

THE European Magazine,

A N D
L O N D O N R E V I E W ;

F o r J U N E , 1 7 8 8 .

[Embellished with, 1. A Portrait of Mr. NOLLIKINS, the Statuary. 2. A VIEW of the CHURCH of STOKE POGES, where Mr. GRAY is buried. And 3. A VIEW of the THEATRE of BIRMINGHAM.]

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L O N D O N :

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And J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

[Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The *View from Liverpool* is received, and is in the engraver's hands. We are obliged to our Correspondent for it.

Junius is mistaken in supposing we have any spleen towards Mrs. Piozzi. The reverse is the fact, if we have any bias at all. A Literary Journal should have no prejudices. As Mr. Baretti has given his name to the public, we do not think ourselves at liberty to print any answer unless authenticated with the writer's name. We apprehend also the Lady herself would not approve of such a defence as that sent us. The manuscript is destroyed (unless by any person), according to his desire.

We have received a number of letters in the course of the month. The approach of summer, and the recess of Parliament, will shortly enable us to pay off our arrears.

The *Hymn to the Muses* in our next.—Also answers to our Correspondents.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from June 9, to June 14, 1788.

	Wheat					Rye					Barl.					Oats					Beans				
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
London	5	8	3	2	2	7	1	11	3	0															
COUNTIES INLAND.																									
Middlesex	5	10	0	0	2	8	2	4	3	0															
Surry	6	10	0	3	0	2	3	3	11																
Hertford	5	8	0	3	1	2	2	3	7																
Bedford	5	6	3	3	2	5	2	0	3	1															
Cambridge	5	4	3	0	0	1	8	2	6																
Huntingdon	5	5	0	2	3	1	9	2	8																
Northampton	5	9	3	2	6	1	9	2	11																
Rutland	5	8	0	2	9	2	0	3	5																
Leicester	5	9	3	7	2	9	1	11	3	1															
Nottingham	5	10	3	5	2	9	1	11	3	1															
Derby	5	10	0	0	2	1	10	0																	
Stafford	6	0	0	2	8	2	5	4	6																
Salop	5	10	4	0	2	9	2	0	4	6															
Hereford	5	6	0	0	2	0	2	0	0																
Worcester	5	10	0	2	10	2	3	3	1																
Warwick	5	8	0	0	0	1	11	3	2																
Gloucester	5	8	0	2	7	1	10	3	0																
Wilts	5	6	0	2	9	2	1	3	9																
Berks	5	10	0	2	10	2	3	3	3																
Oxford	5	8	0	2	10	2	3	3	4																
Bucks	5	8	0	2	8	2	0	3	1																

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat					Rye					Barl.					Oats					Beans				
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
Essex	5	7	0	0	2	6	2	0	2	11															
Suffolk	5	4	2	11	2	4	2	0	2	7															
Norfolk	5	7	2	9	2	0	2	0	0	0															
Lincoln	5	7	3	0	2	5	1	10	3	0															
York	5	10	3	6	0	0	2	0	3	4															
Durham	5	8	4	0	0	2	0	3	5																
Northumberl.	5	4	3	5	2	7	1	10	3	9															
Cumberland	6	0	3	10	3	0	2	0	4	4															
Westmorl.	6	8	4	8	3	4	2	1	0	0															
Lancashire	6	5	0	3	6	2	4	3	0	8															
Cheshire	6	4	3	11	3	2	2	4	0	0															
Monmouth	6	1	0	0	3	2	1	9	0	0															
Somerset	5	10	3	8	2	8	1	11	3	0															
Devon	6	0	0	2	8	1	1	7	0	0															
Cornwall	6	0	0	2	10	1	7	0	0	0															
Dorset	5	7	0	2	6	2	0	3	7																
Hants	5	5	0	2	10	2	1	3	2																
Suffex	5	8	0	2	5	2	1	4	0																
Kent	5	6	0	2	8	2	1	2	8																

WALES, June 2, to June 7, 1788.

North Wales	6	0	4	7	3	2	1	10	5	0
South Wales	5	8	4	5	2	10	1	6	3	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

M A Y.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
30—29 — 69 ———	51 —	N. E.
31—29 — 90 ———	52 —	E.

J U N E.

