract a mutual diflike for each other's fentiments and manners. The man, perhaps, is fond of compary, of faftion, of the elegancies of life; the lady, who has perhaps been brought up in the country, loves retirement and books. Thus they are already at variance in purfuits. It would not, however, be difficult for an amiable woman to draw her hufband imperceptibly from folly: but the mult not be icen to pull, nor pull too hard; the mult allure and engage him, by prefenting to his view the luxuries of domeftic happinefs; and where he will conItantly find his repofe, his comfort, and convenience, he will be ap: to dwell; he will fay to thofe who come to invite him, 'I had rather ftay at HOME ;' 'HOME is the beft after all;' - I feel no inclination to go out ;' and whenever I do, I feel the greatelt enjoyment in finding myfelf once again feated by my own fire.fide. Another great caufe of difagreement among inarried people proceeds from the fontemptible opinion the hufband too
often entertains of the mind, talents, or accomplifhments of his wife; or, on the other fide, that which the lady has for thofe of her hufband. It is dangerous for either party to entertain fuch notions, and which are often unjuft, fince, though they may not be alike in every thing, they may varioully excel, and ought in truth to inftruct, and not to expofe each other where they are deficient. I knew," cried Tom, "a couple whofe ftory may ferve to illuftrate what I have faid in a manner ufeful to matrimony. Colonel Polish had a very handfome fortune, which he derived in part from his marriage with a very amiable woman who was the daughter of a country clergyman. She was very mild and gentle in her manners, and had the ftrongeft defire to behave as would be moft agreeable to her hufband. The Colonel had not, however, any opinion of her wit, or of her qualifications to do the honours of his table. He took it into his head, therefore, that he mult dine out; and whenever he wifhed to entertain a party of friends, it was always done at a coffee-houle, to the great concern and regiet of his wife, who loved his company, and fought to pleafe him by her attentions in vain; not that he was infenfible of her good intentions, but he had no opinion of her manners. He knew when he married her, that though the underftood baking and brewing, preparing pickles and feeding poultry, fhe could not diffect a fowl withadroitnefs, by cutting through the wings without lifting up the fide, nor cut up a hare à la mode Francoife, neither was the miltrefo of thofe polite and elegant compliments and atten. tions to be fhown to company, fo much the requifites of a woman of fathion. This habit of dining from home almolt every day continued for fome time; and poor Mrsv Polifh faw but little of her huband, except: when be returned home at night. The Colonel was, neverthelefs, very indulgent; and he left his lady perfectly at liberty to make any parties that the pleafed for herfelf. She did not want good fenfe, and formed her plan accordingly. She invited to dinner one day feveral of her molt refpectable friends, and among the number a lady of title, a Baronet who knew her father, and a General in the army : after which the continued her invitations, and regularly faw company three
times a week. At length, one day, her huiband, having been difappointed of a party abroad, returned home to dinner at feven $0^{\circ}$ clock, and came into the room juit as a brilliant party had fat down. The Colonel was dreffed; and therefore, after a few compliments, he was prevailed upon by his lady to fit down with them. She was doing the honours of the table, and afked him in a polite and graceful manner what the thould help him to. He anfwered her with equal politenefs, watching at the fame time every action and attitude. Eliza was in good fpirits; the was feat. ed with her friends; the debut was the Colonel's. Eliza had the advantage, and the kept it: fhe carved too with neatnefs and adroitnefs, better than the Colonel could have done. 'This can never be my wife,' cried he to himfelf: - I tock her for a homely pufs; I am much miftaken. I'll dine oftener at home, if this is the cafe.'
After tea and coffee in the drawingroom, the company took their leave, and left the Colonel and his wife together. The party were no fooner gone, than the Colonel, who was yet ruminating on what he had feen paffing before him at dinner, broke from his reverie. 'Why, Eliza, you have performed wonders! I have feen a miracle! When did you learn to carve? *Gad, I muft have a dinner party at home to morrow.'-Mrs. Polith anfwered, with her natural dignity, and without fpleen, ${ }^{6}$ My dear Culonel, I was brought up a houfewife in the country; but I had received a gocd education, and my good father's precepts raught me always to try to pleafe. $I$ was, as you were pleafed to tell me, tolerably handforme, but an unpolifhed country girl. I never felt, until after that I married an accomplified gentleman, that I was unfit to be his wife, that I could not perform the duties of my lfation; but as I knew that I had a wih to pleafe, and a defire to learn to do fo, I did not deppair; and as there were receipts for carving as well as for cookery and pickling, I thought the one might be as eafily acquired as the other two. My firk bulfinefs was to make a friend of Lady Carpline Bonton, who was always very much attached to me. I became her elève. She had me at her dinners, at her parties, at her routs; and though
I cannot fay that I did not find fome of phele eytremely infipid, yet I endea?
voured to affimilate my manners to them: and thus I became a tolerably correct copieft. I invited her ladyfhip in turn; and the did me the hos nour to bring feveral others who liked French dinners and petits foupers. She was kind enough to remain after the departure of the reft, and to tell me how I behaved, and what faults I had committed. Mine, my dear hufvand, has been a trial part, my debút at the table. If I have fucceeded fo as to pleafe the manager, I ain content; and I hope that he will not refufe me a conftant engagement, nor be afraid chat we finall perform to an empty houfe whenever this farce may be repeated. --'Bravo!' aniwered the Colonel; 'but rather fevere the lait part. Eliza, you are right : thefe things are not of fo high a value as is fet upon them by the world; yet as the frivole is perinaps more ornamental than the folide, it is preferred by them. However, your good fuccefs has opened my eyes againit one ungenerous prejudice entertained in my mind, that you could never have acquitted yourfelf fo well. I mould not have been convinced by any mode of argument. An accident, or rather your ingenuity, has done it completely; and it fatisfies me that any thing may be made of the good and docile; that they are never contemplible; and that there is no need of being afhamed of any but of the vulgar and impudent. The ignorant who defire to learn are under our protection; and though we may fmile at the millakes of the ingenuous novice, a confcious bluth will come upon curcheek at the fame time for it." "

Tom Makefhift remains fingle, with the greatelt refpect for matrimony: and though he has a Home of his own, where he is glad to receive at all times any one who wants a Home, he is neverthelefs at номе bimielf wherever he goes. Arrogance feldom infults him, nor does Avarice bring out the brown loaf where he vifits. Tom is no toad eater nor trencher-man : yet whenever he gors, good fenfe and good nature go with him, and his company is always defirable, becaufe in his kind and honelt nature and good lenle all men feel fafe and happy.

The comfortable firs-fide in winters and the refieming garden in fummer, are the recreations of HOME. But all thefe are nothing, unlefs the heart is without care and cheer $\{\mu 1$; for wheng
ever it is intent upon any inward object of the mind, fuch as the approach of danger, of ruin, of thame, and the pretence of anxious fears and difliculcies, it cannot be faid to enjoy.
" Ventura enim abominatur et adverfatur ac declinat; quæ formidat tamen, unde tremit et angitur: hinc adverfatio, timor et formido, tremor et anxietas."
F. A. Comenio.
"For evil things to come it abhorreth, diftafteth, and fommeth, and yet it feareth them; it thaketh and is perplexed: from hence is loathing, fear, and dread, trembling, and penivenefs."

Indeed it appears, that when the mind is difturbed and ansxious, delights and comforts are at variance with it ; a fcene more fuited to its contempla. tions, or that can divert by its novelty, is more acceptable, Unhappy mult the man be who flies from home.

It is this wiretched tate of mind which makes us pleafed with horrors, and by which we bear the inclemency of the elements with a thrug of luxurious mifery. It is this analogy which makes the warrior become intimate with objects of biood, which animates the opprelied with hatred, and the
wronged with the fancied delights of revenge; and which temperament is finely defcribed by Dr. Young, in his character of $Z$ „nga.
"I like this rocking of the battlements : Rage on ye winds, buift clouds, and waters rear;
Ye bear a juft refemblance to my fate, And fuit the glowiny habit of my foul."
Men, therefore, to be happy, mult be reafonable and juft. They muft drop revenge, hatred, enmity, and perfecrstion. They mult aban ton vice as incompatible with a fcheme of peaceful enjoyment of life; and when they fancy fo many charms in the gay fcenes of dilfigation, let then give a fair trial to the delights of HOME; let the wife receive her huibind with affection, burying in her tender regard for his happine?s every thing like refiection and reproach; and let the hubband, confidering, as he ought, that his companion of the weaker fex leans for fupport on him, avoid any thing like that difgurting affectation of fuperiority which, while it gives pain, fows the feeds of difcontent and dilike, fatal to love.

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## THE

## LONDON REVIEW,

AND

# LITERART YOURNAL; <br> FOR JUNE 1806. 

## QUID SIT FULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUIU UTILE, QUIDNON.

TVie Complete Works, in Pbilofopby, Pr litics, and Morals, of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, now firft collected and arranged: rwith Memoirs of bis carly Life, written by Himjelf. Thice Volumes, Octavo, 1806.

1T cannot be neceflary, in the prefent day, to enlarge on the utility andimportance of the various productions which flowed from the pen of a writer fo generally known as Dr. Franklin.

All that we have to do, therefore, is fhow what pretenfions to fuperiority this edition bears over thole which have preceded it.

Mr. Peter Collinfon, in the year 1751, publithed, in a half-crown pamphlet, a Collecrion of Letters on Elec. tricity, which had been communicated to him by Dr. Franklin. This pamphlet was enlarged in 1752 by a fecond communication on the fame fubject:
and in 1754 by a third; in 1766 , it was fwelled to a quarto volume of 500 pages by the addition of Letters and Papers on other philofophical fubjects. In ${ }^{1} 779$ another collection was made (by a different Editor, in one volume 4 to and $8 v o$ ) of Papers not contained in the preceding work, under the title of "Political, Mifcellaneous, and Philofophical Pieces." In 1787, a third collection appeared, in a thin 8vo volume, entilied "Philofophical and Mifcellaneous Papers:", and in 1793 a fourth was publifhed, in two volumes 8 vo, confifting of Memoirs of Dr. Franklin's Life, and Effays Humorous, Moral, and Literary, chiefly in the manner of the Spectator.

The work before us profeffes to contain all the different collections juft mentioned; together with various Pa pers of the fame Author, that have been publifhed in feparate pamphlets, or inferted in foreign collections of his works; in the Tranfactions of our own or of foreign philofophical focieties, or in our own or foreign newfpapers and magazines; as far as was difcoverable by the Editor, affilted in his refearch by a gentleman in America.

Among other articles that will be new to the Englifh reader, are many very interefting letters; a pamphlet, entitled "Plain Truth," with which Dr. F. is thought to have commenced his political career as a writer; and a feries of Effays, under the title of "The Bufy Body," written, as Dr. Franklin tells us in his Life, when he was an affiduous imitator of Addifon.

The character of Dr. Franklin's ftile is well known. That of his political writings is frong and pungent; of his philofophical tracts, clear and conwincing ; and of his moral and mifcellaneous lucubrations, fuch as is beft fuited to attract the attention and imprefs the minds of the middle and lower claffes of people, for whofe ule they were chiefly intended.

We fubjoin an article, from which our readers may derive at once inftruction and profit.
"AN ECONOMICAR project.
\$6 To the Autbors of the Journal. [A Paris Paper of 7784.$]$
"MESSIEURS,
"You often entertain us with accounts of new difcoveries. Permit me to communicate to the public, through pour paper one that has lately been
made by myfelf, and which I conceive may be of great utility.
"I was the other evening in a grand company, where the new lamp of Mefirs. Pinquet and Lange was introduced, and much admired for its fplendor; but a general inquiry was made, whether the oil it confumed was not in proportion to the light it afforded, in which cafe there would be no faving in the ufe of it. No one prefent could fatisfy us in that point, which all agreed ought to be known, it being a very defirable thing to leffen, if poffible, the expenfe of lighting our apartments, when every other article of family expenfe was fo much augmented.
"I was pleafed to fee this general concern for economy, for I love economy exceedingly.
"I went home, and to bed, three or four hours after midnight, with my head full of the fubject. An accidental fudden noife waked me about fix in the morning, when I was furprifed to find my room filled with light ; and I imagined at firf, that a number of thofe lamps had been brought into it : but, rubbing my eyes, I perceived the light came in at the windows. I got up, and looked out to fee what might be the oceation of it, when I faw the fun juft rifing above the horizon, from whence he poured his rays plentifully into my chamber, my domeftic having negligently omitted the preceding evening to clofe the fhutters.
" I looked at my watch, which goes yery well, and found that it was but fix o'clock; and titili thinking it fomething extraordinary that the fun fhould rife fo early, I looked into the almanack, where I found it to be the bour given for his rifing on that day. I looked forward too, and found he was to rife ftill earlier every day till towards the end of June; and that at no time in the year he retarded his rifing fo long as till eight o'clock. Your readers, who with me have never feen any figns of funthine before noon, and feldom regard the altronomical part of the almanack, will be as much atonithed as I was, when they hear of his rifing fo early; and efpecially when I affure them, that be gives light as foon as be rifes. I am convinced of this. I am certain of my fact. One cannot be more certain of any fact. I faw it with my own eyes. And, having repeated this obferyation the three following
mornings, I found always precifely the lame refult.
" Yet fo it happens, that when I , peak of this difcovery to others, I can eafily perceive by their countenances, though they forbear expreffing it in words, that they do not quite believe me. One indeed, who is a learned natural philofopher, has affured me, that I muft certainly be miftaken as to the circumftance of the light coming into my room; for it being well known, as he fays, that there could be no light abroad at that hour, it follows that none could enter from without; and that of confequence, my windows heing accidentally left open, intead of letting in the light, had only ferved to let out the darknefs: and he ufed many ingenious arguments to fhow me how I might, by that means, have been deceived. I own, that he puzzled me a little, but he did not fatisfy me; and the fubfequent obfervations I made, as above mentioned, confirmed me in my firlt opinion.
"This event has given rife in my mind to Several ferious and important reflections. I confidered that, if I had not been awakened fo early in the morning, I fould have nept fix hours longer by the light of the fun, and in exchange have lived fix hours the following night by candle-light; and the latter being a much more expenfive tight than the former, my love of economy induced me to mufter up what little arithmetic I was mafter of, and to make fome calculations, which I thall give you, after obfervirg that utility is, in my opinion, the reft of value in matters of invention, and that a difcovery which can be applied to no ufe, or is not good for fomething, is good for nothing.
"I took for the bafis of my calculation the fuppofition that there are 100,000 families in Paris, and that the fe families confume in the night half a pound of bougies, or candles per hour. I think this is a moderate allowance, taking one family with another; for though I believe fome confume lefs, I know that many confume a great deal more. Then eftimating feven hours per day, as the medium quantity between the time of the fun's rifing and ours, he rifing during the fix following months from fix to eight hours before noon, and there being feven hours of courfe per night in which we burn candles, the account will fand thus:-
"In the fix months between the twentieth of March and the iwentieth of September, there are
Nights 183
Hours of each night in which we burn candles 7

Multiplication gives for the total number of hours 1,281
Thefe $1,28 \mathrm{x}$ hours multiplied by 100,000 , the number of inhabitants, give

128,100,000
One hundred twenty-eight
millions and one hundred
thoufand hours, fpent at
Paris by candle light, which, at half a pound of wax and tallow per hour, gives the weight of
Sixry-four millions and fifty thouland of pound 3 , which, eftimating the whole at the medium price of thirty fois the pound, makes the fum of ninety-fix mil. lions and feventy fixe thoufand lives tournois $96,075,000$ "An inmenfe fum! that the city of Paris might fave every yea, by the economy of uting funthine inftead of candles.
"If it Mould be faid, that people are apt to be obltinately attached to old cuftoms, and that it will be dificult to induce them to rife before noon, confequently my difcovery can be of little ufe; I anfwer, Nil defperandum. I believe all who have common fente, as foon as they have learnt from this paper that it is day-light when the fun riles, will contrive to rife with him; and, to compel the reft, I would propofe the following regulations:-
"Firlt, Let a tax be laid of a louis per window, on every window that is provided with thutters to keep_out the light of the fun.
"Second, Let the fame falutary operation of police be made ufe of to prevent our burning candles, that inclined us laft winter to be more economical in burning wood; that is, let guards be placed in the thops of the wax and tallow chandiers, and no family be permitted to be fupplied with more than one pound of candles per week.
"Thidd, Let guards al io be poried to fop all the coaches, \&a. that would pals the freets after fun-fer, except
thofe of phyficians, furgeons, and midwives.
"Fourth, Every morning, as foon as the fun riles, let all the bells in every church be fet ringing; and if that is not fufficient, let cannon be fired in every freet, to wake the fluggards effectually, and make them open their eyes to fee their true interelt.
"All the difficulty will be in the frift two or three days: after which the reformation will be as natural and saly as the prefent irregularity: for, se n'ê que le premier pas qui coute. Oblige a man to rife at four in the morning, and it is more than probable he thall go willingly to bed at eight in the evening; and, having had eight hours' Aleep, he will rife more willingly at four the morning following. But this frm of ninety-lix millions and feventyfive thouland lives is not the whole of what may be faved by my economical project. You may obferve, that I have calculated upon only one half of the year, and much may be faved in the other, though the days ave morter. Befides, the inmenfe flock of wax and tallow left unconfumed daring the fummer will probably make candies much cheaper for the enfuing winter, and continue them cheaper as long as the propofed reformation thall be fupported.
"For the great benefit of this difco. very, thus freely communicated and beftowed by me on the public, I denand neither place, renfion, exclufive nrivilege, nor any other reward whatever. I expect only to have the honour of it. And yet I know there are little envious minds who will, as ufual, deny me this, and fay, that my invention was known to the ancients, and perKaps they may bring paflages out of the old hooks in proof of it. I will not difpute with there people, that the ancients knew not the fun would rife at certain hours; they poffibly had, as we have, almanacks that predicted it: but it does not follow from thence, that they knew be gave light as goon as be rofe. This is what I claim as my dicovery. If the ancients knew it, it might have been long fince forgotten, for it certainly was unknown to the moderns, at leaft to the Parifians, which to prove, I need nife but one plain fimple argument. They are as well inflructed, judicious, and prudent a people as exift any where in the torld, all profefing, like myfelf,
to be lovers of economy; and, from the many heavy taxes required from them by the neceffities of the fate, have furely an abundant reafon to be economical. I fay it is imporfible, that fo fentible a people, under fuch circumflances, hould have lived folong by the fmoaky, unwhote fome, and enormoufly expenfive light of candles, if they had really known, that they might have had as much pure light of the fun for nothing.

> "I am, \&c.
> "An ABONNE."

The Appendix to the Third Volume will be found interefting, and the Annotations thioughout extremely ufeful.
Fugitive Pieces in Verfe. By the late Emelius Felix Smith. 8vo. Printed at Calcutta, 1804, pp. 137.
The pieces contained in this volume, which has been tranfmitted to us from the Ealt Indies, are the uncorrected performances of a foldier, who, had his life been fpared, feemed to promire much excellence. On works which had not received the anthor's laft polim it would be uncandid to criticize too rigoroully; we thall, therefore, only felect the following poem as a fpecimen:-
" ODE TO MELANCHOLY.
*WRITTEN IN $179 \%$.
" O Melancholy! maid of wee?
Thy faddeft grief full well I know;
Thy penfive pleaiure, gloomy joy, Had charms for me when but a boy.
O fweetly penfive, mournful maid!
From infancy I lov'd thy Made,
And thy fad luxury of woe,
More than all the joys below :
Oft, tearful maid, with forrow deep,
I feek thy fecret haunts to weep;
Where, Aretch'd upon the earth, I lie,
And wet the green turf as I cry;
Or join my tears with the dew,
And fadly mourn, fiweet maid! for you.
And oft, infpir'd by thee, I rove
To thy unfrequented grove,
To thy woods, of gloomy fhade,
Where cheerful Phoebus can't pervade;
Where all is filent, lone, and drear;
Where no living foul is near;
Where ev'ry object feems to fay,
Hither come and weep away:
There I fadly rove and figh,
While Melancholy fills my eye;
Or in thy wild receffes deep,
Where the grey owl loves to neep;-
Solema.

Solemn, facred, bird of prey,
Who thuns, like me, the face of day, And firs in filitary fate
On fome thady branch of height,
Pendant o'er the fream which Hows
In gloomy, fill, profound repofe;
Where trees and thickets helo to throw
A. iteper glom on all below;

Where facred silence keeps her feat,
And Contemplation lone retreat ;
Philafophy, with browferene,
Of afpect mild, and foher mien,
L.ves to rove in Sorrow's Aole,

The gloomy drefs which fuits its foul;
And heave the heavy fecret figh,
Think on death, and wioh to die.
Oglomy maid! with tear-wet cheek,
A: dufky eve thy flades I feek;
Whes o'er the plain, which freads inmenfe,
Beyord the reach of vifual fenfe,
Devarting day begins to fade,
An 1 rebus ev'ry object thade;
When all the wildernefs around
Is folemn filence and profound;
Then, in this folitary fcene,
Where no living foul is teen,
Upon the ground I lie reclin'd,
While penfive fadnefs fills my mind;
Reflection bids my forrows flow,
And fwells my heart with bitter woe;
IVids, before my ftreaming eyes, A much lov'd father's ghoft arife,
Which feems to beckon me, and fay,
Thou animated piece of clay,
Thou child of mifery and woe, -
Quit this world of grief below;
To a higher region rife,
And tread with me the heav'nly fkies, Where father, mother, brother, fon,
Live infeparate in one.
When roaring forms howl in the air,
Lay plains, and hills, and vallies bare;
While all around the lightning flies,
And flames acrois the groaning fkies;
Difoov'ring fometimes by its light
The dreadful miferies of the night :
Tho ftorms, and winds, and lightning join,
And all the elements combine,
Yet fill I to no Thelter turn,
But view the fcene with unconcern;
When in fuch horrid, difmal feenes,
Heroes are even timid feen;
Melancholy feels delight,
And loves the horror of the night;
For thefe are fcenes congenial, kind,
To the fad melancholy mind;
Thefe the feenes which give relief
To a mind opprefs'd with grief:
When none but thefe fad guefts are nigh,
Then forrowful I fo and figh;
VOL, XLIX, JUNE 1806.

For here I fing my fong of woes, When all mankind in fleep repole;
When all is cilent, all is mute,
I play iny foft, pathetic flute;
When fadly forrow fills the eye,
The woe-fraught bofom heaves the figh;
When the heart's opprefs'd with grief,
Mufic, alone, can give relief;
When in plaintive accents fow
Its notes, congenial to our woe;
For mufic's foft mellif'ous itrain
Can mitigate the rudeft pain;
Eafe the hapiefs lover's tate;
Alleviate the frowns of fate;
Lift the mind to heaven above,
Or melt and roothe it into love;
Defpair and milery can defiroy,
And charm the wretched into joy;
For fo refiftiefs is its art
O'er all the feelings of the heart.
Sad maid of woe! Itill guide my feet
To your filent, dark retreat;
To thy lonely cheerlefs thade,
For penfive melancholy made;
Where ftern wifdom, far from folly,
Loves the fweets of melancholy;;
With thoughts profound, and fearching eve,
Meditates upon the fky.
In thy bow'r, O maid divine!
Of dark, mournful, waving pine,
Weeping willows, cyprefs, yews
Let me live alone with you;
Share with thee thy gloomy joy,
And thy mournful grief enjoy;
Afar from all the filly trin,
Who frolick o'er the teflive plain;
Far from all their giddy noife,
Jive with thee in gloomy joys;
And with penfive forrow dwell,
In thy dark, filent, lonely cell."
The following fketch of the author is by the Editor:-
" The much lamented and much efteemed author of thefe unrevifed pieces, was a favourite child of genius; he owed litile to education; all he avas taught flowed from the-profound fources of his father's mind, a parent of uncommon talents and fingular virtue, whore abilities and inclination to inftruct his children were fuperior to his health. Oun unfortunate author's genius was bright and elegant, his judg. ment perfpicuous and folid; and had he had the forcune of an European education, he would have been a confpicuous figure in the annals of literature $;$ his acquirements were great, but they were the refult of his own application. his genius, and underftanding. Poetry,

M m m
mulic.
mufic, and painting, he acquired to a degree much ahove mediorrity; but it was to the amiable and plendid quaJities of his heart that be owed the effeem ard admiration of bis friends and his acquaintance; his re onser was full of vivacity, fweet and inmable, but. fenfible and warm to the leaft intented offerce; his courage was cool, determined, and impetuers, but too ath and impxucient; he was candid and open to extreme, generons :o felt injury, and liberal in his entiments; his fenfibility was morbidly acure; his principles of oride were fenfitive, firm, and independent, hisintegrity unquettionable, and his honour without a ftain; his filial and fraternal affeetions bordered on romance, and exceeded the bounds of probability; and the facrifices he made for an unfortunate brother will ever do him immortal credit in the opinion of all whole opinions are worthy notice; he facrificed a little fortune, -he facrificed his ambitious profpects - he facrificed his life, ro follow the unhappy fate of his brother into an inaufpicious angle of the globe, where he loit his life!-Through the intereft of a generous friend, Colonel Robert Sutherland, of the Marhatta army, he was appointed an Enfign in his Majefty's fervice in the 86 ts regiment, which he unhappily quitted, after fevere ftuggles with his fraternal feel ings; becaufe be could not quit his unfortunate brorher, he returned once more to the Marhatta army, and gallantly fell at the head of his batialion! He had, at the ftrentous advice of his brother, collected his Fugitive Pieces to publifh, though much againt: his modelty, which was amiably extreme; he fent them to the late Mr. Mckenly, but they have never been found fince Mr. M'Kenly's demife. The pieces now offered to the public, to refcue the author's merits from oblivion, are moftIy tranfribed from rough copies, which the editor has not the poetical talents to reetify or polifh; and the erratic life of a Marhatta Officer did not allow the author leifure to finigh his pieces, and render them fufficiently correst for public infpedion;-they are the rough effutions of a mind formed by genius. I thall conclude this fhort fketch of this effeemed young man, by tranfcribing the obituary article of his death from the "Bengal Hircarah," which bas not magnified juftice into gattery.
"Died, on the 8 th Oetober, frork the lofs of his right leg by a cannon fhot, in gallantly leading up his battalion to artack the eniemy's batteries, Emilius Felix Smith, Captain in the Marhatia army, in the twenty fifth year of his age. To the nobleit principles of howorr, integrity, and undaunted conmace, this aniable young man united a cultivated mind, liberal fentiments, a refinod and lively genius, an acure and folid jurgment, and the nolt exquilite fenabiity; be gained by his amiable chargoter the effeem and refoect of all who knew him; is filial and tra:ernal affections excerne the bounds of romance; and his urtimely end mult be regretted by al! who knew him, and who re?pect the manly virtues, and efteem the amiable qualities of human nature!

Quis defiderio fit pudor aut modus, Tanchari capitis!

Hor. Od.
" Will of the late Emilius Felix Smith.
" In the name of Ged, Amen.I, Emilius Felix Smith, being this moment in mv perfect fenfes, do make this my lait Will and Teftament, in the foilowing manne: : -1 leave and bequeath all my effects and property, of every kind whatfoever, to my dear brother Lewis Ferdinand Smith, who will pay my debts, and provide formy girl in any manner he thinks beft : all my papers, \&c. to be delivered over to my faid brother, Lewis Ferdinand Smith, unexamined.-I recommend my brother to the humanity and benevolence of General Perron, who will, I hope, comfart him for the lofs of his brother-a lofis which I am certain, from my brother's fraternal and affectionate heart, nothing in this world can fupply: however, General Perron can put him in a fituation where he may bring up his farge family without the toils of painful labour, and fpend the remaining mournful days of his life in repofe and mitigated affiction: this act will immortalize General Perron in the eyes of every fenfibie and generous man, more than all his military achievements, and give him claims in the next world [a world which under fome form certainly exifts] to ajuft rewart, and merited happinefs. There is no flattery in this, for frhere fentiments will only be known to Ge -
neral Perron when I am no more, and the facred dead are incapable of adulation or lervility.
""My dear brother, you mul? bear up with your lots, a d orly hope, from merciful God, that we may meet again. You have a large tamilv-it :s your duty to be religned and provite for then. I have no one to regret my eternal exit, but you-but the will of $G$ d be done; -perhaps I un! y go a few years before you, ind a few years ale nothing in the account of eernity; your deftined period of exifence will alfo end, and we fhall affuredly meet our: father and each other in the next world, through the mercy of God.
Whenever this life ends, I fhall only regret parting from my brother, my filter, and my brother's family. I have no moral regret, and no moral fear, for I return a heart as pure, and st mind as unadulterated, as when I received it as a bleffing from my mott merciful God. Follies I have conmitted, but am a frangerts crimes. Adieu my brothe: my friends! and this tramtient world!
(Signed) "E. F. ©mith.
"Camp at Sonnaw, $12+b$ April, 1800.
"Generat Perron, reward one hrother for the death of the other in your fervice, and the Almighty God will reward you, my good Gen ral."
 8vo. pp. 310, 1805.
Of the e valuable charges, fixteen in number, the fubjetts are as follow: (1) On the excelence of the Prielt. hood. (2) On propriety of conduct. (3) On Zaal. (4) On being appointed to the Chriftun Minitry. (5) On reflection on the fuccefs of our Miniffry. (6) Un folicitude fo the talvation of fouls. (7) On folicitude to fupperets vice. (8) On a good example. (9) On the excellence of the Ministry. (io) On the manner in which the Clergy are to conduet them elve among men of the world. (ii) On the pritdent converfation and behaviour of the Clergy. (12) On the rolicitude the Clergy uught to thow for their people when confined by ficknefs. (83) The
pernicious effects of avarice in the Clergy. (14) On mildneis and gentlenels. (i5) On the necelfity of prayer. (16) On Itudy and knowledge.
In eac of thefe Cbarges the reader, and particulariy the clerical reader, will find fomething to approve, and tome duty enforced. They are clear, and do great credit to the princioles and heart of the French Bithoo, wnofe fentiments on various fubjects agree with thofe of our defervedly admined prelare, the venerable and pious Archbimop secker.

## Asperne’s Edition.

A compendious Report of the Trial of Henry Vifount Melville, upon the Impeachment of the Commoins of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Pur:iament ajembled, for Hagh Crimes and Mifdiemeanors. 8 vo . pp. 256, $3^{\text {s. } 6 d .}$
It is a curious circumfance, that the proceedings in Parliament againt Lord Chancellor Bacon, aithough intirured the 20th of Murch, 1620, were not printed until the year 170 . Whether the peculia circum ances of this, " the greatefit, brighteft, meaneft of mankind," had any influence upon their repreffion; or whether the curiofity of the public was lefs in an in ance where we thould have fupnoled it would have been greater; it is not now necellary to inquire. In other inftances of Impeachments of Peers for High Crimes and Miftemeanurs, thufe of the Earl of Orford, Jurd somers. Lord Halifax, \&cc., the avidity of the p-ople to become poffeffed of the proceedings againtt them, through the m:dium of the prefs, has always been in proportion to the magnitude of the objects. This was particularly oblervable in the cale of Thomas Earl of Macci-sfield, 1724-5, whore trial, which lafited twenty tays, was an event thit, wbile it fixed the eves of great part of Eusope upon this country, and cauied foreigners to venerate our juifprudence, with which, by the publicity of thete proceedings, they became better acquainted, called forth both the fenatorial and literary energy of our native land, and, aided by oppofition, (for even in the beginning of thefe proceedings fome contrariety of opinion is perceptible, ded to a conclution at once honourable to the acculers and to the nation,

From the time of this remarkable trial, until fatiated with thie length of that of Mr. Hattings, which feems to have been a trial o: the patience of every one concerned, thofe which are properly termed State Triais have been always read with avidity, and confidered in all infta ices as valuable additions both to the legal and hitorical knowledge of this country.

Perliaps in thefe selpects there is no trial that has occurred, antecedent to this, more valuable, no trial in which a greater depth of legal knowledge has been exhibited, in which the !arguage of the pleaders is more elegant ard energetic, the examination of the witneffes more curious, and the general refult of the proceedings more interefting. With their rife or termina tion we contider ourfelves, in this brief notice, as having norhing to do: all we wifh, totally disetted of party, is to convey to our readers the idea which the impreflion of this at once cbeap and accurate report of thefe proceedirigs made upon our minds, and from its apparent correctnefs to recommend it to the public; which we think that we cannot better do than in the words of the adverfiement prefixed to it :
"The trial of Lord Melville having occunied the fpace of fifteen days, a minute detail of every thing which paffed would fill a volume of confiderable fize. The following fieets will be found to contain a concife, but faithful, report of all the material parts of this folemn and dignified proceeding. Various quefions, upon the admiffibility of evidence, were agitated in the courfe of the Trial ; but the arguments upon tho!e points are wholly omitted, as they would be uniterefting to the general reader. The object of this work is to give fuch a report of the Trial as would not be ton ex. penfive for the generality of readers to obtain; but, however it may have been comprefled with that view, the public may reft affured it contains every argument and every fact which is necellary
to give them a thorough knowledge of the whole cafe."
Oriental Tales, tranfated into Enclifla
Verfe. By F. Hoppner, Efq. R. A. Small Octavo.
The firit, fecond, fourth, and fixth of thefe are relected from the Tooti Nameh, or Tales of the Parrot; the third is founded on one of a fet nublished in a fmall volume by the Rev. W. Eeloe; the fifth is from the Heetopades of Veefhno Sarma; and the teventh and eighth are from the fathes of the 12 th and 1 th centuries, publimed by Monf. Le Grand.

Mr Hoponer, however, is not a mere tranllator: he has taken his originals oniy as the foundation of his work; the fupertruEture is chiefly of his own invéntion.
The tales are told in eary and flowing verfe: the fubjects are of a humorous and atirical cal, but generally tending to inculcate fome leflon of widom or pradence.

To the volume is prefixed a FronTispiece, of :ather a fingular nature, and about which, no doubt, opinions will vary.
The Female Revolutionary Plutarch; con. taining Biograpthical, Hfliorical, and Revoiutianary Shetches, Charaliers. and Anecdotes. By the Author of "The Revolu:imary Plutarch," and "Memoirs of Talleyrand." 3 Vis $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{mo}$.
In Vol. XLY. p. 55 , and XLVIII. p. 45 , we rioticed the two bouks mentioned in the title-page. The prefent work comes from the fame hand, and exhibits fimilar inflances of mertal deformity and corruption; with his dif. ference, that thefe narratives and anecdotes excite more altonifinent, as relating to that fex in which the virtues of mercy and motefly would feem to be naturally inherent. The moit diftinguifhed female charatiers of the preeent French Court here pals in review before us; and we may venture to fay, that itronger featires of luxuy, vice, and cruelty, were never heid up to the deteftation of mankind.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JUNE 5\%
Was performed for the firt time at Drury-lane, a Bailet, or Melodram?, cal ed "The Mountain

Robbers; or, The Terrific Horn"
This was a compilation frem difierent pieces of the fame nature ; and ieived the purpole of two benefit nisbls.
6. For the benefit of Mrs. Mattocks and Mr. Farley, a Comedy called " Maids and Bachelors; or, My Heart for Your's," from the fahionable pen of Mi. Skeffington, was periormed for the fift time at Covent Garden Theatre; the characters being thus re-preiented:-

| Alvaruni | Mr. Ih. Johnsto |
| :---: | :---: |
| Valbano | Mr. Brunton. |
| Moraldi | Mr. Liston. |
| Zingaretto | Mr. Farley. |
| Alcade | Mr. Atkins. |
| Vignoli | Mr. Treby. |
| Ce:ario | Mi. Mrnage. |
| Zephyrina | M's. Glover. |
| Vorenza | Mrs. H. Juhnsto |
| Lavora | Mis. Mattucks. |
| Modeica | Mifs Tyrer. |

Moraldi receives a letter from Duke Alberto of Modena, defiring him to arrelt his daughter Vorenza, and Alvaroni, who has eloned (though not together) from Mudena. Vorenza, on her arrival at Manfredonia, claims the piotection o Zephyrina, the Govern res daughter. Alvaroni remains concealed in a friend's garden, where Zephyrina in difguife, accompanied by her confidential maid Lavora, pay him vifits. During one of thefe vifits, Mioraldi, her father, arrives, and fuppofing her (as the is veiled) to be Vorenza, arre is and fends her under a guard to his palace. Alvaroni is led to priton. On the Governor's return, Zephyrina paffes Vorenza as the lady whom the Governor had arrelted, and fuccefffully carries on the deception. Valbano, who is betrothed to Zephyina, and alfo the friend of Alvaroni, vilits him in bis corfinement, and obtains leave for his temporary ab. fence, for the purpole of keeping an affignation with a lady. This lady proves (though unknown to Alvaroni) to be Zephyrina, In her apartment the gentlemen meet; and, of courle, the honour of Zephyrina and the fidelity of Alvaroni are furpected. On the following morning, Zephyrina, in the moft open manner, acknowledges that the had conde conded to vifit Alvaroni merely to prevent his coming along the thore in his boat to the Governor's garden; and the Duke Alberto fends his conient to the usion of his daughter and Alvaroni.

The ingenious author of this piece, which is full of butnefs and buttie, has
happily fketched the traits of gaiety, intrigue, and bagatelle, which characterize the inhabitants of the fouthery parts of the Continent.

Zephyrina, the heroine of the piece, is fkilfully pourtrayed, as blending the molt hewitching eccentricities of the head with the pureft virtues of the heart. She is a fafcinating light-hearted belle, led away by che impulfe of the moment, and involving herfelf in a labyrinth of difficulties, without maturtiy weighing the means of extrica, tion. Some itrokes of delicate fatire excited confiderable merriment:-A lady's tongue, when the is enraged, was not unaptly compared with a north-eaft wind, being loud and cutting at the fame time; and fome laughter was occafioned by an obfervation of Lifton's, "That we fhould never keep a Council cr a dinner waiting; for by the delay, one grows warm and the other gets cold!" The author evinces throughout a familiar acquaintance with polite and famionable life; at the fame time that he proves himfelf by no means a ftranger: to the rules of the legitimate Englifh drama. The dialogue pofferfes a confiderable thare of pleafantry, combined with fome accurate views of life and manners; and the intereft is kept up with much fpirit to the laft att.
Some charming fongs, compofed and adapted by Mr. Addiion, were fung by Mif's Tyrer: that in the third act, "Whea love is firt poffeffing," \&cc., is, we undertand, a celebrated Venetian air, and was introduced for the firlt time on this occation to an Englifh audience: the fong in the fourth act, "A lady fair in Florence gay," compofed by Mr. Addifon, was unanimoufly encored. The Comedy is certainly creditable to the talte and talents of the author, and affords much promife to the public with refpect to the future productions of his pen.
The Prologue, by Mr. Skefington, was well fpoken by Mr. B:unton; it contained fome good hits, and dwelt very neatly on the analogy between the purfuits of the Dramatit and the Painter. The Epilogue, by Mr. T. Dibdin, was addreflied to Maids and B chelors, with fome pleafant exhortations to matrimony : this was delivered, with excellent fpirit, by Mrs. Mattocks.

The performers (of whom, if it might not feem invidious to particularize, we fhould diftinguifh Mrs. Glover, both for her acting, and for her thare, with

Byrne, of a Minuet admirably compofed By M. Laza, jun.) extrterl them(elves with much zeal and effect; and the very liberal apulauie which was benoned on the Comedy has induced the Managers, we are toll, to exprefs an intention of bringiog it forward again early in the enfung ieafon.
g. The Haymarket Sireatre opened with Tbe invantaineers, and Foriune's Fro-2i.- Mr. Rak, from the Theatre Royal, 3:th, appeared on this occafion, for the firlf time on a London fla $e$, in the chasacter of Oclavian, and performed that diffouls pars in a manner which merites much pratie. His perfon is well addapted to the character, and his voice poneffes an eafy modulation; he thowed a great deal of judgment and deticacy in the trantitions from a ftate of itaton no delininm, and received great applante. A:s. Glover was a very interelting Florasto. Mr. Whitfield, who has re-
turned to the flage, perfonated the Moorih Sovereign with much credit. The Houte was wel? filled.
10. Dury-lane cloiet, with an Addreis of Thanks from Mr. Wrough:on (Acting Manager) for ". an unprecedented ieaton of fuccels."
12. A new Mhical Free, in two acts, called "Catch Ham Who Can!" was preten'ed for the firit time at the Haymarker, with good fuccels. This is avowerly the production of Mr. Hook, jun. It contains humorous equivoque and laughable incident, and exthits the mimic talents of Mr. Mathews to much advantage. The mufic (by the elder Hook) is pretty : and the piece fems frnly etiablithed in the public favour.
13. Covent Garden clofed; on which occaion, as ufual, a yery neat addrefs was aade by Mr. K-mble, of thanks for pate, and hopes of furure favour.

## POETRY.

ODE
FOR
WISMAJFSTYSBIRTH DAYI8O6.
EYHENRYJAMESPYE, ESQ. POET
LAUREAT.

I ong did chill Winter's dreary reign Ulurp the pr mis'd bours of Sening;
Long Eurus, o'er the ruffet plain, AHalignant wav'd his noitume wing:
O'e Aprib's variegated day
The irolic zephyrs fear'd to play;
Th alrewate change of tuns and thowers
Cuid not to life her fiken buw'rs;
IWt am'd with whisiwind, frol:, and tail,
WMer's ungenial blahs preval,
And check her vernal powers.
11.

Fut o'er the renovated plain
Se Maia lead her fimiling train
4) f halcyon hours along;

While bur from every tch ing grove
Loud frains of harmony and ive,
Preluding to the choral fong
Which opening jane inell wotive pour*
To hall with proud acclaim our Moarch's natai hour.
III.

Still mula that day, to Britain dear,
To Britons joy impart;
Cloudy or bright, that day fall wear
The funchine of the beart:
And as before the fervid $12 y$
That genial giows in funmer fkies,
Each cloud that veil'd the beam of day
Far from the azure welkin files;

So may each cheerlefs mift that feems As hile to cicud ou profpets fair,
Difpell'd by Hone's enlivening heams, Our brightening erther ty, and melt away in air.

## IV.

Awhile thongh Fortune adverfe frown-
By timid friends cheir caufe betray'd,
With bofom from and undifmay'd,
On force deper ding ali their own,
A living rampite round their $\ddagger$ arent Lord.
The Britifh warriors gralp th' avenging iw rd;
[fight, Whle youths of royal hope demand the Tu aflert a Mouarch and a Father's right. United in one sarriot band,
Frm Albon's, Erin's, Caledonia's land, Elate in arms, i dignant thane
The kinded heroes o: the Briton ine,
To whelm nuvation 'neath our circling Hosid,
[hotile blood.
Or itain our verdant fields with Gallia's

## AN INNOCENT WISH.

From h'e's buitie ret me thy, dseven ade apprnaches aigh,
To behoid he rural cene,
Where Creation's cloth'd in green;
When beneaih the ocean, weli,
Phoebus gently linko to reit,
Dasting thro the tinted iky
Raly beams which coarm the eye;
Where the cooling zephyrs play
At the near decline of day,
Watting from the hady bow'rs
Sweets of odour-yielding flow'rs;

Where the Phephern's magic lute
Strikes the wondeling hearer mute,
As he vlays fome tender pale
To his Delia in the vale;
Where the viltage-maid is feen,
With rofy cheek and frighty meir,
Tripping light the well knowr way,
Singing iweet fome love-fraught lav;
Or from feather'd hingltere throats
Ilise forth the well-tund notes,
As they fkim the thady grove,
O- in mutuai patime move,
White the lack afcending high
Floats benean the fadearis ikv,
And, white hroused fromour view,
Chaunts his ifrai s for ever new,
Till at length ise fails to earth, And hails hefields which gave him birth.