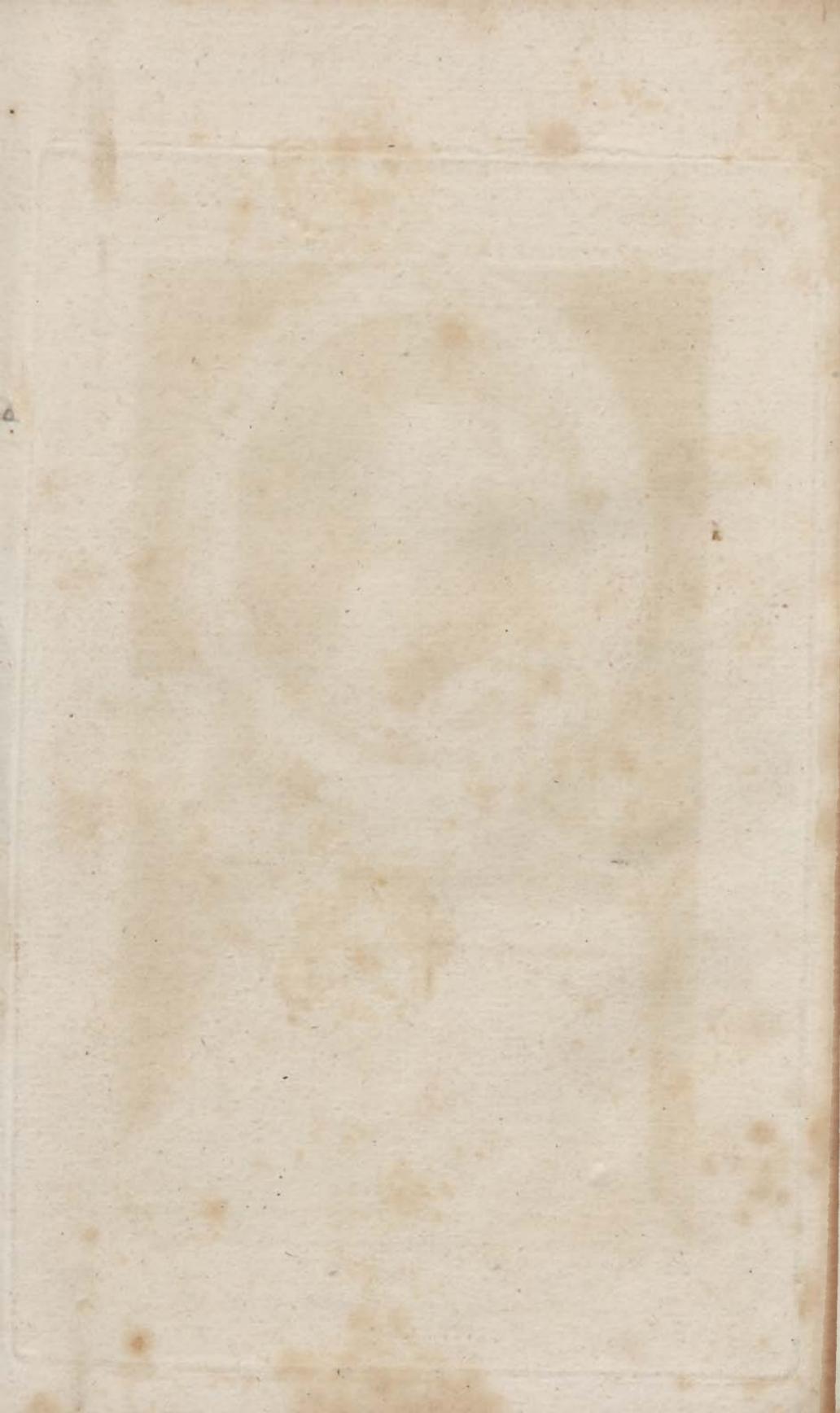
1—29 — 99 ———	57 —	E.
2—29 — 96 ———	62 —	E.
3—30 — 00 ———	60 —	N. E.
4—30 — 05 ———	61 —	N. E.
5—30 — 20 ———	60 —	W.
6—30 — 17 ———	69 —	N. W.
7—29 — 90 ———	65 —	N.
8—30 — 09 ———	59 —	N. E.
9—30 — 18 ———	58 —	N. E.
10—30 — 18 ———	62 —	E.
11—30 — 13 ———	58 —	N. E.
12—30 — 04 ———	62 —	N. E.
13—30 — 05 ———	64 —	N. E.
14—30 — 04 ———	60 —	N.
15—30 — 00 ———	63 —	N. N. E.
16—29 — 97 ———	60 —	N.
17—29 — 96 ———	66 —	N.
18—29 — 85 ———	72 —	S.

19—29 — 80 ———	62 —	N. N.
20—29 — 90 ———	58 —	N.
21—29 — 95 ———	64 —	N. E.
22—29 — 94 ———	66 —	N.
23—29 — 77 ———	68 —	S.
24—29 — 67 ———	63 —	S.
25—29 — 56 ———	62 —	S. W.
26—29 — 55 ———	65 —	W.
27—29 — 50 ———	64 —	S.