Now when balmy fieep profourd
Sheds his chaicef gifts around;
When is huthe each mortal breath,
Simile of fiture death;
When no longer can be feen
Plants which itud crcation green,
But lie hidden from the viex,
Moifter'd with the er'ning dew;
When no moee the blorming vofe
Can its crimen leaves fitciole,
Nor the fily charm the fight
With its fpolles virgin white;
Then with gladier. ${ }^{\text {difeps I'd Aray }}$
Where the waters filent play,
Where the waves "midt tatice of night
Catch each gi mmering beam of light,
And would litten in the vale
To the plaint ve oightingale,
As the fung her mounful train
Wafted gentiy o"er the plain,
While n num'rous voices round
Echo whifpers back the found.
Nor theud here my pieafores reft :
Joy fublime would fill my breaft,
As in wonder deep I lie,
Gazing on the flarry fky,
Catling down their twinkling light,
Luminaries of the vight;
Or my fancy giad woula Aray
Where myfic icience leads the way,
And behold them cealelefs roll
In certain track from $P$ se to Pole,

| $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ |
| $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ |
|  | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ |

Thus I'd pafs the fcene of life
Diftant far from noile and flrife, From the tangue of fander free, And open-mouth'd gairulity; Envy ne'er fhould feize my breaft For aught by other men poffers'd;

But content frould erount my days;
Chaunting forth Creation's praite. Jume 6, 8806 . J.S.

## INVASION ANTICIPATED.

AN ODE.
Air.
SOLDEER! why in crisel pride Strive to fwell the purple tide?
Anxious then che murd'rous trifes,
Think thee of thy babes and wite.
View thy cliddren cliaging sound,
Sear'd at the terrife found
Which che mad invafoon gives,
Threat'ning wore to hamse lives.
Stay with them, and be at ref:
Leave to Kieaven tis higit behelf
Can they live from thee alone?
Who'll proced when thou att gore?

## Recitaizor.

Cold fuggefions oft impart
W taknets to the manly heart;
Past the warrion, ardent, held
Wham no befifer sie cuuld hoid,
Streng of limb, in purpole great,
Cbarged with Abibion's mighty fate:
Rerol fram $D v e^{*}$ s chaiss betree,
Roufe the patriot's enesgy!

## Azr。

Breadful tho the battle call me,
"Tis my fears for thee appal nee,
Tender thoughts awhile controul:
Yet thofe trampers, farity founding,
And shote hoilow drums, tebounding.
Prompe co iurious deeds my fout
Hark ! the whiled mofkets pour,
Widely rateing round the fiore,
See the milly lquadrons let-
All the freld with blood is wet-
Honour bids, I cannot thay,
Hatie thee, dearelt, hafte awas!

## Recitative.

View Napolenn's Hag ad́vance
From the rund diains of France, Troops far firealing o'er the land,
Triumpli of a firre command;
Widd Arbition, in their van,
Points Detrunion's helliar plan,
Art, their paitry art, fupplies
Bribre maniteftoes, lies;
Truch appears : her brilliant mield
Drives Deaption from the field.

## Air.

Lo! the conflid's furious rage, Wond'rous Chiefs in arms contend:
Horrid ttite awhile they wage; Strife that in deftat mult end.

Rafhly o'er the foamy wave, Sons of Gallia! are ye come;
Donn'd to fill the yawning grave
Dilhant from your native home.
Where no eye flall weep ye, gone; Where no bell your kneli thall ring;
Where your firits oft thall moan, When the bat doth fpread his wing;
Confcious, by the paly light Of the moon's uncertain beam, Shall ye, wand'ring, teli the nigni, Silly was ambition's dream.
W. AUSTIN.

## ON A KISS.

FIUmid feal of foft affections, Tend'reft pledge of future blifs,
Deareft tie of foft connexions, Love's firt fnow-drop, wirgin Kifs!
Speaking filence, dumb confeffion, Pafficn's birth, and intant's play,
Dove-like fordnets, chafte conceffion, Glowing dawn of brighter day!
Sorrowing joy, Adien's laft action, When ling'ring lips no more mult join;
What words can ever fpeak affecion So thriling, and fincere as thine ?
G. M.

To the Editor of the European Magazine. RESPECTED SIR,
Looking over a port-folio bequeathed to me by my late uncle Jacob, (once known as an enthuffaftic admirer of the metrical effurions of Mr. Southey, I met with the following ingenious lucubration of his mufe; and if you think its merits entitle it to a place in the enfuing Number of your excellent Magazine, it is at your fervice.

Your mot humble fervant,
ANTHONY FROST.
Эune $6,1806$.
THE OLD WOMAN.

BOY-On yon common a little clay cottage food,
[elderwood; Grown o'er with ivy and black-berried
Clofe by its threfhold there roll'd a broad babbling flood:

Willows hung o'er its banks.
There Jenny Jenkins, a crazy old wemar, dwelt;
[hoys would peir,
Pebbles at her humpt back often the
Mocking the forrows that old Jenny Jenkins felt.
Curfe on their thoughtefs pranks.

Blanch'd was her hollow cheek by the dank midnight dew ;
Sunk in their fockets her eye-balls were large to view; [yellow hue:
Long were her fingers, and fkinny, of Feebly the made her mean.

Over ber ficulders a red cirak was loofely - tied; [catter'd wide;

Down to her zarters ber treffes were
Bare were her rid feet, and bitterly oft De cried,
"God help the friendlefs one!"
Over the wide downs when keerly the winds did biow [chilly fnow,
Over the mountair's ton, crver'd with
" Iravelling painfully" would the old woman go,
Croffing each boggy ditch.
Nine tabby kittens 0ne kept in a bafiet old, Ther flaket coll,
Nine drops of adder's blond danc'd in
Nine fpeckled toads too did the in her apron hold,
Tho' the had been a witch.
Strange too the fancies that enter'd each goffip's brair, [each village lane,
Strange too the ltorits that ran thro'
'Bout wretched Jenny, who wander'd alone, infare,
Without her fices and gown.
Some faid, "At midnight, when disk. nels the world did hide,
Crofs Farmer Aftori's mare would the old woman fride, [fure wide,
Racing the poor devil thro' each inclu-
Forty miles round the town.
"Straddling a birch broom, how then to the moon fhe went,
There to feek lodgings without paying tax or rent, [ine bent,
Rocking the fteeple as by it her courle
Whilit the winds whitted cold.
"How thro" the key-hole, ton, had wrinkied Jenny fped, [Allan's bed,
Creeping in rufling filks clofe to Bet
Tickling the wench's toe till all her fenfes fled."
0 ! what frange lies they told.
Now had difeafe feiz'd and palfied her fceble frame, [her came;
Yet in the village there none for to fee
None fmooth'd her pillow, or cherifh'd life's flitting flame,
Not e'en the old and poor.

Pity's fweet funthine ne'tr thone on her breait forlorn ; [dark with form;
Cheer!efs her mornings, her evenings were
Scorn's icy finger was fix'd on her carebent form;
Pride thut her cottage door.
Forth then the wander'd acrofs the beath drear to view; [hrilly blew;
Faff fell the cold fnows, the wintry blatt
Over her bare head the "leaden-wing"d raven" thew;
Loud was his fcreaming cry
Faint with fatigue, down the furk on the drifted inows; [fought repore.
Death feal'd her eye-lids, her fpirit it
Boy-near yon barren fpot, where the old yew tree grows,
Jenny's cold relics lie.

## ANEVENING WALK IN SUMMER.

WHEN toiling hinds repair to reft, And richly glows the ruddy weft;
When weak-ey'd bats begin to flit, And moping owls their manfions quit;
Thro' hay-cock'd fields, and meadows gay,
With Nature's blooming charms, I Aray, And fnuff the fragrant evening breeze, Whifpering thro' the waving trees: While evry peopled fpot abounds With rural fights, and rural founds ; Delightful profeces round me rife, And widely frike my raptur'd eyes.

Whene'er I climb the cloud-capt hill,
To gaze till fancy has her fill,
Th' extenfive views my brealt infpire With mufings and poetic fre; I think on all th' harmonious frains By fhepherds pip'd on fleecy plains;
And while fuch views my thoughts engage,
Forget the tollies of the age.
White thus from public paths retir'd, By ev'ry rural beauty fir'd, Surrounded by the fweetelf air, And far remov'd from courtly care, I envy not the fatefman's life, Condemn'd to ride in ttorms of Arife, Which oft within a palace blow,
And liir up fenes of fplendid woe.

## STANZAS TO SPRING.

## A BURLESQUE.

THE featber'd fifl have fought the grove, To warbie forth their love-franght lay;
Whilt laugbing lambs, their blifs to prove, Frifk arm in arm on ev'ry fpray.

The woolly tribes that fxim the fream, Now feize the unfurpicious fly;
Whilft foaring owels forget to dream, And face the fun's luperbeft eye.
Each quadrupedol bird is feen
Cropping the tender tbiflle's Atem;
Whilf all the blue bells look quite green, And rofe buds look as blue as them.
Each bellowing zephyr foftly howls, And lighi-wing'd tempelts deck the iky;
The voice of joy, in gentle growls,
Thro' ev'ry glade is heard to die.
Blue-ey'd funs now foftly thine,
Ard mellow moons their tribute bring, With ev'ry ftudded tar divine, To hail the fad approach of $\rho_{\text {ring }}$. Fune $4 t h, 1806$. J. M. L.

## MARY OF THE MOOR.

## A BALLAD.

COLD was the night, the rain defcending,
[ing,
No ray from Heav'n her fteps befriend. Along the billow'd thore;
Her forrows to the lond waves telling,
Poor Mary left her lowly dwelling, The Cottage on the Moor.
Unthelter'd from the bleak wind blowing,
With frantic lock, and hair loole flowing, Ah! lovely now no more;
For Henry falfe betray'd and left her,
Of hope, of joy, of peace bereft her, Poor Mary of the Moor!

No pity from the cold world meeting, In widd defpair from thofe retreating Who fmil'd on her before; Night's perils and the tempeft forning, She wander 'd till the morn returning, Then fought the Itranger's door.
There fat fhe on her lover mufing, In melancholy fadnels lofing Thoughts that her holom tore; And fweetly fung, in frains of forrow, "I'll be my Henry's bride to-morrow." Poor Mary of the Moor!
But foon the peacefn! grave receiv'd her ${ }_{2}$ From hopelefs mifery reliev'd her, Her fortows now are o'er;
Her fulf'ring fpirit fled to heaven,
Where all her faults will be forgiv'n, Poor Mary of the Moor!
Fune gth, 1806.
C. $W_{4}$
$\mathrm{N} n \mathrm{n}$

## TRIAL OF LORD MELVILIE BEFORE THE HiGH COURT OF PARLAAMENT.

0N Tuefary, the 2 gth of April, 1805, the Peers being afiembled in Well: minfter Hall, and the Court opened with all due folemnities and forms of juftice, a Mafter in Chancery read aloud the charges exhibited againft Henry Vifcount Lord Melville by the Commons of the United Kingdom:

The Fir? Article charges Lord M. with receiving, previous to Jan. 10, 1786, Io,0001. of the public money; with fraudulently converting the fame to his own ufe, or to fome illegal purpofe; and with declaring that he never would reveal the application of the faid fum, feeling himfelf bound by motives of public duty as well as of private honour and perfonal convenience, to conceal the fame.
'The Second charges him with conniving at, and fuffering Trotter to draw meney out of the Bank for other purpofes than for immediate application to navy fervices, and to place fuch money in the hands of Mefirs. Coutts and Co. his private Bankers, in his own name, and fubjelt :o his fole controul.

Thira, That atter pafing the Act for Reguatirg the Office of Treafurer of the Navy, large fums of moncy were from time to time paid into the Eank, and placed to the account of Mr. Dundas; and that during all the time lie held the office, from Jan. 10, 2786 , he did permit Troter to draw money out of the Bank and place it in the hands of Meflis. Coutts, in his own name: that the faid Frotter, with the privity of ford Melvilit, did apply the faid foms to his own advantage, and that he did mix the public monies fo placed with his own proper money, whereby the public moncy was not only ufed for private emolument, but was expofed to great rik, and was withdrawn from the controul of the Treafurer of the Navy.

Fourth, That after Ian. Ic, 1786 , Trot. ter did, with the privity of Lord M., place fums of money illued from the Exchequer to the Bank, and drawn from the Bank by Troiter, in the hands of Sprott and others, and did apply the fame for purpofes other than naval purpofes.

Fifth, That after Jan. 10, 1786, Lard M. did fravidulently, for the purpofe of adrantage to himfelf, or for come other jnegal purpole, receive from the public znoney, placed at the Bark, 10,0001 , or
fome other large fum, and did convert the fame to his own ufe.

Sixit, After Tan. 10, $\overline{1} 786$, Lord M. fraudulently concealing the illegal ufe of the fame, did procure from Troter advances of large fums of money which were made to him in part from money illegally drawn from the Bank, and in part from monies placed in the hands of Meff. Coutts, when mixed with the proper monies of the faid Trotter. That during the time Trotter was Paymafter, he kept with Lord M. an account current of all the fums paid and received by him on account of Lord M., and by agreement dated 1 Bh and 23 Feb. $=803$, they had delio, vered up or agreed to cancel and deftroy all vouchers and memorandums that had pafled between them: which vouchers were deftroyed with a view to prevent the difcovery of the advances made to ford M .

Serventh, That Lord M. received from Trotter 22,000 ., or fome other large fum without intereft, part whereof was advanced from public money, and part from the faid mixed fund.

Figbti, That Lord M. did receive from Tiotter 22,0001 , ar ione cther large fum, for which, it has heen alledged, Lord M, was to pay intereft; snd that, for the purpofe of more effectually corcealing the fame advances, the books of accounts. and vouchers were deffroyed.
$N_{i n t} h_{2}$ That Trotter did gratuitoufy tranfag the private bufnels of Lord M. and was from time to time in advance in that relpeet to the amount of 1 rom 10 to 20,0001 , which advalices were taken irom the money placed in Meffrs. Coutts's hancis : wheieby Lord M. did derive beneft from the faid iliegal acts of Trotter. And that Tretter did act gratuitonfly as agent to Lord Melville, and did advanre money, in conlideration of the faid Lord permitting him to apply the public money to bis own emolument-that without fuch cornivance, Trotter would rot have been able to have made fuch advarces. Ail which acts were contrary to the duty of the office held by Lord M. and a violation of the iaws. And by all and every one of the afcrefaid asts, he was and is guilty of high crimes and mifdemeanours.

To all there charges Lord Melville, favirg to himfelf all adzantages of excep-
tion to the ineficiency of the articles in point of law, and of not being prejudiced by any want of ferm in his anfwer-and alfo all rights and privileges as a Pest, faith, he is in no wife guilty of all or any of the fiuppofed crimes or midemeanours charged upon him: and this he is ready to prove; and he humbly fubmits himelf and the jultice of his caufe to the Howie. - After the above anfwer had been given in, the Commons exhibited a further article of charge, being the tenth, againit Lord Melvilie.

This Tentb Article charges, that after his appointment to the office of Treafurer of the Navy, on Aug. 19, 1782, he did, hetween that day and Jan. 5,1784 , and between Jan. $5,17^{8} 4$, and Jan. 1, 1786 , receive divers large fums of public money, amounting to 27,000 , or thereabouts, and did illegally apply the fame to tis own wife, or to fome other corrupt purpofe; and did continue the faid illegal application, after the paffing of the Act for better Regulating the Office of Treafurer of the Navy. - To this article Lord M. anfwers, that he feels it incumbent upon him to proteit againft being bound by the law and cuftom of Parliament, or the laws of the realm, to anfwer fuch Article. Neverthelefs, confiding in the goodnefs of his caufe, and the juitice of the Houle, faith, that he is in no wile guilty.

Mr. Whitbread, on opening the charges, addreffed their Lordfhips in a moit impreffive fpesch, occupying the attention of the Court for three hours and forty minutes. It is not confifent with the hmits of our publication to follow the orator through the whole of his manily and eloquent harangue; we muft therefore contine ourlelves to a bare outline of it. He began by itating, that he ttood forward in lupport of thofe Charges which the Commons of the United Kingdom had thought it their duty to prefer againts the Noble Defendant; and that the reafons for difculing thofe charges in that place were, that the Managers of the Impeachment thought it would be more becoming the dignity of Parliament, and five greater publicity to the proceedings. He feared he thouid, in the progrefs of his duty, fatigue his hearers. He had to flate to them a lengthened detail of financial accounts, and a feries of ciry facts, which, from thitir noteriety, were deprived of sovelty, but not luiceptible of embeilithmest, cven from the mott eloquent. He was allo aware that he had to plead before the moft enlightened and
juf tribunal in the world; that he had afumed a ftation heretofore occupied by men moll ditinguifhed for their qualities; and that the greateft talent to be collected was oppofed againft him. Still he was far from being intimidated; it was the caufe of jutice againft a great public Delinquent; and he felt confident of being able to impart that conviction to their LordBips, which, after the moft ferious reflection, it was impofible he could remove from his own breait. Another confolation he felt was, that he was profecuting charges before a tribunal fuperior to the flattery of eloquence, the bias of prejudice, or the trammels of legal impediments. In the progrefs of his duty, he trulted he frould not be betrayed into any intemperance of expreffion; convinced that truth required only the language of fimplicity to enforce it. He was allo anxious to avoid inficting any unnecerfary wounds upon the feelings of the Noble Defendant, or aggravating the feelings of thofe relatives who were dear to him; at the fame time he mult not fuffer confiderations, fuch as he had mentioned, to dellroy the caule in which he had engaged himfelf for the public grod.-Mr. Whitbread then referred to the Act of Parliament confituting the Office of Treafurer of the Navy, and having dwelt upon the important duties of that Office, and the difadvantages refulting to the country, by converting the public money to purpofes of private emolument and advantage, he proceeded to comment upon a fubfequent Act, which fecured to the Treafurer of the Navy a fixed falary, in lieu of all emoluments to be derived fiom fuch ufe of the public money. The illegality, he faid, of keeping large balances in hand, had thus been recegnized by Parliament, who had expressly declared, that the Treafurer, who Gould in future be guilty of ufing the public money to his own advantage, fhould be confidered as impeachable:-in which condition the Noble Defendant, by his conduet, had placed himfelf.-Mr. Whitbread then alluded to the Treaturermip of Col. Barré, who had Ariclly conformed to the Act. The Noble Detendant, he faid, fucceeded that Gentleman, and, having appointed Mr. Douglas his Paymafter, he come menced with that breach of his duty enumerated in the fint articie of Impeach-ment:-Here Mr. Whitbread entered into a very long digreflion upon the dificulties the Committee of Inquiry had encountered, and commented with much feverity upon the Nuble Defendant's hav-
ing pofitively denied, upon his bonour, before that Committee, that he had ever made profit or interelt of the public morey; and even expreffed his readinefs to take his folemn oath of the fact; hoth of which pledges, he faid, were entitied to difcredit. Mr. Whitbread then returned to the firft charge, that of the Noble Defendant's converting to his own ufe ro, cool., the appropriation of which, his Lordhip fair he never would reveal; and oblerved, that the applying it to purpofes other than Naval fervices was illegal; and that his Lordfnip frood conviहled of that charge upen his own admiffion. He alfo knew that the receipt for that 10,0001 . was, within the two or three latt days, in the Defendant's poffeflion; and if he did not produce it, he thould prove that the money was not applied to Naval purpofes, and that would be fufficient to fubltantiate the charge. After enumerating a variety of tranfactions, Mr. Whitbread thated, that in November 1782 , his LordThip's Paymafter drew 45,0001. from the Bark, 40,0001 . of which was entered to the account of the Treafurer of the Navy; the remaining 5,0001 , was never carried to any public account, but conveyed to the iron cheft in the Tieafurer's Office, which fum he charged the Noble Defendant with converting to his own private purpofes.- He next alludedi to a draft of x 6,0001 ., of which, he faid, only 3,0001 . had found its way into any public book of accuants, and, of confequence, the remainder had become fubtervient to his LordGip's peculations. Mr. Whitbread then came to the time when the Act paffed for the better regulating the Uffice of Treafurer of the Navy; an AB, laid the Hon. Gentieman, of his Lordhip's own framing; and yet, with full convition of his error, he was the firf to violate it. He then fpoke of Mr. Alexander Trotter's appointment of Paymafter, remarked on his feanty fortune at the time of that appointinent, and then entered into a very lengthened detail of the manner of drawing the public money from the Bank, of placing it, mixed with other munies, at Mielfrs. Coutts's, and of the fublequent illegal ufe of it: in mort, he endeavoured to develope that fyitem of fraudulent application of the public money, which the charges imputed to the Defendant's known ledge and connivance, and by which the law had been grofsly viclated, the parties actug in the fyftem emriched, and the constey injured and impareriftied. Mr. Whitbread then entered more minutely into the masters of charge, and laid he
fhould prove that Mr. Trotter took large fums from the Bank in advance, iodged them at his private banker's, and diverted the balances. Lord Melville, he contended, mult have known of it; and if he had not participated, the notorious mifapplication of the public money by his Paymafter made it a fit fubject of inveltigation. In fhort, the public money was only nominally in the Bank; it was any where, and every where, at the convenience of the Jetendant and Mi. Trotter. He fhould alfo flow, that the fublic money had been employed in fpeculations; many of which were attended with confiderable lofs, fuch as mult have involved Mr. Trotter in inevitable ruin, had he not obtained a contant fupply from the fame public fource. He meant to affirm, that the Noble Defendant was privy to fuch fpeculations; and his conduef generally was fo flagrant in his high official fituation, that he merited the moft levere and exemplary punifiment. He was aware, he faid, that his Lordhio had fuffered much; his name had been erated from the Councils of His Majeity; his criminal imprudence had allo placed him in his then degraded Itate; and he had to anfwer for crimes charged apaint him, which a man ot honour finould have avoided, as he would avoid iznominy and death. He next alluded to the mutual burning and dettroying of bocks, vouchers, \&c. from which be faid a contcious guilt was deducible. But he laid, accident had thrown an account-book in the way of the Managers, which had been loit by Mr. Trotter, and, when given in evidence, would throw confiderable light upon that part of the care. It was laid in extenuation of the Defendant, that he was now a poor man, according to his fation; to which he theuld reply, that whether a man defrauded the Public with a view to amals great wealth, or to diflipate with prodigality, ard afitt pompous hofpitalities, it was equally the tamethe country was alike injured. Mr. W. concluded his addrets by referring to the cales of ieveral diltinguifhed Pertonage:, among whom he particularized the great Lord Verulam, who had been charged v th high crimes and mildemeanors, and regretted that in an evil hour the Nuble Detendant had fuffered himilf to be overcome, his character and high reputation to be fulised, and his digmiy and honour degraded, fo as to bring nim into the fate in which be was then placed, and from which it was impolibie he mould extri* cate himlelf with honour.

## THE EVIDENCE.

The firf pitce of evidence given in by the Managers, was the Third Report of the Commiflioners who fat in 1782 , new modelling the Office of the Treafurer of the Navy, and fixing the falary at 40001 . a year, in lieu of all emoluments, perquifites, Sec.

The next was the produrion of the Warrant, appointing Mir. Ifac Barré to the Office of Trealurer of the Navy; the difficulties in doing which, occationed a variety of legal objections and delay. Then the Warrant appointing Mr. H. Dundas in the room of the former, at the increafed falary; alfo his fubfequent refignation on the ath of April, 1803, and his re appointment the $5^{\text {th }}$ of January, 1804. This was followed by the reading of extracis from the Journale of the Houte of Commons, forming the ground-work of that Bill for regulating the Office of Treatuser of the Navy, which Lord Metville himfelf fuggefted the necelfity of, and prepared its way into Parliament.

The Managers then opened another head of evidence refpecting the accounts of Mr. Douglas, a former Paymaiter under Lord Melville, and got the length of fnowing, that when Mr. Douglas died he left lome Public Accounts locked up in a bex, which Mrs. Duagias gave to Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Creevey. From this box a baok of accounts was prodinced, figned by Mr. Dugias and Loid Melvilte the 8 hh of Auguit, 1782; but much time was diflipated before it was made evidence. At length the Maragers Luccecided in reading the following three entries of monies allued by the Exchequer to Mr. Douglas, on account of Lord Melville, for naval purpotes :-

$$
\begin{array}{r}
6 \text { h Nov. } 1782-\mathbb{L} 45,000 \\
221 \text { Nov. } 1782-50,000 \\
1 \text { gh Dec. } 1782-93,000
\end{array}
$$

Mr. John Gummingham, a Clerk in the Lank, who atcended principally to the Exchequer Warrants, was then called. He proved that part of the iffoe of 45,000. made the Gth of Ňvember, 1792, was in five 1cool. Bank Nutes, Nos. g, 10, 11, 12, 13, all dated 24 th Oelcber, in the lame year; and on being hown a Bank Note, No. 12, faid be had no doubt but that was one of the notes to iffued. He then turned to the ficond entry of 50,0001 . and proved that a part of that jrive was paid in thet rocol. Bank Notes, Nos. 212,2:3, and 214, dated 7 ith Noyember in the fanue year. The iffue of any lpecific note on the $3^{\text {d }}$ witiy could not be proved.

Mr. William Freald, a Clerk at Mefirs. Dummonds, proved, that on the zgth of November, 1782 , a note of 100 ch ., Nc. 212 , was paid into their houfe in difcharge of a fum credited to Lord Melville of 6001 ., and that 4 col, was given in change. -"'This was paid on Lord Melville's private account," faid the Managers, " and was one of the notes diawn trom the public fervice in the fecond entry."
It was then thown, that divers fums were, from time to time, paid into Mefrs. Drummonds by Mr. Douglas, upon Lord Melville's private account, but nothing specific was proved.

The Managers then produced an admilfion, in Lord Melviile's hand-writing, that le was indebted to the Lord Advocate of Scutiand, on the 1 tith of November, 1802, in the fum of 1000 l ., and it was fublequently proved, that the Bank Note, No. 32, for $1000 \%$., part of the fint iffue of public money, as above entered, was paid to the accoumt of the Lord adivocate at Mefrs. Moffatt and Kenington's, in dilcharge of fuch debt, in the tame monta of Nuvember, 1802.
Mr. Whitbread now tendered himelf as a witnels. He ftated that be heard Iord Melville declare in the Houfe of Commons, the ruth of June, 1804, that be felt himfelf bound in honour to conceal the application of one fan of 10,0001 . of the public money, and that he was determined net to revea! it. On his crofeexamination he admitted, that the ter:dency of his Lordanip's fpeech, on the occalion alluded to, went to affirm that the money was not applied to his own private purpofes.

The fact of his Lordhip having declined to antwer queftions put to hm by the Commitioners of Naval Inquiry, was then given in evidence.

Another entry in the Treafurer's Bank-ing-book of the suth of July, 1803 , for 6,ocol, and a corre! ponding iflue of 6000 . Bank Nates, Nus. 26 ito 267, (omiting 265 ,) was then proved: but as the Manageas could trace none of thefe notes to his Loddhip's private account, they conteme! themfelves with howing, that the money was paid to the Defendant, and that no correfponding entries were made to prove that the tume was applied to naval fenvices.

Mr. Whitbread vas again examined as a winets, to prove that Lord Meiviile had contelfed to his having applied a fecond lum of 10, coni. to purpules not nam val, in Scutland. On his crols. examination, however, he admated, Has has Lord-

Sip denied thàt the money was applied to his own private purpoles.

The Releafe ligned by Lord Melville and Mis. Trotter, on the $13^{\text {th }}$ and $23^{\text {d }}$ of February, 1803, was then put in, and read as evidence. By this, the parties mutually agreed to cancel and defroy all vouchers, documents, writings, \&c. that had heretofore exifted between them, and to exonerate each other, their heirs, \&ic. from all further claim or demand: and after that

Mr. Aleyander Trotter was called into the witneffes' box. - He began by ttating, that he entered a junior clerk in the Navy Pay Office, in the year 1775 , at a !aiary of 50 . a year. He was appointed Paymatter to the Noble Defendant foon after, at a falary of 500 . per annum. When he came into office, be received all the balances from the preceding Paymater, with the exception of 10,0001 ., which Lord Melville laid, be fhould account for. Iie accordingly made his Lordihip debtor to that amount. Sublequently he applied to his Lordfip to let him draw a portion of the public money from the Bank, and place it at his private Banker's, intiwating, that it would be for the convenience of the public fervice. He con!effed, that part of luch diafts he had employed in buying up Government Secuities, Exchequer Bills, \&zc., and alfo indifcounting bills tor private individuals of repure; all for bis owen private emolument and advantage. At one period he went into Scotland, leaving Mr. Wilton to aet for bim. He received Lard Mielville's pay as Treaturer of the Navy, and alfo bis rents from Scotand, but not for his other - 乱解. He kept "an account current" between himielf and his Londmip, but charged no intercit for adrarces; that accont was dehroved. - In the year 1786, he advanced 40001 . to his Lordthin, for which tie tork his bond without intereli, and he believed that formed the firf iem in the account current. That advance was made from a mixed fund at Coutts's, cimpoted of part of the pultic money, ard part of his own proper monits. In i/goz, he bought a000\%. India Steck for his Iordhip, whtich came from the fame mised fund. In If9-, 10, cool. Loyaliy Lean was fublertbed on account of his Lordीnf, the inflalments of which he paid, for the whle Defendant, as they became dae, without informing his Lordhip of tbe faes, which he admitted were paid from the fublic money. Hie alfo purchaled poosi. Nuck (in the 3 per cent Reduced) for his Lard-
fhip; and thefe and all fuch advances were entered in the "account current" between him and his Lordfhip: he charged no intereft upon them. He had alfo paid 20001. to Sir Wm. Forbes and Co., and 33741, to Meffrs. Mansfield, Ramlay, and Co., Bankers at Edinburgh, on account of Lord Melville; but he could recolleat no collateral circumfances attending fuch payments. Mr. Trotter went on to Alate, that befides the "saccount current," be kept another account-book, which he called "the chelt account." This laft he confidered as Lord Melville's account with the Public: The firt item in it was the 10,000 . Lord Melville owed the Publie when he (the witne!') came into office; and the rext was the 100001 . Loyalty Laan. The general balances, he laid, were againit his Lordhip when he quitted the office. They amcunted to a lum little fort of 50,0001 ., which were paid up by his Lordfrip. About the year 1789 or 90 , he intimated to Lond Mel.ville the propricty of his increaling his India Steck; when his Lordmip replied, " that he had no money."- The witnefs faid te had confiderable balances lying at Coutts's, of the public money, and affed if he mould lay out 13 or 14,0001 . for him?-His Lordthip refufed in the molt decided manner, and witnefs thought he had int his Lordhip's confidence, for the fuggetion he had made. Witnels, bow ever, was detirous the ltock fhould be purchafed, and cold the defendant he would endeaveur to borrow the money; hut finding fome diffcalty in that, he advarced 23,000 . from the public money, and the Hock was purchated for his Lordfhip. He clarged Lord Melville intereit for the money lo advanced. His Lordhip rever afterwads made incquiry who advanced him the loan, nordid he ever know it was alvanced from the public money till their final fetlement took place. He added, that his Lordfhip ultimately derived a benefit of 80001 . upon the ftock fo purchateti; and conctuded his evidence by admitting, that the fub-accountants in the Navy Paj-Office alfo made a little advantage of the public money in their hancs.

Crofs-examined by Mr. Plomer.-The wituels liared, upon his crofs-examination, that he had reprefented to Lord Melvalie the proprity of having a part of the fublic money at Couts's; adding, that it would be fater, ina!nuch as it would prevent the rifk in continually bringing latge fums from the Banik through the theets of the metropains,
and would be more convenient for fatisfying claims. He did not fay any thing about deriving proft from the ufe of the public money. He faid, his Lordmip always invelfigated the public accounts, but was the moft carelefs man alive with refpect to his private accounts. He left all to the honour of the perfon he employed, and he believed that he never looked at a private account tendered to him. He had never fated to his Lordthip that the advances he fupplied him with were taken from the public ftock; but he could not tell what his Lotdhip's conceptions were upon that point. The only time a draft from the public money was mentioned to him, for private ufes, he rejected it with indignation. He never fated to his Lordihip what fund he drew the Loyalty Loan from; and he paid the leveral inftalments as they hecame due, without infrustions. With refpest to the $\quad$ ocel. Atock in the 3 per cents, a fum belonging to his Lordihip came into his polieflion, and he thought it was beft that it hould not lie idle. The profit ard advantage made of the public money was entirely his own. - The amount was confiderabie; but the Public never feffered fofs or incenvenience by the ufe he made of it. The releafe, he faid, was a matter of his own fuggettion; and when he executed it, and burnt the books, vouchers, axc., the interelt of Lord Melville was not within his contemplation; he burnt and deftroyed them merely as all the accounts between them were clofed.

- Re-examined by Mr. Whitbread. -His Lordhip, he faid, rever told him in what account to debit the advances. When his Lordhip afked for an advanse, and faid be expected to receive money thortly, he concluded that was for his own private concerns, and he entered it in the Account Current; but when be made a peremptory demand of an adivance, he concluded that was for the public fervice, and he entered it in the Cheff Account, i. e. the account between his Lordhip and the Public. The witnefs admitted, that he was forced himfeif to berrow fums of money to make good official payments, lather than part with thofe fecurities at a difcount, which he had bought up with the public money. The way he paid his Lordship?'s balances on his quitting his office, was by felling 20,0001 . fook of his Lordfip's; alfo 30,000 . India Stock, befides 13,000 l. that be received from another lource. He never explained to his Lordhip the precife amount of thofe balances as applied to the two accounts, but eftimated
them generally. Lord Melville never inquired of him if he was trenching upon the public balances, nor could he (the witrefs) fwear that his Lordhip had an idea that he was receiving advances from the public fock. He admitted that he was himfelf worth 55,000 ., of which he had derived between 5 and 6000 from inheritance, and 3000 by marriage, and that he had built a houfe near Edinburgh. In anfwer to a quefion put by the Bi hop of St. A faph, he faid, he became a lender of money immediately on his being put into poffeffion of the public money.

Mr. Robert Trotter was next examined, who, in addition to a fum of 2cool. and another of 3,3741. Fent to the houle of Forbes and Co . and the houfe of Ramfay and Co. at Edinhurgh, on Lord Melville's account, proved that two other fums of I0,0001, and 50001 , were alfo paid by Coutts to Ramfay and Co. on his Lordhip's account. Thele fums were paid by order of his brother; but out of what funds, or for what purpofe, he could not tell.

Mr. E. Antrobus, a Partner inContts's houle, was examined as to Lord Melville's account witin the firm, and proved by the refpeative entries that the houfe paid the inftalments upon Lard Melville's fubfeription to the Loyalty L an, and that they were repaid by Mr. Trotter.

Mr. Chapman, a Cle:k in Coutts's houfe, and who kept M: Frotter's accounts, was called to prove the ipecifie halances in the hands of the Paymafter at different periods. Among many others it appeared, that in the montii of February 1795 , there was a balance of $47,412 \%$, and in April of the lame year it increafed to 107.97 Il . 12 s . 34. In 1797 , the balance in hand was 4.5 ,rool.; in 1798, $31,0001 . ;$ in 1799, 88,0001.; and at other periods the houle was in advance to Mr. Trotter.

Mr. Coutts Trotter proved, that Meffrs. Coutts and Co, alvanced to Lord Meiville, in the year 1800, a fom amounting to 13,000 ., and, as a fecurity, took in exchange the afignment of his Lordmip's falary as Keeper of the Privy Seal, and as Keeper of the Signet. Alfo the afignment of 20001 . India Stock, and the collateral fecurity of Mr. Robert Dundas's for.

Mr. Charleton, a Clerk in the Bank, produced thirty-five cancelled BankNotes, thinty-two of which were for 10001 each, which notes had originally been iffued to Iord Melville for the public fervict, on the Aft of farliament New Acconnt in 1800 。
2800. Thefe notes were fubiequently paid in to Meffrs. Coutts's, in fatisfaction of two drafts made by Lord Meiville upon Mr. Trotter, one for 13,000 , and the other for 19,0col.

Mr. P. Antrobus, the Stock Broker, proved the purchafe of two portions of坮t. India Stock for Lord Melville, each portion amounting to 60001 , the money for which was advanced thy Mr. Trotter.

Mr. Jofeph Kaye, a Solicitor, proved that the profits and intereft arifing from the Steck purchafed at different periods for Lord Melville, by order of Mr. Trotter, amounted to $22,0621,15^{\circ}$. 94.

Mr. Mark Sprott was next examired; pouching the innumerable fecolations and Change-alley tranfactions that he had been employed in for Mr. Trotter; durin.g ine whole of which he faid he never heard Lord Mulville's name mentioned as cornected with fuch tranfactions. He added, that he had frequently advanced Mr. Trotter money to prevent his carrying hisNavy Bills into the market wien they were "S long-winded;" but he never knew that Mr. Trotter was making ufe of the puhlic money; though from the magnitude at the fums laid out at times, had he given it a thought, he might have imayined that to be the cafe.

Charles Bragge Bathurf, Efq. was called to preve, that during the period he was Treafurer of the Navy, he rever made wfe of the public money for purpofis of private advantage or convenience, and that he aiways kept it at the Bark.

Mr. Thonias Wilfon flated, that he had Jong hold a fituation in the Navy Pay-Otice, and that he acted for Mr. Trotter white that Gentleman was in Scotland. He bad blank drafts left him by Mr. Treter; and he had alfo his fandion and autherity for ufing the public money for purpoles of private advantage during his ablence. Fie could not, however, fay that Lord Milville knew of fuch we and advantage. In the year 179 G , the time he was acting for M. Trotter, Zord Melville came to him, and aiked bim, is any, and what lum of money, could be fyared from the fublic flock? The witneis faid, 40,0001 . could be fpared, and that lum was paid his LordShip in the prefence of the late Mr. Pitt, Nir. Charles Long, and others.- [N. B. This was 40,0001 . advanced to Boyd, Benfeid, and Co.]-The witnefs added, that he took no receipt for the money fo audvapsed.

Gecige Tierney, Eq. was examined
as to the way in which he kept his account with the Bank when he was Treafurer of the Navy. In order to prevent the tranlit of large fums from the Bank, he paid a certain fum to his own credit at the Bank, and fatisfied the claims upon the public fervice, by giving drafts upon the Bank, which were carried to his credit account ; fo that the public money ran no refl.

Thomas Beverly Weft, Efq. proved that Lord Melville carried the Bill to the Lords for regulating the Office of Treafurer of his Majefty's Navy, and that he was the principal inffrument in framing and bringing in futh Bill.
The evidence on the part of the profecution was clofed by reading a general Monthiy Statement of all Balances in the hands of the Paymaffer, during the time Lord Melville executed the Office of Treafurer of the Navy.

Sir Samuel Romilly now proceeded to fum up the feveral heads of evidence, and apply them to the charges exhibited againlt the Noble Defendant. His Speech occupied the whole of one day, and was litt. ened to with great attention. He animadverted with much feverity on the fuifpicious fact of burning the vouchers, and of his Lordmip's retufal to account for ore from of 10,0001 . which be confefied to have mirapplied. He alfo dwelt with much force upon the two 10001 . Bark Notes, traced to the private ule of the Noble Defendant, which had been iffued for naval purpoles; and oblerved, that if their Lordmips were convinced that the While Defendant had criminally mifapplied one finilling of the public money, and had converted it to his own private ufe and advantage, he was guilty in the eye of the law. He inflited, in the ftrongett terms, that neither Lord M. nor Mr. 'T. were authorifed to make private ufe of the money entrufted to them ; that balances of many thoulard pounds semained in the hands of Lord M. unaccounted for, from 1 - 84 to 1800 ; that his Lordmip's declaration, that he would not tell how he had difpofed of certain fums, was a gro's and daring violation of the law of the land; and that the reprefentation of Mr . Trotter, in which he ffated that Lord M. had rejected an application of his to emplicy the public money for his Lordhip's advantage, was an infult to the difcernment of the Houfe.

THE DEFENCE.
Mr. Plomer, the fucceeding day, ontered ugon Lord Melvilie's Détence, anid
continzed, through that and the following day, to enforce his Lordibip's innocence, and the propriety and juftice of his acquital. He began by ftating, that his mind was relieved from muct of that anxiety which he had originally felt, inafmuch as he was now jufified in laying, after having heard the cale on the part of the profecution, that the Noble Defendant was not called upon to anlwer for any malverfations of his own, but for the malverfations of thofe in whom it had been his misfortune to place implicit and unlimited confidence. The Profecutors, he faid, were the Knights and Burgefles of the United Parliament of the Britifh Empire, a body every way qualified and armed with due authority and power to enforce their acculations, and from whofe difcrimination and collective wildom it was impothble for guilt to fhield itfelf. The Managers of the Profecution were men of fplendid talents, and high character, poffelling great affiduity and zeal, and every way competent to the tak affigned them. - Yet, with all that power, afliduity, and zeal, he fould prove, and he hoped moit favisfacforily, that there was not the imalle!t foundation for the charges preferred. When he faid that, he did not mean to impute biame to the Howle of Commons for profecuting the charges. There had unquefionably exifted great abufes in many of the public departments of Government, and perhaps more particulariy in the office of Trasfurer of the Navy-it was therefore proper the Public thould have the matter fifted to the botiom. - Had that been done in the furt intance, no Member of the Houle of Commons weuld have vio_ lated the fill principe of juttice, by con. dernsing a man unheard. Unfortunately a different conrle had been purfued-an Addrefs had been carried to the foot of the Throne, prejudging the cafe of the Noble Lord, and guilt prefumed before it had been clearly proved and efablified. In confequerice of iveh unjalt proceedings, the Noble Defendant had been levered! from his Majeity's Councils for ever, ard in that act he had fuffered the worf of punifments that couid be intioted upon an honourable and teeling mind.-But in what light mult fuch ; remature puniffment appear, when, alter fiting his cale to the bottom, the main point, that of a criminal participations in the gains and emoluments aming trom the ufe of the public money, tad been luliy negatived by the witneffes brought forward for the
profecution? Yet he would repeat, that the character of the Houfe of Commons would not fuffer, if the refult was favourable to the Defendant. Still it mult be admitted, that his Lordfip was the victim of a peculiar feccies of profecution, which outraged every principle of juftice and humanity-borne down by pofitive charges of guilt, calumnies uttered behind his back, and promulgated in an affembly where he could not be heard, and thofe calumnies regifered among the records of the kingdom. Notwithltanding fuch was his Lordfip's unparalleled cafe, he trulted their Lordhips would come to the quel inn with minds pure and unbiaffed. The Learned Counfe! then recapitulated the charges, and contended that there was no pretence for fuppofing that the N bie Defendant had corruptly appropriated the prblic money. Had the charge of criminal participation been made out, he fhould have claimed no favour or indulgence. Had it been proved in any one inftance, that his Lordflip's mind had been influenced by corrupt motives, or if the Noble Defendant hat violated his daty for the purpole of private advantage or emolument, then would he have delivered him over to condemnation. But no fuch proof appeared in evidence, and all that hal been made out was, that Lord Melville was a negiggent man as far as regarded pecuniary matters, and placed too firm a reliance on his dependants. What he advanced was not merely affrtion. Let their Lordftips look to the tazts proved-they would find that Lord Melville had mown a uniform difregard of money, and that his habits and general conduct throngh life precluded the idea of his devoting his time or attention to pecuniary matters, when connected with his own private interet? Indeed the Hon. Manager himfelf had told their Lordhips, that he believed the Noble Defendant to be a man of a generous and unbounced fpirit, and if he mould now be proved gailty, he had unly to regret that he fould have departed from his redture at a tinue of life when it was natural to think that other than vicious inducements wid have influenced his conduci. ilere the Learned Counfel enumerated the many hizb and diftinguithed offices filled by the Noble Defendant. He had been Secretary of State, he faid, beth for the H me and Foreign D partment, and he had been the iole Manager of Affairs with refpeef to the Britifh timpire in the Ealt; and argued from thence,
that
that it was impoffible an individual fo honourably employed mould have leifure or difpofition to purfue fo vicious and fo mean a propenfity, as that of amaffing wealth by employing the public money in feculations of great rifk and hazard. With regard to the finf charge, he faid, the Noble Defendant was controled by no ftatute or conflitutional law of the kingdom. The enly obligation upon him to prevent his making wie of the public money, was the warrant by which his falary was augmented. There was no law to the contrary; and the Treafurer of the Navy was as fairly entitled, at that period, to make ufe of the public money, as the Paymafter of the Army, or the Receiver- General of the Land-Tax. The Learned Ccunfel then alluded to the cafe of Lerd Holland, who was a great public defaulter, and remarked, that when an inquiry was inftituted in the Houfe of Commons, in the cale of Poweli and Bainbridgr, Mr. Fox, and others equally eminent for wifdom, afferted, thas if a public accountant was held refponlibie, it was a matter of indifference to the Public what private ufe he made of the public money, provided the public fervice was not injured, and he was ready to pay up his balances when called upon. 'The great Earl of Chathan, he laid, was alfo of that opini n. Mr. Grenville, he faid, when Paymalter, defired two months to fettle his accounts - he would atk, why require two hours, if the ufe of the public money had been hehi to be unlawful? The fact was, that it was not then conlidered to befo; nor was it in point of fact illegal, and he meant to go the length of contending, that the Act pafled in 1786 made no alteration in the old law ; and therefore the applying the firftio,000). before and after the palfing of that Act, was precifely the fame thing. Still he did not mean to affert that the application of the public money to private purpofes was not a violation of the warrant; and if any lofs had accrued, the defendant would have been liable to a civil fuit. No fuch lofs had taken place. The Noble Defendant had paid every thilling of his balances in due courfe; and yet he was now called upon to anfwer criminally for making ufe of money entrulied to his difcretion by the State. The Learned Counfel then touched upon the 10,0001 . which his Lordthip refufed to fay how it was applied; and called upon their Lordmips to fay whotier a man, by the humane principles of Britifh Jutice, had ever been deemed criminal for his filence.