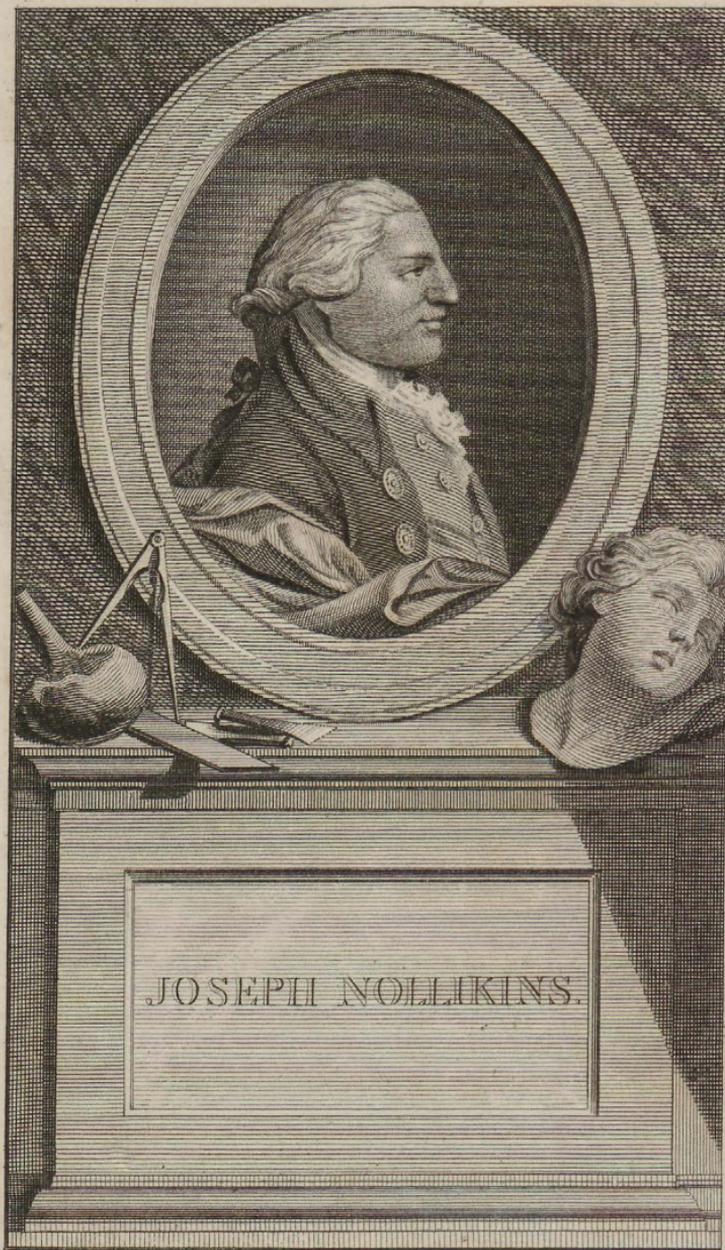
PRICES of STOCKS,

June 27, 1788.

Bank Stock, 171 $\frac{3}{4}$	Old S. S. Ann. ———
172	New S. S. Ann. shut
New 4 per Cent 1777,	India Stock, shut
94 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 7 8ths	India Bonds, 70 pr.
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785,	New Navy and Vict.
shut	Bills
3 per Cent. red. 74 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	Long Ann. ———
3 per Cent. Cont. shut	Ditto Short 1778 and
75 $\frac{1}{4}$ for the op.	1779, 13 9-16ths a
3 per Cent. 1726,	5-8ths
3 per Cent. 1751, shut	Exchequer Bills, ———
3 per Ct. Ind. An.	Lottery Tick. 16l.
South Sea Stock, shut	Irish ditto, ———



EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



Published by J. Sawell, Cornhill, July 1. 1790.

T H E
 EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
 A N D
 L O N D O N R E V I E W,
 For J U N E, 1788.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

An ACCOUNT of JOSEPH NOLLIKINS.

[With a PORTRAIT of HIM.]

THIS artist is the son of Joseph Francis Nollikins, of whom Mr. Walpole gives the following account: That he was of Antwerp, son of a painter who had long resided in England, but who had died at Roan. The son came over young, and studied under Tillemans, and afterwards copied Watteau and Paulo Panini. He painted landscape, figures, and conversations, and particularly the amusements of children. He was much employed by Lord Cobham, at Stowe, and by the late Earl of Tynley. He died in St. Anne's parish, Jan. 21, 1748, aged 42, and left a wife and a numerous young family.