It was poffible the Noble Defendant might have ufed it for other than naval purpofes, but that did not prove that he had ufed it corruptly. The Noble Defendant was aware of the obloquy that might be attached to the concealment he ftill perfifted in; but he would be content to endure the odium of their Lordmips, and the unjuit fufpicions which fuch conduct might give rife to, rather than violate the obligaticns he owed to public duty and private honour. Had not the late Chancolor of the Exchequer felt himfelf at libeity to divulge the 40,0001 advancest to Boyd, Benfield, and Co. the Noble Defendant woul! never have driclofed the application. An indemnity had pafied for that advancethen why not give the Noble Defendant credit for having applied the re,0001. in an equally meritorious way? He then commented at length on the teftimony fubmitted on the part of the profecution, and cenfined the Managers for the way in which they had endeaveured to obtain evidence againt the Nobie Defendant. They bad not contented themfelves, he fid, with diving into the private accounts of individuals at Bankers, but had climbed into the attic of a poor widow woman with a view to gain evidence. They had in a manner ftript the Nobie Defendant like an Infolvent Debtor, and expofed every circomftance of his life for half a century patt. One of the Managers too had acted in the triple character of a Profecutor, a Witnefs, and a Carrier of a Box; and the refuit of all was, that fuch evidence had never before been brought againft any individual, either: in a Civit or Criminal Court of Judicature. The Learned Councel next alluded to the removal of the money from the Bank to Meffrs. Coutts's, and alfo to the cheft and current accounts fpoken of; with which he faid the Public had nothing to do, provided they fuffered no lofs. He alio remarked, that the Manaze:s had never: contended that the money wes not taken from the Bank for naval fervices outright, but that it was not taken for the immediate fervice of the navy. He would afk, where could the money be more, fecurely placed, while in the progrefs of payment, than at Coutts's? or more fafely depofited than in an iron cheft, ready for iffue when the public fervice required it? He then referred to what he termed the unjuft popular clamour raifed aganit Lord Melville for violating an Act of Parliament, which he was himelf the principal inftrument in framing. In reply to which, he would contend, (and he firmly belicved he did not miltake the meaning of that $A \delta$, , that
the Noble Defendant had neither violated the firit nor the letter of that Act. Lord Melville, he faid, never meant, when he framed that Bill, that it fhould interfere with the courle of office; and its paincipal object was, to lecure the tranfit of money from the Exchequer to the Bank, and not so direct the application of tha: money after it was drawn from the Bailk, provided it was ultimately applied to the public fervice. He thought he ha! faid enough to obliterate from their Lordfips' minds all ideas of a corrupt participation on the part of the Noble Defendant, or that he confederated with Mr. Trotter to place the pablic money out at intereft for their mutual advantage. There was, however, another charge of great magnitude, he meant the deitruction of Vouchers: to which be fhould only reply, that the evidence brought to fupport it (as far as regarded the Noble Defendant) had mote completely refured the imputation derived from the ant. Mr. Trotter had diftinctly avowed the act to have been his own; that it was done without the knowledge of Lord Melville, and with no riew whatever to promote the interefts of his Lord. Hip. Such was the evidence of Mr. Trotter, who had every inducement to fpeak againft Lord Melville, if in his confcience he could have done it, as by that means he would have cleared his own character from imputation. Bat that was not all; he had as diftinoly fwora that the ule made of the public money was for his own exclufive advantage ; anci that he never rendered the Noble Defendant any account of the gains he had made, or intimated, in the fligheft manner, that he was deriving any fuch advantage from the ule of the public ttock. The Learned Counfel then went through the whole of the evidence, commenting, as he proceeded, upon its import, and contended, that the only thing that could be urged againft his Lordmip with any colour of jultic., was the charge of negligence, and that was in a degree excufed by the many important avocations he was engrged in He had to provide againlt dometic danger and foreign alarm; and it was not to be wondered at if he way negligent of calculating with extreme accuracy the pounds, thillings, and pence, of afcounts rendered him by an individual who pofferfied his unbounded confidence. Upon the whole, therefore, he hould contend, that previous to the paffing of the ACO , in 1786 , there was no ftatute law to prevent the Treafurer fromi uling the public money; that the violation of his contract with the

Public was only the fubject of a Civil Suit; and further, that after the paffing of thit Act the old lave ftill remained in force, and was no way altered by the new enactments. But if he was miftaken in the law, then the evidence was not fuficient to fupport the charges as againft the Defendant, and he muft be acquitted. Tie Learned Genteman concluded by ftating, that Lori Melville, fo far from being that av ricious perfon deforibed, or being capable of fo mean a propenfity as that of derjving advantage from fpiculating with the public money, he fheuld prove that he had freely and willingly given up the profits of his office, to the amount of 26,0001 ., and left it to their Jordmips to fay, whether it was poffible a man, who could fo act, would, by ure lawful ineans, endeavour to defrand the Public by peculation in his office, or could juftly be fulpected of High Crimes and Mifiemeanors.

Mr. Adani went over the fame ground of argument, and contended, that the Ast of 1786 never meant that the public money mould be locked up in the Bank-it only meant that it frould be depofited there in the firt intlance when intprefted from the Exchequer, and afterwards drawn out at the difcretion and will of the Treafuter of the Navy as the public fervice required.

Several witneffes were then called to prove the fact that Lord ivielville refained from receiving the Salaries, fees, and profits of his oftice of Ihird Secretary of Sate uatil the time of his refignation, amounting in all to a fum of 26,0001 .

The Altomey General replied to the legal doctrines advanced by Mr. Plomer, and remarkerf, that they were as erroneus as they were novel and dangeroms. He then entered at great length ino the meaning and impoit of the feveral Ratutes, regulating the ofice of Tieafurer; and infifted, that it was inpofible for the moft fubte reatoner, or expart cafuif, to convince their Lordnips that Iord Mielville had not violated the Act of 1786 .

Mr. Whithread proceeced to make his reply. He began by expreffing his furprife at the very extra ridinary arguments the Learned Countel (Mi. Piomer) had been driven to: embracing principles, he faid, no: only dangerous to the public profperity, but to the very exiftence of the country. He could not help remarking alfo upon the way in which the Learned Counfel nad treated him; but be difregarded the perfonalities directed againt him; and only felt regret, that a man of gient legal authority and celebrity fhould have de-
graded himfelf by advancing doctrines to fupport the innocence of his client, wiinch ough: never to have been ftated in a Britifh Court of Juatice-doctrines calculated to put an end to all refponfibility in public accountants, and to le ve the public purfe at the mercy of every individual who had any contronl over it. With refpect to the topics urged againt himfelf, he fuppofed the Learned Counfel imagined. that by adopting biting farcafm, he fhould irritate his feelings, and throw him oft his guard. If fo, he would be difappointed. He fhould imitate the conduct of an individual defcribed in a celebrated book, read in infancy for amufement, and at maturity for the fake of its moral inftruction-he meant The Arabian Nigbts Entertainments. In that work it was flated, that a great and valuable prize was placed on the fimmit of an exceedingly high hill, and that thofe who went in fearch of it were directed to look neither to the right nor the left, nor to regard the terrifying noifes they would be affailed with, but to keep a fteady and unaltered courfe; concluding, that if they turned to look behind them, they would be transformed into fones. Many attempted to afcend, but failed; one adventurer, however, trietly abiding by his inftructions, and defpifing the dangers which furcunded him, reached the fummit, and gained the prize. He therefore thould endeavour to imitate that individual-the Learned Counfel might bifs and might bowl; but he fhould proceed in the courfe marked out for him, without deviating to the right or Ihe left. His object was, to obtain juftice againft a great pubic delinquent, and he would do it in fpite of every orfacle placed in his way. Fad Lord Melville made his own defence, he faid, le would have been athamer of vindic ting his conduet by the means which his Counfel had employed, who had made a fpeech of eigitt hours :o miflead and mifreprefent. He had afferted, that the Defendant was not bound by the Act of his own framing-that he (Mr. W.) would mof pofitively deny; but admitting it to be the fact, he was guily of a breach of the Act antecedent to that ftatute, by doing that which he had received a compeniation for not doing. In that breach he was guilty of an cfence indionble at commen law. Mr. Whitbread then proceeded to reply to that part of Mra Plomer's argument which re. fipected the hardflip impofed upon his Lordhhip by the fpecies of profecution 2dopted, and faid, it was the Defendant's wifh that it mould be fo. The House of

Commons, he faid, had originally propofed to profecute before the ordinary Tribual ; but the Defendant's friends would have it otherwife. The Learned Comfel had alfo dwoit upon the Noble Lord's fervices. He (Mir. W.) did not deny thofe fervices, and thought him entitled to prafe for his general conduct, excepting with regard to the puppic trealure, and that he had abufed. Tiat was the only crime the Commons charged him with. The Orator then went on, enforcing the neceffity of keeping the naval treafure facred and apart from every other fervice. It had its fibrous root, he laid, in the induftry and labour of the meaneft peafant, and was a fund that ought not to be expofed to the poffibility of rifk or lofs. The Learned Counfel had oftentatioufly fated that Lord Mcl. ville had pad up all his balances. That made no difference in the queftion. If he had not paid them, he would have been compelled by legal procefs. Bur, doing his duty in one inftance, did not juiltify the omiffors of it in another. As little would the argument avail him, of his giving up the falary and profits of his office. He could not do otherwife. An Act of Papliament was pafted, by which no fervant of the Public could receive more than 6000 . a year; and, as L rd Melvilit's places amounted to confiderably more than that fum, he could rot take credit to himfelf for not receiving that which it was out of his power tor rece:ve. But he might have reling̨uthed one of his offices, had he not known firom experience that 40001 . a year as Treabrer of the Navy, was better than 40001. a year as Third Secretary of State. Mr. Whitbread then towched upon the deftruction of vouchers: and obferved, that notwith(tanding Mr. Troter had made the act exclufively his own, yet the it Lordfhips would decide whether it was $p$ ifible that Lord Melvilie fhould not have participated in that act. He then referred to the feveral Bank Nits iffued for the public fervice, and waced to his Lordmyp's private account; inrrorbcing, by way of analogy, the ltory in the " Adventures of a Guinea a"-Fint, he faid, it was given to a Coanfel for gaining a caufe againgt evidizu-then paffed into the pocket of the great Earl of Chatham, from him to General Woife, and fo on; but he would ark, what would have been the grratification of that guinea, had it been lent from the Exchequer for the naval fervice of the country? "O, happy guinea, that I ans (it would have exclaimed), now fhall I be conveyed to Portmouth to clothe the gallant Tar, to adminifter to his comfoits,
or be expended to make his infant and its mother happy!" But what the difappointment, when, inftead of being thus honourably employed, it found itelf thruft into an iron cheft, for the private ufes of a Treafurer, or with 3 or 4000 fellow-fufferers tranfported into Scutland in aid of offentatious prodigality, and applied to fervices that could not be revealed? Their Lordfnips would draw the ir own conciufron; but he would maintain, that the public money had been intercepted, and applied to the private advancage of the Nuble Defendant, in violation of his Lordthip's contract, in violation of law, and i) abufe of his high office. The identity of certain no:ts, he faid, had been proved with the fime acconacy as on a trial for forgery; and thengh it was faid that his character was dear to the Defendant as his life, yet if the Managers had proved hin guilty, it was their Lordmips' duty to find him fo, whatever the confequences might be to that charaster. The high and the low were anaenable so the fame law; and if their Lordthips were convinced of the Noble Defondant's peculation, they were bound to lay to by their verdict. Mr. Whitbread then adverted to Lord M=1ville's declaration, that he would not account for the apalication of a fum of so,cool. charged againft him, and afked, whether a punlic Accountant thould be permited to fay, with impanity - II will not tell you how I have difpofed of the public muney?" But he would tell their Lordmips whyLordMelville did not choofe to divulge the application of that 10,0001 . as he had done the 40,200 , to Boyd, Benfield, and Co. It was ecaule the application and the appropriation were exclufively his own-adminifered to his own private wants and ules. With refpert to that "Sankluary of Liberty," the Houfe of Commons, which the Learned Counfel had taken the liberty to fneer at and treat contemptuouly, he thould not conclude withont noticing the intult he had conveyed, and in the name of that Houle of Commons expreffigg its indignation. The Commons Houfe of Parliament, he would tell him, were rightly jealous of thair priviteges, and muft nat be trifled with, any more than the fieptre of the Monarch, or the fcarlet and ermine of their Lordhips. It was therefore the duty of the Peers of Parliament to enforce the refpect due to the one, as well as to the other. Mr. Whitbread then called their Lordhips' attention to Mr. Trotter's evidence; and argued, that if Lord Melville was juftified in removing the public money from the

Bank to Coutts's, he was jutified alfo in removing it to his own houfe. The flort quertion then was, Did Mr. Trotter remove and ufe the public money with the permithon of Lord Melville? He would contend that he mult have had fuch pirmiffion, and, if fo, Lord Melville was guilty of connivance. With refpect to the argument, that Lord Melville condd not be actuated by fo bafe a propenfity as that of making advantage of the public money, he would reply, in the words of a Roman Hiftorian-"That a man might be coverous of another's wealth, and yet profure of ins own." He ayain referred to the vouchers, and faid, that the deftruction of papers hat always been conidered as prefumptive evidence of guilt. The rincing of bottles was efteemed fuch in the cafe of Capt. Donellan and Sir Theodofins Boughton; aud the burning of papars, in which poifon had been Ewhed up, the fame in Mifs Blandy's cafe. The Defendant's innoctace or guilt was now with their Lordfinps, and he felt afured they would decide with juftice and with honour. After urging thele and a variety of other topics, which our limits will not permit us to follow, he concladed by oblerving, that as the Commons had entered upon the profecution without fear, to had they, he hoped, concluded it without reprosch.

## SIXTEENTH DAY.

Thursdar, Juneri.
On this day the anxiery to hear the final determination of shis mof important cale attracted crowds beyond what had been prelent on any former day; and many hundreds who had procareal tickets were obliged to go away withont being ahie to effect an entrance. The Peereffes attended in fuch numbers, that there was farcely accommodation for them. About a quarter betore eleven, the Managers, followed hy the other Miembers of the Houfe of Commons, and ater them by the Speaker. entered W=ftminter Hall. The Lords were clofely that up until is ooclock: during which time, the feveral articles of Impeachment were read, and the final arrangements made for paling judgment in the High Conrt of Partiament. Their Lordihps then went in the arcuftomed proreffion to the Hail. The Peers fat exactly arranged accoruing to ther rank; as they were to be called upon from a paper which the Lord Cuancellor held in his hand.

Silence being proclainsed, the Lord Chancellor adsreffed their Lordfhips in the following words:
"Your Lordfinips' having fully confidered and deliberated upon the feveral articles of I mpeachment exhibited againft Henry Vifcount Melville, and the evidence adduced in fuppert thereof, are now to pronounce judgment on the fiveral queftions; and the firft queftion is this."

His Lordfuip then ftated the charge contained in this article, ard afked the opinion of each Lord, beginning with the junior in rank prefent, in the following form:
"Join Lord Crewe (the janior Baron), what fays your Lordifip to this firlt article of charge?"

Lord Crewe anfwered, "Not Guilty, upon ny honour," laying his right hand upon his left breaft.
"James Lord Lauderdale, what fays your Lordhip to this finfarticle of charge?"
"Guilty, upon my honour."
His Lordhip then put the queftion in fucceffion to every other Peer, up to His Royal Highnefs the Duke of York, the Prince of $W$ ales not being prefent. The Lord Chanceller, having takenall the other opinions, gave his own in this form :
"I Thomas Lord Erfkine having fully confidered and deliberated upon the matter of the firft article, am of opinion, that Henry Vifcount Melville is not guilty on that article, upon iny honour."

All the votes being taken upon the firft article, filence was again proclaimed, and the queftion put in the fame manner on the remaining charges, till the whole was goue through. About twenty-five minutes was taken up in collecting the voles on each charge. The whole if the votes were entered about a quarter before three; but it took near an hour more to count the numbers. At twenty minutes before fort, the numbers being all cait up by the clerks, affifted by the agents of the parties, the Lord Chancellor fooke as follows:
" Myloriss,
"A Majority of the Lords have ACQUITT, D HENRY VISCOUNT MELVILLE of the HIGH CRIMES and MISDEME ANOURS charged upon him by the IMPEACHMENT of the COMMONS, and of all things contained therein."
"Henry Viscount Melvilie,
"I am to acquaint your Lordhip, that you ARE ACQUITTED of the ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT EXHIBITED AGAINST YOU by the CONMONS, for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANOUKS, and OF ALL THING CONTAINED THERE. IN." Lord Melyille, who food up while the

Lord Chancellor addreffed him, bowed and retired.

The Lord Chancellor then put the queftion to adjourn to the Chamber of Parliament; which was immedia:cly ordered.

The following is a correet Copy, from the Journals, of the verdict of the Peers on each article :

On the firft Article, $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Not Guilty } & 120 \\ \text { Guilty } & 15-105 \text { Majority. }\end{array}$
On the fecond Article,
Not Guilty 81
Guilty 54-27
On the third Article,

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Not Guilty } & 83 \\
\text { Guilty } & 5^{2}-31
\end{array}
$$

On the fourth Article,
Not Guilty uranimoufly - 135
On the filth Article, $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Not Guity } \\ \text { Guilty } & y_{3} \text { 1 }^{*} \\ 3 \rightarrow 128\end{array}$
On the fixth Article,
Not Guilty 88
Guiliy $\quad$ 47-45
On the feventh Article,

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Not Guilty } & 85 \\
\text { Guilty } & 50-35
\end{array}
$$

On the eiglith Article,
Not Guilty 121 Guilty ${ }^{14-107}$
On the ninth Article,
Not Guilty 12 I
Guity 14-107
On the tenth and laft Articte,
Not Guilty 124 Guily $11-113$

The following has been given as a Statement of the manner in which the Peers voted:
GUILTY ON THE FOLLOWING CHARGES。
Lord Chanctllor, 2, 3, 6, 7
DUkes-York, 3
Clarence, $1,2,3,6,7,8,10$
Kent, 2, 3, 6, 7
Sulfex, $1,2,3,6,7,8,10$
Gloweefter, $1,3,6,7,9$
Lord Prefident, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10
Lor' Privy Seal, $2,3,6,7,3$.
Dukes-Notfoik, $1,2,3,6,7,8$
Sonierlet, 2, 3
St. Albans, 2, 3, 6, 7
Marquis-Winchefter, $2,3,6,7,8, ?$ Headfort, 2, $3,6,7$
Earls-Derby, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9
Suffolk, 2, 3, $6,7,8,9$
Winchelfea, 2,3
Carlifle, 2, 3, 7

* Lord Suffolk went out.

Oxford?

Oxford, $1,2,3,6,7,70$
Cowper, 2, 6, 7, 8
Stanhope, $1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10$
Buckinghaminire, 2
Egremont, 2
Radnor, 2, 3,6
Mansfield, 2, 3, 6, 7
Grolvenor, $2,3,5,7,10$
Fortefcue, 2
Caernarvon, $1,2,3,6,7,8$
Bredalbane, 2, 3, 6, 7
Stair, 2, 2, 6
Emiikillin, 7
Donoughmore, 2, 3, 6, 7
Rollyn, 2, 3, 6, 7
Charleville, 7
Viscount Hereford, 2, 3, 6, 7
Bishop of St. Afapl:, 2, 3, 6, 7,9
Barons-Clifford, $1,2,3,6,7,10$
St. John, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10
Clifton, $1,2,3,6,7$
King, ${ }^{\prime}, 2,3,6,7,8,9$
Ponfonby, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9
Grantham, I
Dynevor, 7
Holland, $1,2,3,6,7,9$, to
Grantley, 2, 3, 6, 7
Rawdon, 2, 3, 6, 7
Bulkeley, 6, 7
Somers, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8
Fife, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
Grimfton, 2, 3, 6, 7
Gage, 2, 3, 7
Auckland, 2, 3, 6, 7
Offory, 2
Dundas, 2, 3, 6,7
Yarborough, 2, 3, 6, 7
Dawpay, $1,2,3,6,7,10$
Dunftanville, $2,3,6,7,9$
Minto, 2, 3, 6, 7
Lilford, 2, 3
Carysfort, 2, 3, 6, 7
Ellenborough, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
Lauderdale, $1,2,3,6,7,2,10$
Crewe, 2, 3, 6, 7

NOTGUILTYUPONALL THECHARGES. Dukes.
Cumberland Beaufort
Cambridge Rutland Marquis.
Salibury Cornwallis
Abercorn $=$ Hertford
Earls.
Aylesford, (Lord Strange, (Athol) Steward) Mount Edgecumbe
Dartmonth, (Lord Digby
Chamberlain) Onflow
Bridgewater Chichefter
Weftmoreland Powis
Effex Strathmore
Duncafter, (Buc- Rothes cleugh) Aboyne
Brifol
Macclesfield
Graham, (Montrofe) Glafgow
Hardwicke Weftmeatis
Chatham Longford
Bathurf Lucan
Uxbridge Limerick
Camden Caledon
Viscounts.
Lowther
Wentworth
Hampden
EISHOPS.
Bath and Wells Chichefter
Barons.
Spencer (Blandford) Mulgrave
Hay Bradtord
Botton Stuart, (Moray)
Irby Harewood
Cathcar Rolle
Rodney Caryington
Elliot Baysing
Berringdon Bolton
Berwick Northwick
Montague Elicn
Hawkerbury St. Helen's
Kenyon Thomond
Braytbrook
Amherlt
Douglas
Donglas, (Morton)

Arden
Sbeftield
Ahburnham

## JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINCS

OF Tif
FOURTH SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRIIAIN AND IRELAND.
(Continued from page 389. )

## HOUSE OF IORDS.

## Monday, May 5.

THE Royal Affent was given by Commilfion to the Ten Millions Exchequer, Tea Duty, Exports and

Imports, snuff and Tobacco, Witnefes Liability, Wine Duty, Itim Ordnance; Kegulation, Admiral Duckworth's Annuity, and leveral other Billis.

Petitions againft the Slave Importation Prevention Bill were prefented by the Duke of Clarence and Lord Hawkefbury.

Several Petitions were alfo prefented againit the Infolvent Debtors' Bill. The Bill was then read a fecond time, the difcuffion on its principle being deferred, by confent of Lord Holland, and the oppofers of the ineafure, till Monday next.

Tuesday, May 6.-The Houfe was occupied in a long difcuftion on the principles of the American Intercourfe Bill : a motion by Lo:d Shefield, for difcharging the order for the 2 d reading, was negatived, and the Bill was read a $2 d$ time.

Wednesday, May 7.-After fome private bufinefs, Pecitions were heard againlt the Slave Importation Prevention Bill; and on the motion of the Duke of Clarence, that the Petitioners fhould be heard by themfelves, or their Counfel, a long difufion took place; in which Lords Grenvilte, Ellenburough, St. John, Derby, Auckiand, andi the Eithop of St. Afaph, expreffed their difapprobation of admitting Petitioners to be heard, by Counfel at their Bar on every occafion, and particularly on fubjects of great national policy.

The Duke of Clarence, Lords Eldon, Hawkethury, and Weitmorland, contended for the right of petition, and that the Petitioners fhould be allowed to fupport their cafe by Counfel. The difcuffion at length terminated in an order being made that Counfel mould be called in; when Meffrs. Adam and Scarlett were heard upon the part of the Petitioners from Jamaica and the Bahama Iflands; after which the Bill was read a fecond time.

Thursday, May 8.-Lord Beauchamp, late Mr. Lygon, took the oaths and his feat.

Friday, May 9.-A report from the Committee of Privileges was received, frating, that the Duke of Rutland had no claim to the Barony of Roos; that the fame was in abeyance; and that the Co.heirs of the laft Lord Roos were, Sir H. Cunliffe, the Earl of Efex, and Lady H. Fitzgerald.

Monday, May 12. - The Houre was occupied for fome time on the American Intercourfe Bill; Lord Hawkefbury propofed to limit its duration to
the if July, 1807: this amendment was fupported by Lord Sheffield; and oppofed by Lo:ds Hobart, Caernarvor, and Auckland, after which the amendment was negatived.

Tuesday, May 13.-The American Intercourle Bill was read a $3^{d}$ time and paffed.

Wednesday, May 14 .-Earl Spencer moved an Addrefs to his Majefty, thanking him for his gracious Melfage of yefterday; which was ordered.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.
On the mation for coaticiering the Debtors' Bill in a Commitree,

Lord Ellenborough oppoled it; and obferved, that from the returns on the table, above one half of the debtors confined in the metropolis had thrown themielves into prifon lince Michaelmas Term, on the feculation of an AEt of Intolvency.

The Duke of Norfolk, Lord Holland, and Earl Moira, ftrenwoully lupported the Bill; and Lord Eldon oppofed its going into a Committee. On a divifion there were, Contents ir-Non Cuntents 5.-The Bill was then committed.

Thursday, May 15.-Several amendments, propofed by Lord Holland, were made in the Infolvent Debtors' Bill.

Friday, May 16. - On the order for the 3 d reading of the Slave Importation Keltriction Bill,

The Duke of Clarence made an energetic oppolition to the meafure, and moved, that a cerrain part of the title of the Bill fhould be omitted.

The Earl of Sutiolk, the Bithops of London and St. Afaph, the Duke of Gloucefter, and Lords Darnley, Holland, Grenvilie, Ellenborough, Sidmouth, and Auckland, fpoke in favour of the Bill, and leveraily pledged themfelves to ufe every effort to abolith fo infamous a traftic.

The Marquis of Sligo, the Earl of Weftmoreland, and Lords Eldon and Hawkefoury, fooke at confiderable length againft the Bill; atter which a divifion took place; when there were, Contents $43-$ Non Contents $18-\mathrm{Ma}-$ jority 25.-The Bill was then read a 3 d time and paffed.

The Slave Importation Bill was read a third time, and ordered back to the Commons.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## MONDAY, May 5.

ANEW witt was ordered for Cheffer, in the room of W. Egerton, Fiq. deceafed.

The Welt India Indemnity Bill was read a third time and palfed.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, on the exportation of iron, it was refolved, that the export duty be raifed from one to three per cent. and that a countervailing duty be impofed on all iron exported from Ireland:

Tuesday, May 6.-Mr. Windham moved the order of the day for a Com. mittee on the Bill for repealing the additional Force Act.
Mr. Johnitone oppofed the Speaker's leaving the chair; as the plan now fubmitted could not pofibly repair the injury which the repeal of the prefent Act would produce: in thort, he confidered the project of Mr. Windham as wholly inadequate.

General Giaham fupported the plan of limited fervice; and contended that it was a prålice which generally prevailed on the Continent; and that in France, in particular, a foldier could not get married without a congee of eight years' fervice to entitle him to the notice of his miftrefs.
Lord Caltlereagh wifhed Minifers to abltain from puhing the repeal too far, and to reffect upon the high refponfibility which would attach to them, frould any bad confequence refult from fuch a ftep; particularly after they had been fo repeatedly cautioned to defif. He then went into a long calculation of the number of men rai ed under the Army of Referve and the Additional Force Acts. Thefe, he obferved, on a comparative view, at the end of the prefent year, would have a deficit of $25,000 \mathrm{men}$; to which were to be added the ufual cafualties, amounting to about 15,000. Mr. Windham, he faid, now propofed to difband nine veteran battalions, about 6000 men ; and the Militia was to go to walte, which could not be eitimatod at lefs than 32,000 men, exclufive of the Militia of Scotland; of courfe it followed, that 40,000 recruits mult be found for the Regular Army for the fervice of next year. Thefe facts, he truited, would induce the Houle ferionlly to paule hefore they repealed the Additional Force

Act. He then detailed the monthly roduce of the Additional Force Act, and defcanted upon its growing importance; inferring the danger and impolicy of its repeal at the prefent tine.
Lord H Petty replied, in a fpeech of great length, to the arguments againft the Bill; in the courfe of which he obferved, that the meafure before the Houle did not affect either Ireland or Scotland, but folely England; and he contended, that the repeal of the Additional Force Act was founded upon the complete failure of all the objects that it had in view. He then proceeded to read a counter-ftatement to that fubmitted by Lord Caftereagh, comprehending the men raifed in England only, arguing that it was unfair to ftate the aggregate numbers for the empire. He went on to notice the enormous penalties with which the country was charged through the failure of the Bill, and concluded by giving the motion his warmeit fupport.

Mr. Babington and Col. Bagwell fupported the Kepeal Bill; and mentioned inftances in which the principles of the Additional Force Act had been grofsly violated.
Mr. Lee followed on the fame grounds ; and obferved, that thougi the papers on the table made it appear that 150 men had been raifed in the county of Cork, in fact not a fingle man had been obtained. The fame obfervation applied to Galway, Down, and Waterford; the latter place had not raifed two men. The fame ill fucce's had attended the operation of the Bill in feveral counties in England. In York fhire, inflead of its producing 5674 , only 470 were to be obtained.

Mr. Percival took a comparative view of the two Bills; and contended, that the one propofed to be repealed had produced latt year 9000 men in aid of the regular army: he added, that the fy fem of limited fervice would be the ruin of the Artiliery; as men in that fervice were not good foldiers in lefs than feven vears. The annual waite of thearmy, by cafualties, was reckoned at 15,000 . On the other fide, the general recruiting fervice produced, on an average, 11,000 every year; and the Bill that it was now propofed to sepeal, produced,
produced, at the loweft calculation, $9: 00$, which left a regular incieafe to the army of 5000 annually. The plan, however, which was propofed in place of this fyllem, was one that did not promile any increaie nt all. He proceeded at much icngth to point out the ineflicacy of the pronofed meatne, and in ifted that the prefent Act would be much more eflicient.

Mr. Foz faid, he wither? the Bill to be repealed, becaule ha was convinced that it had done much michief. Many, however, who fupported the Bill, dif approved of the only part of it that made it in any degree onerative. They profeffed to be enemies to the double bounties: and yet, if they were to be tak $+n$ away, how was it to be fuppoled that a fingle recruit could be got for the regular army : they agreed, that although for eighteen months nobody could underfand the Bill, yet now it was grown quite intelligible, and therefore would be productive. As to dif. couraging the Volunteers, or diffolving them, he did not lee how the difference between the June allowance and the Auguft could produce that effect. He repeated the itatements on recruiting which were made on a former occation, to thow that there was a deficiency of nearly 1000 men between the number raifed in the firf three months of lait year, and the fame period of the prerent; and as to the fyitem of limited fervice, he was pertectly convinced that it was a meafure of latety.
M.- Canning replied in strong terms to the remaks of Mr. Fox. He was followed by the

Lord Advocate of Ecotiand, who faid, that in his country the Bill had featcely produced a man; and that it was delructive of recrusing for the regular arme.

At one in the monning a divition was called for, bur none rouk place.

WhDnesdiay, May 7.-After lome ditcution on the Inf Wivs and Means, the Secretary at War brought up the Army Eitimates, for a mpnth only; as the Mutiny Bill will expire on the 24 th inftant, and then it will be ne. colfary to introduce another, founded on enimates for another month, till the new military meatures propoled to the Houfe thall be adopied. The Eitimates were laid on the table.

Lod H. Petty informed the houfe, that arrangements were making to recover the very latge balance due from
the Barrack Department to the public.

A Claufe a as introduced in the Additional Force Repeal Bill, to prevent the penalties which are due under the Act from being enforced, and to caufe thofe which have been paid to be refuncied.

Thursday, May 8.-After fome routine bulinefs had been dibpofed of,

Si, J. Newport, in the Committee of Ways and Means, opened the
annual budget for ireland.
He was forly that he conid not congrarulate his country on the flourifhing ftate of the Irifh Revenue; but the deficiency was owing, in a great mealure, to the want of arrangements fimilar to thofe which exifted in Great Britain. Thofe arrangements, it was the intention of the Irifh Government to introduce. The official value of the exports for the lait year, was $5,202,0001$; which was greater than it had been any year fince $179^{2}$; and from the increafed price of the articles of export fince that time, he was convinced that the real value of the exports was at leat equal to what it had been in that year, which was confidered as the molt favourable to the trade of Ireiand. The export of Linen alfo was not inferior lalt year to what it had been at that period. There were, however, fome fure fymptoms of the returning profperi:y of I eland. The firlt was the exchange; which had kept at a rate more tteadiy low, for the laft four months, than it had done for feveral preceding years. He alfo adverted to the moderate terms on which the Irifla Loan had been contracted for, and thowed that the diference in favour of the public between thofe of the laft and the prefent year, was 15 s. id. per cent. The Supply for the year, including I'eland's proportion of the joint charges of the Empire, would be $8,175,197 \mathrm{l}$, and to cover that Supply, the Ways and Means would amount to $9,180,2001$. Toward thefe, mutt be reckoned a fum of 139,0001 . in the hands of the Collectors, 140,0001 . of which had been oaid in advance to the Ordnance, and which would be repaid; $109,000 \mathrm{l}$. as the thare of the profits of a Lottery ; and 127,4501 . which was the thare that I: eland was entitled to of that Million which his Majefty had given from the amount of prizes, to alleviate the burdens of his people. He alfo propofed to raife 500,0001 . by Treafury Bills. The Product of the

Revenue

Revenie of Ireland, for the year ending Jan. 1806, was $3,520,000$ !. This fum it was his intention to increafe to $3,800,0001$. The new Taxes were fuch as wotid not be burthenfome on the poorer claffes: the firit was a tax of 3 s. 6d. per cwt on brown Sugar ; which on $442,000 \mathrm{cwt}$ would prodiuce 64,000 !, or, to take it in round nombers, 60,0001 . The prefent duty on unwrought iron was 125. a ton; inflead of this, he flould propofe a duty of $2 s$. per hundied on ali Rulian and swedith iron. This would be both an increafe to the revenue, and would be giving a preference to Britifh iron. Allo a tax of 20 per cent on Tea of a leffer value than 2:. 6d. per Ib. The object of this was, to prevent frauds on the revenue, and to keep up the duties which had been laid on Teas of a higher price. Next was an entire new ariangement of the Stanp Duties; and he luoked to an increafe of revenue as muc! from the afrangement, as from the adlitional duces that he froud propofe. In law proceedings, at prefent, the ittormies charged for Stamp Duties to Procelfes where no fiamp was put; this money fhould go into the public purle. He alto meant to fubject Atiornies to a duty of 1l. if they had not practifed three vears, and 31. if they had practifed more than that timie. On Probares of Wills, where the property exceeded 3,5001 . was to be a duty of :wo per cent. On Mrtgages, when exceeding the fum of 50001 , a duty equai to the Britifh. On Duedṣ of Sale, a Stamp? Duty of 10 s. Stamps on Receipts of Legacies exceeding 50ol., and a Stamp of 6d. on every Entry or Dicharge of Goods imported, where the duiy a. mounted to sl. He next proceeded to the confideration of the Ditillleries, and flated that he thould move for the taking off 8 per cent. of the bounty on the large itills, and the whole bonnty on trills of 500 gallons. This regulation would produce at leat: 70,0001 . annuaily. Alfo a new arrangement in the collection of the Malt Duries, which would gain 60,000 . He then dwelt for a confiderable time on the balances which had remained in the hands of the decealed or difcharged coilectors. Inftead of being reduced in the courle of the latt year, they had increafed from 138,0col, to 220,0001 . lu many cates both the collectors and their fureties were dead, and there was no means of recovering thofe balances; but he be-
lieved that a fum of $130,000 \%$, was recoverable. Alter a few general obfervations on the iaproving yrof perity of Ireland, he concluced by maving his first re'olution, "that a upply of 2,coo,000il be granted to his Maje ify."
M. a riler fuggeited, that as all the new taxes were only defigned to pay the istereft of the Loan, lome means inould be taken for raifing a greater portion of the Supplies within the year; as the debt of Ireland had increa:ed from $32,000,000$ i., which it was at the time of the Union, to 64000,0001 . He alfo objected to inceanne the debt of Ifeland to to great an amonat, on the ground of its depriving that country of fuct large fums in the payment of imere:t. He computed, that it paid to Great Britain, as intereft on debt, the fum of $2,000,0001$. annually, befide the drains which ab'entees occalioned. Ha likewise fuggetted, that the exchange of Ireland flould be placed on a more regular footing?f, which would be a certain way of increafing the profperity of that country, to which event he looked forward with confidence. The Committee were afterwards occupied for a confiderable time in difcuffing the items of the Budget; and Sir J. Newport's refolutions were then carried.
Lord H. Petty moved for a Committee on the Property Tax Bill; on which

Mir. W. Smith faid, that the Bill was Hill exrremeiy ouprefive. He objected particularly to the difclofures which it enforced; and to clarging the fame rate of taxation upon incomes that were but tempurary, a upon thafe that were permanent. His next objection was to the immenfe number of Officers employed in the affeffiment:and collection of this tax; men who were certainly the atfeffois and collectors of all other taxes, who might, with their emplayers, hear the repaation of very active and ledulous men in the difcharge of their duty; bus whofe activity, he was forry to lay, confitted mati frequently in being extemely troublefome and fevere upon thole committed to their olficial attention. He concluded with repeating, that his grand objection was to the urjult principle of taxing all incomes alike.

Sir R. Buxton and Sir H. Mildmay feverally objected to the Bill upon nearly the fame principles.
Mr. Pe-cival fupported the Bill, from a conviction of its being the belt mode
of taxation, -and after a few words from Lord H. Petty and Mr. Ellifon in favour of the Bill, and from Meffrs. S. Stanhope, Wilberforce, and Rofe, againtt the impofition of a tax on fmall incomes, the Bill was read a ed time.

Friday, May 9.-The Supplies for the Army were voted for one month.

The Additional Force Kepeal Bill was ordered to be engroffed, and read a third time on Tuetday.

On the queltion for a Committee on the Pig-Iron Duty Bill,

Mr. Curwen took a general view of the effects which it would have of increating the price of various articles in which iron is ufed, particularly hipbuilding. To the expenfe of ironsailways it was computed this tax would add 5001. per mile; its effeet upon coals, in confequence of the quantity of iron ufed in mining and carriage, would be ws. per chaldron; and it would increafe the farmer's expenfes at the rate of 12 s . for every horfe.

Mr. S. Wortley followed on the fame grounds; as did Meffrs. Mordaunt, Laicelles, Wilberforce, Francis, Canning, Rofe, and Lord A. Hamilton, each of whom mentioned various ways in which this tax would fall beavy on the public at large. Mr. W. in particular obferved, that rhough it would not produce to the Treafury more than 200,0001 ., yet a tax of nearly a million would be levied by it on the public.

Lord H. Petty fupported the tax on the ground, that of a choice of evils, this was better than any other.

Mr. Fox faid, that he did not approve of the principle of this or any other tax that had been levied for thefe 30 years: but the tax on iron he did not conceive to be fo injurious as had been reprefented.-The Houre then divided-For the Motion 119-Againit it roi-Majority 18.

Monday, May 12.-Mr. H. Martin took the oaths and his feat for Kinfale.

Mr. Johnitone begged to be informed, whether the report was true, of Government having received advice of a peace havi"g been concluded with Scindia? to which

Mr. Creevey anfwered, that though the difpatches did not confirm that event, yet it was extremely probable.

Lord H. Petty brought down a Merfage from his Majelty, refoecting the provifion to be made for the family of Earl Nelfon. The Meflage requefted
the Houfe to take into its confideration the beft means of enabling his Majefty to fettle an annuity of 50001 . on Earl Nelfon during his life; and alfo for enabling his Majelty to iffue 120,0001. for the purchafe of a houfe and lands, to be annexed to the dignity of the family of Nelfon.

In a Committee on the Property Bill, a long converfation enfued on the different claufes in fuccelition as they were read.

They were fupported by Mr. Ieigh, Mr. Vanfittart, Sir H. Mildmay, Mr. Robfon, Mr. Fuller, and other Gentlemen.

In the further confideration of the Bill in the Committee, a claufe was propofed by Mr. Baftard, containing an exemption in favour of perfons holding certain manorial rights. It was rejected in a divifion by no to 10.

Mr. Buxton propofed an exemption of 81. per cent. on dwelling-houfes, and 5l. per cent. on farm houles, in confideration of repairs. After a long difcuffion, it was negatived by 129 to 51 .
Mr . Francis propofed an amendment, to the effect of rendering the tax on profits arifing from Exchequer Bills payable in the fame manner as that on funded property. He, however, declined preffing it to a divition, from an underftanding with Lord H. Petty, that it was to become the lubject of future conlideration.
The next claufe which excited arduous difcuffion, was that for exempting from the tax the property of Foreigners in the Funds. This produced a debate of much length; but the original claufe was carried without a divifion.

Tuesday, May 13.-On the order of the day for the 3d reading of the Additional Force Repeal Bill,

Sir J. Pulteney repeated his former objections to the meafure, intifting that its operation would not be feit in lefs than feven years; and he blamed the practice of recruiting for a limited fervice as a dangerous innovation.