This numerous young family, however, consisted but of two children, Joseph the artist, now under consideration, and a daughter. Joseph was born about the year 1738, and, when young, was more remarkable for his fondness for ringing St. James's church bell, than for any more laudable exertion. He was an apprentice to Mr. Scheemaker, a very worthy man, and one of the best sculptors then in London. With him he continued seven years, and during that time abandoned his habits of dissipation, and became very industrious and attentive to his profession. In 1759, he gained a premium from the Society of Arts, for a drawing from plaister; and the next year, the first premium for a model in clay, his

own composition, the subject Jephtha's rash vow. In 1762, he gained the first premium, fifty guineas, for a marble basso relievo; and having by industry and frugality saved money sufficient to enable him to travel, he resolved to go to Italy. At Rome, he had adjudged to him the first premium for a basso relievo ever obtained by an Englishman; and being greatly encouraged by the nobility and gentry who resided abroad, he acquired considerable sums of money in buying and selling antiques and other valuable curiosities. He was particularly patronized by the late Mr. Anson, of St. James's-square. After residing at Rome seven years, and travelling through all Italy, he came to Paris, where he enquired after his father's brother, who having been reduced by misfortunes, he not only relieved his present wants, but settled on him a yearly stipend for the rest of his life. He then returned to England, and, some time after, married a daughter of the late Justice Welch. Since his return he has been honoured with the notice of his Majesty, who sat to him for his busto. His works, which are numerous, possess that degree of merit as to require only to be seen to speak their praise. They are sufficiently known, and will transmit his name to posterity as an artist equal to any of the present times, and scarce inferior to those of antiquity.

S I R,

HAVING always esteemed the European Magazine as the repository of real and useful intelligence, I take the liberty of sending you a few observations on the publication of the *Microcosm*, the *Olla Podrida*, and the *Cosmopolitan*, observing, that if they are thought worthy to be presented to your readers, my object is entirely fulfilled.

These three books are all of them the productions of young writers, and possess a considerable quantity, though different degrees of merit. The *Microcosm*, on which, in your Magazine for March, you bestowed such just encomiums, deservedly is entitled to the first place: it is indeed a work which would reflect no disgrace on the best writer of the present time; and, excepting a little presumption in ridiculing Addison's criticism on the Chey-chace, is unexceptionable in point of matter, language, and style. I wish the same could be said of the *Olla Podrida*, which owes its existence to some Oxonians, of whom Mr. Buikley is the chief, and is lately completed. Throwing aside all partiality to my brethren here, I must own that it is inferior to the *Microcosm* in every article of good writing. The assertion may appear rather dogmatical, but it is founded on truth; for I do not mean to insinuate by it that the work, taken by itself, is unworthy of praise, or destitute of self-recommendation, but that generally, compared with the other, the product of school-boys, it falls greatly inferior. There is one paper in it, and one only, which is superior to any the *Microcosm* contains; it is written by Dr. Horne, President of Magdalen College, and conveys some impartial and just reflections on the conduct of Dr. Johnson's biographical friends.

Of the *Cosmopolitan* much cannot be said, as it is not far advanced, having only made its appearance since the completion of the *Olla Podrida*; which if it is intended to excel, it will, I am afraid, fail in the accomplishment of its intention; nothing in it novel or original announces any thing above the *Olla Podrida*; the prose part of the first number is, in point

of thought, absurd and ridiculous. I have heard of many mechanical methods of making poets; but the corking up the effluvia of Grub-street into bottles, and dispensing it to all those who wish to become poets, with a direction to smell to the bottle before they begin writing, because such smelling has the same effect as direct inspiration, is a method which evinces the author of it to be almost as mad as the country quack. Yet such is the method which the ingenious Mr. Fosbrook * recommends to those desirous of becoming poets; tho' the poetry with which he concludes his first number, demonstrates that he used some more efficacious method himself, and that it partook of a nobler origin than the effluvia of Grub-street. The publication of a periodical paper at a public school is a circumstance both new and surprizing; and is a strong proof that, however true in other respects the allegations of those may be who are preaching the degeneracy of the present age in comparison with past ones, in respect to a daring spirit and a desire of knowledge, they are altogether groundless. At Oxford the design is not novel. The *Connoisseur*, by Colman, &c. was carried on there; a performance which as much outweighs the *Olla Podrida* in sterling value, as the poems of Homer do the effusions of the American bard. I am informed, from no contemptible authority, that the Westminster lads† have it in agitation to follow the example of the Etonians. I hope they may succeed, and excite the other public schools to the same attempt; for then, Sir, the eighteenth century may boast, that boys of fourteen or sixteen years of age retailed the sayings of Socrates, criticised the works of antiquity, corrected the vices of the times, increased the volumes of learning, pointed out the paths of virtue and knowledge, and improved the age they lived in by their own bold and honest exertions.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

OXONIENSIS,

Oxford, May 5, 1788.

* Mr. Fosbrook is the gentleman who superintends and writes for the *Cosmopolitan*.

† A paper entitled "The Trifler," which has appeared during this month, is attributed to some of the senior scholars on this foundation.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE inclosed epitaphs form part of a poetical collection, addressed to the *Right Honourable the Earl of Oxford*, &c. by one *John Southern*, 4to. black letter, the title-page wanting. This book is so rare, that no other fragment of it appears to have been met with by the most vigilant among our ancient and modern collectors.

Who *Southern*, our author and editor, was, I am unable to discover. What he thought of himself indeed, may be understood from the frequent boasts with which his odes and sonnets are interlarded. A very few specimens of his arrogant pretences to the enjoyment and attribution of fame, will be thought sufficient by your readers.

- “ ——— *Petrarque*, a wife *Florentine*,
 “ Hath turn'd his Mistres into a tree of Baye;
 “ And he that soong the eldest daughter of
Troye,
 “ In *Fraunce* hath made of her an astre
 “ divine.
 “ And lyke these knowne men can your
 “ *Soothern* write too,
 “ And, as long as *Englishe* lasts, immor-
 “ tall you.
 “ I, the penne of *Soothern*, will, my fayre
 “ *Diana*,
 “ Make thee immortal, if thou wilt give
 “ him favour:
 “ For then hee'll sing *Petrark*, *Tien*, *Ovide*,
 “ *Ronfar*,
 “ And make thee *Cassander*, *Corine*, *Batbyll*,
 “ *Laura*.”

Sig. B. i.

Again:—

EPODE.

- “ BUT thou for whom I writ so well,
 “ And that I will make eternell;
 “ And thou for whome my holie paines
 “ Dooth chase ignorance held so long,
 “ Conjoining, in a vulgar song,
 “ The secretes, both Greekes and Lataines,
 “ Think'st thou it is nothing to have
 “ The penne of *Soothern* for thy trompet?
 “ Yes, yes, to whome *Soothern* is Poete,
 “ The honour goes not to the grave.
 “ And *Juno* * it's another thing
 “ To heare a well-learned voice sing,

* I cannot help suspecting that, in this instance, our author's printer has been guilty of a whimsical mistake. The Goddess *Juno* has nothing to do with the subject in question, nor is she mentioned in any other part of the ode from whence the foregoing passage is transcribed. Perhaps the compositor, misled by similarity of sound, has given us *Juno* instead of *you know*, a familiar appeal to the knowledge of Master *Southern's* mistress, *Diana*, whom he addresses on the present occasion.

† There are also lines of his prefixed to *Cardanus's Comforts*, &c. 1573.

- “ Or to see workes of a wife hand;
 “ Than it's to heare our doting rimors
 “ Whose labours doobring both dishonors
 “ To themselves, and to our *England*.”
 Sig. C. iii.

Again:—

- “ MY name, quoth I, is *Soothern*, and,
 “ Madame, let that suffice,
 “ That *Soothern* which will raise the *Eng-*
 “ *lishe* language to the skies:
 “ The wanton of the *Muses*, and
 “ Whose well composed ryme
 “ Will live in despite of the heavens,
 “ And triumph over tyme, &c.”
 Sig. D. i. 6.

But, alas! how presumptuous is human hope!—*Diana*, a fictitious appellation, serves only to tell us what was *not* the true name of our author's mistress. *Southern* survives but as the real designation of a being wholly unpoetical, except in his own conceit; and of all the poems for which he had vainly promised immortality to himself and his friends, perhaps no more than a single and mutilated copy has escaped oblivion.

His patron, Edward Vere, the seventeenth Earl of Oxford, flourished early in the reign of Elizabeth, and died at an advanced age, in the second year of her successor. Some of his verses are highly commended by Webbe and Pattenham, in their discourses on English Poetry, 4to. 1586, and 1589. More of his compositions are to be met with in the *Paradise of Dainty Devices*, 4to. 1596, under the signature E. O. as well as in *England's Helicon*, 1600†. For a particular account of him, see the Biographia Britannica, Collins's Collections, and Mr. Walpole's Noble Authors.

The name of his Countess, however, (who was Anne, the eldest daughter of the famous Cecil Lord Burleigh) not being inserted in any catalogue of rhyming Peereesses, I send you four of her productions, undoubtedly printed in her lifetime by Master *Southern* aforesaid; and trust that I have thereby ascertained her

right to a place in some future edition of Mr. Walpole's very instructive and entertaining work.

To her Ladyship's four epitaphs is subjoined a fifth by Queen Elizabeth. It is found likewise in the compilation already mentioned. A modern reader will feel himself little interested by the mythological lamentations of the Countess or the Queen. Lady Oxford, perhaps, only aimed at the character of a poetess, because her mother had been attached to literature, and poetry was the favourite amusement of her husband. She died at Queen Elizabeth's court at Greenwich, June 6, 1588, and on the 25th was pompously interred in Westminster-Abbey.—Her Majesty's epitaph should seem to have been an effusion of private regard; but as I am no better acquainted with the Princess of *Espinoye*, than with Master *Southern*, I shall be much obliged to any of your antiquarian correspondents who will furnish me with information relative to either, or both, of these personages, who otherwise must be resigned to an almost hopeless obscurity.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

FOUR Epitaphes, made by the Countess of Oxenford, after the death of her young sonne, the Lord Bulbecke, &c.