General Loftus approved of the Bill, on the ground that it would prevent the numerous defertions which had Jately taken place; chough he could not but condemn the intention of limited recruiting.

Mr . York cenfured the delay which had taken place on the fubject of the Bill; and contended that it went to
deftroy
deftroy that great refource, the raifing of men by baliot. He then recapitulated the numbers railed under the Additional Force Act ; dwele with confiderable force on the impropriety of throwing afide fo productive an Act; and concluded bv oppoling the farther progreets of the Bill.
: Mr. Windham went at fome length into a vindication of his Bill, and repeated his former arguments in its favour; after which it was read a $3^{d}$ time.
In a Committee on his Majefly's Meflage, relative to Earl Nelfon's Annuity, an Addrels was ordered in antiver to the mellage.

Mr. Rofe wifhed to know how the 120,0001 . was intended to be applied ?
Lord H. Petty replied, that it was in contemplation to appropriate 90,0001 . for the purclaze of an eftate and a
 repai:s as might be necelfary; and to beitow 10,2001 . on each of the fifters of his Lordthip.
Mr. Francis expreffed his opinion, that the arrangement was too extravagant for the prefent fituation of the country; adding, that it was more than had been done for the great Duke of Marlborough.

Wednesday, May 14.-In a Committee of Supply, xo,0001. were granted to the Governors of Bethlem Horpital.
conduct of the earl of st.

## VINCENT

Mr. Jeffery prefaced his motion by obrer ving, that he had originally entered upon this bufinefs without previous confultation; but he had been impelled to it by the lufty eulogiums which had been paffed on that Nobleman by his partial friends: at firit he was notaware of the magnitude of his talk ; but now, he could only regret that it had not fallen iato abler hands. His principal charge againit Earl St. Vincent was, a grofs negleet in the building and repairing of thips. He took a view of the itate of the Navy during the late war; and contended that the fhiws which were huile during his Loriff ip's adminiftration, were by no means equal to the annual dellruction. As to the fpeculation of building fifty fail of the line in the King's yards annually, he wither he could fee it; but he believed ir to be impracticable. The Earl not only neglected the ufual means, but all other modes; for he actually launched only ten thips of the line; three of the
fix in the King's, and feven of thofe in the merchant's yards, were completed withour his affitance. Of the three that he launched from the King's yards, one was nine-tenths, another threefourths, and the third, four-tenths, completed by his predeceffors, and the laft of thein launched in May 1804. Though his predecefiors left him 15 fhips building, his Lordenip had only left to his fucceffors nine in that itate, and thefe requiring three years to finifh them. Not half had been done whicha his peedeceffors had accomplimed in a finilar period; and had he continued the whole average number of his predecefiors, it would not have been equal to what the fituation of the country required, and the impaired Itate of the navy. He condemned the Earl's conduct relpecting the building in merchants' yards, as capricious and dangerous: he bad allo, at a time of neceifity, wantonly dilcharged workmen, many of whom, he afferted, had gone to the enemy's yards; and by his illiberal conduct the had digulted every body, at a period when the Navy was rumning to deftruction. The Hon. Member then read feveral letters from the docks, defrribing the fad want of timber under which they laboured, within a few weeks of the iffue of prefswarrants. He flattered himielf that he had proved what he undertook, and had thown inftances of hameful neglect. Was this the way to ferve the Navy He frould look at fome of the contequences. By refufing the renders, we have been compelled to lore $200,000 \mathrm{t}$. in the neceffity of giving 361. per tom for ten finips, which we could then have had fo much cheaper, and thofe veliéls too might have been now in a flate of great forwarunefs. The late victories of Lord Nelfon, Sir R. Strachan, and Sir J. Duckworth, were, he concluded, all due to the exertions of Lurds Barhama and Melville. He next touched on the repairs which, in Ottober 18, 1SoI, were required by tzo thips; but he affe: ed that, according to the fyltem upon which reprairing was then conducted, they would have taken 20 years to be got ready; and added, that though the Rarl found 102 fail of the line when be came into office, he was not enticicd to the excels of 22 over that number; as he letr only 88 when he refigned. He threw upon his Lordhiip all the blame of defictency of timber; contended that, under his adminitra-
tion, the Britim Navy was verging faft towards ruin; and deprecated the prefent great appointment of his Lordinip, as one which he had by no means merited. He concluded with recapitulating his charges, and moving a refolution, "That his L.ordfhip had been gnilty of grofs negligence, milconduct, and dereliction of duty."
M. Dent teconded the motion; but merely that the queltion might be put, as he was convinced that in a Committee the conduot of the Earl would be fully vindicated.

After fome remarks by the Speaker and Lord Howick on the unparliamentary manner in which Mr. Jeffery bad proceeded, he having read his feeech from a manulcript,

Admiral Ma kham entered upon a refutation of the various ifatements of the mover. He obferved, that the number of thips of the line built in the eight years preceding Lord St. Vincent's adminituation would be 24 ; and comparing with that the period of that Lord'sadminittation, from his acceflion to nefice in March inor, to his depatture in May 1804 , the total number was ten in a period of little better than three years, which fo far proved no deficiency. It alfo appeared, that when he came into ofice, he found upon the flips building but 16 fail of the line; whereas on his departure from office, he left 18 in forwardnefs upon the focks. Belides which he added, that the Admiralty had nothing to do with the buiding of mips. The Earl, who had done his part in ardering the building, was not to bame for tardinefs in the execution. The Ocean, the Impreguable, and many other finps of the line, had been many years in building. Tue Caledonia was ordered to be laid down in 1795 , and for the building of which roool. was voted that year; 2000). in $1796 ; 1000$ ! in $1797 ; 40,0001$. in 1804 ; and ro,0001. in 1805 ; yet her fiame was not fet up till that year, by 30 men and fix boys; and the calculation was, that it would take go men to complete her for lunching in nine months. He infifted that the Earl was entitled to great credit for many parts of his conduct while in office, particularly his arrangements for providing whit the country then wanted more than thips, namely, feamen to man the Channel Fleer. For this puryofe, he had taken the men out of the int rates and frigates, and thereby effected a
purpofe fo effential to the fafety of the country; fo that at the end of an eight years war, he was thereby enabled to man 20 additional fail of the line ; while he increafed the number of frigates from 183 to 195 , and the total of the Navy from 295 to 3 \%1. With relpect to the breaking up of thips, he added, that this was done in purfiance of the diredions of the Navy Buard; and in the fmall craft ceitainly great diminution took place, and a valt number of rotten old tubs had been got rid of, that were ulele's and not worth repairs; they were turned into money, the expenfe of thip-keeping faved, and the warrant-officers, who wosid have been occupied uleieisly in that way, turned over to new fhips that were building, as a provifion for them. He pruceeded to thow, from a variety of examples, the enormous prices charged at the merchants' yards, upon no lefs than is lail of mins, repaired in so years from 1783 to $179^{2}$, as a fair criterion to judge of the policy of employing them. In one thip the charge for repuirs was $12,3921$. , when the charge for building her new at the fame time would have been only 7,9431 .; the other inltances were equally itriking. As to the Dock Yards, he infilted that the papers on the table proved, that not a man was difmilfed capable of doing duty; many of the men, who had long received the higheit wages in the dockyards, were adtually blind, and others lame, lifabled, and moving on crutches: thule, to the amount of 327 men , to whom, in the year r $800,28,0241$, wages were paid, were luperannuared by Lord St. Vincent. At Plymouth, $7^{6}$ were dicharged, of a limilar defoription, to whom, in 1800 and 1 So1, $10,9431$. wares was paid. Now, fome of thofe were put upon allowance greater than ufual, amonating to $4,52 \mathrm{gl}$, and others iuperannmated, upon allowances to the amount of $2,2 \sigma_{4}$ l. Irs. The ufual allowance of 201 . per annum, had, in thofe cales, been increaled to $24 l$. ; and the allowance of 241 . to 281 . ; while to the rope-makers, and others ditcharged, to whom no fuch allowance had ever been ufual, 201 . a year had been allowed. He next combated the affertion, that no credit was due to Earl Si. Vincent for the late victories; as it was a fact, that Lord Nellon, Sir J. Duckworth, and sir R. Strachan, had all been feleeted by him for princinal commands. With refpect to the appointment of a
mater-builder, he flated the confequence to he, that the expedition fecured by this arrangement, reduced to certainty the building within one year, with the number of artificers now in the yards, 55 fail of the line; for the mafter builder had pledged himelf to lat ich the Caledonia and Union, two filf rates, now with their frames upon the flys, which were about $1-4$ th part done, in nine months more, with the work of 90 men each; or, if to be allowed time for teafoning, then in two years from their commencement. He adduced a number of other proofs in fupport of thefe propofitions, and faid, that this new builder had fo arranged the order of working, by diftributing the artificers, as to engage to keep the whole Channel Fleet in repair, and build two fhips of the line every year belide. He proceeded to infance many of the frauds which had been committed by contrating builders: and concluded, with hoping that he had vindicated the Earl from the afperfions that had been cait on him.

Lord Garlies fooke in praife of the conduet of Earl St. Vincent.

Lord Howick went over the fame grounds as Admiral Markham; and ttated, that among the advantgges of his Lordthip's adminilfration, he had formed a plan for procuring a fupply of timber from Dalmatia, and 40,000 trees had actually been felled in that country; but they had now fallen into the pofferfion of the enemy.

Mefirs. Fox, Markham, and Bankes, feverally fpoke againit the motion, and praifed the conduct of Earl St. Vin cent; and Mr. Jeffery's motion was negatived without a divifion.

Mr. Fox after wards declared, that from a conviction of the charge being frivolous and groundlefs, he thould move, "That it appears to this Houfe, that the conduct of the Earl of St. Vincent, in his late Naval Adminiftiation, has given an additional lultre to his exalted character, and merits the approbation of the Houfe."

Meffrs. Yorke, S. Boume, and Tiernev, fupported this motion; and Meffrs. Wilberforce, Banks, Percival, and Canning, oppoled it, on the ground of no notice having been given. - Mr. Fox's motion was agreed to without a divition.

Thursday, May 15. The Mutiny, Irith Loan, and Irifh Treafury Bills' Bills were paffed.

A long debate enfued on different
claufes in the Property Tax, particularly that ex eting a pictance from the precarious incomes of labouring perfons; in which Mufrs. Fancis and W. Smith made ftrong appeals to the feelings of the House.

A fubfequent difcuifion took place upon an amendment propofed by Mr. Wilbertorce, for exem ting from the tax on profellional incomes, fo muctr of their amount as thall be paid in lifeaffurances for the provifion of wives or chilaren after the dearh of the party. It was fupported by M:. Babington and Mr. S. Smith, but oppoled by Mr. Vanfittar, and negatived without a divifion.

Several additional claufes were propoled by Mr. Vanlittart, and particularly one for fubjecting to the tax all Exchequer Bills, and other unfunded ftock, the intereft of which is paid ont of the revenue, to commence from the roth of October; which, after a luggetion from Alde man Curtis, that the tax fhould commence on the 5 th of July, was lettled as for the former day.

Friday, May 16 . The Lrih Bank Annuity Bill was read a third time and pafti-d.
Mi. Robfon brought forward his motion refpecting the immenfe fums of money expended for Baracks, and which, lait year alone, amounted to upwards of $2,300,000$. He congratulated the Houle upon the fyltem of inquiry, which was now going fo ward; and moved for "A lift of tuch barns as hat been occupied as barracks, for the fervice of Government, in the diltrict of Sandown, with the dates at which they were refpectively taken, and the weekly or annual rent from the time they were fo taken."

Lord H. Pelty oblerved, that the motion was unne effary, as another arrangement, which compriferl the Barrack Department, had already taken place; to this Mr. Robfon reulied with much warmth; and acculet inintters of a with to prevent a proper inquiry into fo criminal a milapplication of the public money.

His motion was at length put and carried; but a variety of other motions by Mr . R. on the fame fubjeft were got rid of by the previous queition.

Saturday, May ${ }^{\text {17. A melfage from }}$ the Loids informed the Houle their Lordfhips had agreed to the Slave Bill.

Bills to regulate the Offices of the Receiver

Keceiver Genera! of the Excife, and Polt Uffces, were brought in, read a firt, and ordered to be read a fecond time on Monday, and printed.

The Frankling Bill was read a third time, and paffed.

Adjourned to Monday.

## INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

## TUESDAY, MAY 20.

THis Gazette contains an Order in Council, to grant general reprifals againft the thips, goods, and fubjects of the King of Prullia and of the Cown of Pappenburg'l ; and to prepare a Commiffion for iffing lecters of maique and reprifals to aft againft the enemy:-and alfo the Declaration of the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, to the Minifters of friendly and neutral Powers, refident at this Court; which announces the blockade of the cualt, $\& \varepsilon$. from the Eibe to Breft inclufive.

## ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MAY 20.

Copy of a fetter to the Hon Sir A. Coshrane, Commander in Cibef at ibe Leeward I/hands.

## SIR,

Agamemnon, at Sea, March 24.
I have the homour to acquaint you, that this moming at day light, (Martinique bearing S. 8 I deg. W. diftance 170 miles), two fail were feen to windward, evidently a frigate in chace of a brig, fiteering large under a prefs of tail. Capi. M•Kenzie, of the Carysfort, foon made himelf known to me by lignal, and that the chace was an enemy ; the Carysfort having been in chace 30 hours, and, by the greateit perfeverance and attention, kept light of hir the whole night, thie enemy manceuvering in a masterly fyle the whole time. At half part feven, find ng the could not ciofs us, fhe furrendered, and proved to be the Frencls Nutional brig la Lutibe, Monl. Crocquet De hateus, Commander, from POrient, bound to Martinique, out 33 days, and had not made any capture; the is a remakable fine velfel, quite new, mounts 18 guns, two of which we:e thrown overboan daring the chace, is well appointed ia every refuect, fails unc momonly fatt, and is, in my opinion, well caiculated for his Najetty's feivice.

> I have, \&c. E. Barry, Captain.

This Gazette alfo contains an account of the capture of the Spanifh National Scliooner Argonauta by C'aptain Mundy, of his Majetty's thip Hydia, atter a chace
of 230 miles.-Alfo an account of the capture, by the boats of his Majefly's floop of war the Serpent, of the Spanifh Guarda Colta the St. Chrita Vil Pano, from Havannah, in Truxillo Bay. In this action, Mr. Wm. Pa!ful, the Second Lieutenant, Mr. Charles Trace, Malter's Mate, Mr. Samuel Nibett, Midfhipman, and Mr. Thomas Scriven, the Purfer, together with the feamen, all deferve the highelt praife. They boarded the Enemy under a very heavy fire from great guns and fmall arms. The Spanifh Captain, Don Juan Chrifterel Tierro, and 25 others, efcaped by jumping overboard, and fwimming on thore. Forty men, including Officers, were, how ever, taken prifoners.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 24.
Copy of a Letter tranfinitted by Admiral Lord Gardner to W. Marfden, E/q.
Astive, at Sea, April 27, MY LORD, 1806.

I do myfelf the honour to acquaint your Lordfhip, that his Majetty's fhip undermy command has this day captured the French fchooner les Amis, a Letter of Marque of four 6 -pounders, and twenty-men, belonging to Cayenne, and bound thither with a cargo of wine and various merchandizes fion Bourdeaux.

I have the honour, \&zc.
R. H. Moubray.

## DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 2 .

The King has been pleafed to caufe it to be fignified, by the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, his Majefty's Principal Sectetary of State for Foreign Aftars, to the Minite s of Friendly and Neutral Powers reicing at this Court, that, in comfoquence of fubequent advices, the Bluckade announced to the faid Minifters on the 8 h of April laft, fhall not extend to the River Trave.

## ADMIRALTY QFFICE, JUNE 2.

Copy of an Enclofure from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B., Admiral and Commander in Cibief of bis Majefty's Fleet empioyed in the Cbannel, Soundings, Eic. to Wm. Marfden, Efy., dated on board sbe Hiberna, off UJhant, the 27 tb of lafl Nonth.

## His Majofy's Sbip Pallas, St. Martin'sRoad, Ifle Ree, May 10.

SIR,
The French trade having been kept in port of late, in a great meafure by their knowledge of the exact fituation of his Majefty's ceuifers, conftantly announced at the fignal pofts, it appeared to me to be fome object, as there was nothing better in view, to endervonr to ftop this pactice. Accordingly, the two poits at la Pointe de la Roche were demolined; next, that of Caliola; then two in I' Ance de Repos, ore of which Lieutenant Hafwell and Mr. Hillier, the gumer, took in a neat ftile, from upwards of 100 militia.

The marines and boats' crews behaved excectingly well; all the flags have been bronght off, and the houles buil: by Guvernatent hurnt to the ground.

Yifterday tou, the zeal of Lieutenant Norton, of the Frik cutter, and Lisutenant Gegory, of the Contit gun-brig, induced them to volunteer to Hank the battery on Point detquilion, while we fhould attack is by land in the rear, but it was carried at once; and one of fifty men, who were fationed to the thrse 35 pounders, was made prifoner, the reft efcaped. The battery is laid in ruins, guns fi, ked, carriages hurnt, barrack and magazine blowa up, and all the flells, thrown into the fea. The fignal poft of I Equillon, together with the houk, thared the fate of the gun carriages; the convoy got into a river beyond our reach.

Lieutenant Mappletor, Mr. Sutherland the Matcr, and Mr. Hilier, were with me, who, as they do on all occations, fo they did at this time whatever was in their power for his Majefly's fervice.

The ferty Officers, Seamen, and Ma~ rines, failed not to joitify the opinion that there was before reafon to form; yet it would be inexculable were not the names of the Q arter-Matters, Barden and Caley, particalarly mentioned, as men highiy deferving any favour that can be flown in the lise to wath they apire.

> I have, sec:
(signed) Cochrane.

> Seamen fightiy Wounded.-W. Barden, Qurter-maltur; W. Coburn, leaman. sharine fightly Wounded.-Rob. Boulden.

Fiis Maj תv's Sling Fallas, 14th May, oft the Ifland of Oleron.
SIR,
This mowning, when clofe to lifle d'Aix, recomutring the French fqua.
dron, it gave me great joy to find our late opment, the black frigate, and her companions, the three brig:, getting under fail; we formed high expectation that the long wifhed-for opportunity was at laft arisved.

The Pallas remained under topfails by the wind to awwat them; at half patt elever a fimart point-blank filing commenced on both fides, which was feverely felt by the enciny. She main-top-lail yard of one of the brigs was cut hrough, and the figate lot her after-fails. The batteries on lifle d'Aix rpened on the Pallas, and a cannonade continued, interrupted on our part only by the necelfity we were under to make various tacks to avoid the fhoal, till one o'clock, when our endeavour to gain the wind of the eneny, and get between him and the batteries proued fucceisful; an effectual diffance was now chofen-a few broadides were poured in -the eneny's fire flackened; I ordered ours to ceafe, and directed Mr. Sutherland, the Nafter, to run the frigate on board, with intemion effectuaily to prevent her retreat, by boarding.

The enemy's fide thrut our guns back into the parts, the whole were then dilcharged; the effect and cram were dreadful; their decks were deferted; three piltol hots were the unequal return.

Wih confidence I lay, that the frigate was loft to France, had not the unequal collifion tere away our fore-topmatt, juboom, fore and main topfail yards, fritfail yard, bumpkin, cathead, chaio-plates, fore-rigging, forefail, and bower anchor, with which laft I intended to hook on, but atl proved infufficient. She was yet Loit to France, had not the French Admira, feeing his frigate"s forc-yard gone, her rigging ruined, and the danger the was in, fent two others to her afititance.

The Pallas being a wreck, we came out with what little fail could be fet, and his Majelty's floop the Kingfifher afierwards took us in tow.

The Officers and ihip's company behaved as ufual; to the names of Litutenants Hafivell and Mappleton, whom I have mentioned on othr occaions, I have to add that of Lieat. Robins, who has jult joined.

I have the honour to be, \&cc.
Cochrane.
Killed.-David Thompfon, marine. Wounded-Mr. Andrews, Midhipman, very badily. John C ger and three orber leamen, flighty.

VOL, XLIK. TUNEI8の6.

Copy

Copy of a Letter from Piettro Marincoui bi, Commander of the Envy Privateer, to William Marfden, Frg., dated Gibraltar, April 12, 1806 .
Sir,
I beg leave to inform you, that being on a cruize off Cape de Gatt, on the inth of Febiluary laft, I fell in with and
captured his Catholic Majefy's gunboat, No. 4, called the Peculo, commanded by D n Antonis Garcea Novarro, mounting one 18 -pounder and four brafs 4 -כounders; the Commander and Maiter, with three feamen, werg killed during the action.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THe change in the Dutch Government is now fettled and announced. The Deputation from the Batavian Republic were received on the 5 th inftant, by Napoleon, at Paris; and on this occafion Prince Louis was proclaimed, among other things, HereditaryKing of Holland.

The Emperor of the French guaranfees the integrity of Holland; and the King of Holland is to be for ever a Grand Dignitary of the French Empire, by the titte of Confable; hence the conditions neceflarily involve the complete dependance of Holland upon France.

The new Sivereign is to have all the domains of the late Stadtholder, with a revenue of 503,000 florins.

Louis Buonaparté was proclaimed King of Holland, at the Hague, on the uth inflant; on which day the new Conftitution was promulgated.

Adminal Verheuil, and the other Dutch Deputies, returned to the Hague from Paris on the $g^{\text {th }}$ inftant. He commenced his career by delivering to the Secretaries of State plans of various new taxes, which Lonis Napoleon, the King of Holiand, had charged him to recommend to their immediate contideration and adoption! Verheuil then proceeded further, to open his commiffion by the King of Holland's order. He repaired to the Council ; and afierwards, in a Convention of their High Mightineffes, announced the accetion of Louis Napoleon to the kingtom of Holland; the Prefident thanked Verheuil for his important communication; and prayed for the happinefs of the people and the country-under this New Order of Tlings !