HAD with mourning the Gods left their wiles undone,

They had not so soone herited such a soule:
Or if the mouth tyme did not glotton up
all,

Nor I, nor the world, were depriv'd of my
sonne,

Whose brest *Venus*, with a face dolefull and
milde,

Dooth washe with golden teares, inveying
the skies;

And when the water of the Goddes eyes
Makes almost alive the marble of my childe,
One byds her leave styll her dollor so
extreme,

Telling her it is not her young sonne *Paphos*:

To which shee makes aunswer with a voice
inflamed,

(Feeling therewith her venime to be more
bitter)

As I was of *Cupid*, even so of it mother;
And a woman's last chylde is the most be-
loved.

* "Gold, the best of all mettelles; nightingale, the sweetest of all byrdes; and roses, the fairest of all flowers."

† She was married at the age of fifteen. The date of the year of her marriage would determine that of her verses.

ANOTHER.

IN dolefull wayes I spead the wealth of my
time,

Feeding on my heart that ever comes agen,
Since the ordinance of the *Destins* hath ben
To end of the Saissons of my yeares the prime.

With my sonne, my gold, my nightingale,
and rose *,

Is gone; for t'was in him and no other
where:

And well though mine eies run downe
like fountaines here,

The stone wil not speake yet, that doth it
inclose.

And, *Destins* and Gods, you might rather
have tanne

My twentie yeeres †, than the two daies
of my sonne.

And of this world what shall I hope, since I
knoe

That in his respect it can yeeld me but
moffe;

Or what should I consume any more in woe,
When *Destins*, Gods, and Worlds are all
in my losse.

ANOTHER.

THE heavens, death, and life, have conjured
my yll,

For death hath take away the breath of my
sonne:

The heavens receive, and consent, that he
hath donne,

And my life dooth keepe me heere against
my will.

But if our life be caus'de with moisture and
heate,

I care neither for the death, the life, nor
skies;

For I'll sigh him warmth, and weat him
with my eies,

(And thus I shall be thought a second *Promet*.)

And as for life, let it doo me all despite;

For if it leave me, I shall goe to my childe;

And it in the heavens, there is all my deleyght,
And if I live, my vertue is immortal:

So that the heavens, death and life, when
they doo all

Their force, by sorrowful vertue th' are
beguid.

ANOTHER.

IDALL for *Adon* nev'r shed so many teares,
Nor *Thet* for *Polid*; nor *Pharbus* for
Hyacinthus;

Nor for *Atis* the mother of *Propheteſſes*,
As for the death of *Bulbecke* the Gods have
cares.

At the brute of it the *Apbroditan* Queene
Caused more ſilver to diſtyll fro her eyes
Then when the droppes of her cheekes
rayſed Daiſyes,

And to die with him, mortall ſhe would have
beene.

The *Charits* for it breake their peruqs of
golde,

The *Muſes*, and the *Nymphes* of the caves,
I beholde

All the Gods under *Olympus* are constraint
On *Laches*, *Clothos*, and *Aropos* to plaine ;
And yet beautie for it doth make no com-
plaint,

For it liv'd with him, and died with him
agaïne.

~~~~~

Others of the FOWRE LAST LYNES of  
other that ſhe made alſo.

11. MY ſonne is gone, and with it death end  
myorrow :
12. But death makes mee anſwere, Ma-  
dame, ceaſe theſe mones,
13. My force is but on bodies of blood  
and bones ;
14. And that of yours is no more now but a  
ſhadow.

SIMILAR PASSAGES in ANCIENT and MODERN AUTHORS.

[ Continued from page 251. ]

FEW breasts are ſo pure, or poſſeſs  
ſuch an abſolute ſelf-dominion, but  
that ſome one paſſion will, by degrees,  
and by frequent indulgence, gain an af-  
cendancy over the others, and work them  
into a ſtate of ſuch abject ſlavery, as to  
render them entirely ſubſervient to its own  
authority.—*Microcoſm*, 6th paper.

As where's the palace whereinto foul things  
Sometimes intrude not ? who has a breaſt ſo  
pure,

But ſome uncleanly apprehenſions  
Keep leets and lawdings, and in feſſions fit  
With meditations lawful.

Othello, Act III. Scene 3d.

~~~~~

That the faculties of the underſtand-
ing, like the ſinews of the body, are re-
laxed by ſloth, and ſtrengthened by ex-
erciſe, no body will doubt.—*Dr. Moore's*
Travels through France, &c. vol. i. p. 58.

Nihil æque vel angitur curâ vel negli-
gentiâ intercidit quam memoria.

Quintilian, lib. xi. cap. 2.

ANOTHER.