On the 5 th inffant, Mouhib Effendi, Ambalfator Extraordinary from the Ottoman Porte, bad his firf interview with Buonaparté, to congratulate him on his accefion to the lmperidl and

Royal Throne. To the flattering fpeech of the Ottoman Plenipo, upon the occafion, Buonaparté returned an equally flattering reply.-From this interview no other inference can be drawn, than that French intrigue has fucceeded in obtaining an afcendancy in the Councils of the Grand Sultan.

Talleyrand is created Prince and Duke of Benevento. Marłhal Bernadotie is created Prince and Duke of Ponte Corvo, on the feudal principles of fealty and allegiance ; the fiefs to defcend in the male line.

Advices from France and Germany ftate, that Aultria had prevailed on the Court of St. Peterfburgh to give up the port of Eattaro to the French.

A letter from Evreux, in Normandy, dated the 3oth of May, fays:-"Last Sunday, in this town, a tragical event happened, which cauled a great fenfation. Captain Combet, Aid-du-Camp to General Laroche, was killed by a jealous hufband, who furprifed him with his wife. The lady had been charged with, and at length confeffed an intimacy with the adulterer: a laft interview was fuggefted by the hufband himfelf, for his wife to acquaint Combet of her penitence and future fidelity to her hufoand. The parties met in an apartment, where the hufband, unknown to either of them, had concealed himfelf, and where a repetition of guilt, inftead of penitence, enfued; which fo enraged the jealous hufband, that, burfting from his hiding-place, he feized a large knife, and fabbed Combet to the heart."

Intelligence from Naples mentions the capture of the Inland of Capri by the Englifh. The garrifon, it is faid, capitulated to four fail of the line and 1500 men. - We have no doubt the number is exaggerated. Capri is a good Itation for watching all operations in the Gulph of Naples.

## SxtraEt of a Letter from Vienna, dated 7 une 4.

"Though I cannot abfolutely vouch for the authenticity of the following letter, which is circulated privately here; yet I cannot refrain from fending you a copy of it, as it is certainly not unfuitabie to the character of the man to whom it is attributed.

## "TO THE KING OF BAVARIA.

© SIR AND BROTHER,
"I made you a King; and, from particular efteem and refpect for your perfon, fent you my Minifter at War and able Counfellors, to organize and direct the Adminitration of your States ; yet, though you bave enjoyed thefe advantages full four months, you have hitherto done nothing really ufeful; and I, confequently, have reafon to believe that you do not poffefs the qualities neceffary to govern well. I mult, therefore, advife you to abdicate in favour of your fon, of whom I have conceived better hopes. If, as I wifh and expect, you acquierce in this propofal, I thall rake care to fecure to you a fuitable penion.

## (Signed) <br> "Napoleon."

It is, doubtlefs, a fabrication; but the file of Buonaparté is very well imitated.

The Moniteur contains an official ac.
count of the action between the Pallas, Captain Lord Cochrane, and the Mi nerva French frigate; tranfmitted by M. Allemand, the Commander of the Rochefort Squadion. M. Allemand reprelents the action to have been decidedly in favour of the Minerva. He fays, the Pallas was obliged to fheer off; and very whimfically accounts for the Minerva not purfuing her, by faying the had loft ber anchor!

The plan of the new Germanic Conftitution, drawn up by Buonaparte, is fhortly to be prefented to the Diet of Ratifon.

General Miranda has fitted out feveral veffels of force at New York, with which he has failed to the Spanith fettlements of Barcelona and Cumana, in South America: he is unfanctioned by the Americans: A Charleflown paper ftates it to be his declared object to revolutionize the whole of the Spanifh fettlements on terra firma. It will be recollected that Miranda, on being forced to fly from France, in whole army he was fecond in command under Dumourier, came to England, and refided in London for fome years. While he was here, he promifed Mr. Pitt, that with 10,000 men be would effect the independence of South America. The Minifter, we underftand, thought well of Miranda's talents, but declined the offer.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

## MAX 20.

ACourt of Directors of the EaftIndia Company was held, at three o'clock, which continued to fit until nine in the evening, to deliberate on the propriety of recalling Sir G. Barlow from the feat of government in India, and the appointment of Lord Lauderdale in his thead; when a divifion took place, and there appeared, for the recal of $\operatorname{sir}$ G. Barlow and the appointment of Lord Lauderdale, four -A gainlt it, eighteen.
23. Lord Miltown attended at the Public-Office, Bow-ftreet, before Aaron Graham, Fif. and gave bail, himlelf in 20001. and two fureties in 10001. each, for challenging Sir Walter Stirling to fight a duel, on the 1 th of April latt. Lord Miltown, as we underfood, went a few days prior to Sir Walter Stirling's, who is a banker in the Strand, to receive money for a draft ; and not
liking bankers' (which are fimilar to barbers' Shop) rules, fir $f$ come firft ferved, his Lordthip gave the challenge, for which he is bound over to keep the peace.
22. The Rev. Mr. Wood, fecond Mafter of St. Paul's Grammar School, put a period to his exittence, by hanging himfelf.
24. In the Court of King's Bench, a Mr. Jukes, on an indictment preferred againt him by Mr. Henry Erfkine Juhnfton, the Comedian, for an alfault in the Boxes of Covent. Garden Theatre, was found Guilty. The offending party propoled terms of accommodation, which were acceded to.
30. The Directors of the Eaft India Company took the fenfe of a General Court of Proprietors upon their late proceedings, which decided, by 18 againft 4 , for the continuance of Sir George Barlow, and of coulfe the re-

Q q $_{2}$ jection
jection of the Earl of Launerdale. At the General Court for this purpofe, the following quellion was taken by ballot:-
"That this Court, having confidered the Papers laid before it, molt highly approves of the $z$ al manifefted, and the conduf purfued, by the Courr of Directors; and regards a firm adherence $t 0$ the principles maintained by the Court of Direciors to be indifpenfably neceffary to preferve the falutary authority over the Governments of India velled by Law in the Court of Directors, to reftrain a profule Expenditure of Public Money, and to picvent all Schemes of Conqueft and Extention of Dominion; meafures which the LegifJature has declared to be repugnant to the win, the honour, and the policy, of the nation. And this Court doth affure the Court of Direftors of its moft cordial and zealous fupport, with a view to preferve unimpaired the rights and privileges of the Ealt-India Company,'

At fix Diclock, the glates were finaily clofed and delivered to the Scrutineers, who reported the numbers to be,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { For the Quenion } \quad 928 \\
& \text { Againd it - } \quad 395 \\
& \text { Majority - - } \quad 733
\end{aligned}
$$

June 4. Bevan and Hemmings, for extorting money from the Rev. Mr. Orde; G. R. Walker and C. Dodds, for forging the Will of Major Hockings; and S. Calder, likewife for forgery, fuffered before the $D$ btors' Door of Newgate. - They all died very penitent.
5. This morning, about three Biclock, a fire broke out at the Key Hotel, Chandos-ftreet, Covent-garden, which in a thort time was buint to the ground. The houle was a bagnio of the furt defcription, and the most frequented of any in the metropelis. The following circumtances came out before the Coroner's Jury, fiting on the body of a gentleman who perimed in the flames. The Inquitition was taken on the 6th, at the White Lion, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane, before Anthony Gell, Eiq., Coroner for Weftmintier.

George Thorpe, waiter at the Key Bagnio, tated, that the dicceafed, with a lady, came to the houfe (which was kept for the prefent by a Mr. Hamerton, ) at twelve at night, on the 4 th of

June; the gentleman appeared to be very much inebriated; and after having been a fhort time in the houfe, fupper was ferved up i: a bel-100m. After the cloth had been cleared, the gentleman laid he thonld go, but the bell rung foon alter for the chambermaid to allit in undrefing the lady. The ceceafed, on the maid's entering the 100 m , was lying prottrate on the floor by the bed fide. The chambemaid left the room at a quarter before three o'clock, and a quarter after three witne!s heard a vielent fcreaning. Ha repaired to the landing-place on the filt floor, where the lady, in her chemife only, was thanding with a candle, the bed-room being in one entire blaze. She begged of the witnels to fave the gentleman; but the flames iffued fo rapidly from the room, that he durit not atterpt to enter. Cine houfe was divided; and in that part where the fire broke out, none but the cleceated and his companion flept, except a domeitic in the at ic ftory. It was fome time before the otber past of the houre cauglit fire; and confequently, by the alarin that the witneis ard the chamhermaid kept un, the other companies had time for light.

Jane Devaynes (who fated her name to be io, but who, for feveral years, has been known ahout the Theatres by the names of Kembie and Stilling) ftated, that the was in company with the deceafed at the Key. Her firlt acquaintance with him was accidental on Whit. Monday larf; fince which time he had amot daily vilited her at her apartments in York-Itreet, Mary-laboane. He came to ber rendence, at ten o'clock at night on the th initant, and was then inebriated. He infited on fending for three bottles of wine, one of which was diank; witnefs had put the orher two on her fideboand, thinking lee companion had had enough. In the evening, they took a coach and repaired to the K 5 , which houle, the decerfed fait, he was weil acquainted with. She then related the circumftances of her going to bed and being alarmed, as delcribed by the waiter. Witne's raid fhe knew nothing of the doceafed's name, nor where lie lived. He liad a great deal of paper pioperty about bim, whicin he had fhown to her in the cveming. She always confidered bim to be a clergyman.

Elizabeth Hannam, chaubermaid at
the Key, corroborated what had fallen from the preceding witneffes.

Mrs. Clark (the late hofters at the Key) only knew the decealed perfonally.

A Mifs Lewellyn gave an account of the deceafed viliting her; but fhe knew not his name. He was a man of low ftature, fometimes dreffed meanly, and wore his hair curled in one curl with powder.

There being no further evidence to throw any light upon the fubject, the Jury returned a verdiet of-Accidenal Denth.
[It has been fince ftated, and, it is feared, with too much truth, that the gentleman who was thus burnt to death, was a Mr. Garner, who kept an Academy in Brompton-row, on the high road leading to Fulham. Mr. Garner was a widower, and, it is faid, a few months fince paid his acidreftes to a youns lady of confiderabie pecuniary expeetations; but meeting with a repule, it is fuppoled that the difappointment affered his intellect:, as his fubfequent conduct evinced firong fymptoms of deranoement.]
II. By the Leopard, of 50 guns, arrived at Portfmouth this day, intelligence was rectived of the total lofs of the Ialy Burgets, ontward-bound Indiaman, commanded by Cantain Swinton. She failed in company with the fileet on the 3 if of Math, from Port mouth, and continued with them till the day the was loil, which happened on the eth Apri, when me fruck on a lanken rock between St. Jago and Bonavita, at two in the morning, and before nine o'clock went entirely to
pieces. The number of perfons on board the Lady Burgefs was $184 ; 34$ out of this number perihed. Among the latter are, Mr. Cock, the Chief Mate, and Mr. Dick, the Parer; as alfo, Meffrs. Monk, Binny, and Kyd, Cadets. All the :e of the paffengers, officers, scc. were faved.

At the fuit of Iord Cloncurry, afat for 10,0001 . was lately narked in Dublin, againt Sir Joh Pigott Piers, for Crim, Con with Lady C. Si: J. P. P. is, as generally hanpens in fuch calos, an old friend of the bußand, and was an inmate in the houfe at the time of the alledged feduction. Lady $C$. is a beautiful woman, the daughter of an Officer. His Lordfhip met her at Rome, where he fell in love with, and married her. Sir J. P. P. is a widower. The lady is not permitted, as in England, to range at large with her paramour; but is confined in the Cafte of Lyons, in the county of Kibdare, long famed for its beautiful fcenery, placed on a hill, and overlooking the Grand Canal from Dublin to Kildare, Queen's County, \&cc. It was the hof pitable and princely abode, for ages, of the Aylmer family, the anceltors of the Countels of ITenmare.

We recommend fuch of our readers as wifi to ubrain a complete knowledge of Lord Melville's Calf, to read the report of the Trial publithed by James Asperne, at the Bible, Crown, and Confitation, No. $3^{2}$, Cornbiil. The price ${ }^{15}$ only $3 s .6 d$.; but it contains all the material parts of the evidence, and very accurate and full fatements of the foeeches.

## MARRIAGES.

The Rev. Charles Hughes, of Rarham, Kent, to Mils Enatchbuil, eldef dangher of Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart.

Kalphin higland, efq. Norroy king at arms, to Mils Lorimer, of Eye, Suffolk. Mir. Greenwood, to Mifs Munden.

Ofrorne Markham, efq. fon to the Archbithop of York, to Lady Mary Thynne, fifler to the Marquis of Bath.
tifcount Fitzharris, eldeff fon of Lord Malmfoury, to Mits Dahwood.

Lord Rollo to Mirs Creig.

## MONTHLY OETTUARY.

MAY 22.
I A his 8 gth year, the Rev. Genrge Hearne, retor of St. Alphage, vicar of Sc, Mary Northam!e, Canterbury, and
one of the fixpreachers of the cathedrat there.
23. A: Brompton, after a hort iilnefs,
mged 44 years, Mr. almer. He was a
man of uncommon corpulency, and was induced, about three weeks fince, to go to London, in order to fee that prodigy of bulk and fatnefs, Mr. Lambert. Mr. Palmer weighed about twenty-five fone, or 350 pounds; and although five men, of moderate fize, have been buttoned in his waiftcoat, he was comparatively of diminutive fize when placed by the fide of Mr. Lambert. The windows of the tap-room were obliged to be taken out on Sunday, to admit of the corple being taken from the houfe; from which, to the place of interment, it was carried in a waggon, as no hearfe could be procured which would have been fufficiently capacious to admit the coffin into it.
24. At Newington, Mr. John Hood, of Croby-fquare.

Mrs. Smyth, wife of Dr. Carmichael Smyth.

Patrick Burke, efq. in his 82 d year.
25. At Inverary Cafle, his Grace, John Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Lorn, (Lord Sundridge, 1766 .) a Field Marfhal in the army, Colonel of the $3^{d}$ Regiment of Fool Guards, Honourable Maiter of the King's Houfehold in Scotlan . Eeeper of Dunfaffnage and Carrick, and Gcvernor of the Britifh Society, \&c. \&c. His Grace was born in 1722, and is fucceeded by his eldeft fon George, Marquis of Lorn, now Duke of Argyll.

And on Sunday morning died, at Rofeneath, Colin Campbell, efq., an old and intimate friend and taithful lervant of his Grace, as chamberlain and bailie of Rofeneath. He had completed his 34th year in February laft. His Grace and Bailie Campell had both been of the old Highland Watch, and were the only furvivors of that matchlefs corps.

The late Duke of Argyli married, March 3, 1759, Elizabeth, daughter of John Gunning, efq, and relict of James, Duke of Hamiltor, father of the late Duke; by whom, who died December 20, 3790, he had iffue-George John, bon February 17, 1766, who died an infant-George, Marquis of Lern, born September 22,3768 ; fucceeded to the barony of Hamilton, on the death of his mother-Joln Douglas Henry Edward, born December 24, 3777-Auguta, born March 3x, $7^{50}$; married to Captain Clavering, and has ilfue-and Charlotte Suian Maria, born June 21, 1775 , married to Captain Campbell.

The remains of the Duke were depofited in the burying-place of that illuftrious famity, at Kilmun. The following are the particulars of the ceremony,
(as reported by an eye-witne?s,) which was performed in the moft private manner poffible:-

About ten o'clock, the Princefs Elizabeth revenue brig, Henry Beatfon, efq., commander, failed from Rofeneath, with the corpfe of his Grace; alfo, the Prince William Henry, Captain Hamilton; Prince of Waies, Captain M'Kinnon (asting), revenue cutters; and the Campbeltown packet Henrietta, having on board his Grace, George Duke of Argyll, Lord John Campbell, Lady Augufta Clavering and daughter, Lady Charlotte Campbell, Sir Alexander Campbell, of Ardkinglas, with other friends, and the fervants of the late illuftrious nobleman. The whole came to anchor in Holy Loch, between twelve and one o'clock, nearly oppofite the family bury-ing-place. The body of his Grace was towed in his barge by the crew of the Princefs Elizabeth, dreffed in nankeen, with crapes round their hats, and received on a platform, near which the prefent Duke, Lord John, \&c. were landed. At a fmall dittance, Lady Clavering, and the other ladies, came on Thore, accompanied by Sir Alexander Camphell, \&c., and proceeded to the vauit, where they waited the proceffion.

A part of Captain Hamilton's crew was placed on each fide of the path that leads to it, dreffed in white frocks, with black veivet caps trimmed with filver. The corple of his Grace was carried to the tomb, fhoulder high, by the Kilmun Volunteers; upon entering which, it was laid next to the Duchefs. All then returned from the vault, except thofe of the family, who, after remaining for a tew minutes, went on board Captain Hamilton's cutter, and proceeded to Ardincaple. A falute of niae guns was fired on their going athore. The brig and the other cutter allo fired a falute upon leaving Holy Loch.

The outer coffin was covered with crimfon filk velvet, and had two coronets, one at the head, and another at the foot. The following is the infcription :-

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Field Markial } \\
\text { JOHN DUKE OF ARGYLL, } \\
\text { ©c. Sc. Gc. } \\
\text { Died } 25^{\text {th May, } 8806,} \\
\text { Aged } 83 \text { years. }
\end{gathered}
$$

The mourners wore falles, with a large knot upon the right choulder, and ano other at the left thigh.

The revenue cruiters commenced firing minute guns at the time the corpfe left he
brig, and continued about an hour. All the veffels in the harbour had their colours hoifed half matt.

There were upwards of fixty boats with fpeEtators from Greenock, Port Glafgow, and Goulock, who all, impreffed by the folemnity of the occafion, and refpect for the eminently virtuous character of the deceafed, conducted themielves with the moft perfect propriety and decorum.
26. William Dickenfon, efq. M.P. for the county of Sumerfet.

George Daubeny, efq. alderman of Briftol, and once member of parliament for that city.
28. At Highbury, the Rev. Dr. John Ford.

James Innes, efq. fecretary to the royal bank of Scotland.
30. Mr. Thomas Lambert, of Collegefreet, Weftminfter.

At Tottenham, in her 824 year, Mrs. Salte, relict of the late Mr. John Salte, of Ludgate-hill.

The Hon. Mrs. Paget, lady of the Hon. General Paget, fon of the Earl of Uxbridge, daughter of the late Lord Bagot.

Lately, at Thaxfead, Eflex, the Rev. Mr. Maynard, brother to Lord Vilcount Maynard, rector of Rudvinter, and vicar of Thaxfead.
31. The Rev. Luke George, reAor of Effexford, in the county of Louth.

JUNE 3. In the prime of life, greatly and delervedly lamented by a numerous and refpectable acquaintance, Mr. John Marrintt, of Manchelter, a gentleman of a highly cultivated and independent mind, a lound underfanding, and infiexible integrity. His premature death was cccafioned by the overturning of the Bath mail-coach, near Langley Broom, whilit he was unfortunately riding on the box: the body of the coach talling on his brealk caufed intlant death.
4. Mr. W. Page, bockfeller, at Cambridge.

The Rev. Anthony Trollope, formerly of Pumbroke Cullege, Cambridge, B.A. $175^{8,}$ M.A. 1761, reEtor of Cottered and Kunden, Herts.

Lately, the Rev. John Brewfter, vicar of St. Neott's, Huntingdonfhre.
7. At Wimblecton, the Kev. Dr. Thomas Kernard, Lord Bifiop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe. About four years fince, be married a fecond time, a very young and beautiful la:ly, Mils Kols Lewin. His lordmip was a man of letters, and a moft plealing compaion.

He was the contemporary and intimate friend of Garrick, Burke, Sir J thua Reynolds, Cumberland, and Gold fmith. The Bifhop was Dean of Derry at the time when Goldfmith wrote his poem of Retgliation, in which he is thas noticed:-
"Our Dean mali be venifon, juit frem from the plains."
He was then a new Member of the Society.- And fuppofing him dead-
"Here lies the good Dean, re-united to earth,
Who mix'dreafon with pleafure, and wifdom with mirth;
If he had any faults, he has left us in doubt;
At leat in fix weeks I could not find 'em out;
Yet fome have declar'd, and it can't be deny'd ' mm ,
That flyboots was curfedly cunning to hide 'em."

His eftates, which were confiderable, devolve to his only furviving fon, Andrew Bernard, efq. married to Lady Anne Lindlay, daughter o the Earl of Balcarras, and bitter to the Countels of Hardwicke.
8. At Richmond, Surrey, Edward John Aftley, efq. formerly colonel of the rlt regiment of foot guards.
10. Cornelius Donovan, efq. brother-in-law of Lady Skeffington, in his $74^{\text {th }}$ year.
11. The Rev. John Ittley, reitor of Tunworth, near Balinglioke.
12. Mrs. Goodenough, reliet of the late Dr. Goodenough, and fifter of Lord Sidnouth.

At Mefling, near Kelvedon, Effex, Golden Griggs, efq. aged 85 .
14. At Ovendon, near Halifax, aged $4^{8}$, J hn Wheler Collington, efq. late a captain in his Majetly's 33 d regiment of infantry, in which he ferved during thirty years.
15. At Cheltenham, in his 43 d year, Sir Wilired Lawfon, of Bayton Houle, Cumbetland.
15. Mr. Thomas Cox, many years bookfeller in St. Thomas's-itreet, in the Borough.
17. Henry Hoiland, efq. juRice of peare for Middeftx, architect to the Ealt Iniad Company, \&c.

The Rev. John Meyler, M.A. reftor of Malden, Bedfordshire.
18. Mrs. Byng, the iady of Lieute-nait-Colonel Byng.

EACIDDAY's PRICROPSTOCXSFOR JUNEI806.


FORTUNE, Stock Broker, No. 13, Cornilili,
N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols the bighy and lowen Price of each Day is givea; in the other Stocks the bighegt only.