11. *AMPHION's* wife was turned to a
rocke. O
12. How well I had beene, had I had
ſuch adventure,
13. For then I might againe have beene
the Sepulchre
14. Of him that I bare in mee ſo long ago.

~~~~~  
Epiſaph made by the *Queenes* Majeſtie  
at the death of the Princeſſe of *Eſpinoye*.

WHEN the warriour *Phœbus* goth to make  
his round,

With a painefull courſe to toother hemiſphere,  
A darke ſhadowe, a great horror, and a feare,  
In I knoe not what cloudes inveron the  
ground.

And even ſo for *Pinoy* that fayre vertues  
lady

(Although *Jupiter* have in this orizon  
Made a ſtarre of her, by the *Ariadnan* crowne)  
Morns, dolour, and greefe, accompany our  
body.

*O Aropos*, thou haſt doone a worke perverſt.  
And as a byrde that hath loſt both young  
and neſt,

About the place where it was makes many a  
tourne,

Even ſo dooth *Cupid*, that infant God of  
amore,

Flie about the tomb where ſhe lyes all in delore,  
Weeping for her eies wherein he made ſo-  
journe.

~~~~~  
*Ἰππῆας μευ πρῶτα συν ἵπποισιν καὶ ὄχεσφι,
Πεζῆς δ' ἐξόπιδεν γῆσιν πολέας τε καὶ
ἑσθλὰς,*

*Ἔρχομαι ἐμην πολέμοιο· κακὰς δ' ἐς μέσσοι
ἔλασσει,*

ὄφρα καὶ ἄκ' ἐθέλων τις ἀναγκάη πολέμιζῃ.
Homer's Iliad, lib. 4. 300.

*Καὶ γὰρ ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τοὺς τε πρῶτους
αριστοὺς δεῖ τῆλειν, καὶ τοὺς τελευταίους, ἐν
δὲ μεσῶ τοὺς χεῖριστος ἢ ἀπομεινῶν
αγῶναι, ὅπο δὲ τῶν ἀθῶναι.*

Xenophon's Memorabilia.

~~~~~

The richeſt juice poured in a tainted jar,  
Turns to a nauſeous and unwholeſome draught,  
*Julia*, Act II. Scene 7.

*Sincerum est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis,  
accipit.* *Hor. Epist. 2d.*

~~~~~

Nor where the regular confusion ends.

Cato, Act I.

I always admired the two words *regu-
lar confusion*, and deemed them the *origi-
nal*

nal production of Addison; but the same thought appears in Horace's Epistles, lib. i. ep. 12. line 19.

Quid velit et possit rerum concordia discors.

Gape earth, and swallow me to quick destruction.
Orphan, Act V.

Open, thou earth,
Gape wide, and take me down to thy dark bottom.

Fair Penitent, Act IV.

Come thou, my father, brother, husband, friend.

Pope's Eloisa to Abelard.

In him a friend, a husband, and a father.
Distrest Mother.

Though now 'tis long since I was cased in steel,

The crescent of our swarthy foe has felt me.
Julia, Act I.

I have seen the day with my good biting faulchon,

I would have made them skip.

K. Lear, Act V. Scene 3.

True worth gains by the grave; the good which they did is remembered; and after death characters are better known. The good stand the test of posterity.—Gordon's dedication to his translation of Sallust.

Urit enim fulgore suo, qui prægravat artes
Lustræ se positas; extinctus amabitur idem.

Hor. epist. lib. ii. epist. 1.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

A Correspondent in your Magazine of last month, who signs himself T. in his reflections on the English drama, has these remarkable words.—Speaking of the poets who are most supposed to have affected the passions, he says, "But I place Virgil, Shakespeare, Racine, and all the poets that ever existed, below *Otway* in this one attribute—the mastery of the passions;" and he afterwards goes on to assert in the same confident strain, "the *Orphan* is not inferior to any production of human genius;"—opinions as far removed from the ideas of truth and justice, as any which have been hazarded since the origin of criticism. For, in the first place, will any one be bold enough to assert, that the *Orphan of Otway* bears, in point of *composition*, even a *comparison* with the *Othello* of Shakespeare?

This maxim has clearly been exemplified by this nation's conduct to three of the English poets, Shakespeare, Milton, and Butler.

What state, what sex, what excellence of mind

E'er found an armour against calumny?
Give the most monstrous slander but a birth,
Folly shall own, and malice cherish it.

Julia, Act IV. Scene 5th.

How superior is the description of Shakespeare of this vice—

Whose edge is sharper than the sword of slander, whose tongue
Outvenoms all the worms of Nile, whose breath

Rides on the posting winds, and doth belie
All corners of the world: Kings, Queens,
and states,

Maids, Matrons, nay the secrets of the grave
This viperous Slander enters.

Cymbeline, Act III. Scene 4th.

The best form of government therefore is that in which the interest of individuals is most intimately blended with the public good.—Moore's Travels thro' France, vol. i. 160.

That form of government is the most reasonable, which is most conformable to the equality that we find in human nature.—Spectator, 287th paper.

PHILODRAMATICUS.

What is the distress of Monimia to that of Desdemona? what the anguish of Castalio to the sleepless bleeding jealousy of Othello? And in the next place, if regard be had to the mastery of the passions, in this respect, perhaps Othello maintains an unrivalled superiority.

Liberal investigation is, Sir, I trust, *useful*, and of course *admissible*.—Upon this supposition I request the favour of you to insert this my letter in your next Magazine; concluding with assuring you, that if I be called upon to defend the objections here advanced—in consideration of their *reasonableness*, I shall not be behind-hand,

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,
And constant reader,

CAMISIS.

May 20, 1788.

For

FOR THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ON SIGNORA PIOZZI'S PUBLICATION OF DR. JOHNSON'S LETTERS.

STRICTURE THE SECOND.

By JOSEPH BARETTI.

MY pretty Hester Lynch Piozzi, in the passage already quoted, observes with her customary acuteness, *that the world is not guilty of much general harshness, nor inclined to increase pain, which they do not perceive to be deserved.*

The obvious truth of this remark, nobody, I believe, will be so perverse as to deny or controvert. I should however be obliged to the pretty Signora, if she would but tell us how she applies it to her own case; as it is usually taken for granted, that the world cannot perceive what is concealed, nor shew harshness or bestow pity without a determinate object. To infer, as she would have us do, that her remark is apposite, she ought first to let that same world into the cause of what she terms her *pain*, that they might decide whether it was *deserved*, or not. But of that cause we have not the least glimmer throughout her publication; and without such a previous statement, is it not absurd in her to flatter herself, that the world at large sided with her against a man who paid no manner of regard to that pain, and endeavoured to increase it? The cunning *she* has artfully suppressed that letter of her's to Dr. Johnson, which he answered on the 15th of March 1776 from Litchfield; and the want of that link to her chain spreads such an obscurity over her complaint against me, that a man ought to be a very skilful conjurer to find out the motive of it, and decide whether her lamentation is well or ill grounded. This, however, I will tell her, that the few who know *le dessous des cartes*, will never side with her in that particular, but will approve of my indignation in the affair of the tin-pills; and let her whine, and moan, and cant as dolorously as she pleases. To clear me of her wicked charge, it is more than sufficient, as I have already said, that neither Dr. Johnson, nor Mr. Thrale, nor any body else, thought it worth their attention, nor ever gave me the least information relative to her preposterous bewailings; speaking always on the supposition, that her iniquitous letter was really written at Bath on the 3d of March 1776; which is what I cannot but doubt, knowing her malice to me so well as I know.

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Let us now drop this discussion, which to the generality will appear something mysterious, and turn to another part of her publication, where no very honourable mention is made of her humble servant.

In a letter to her, dated Ashbourne, July 15, 1775, Dr. Johnson has written the following words: *I wish, for my part, that he (Mr. Thrale) may return soon, and rescue the fair captives from the tyranny of Baretti. Poor Baretti! Do not quarrel with him. To neglect him a little will be sufficient. He means only to be frank, and manly, and independent, and perhaps, as you say, a little wise. To be frank, he thinks, is to be cynical, and to be independent to be rude. Forgive him, dearest Lady, the rather because of his misbehaviour I am afraid he learned part of me. I hope to set him hereafter a better example.*

It appears plain from these words, that the veracious Hester Lynch had informed the Doctor of my having tyrannically treated her daughters under her own nose; of my having made captives of them in her own house; and of my having been cynical and rude to her into the bargain. How I could perform all these feats without meeting any opposition from a creature so imperious as herself, is what nobody living will ever be able to comprehend; as the subtle Signora has artfully again suppressed that letter of her's, wherein these heavy charges were made so very clear to the Doctor, as to induce him to give her the good advice contained in the above paragraph. But why has she suppressed her own letter? Does this not look as if she made sure, that I might take her up as soon as her collection was published, and convict her, that her account of me to the credulous Doctor was little better than a string of paltry lies of her own invention? And indeed, how could I play the tyrant where I had no manner of dominion? How could I keep her daughters in captivity where there was no jail? And how could I be rude and cynical to a woman of boldness, who, without going one inch from her right, had but to desire me to quit her house, to be instantly obeyed? These are unanswerable objections to her assertions.

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should

I should think: nevertheless, her suppression of her own letter, takes from me all power of confuting with due positiveness her absurd accusations; and I cannot plead any other thing against them, but the impossibility of their being founded in truth. With safety, however, can I appeal to her daughters themselves, and challenge them to bear witness to my fond affection to them all, as I never loved children so much as I did them; which I even hope they will long remember with some small degree of gratitude. The tyrant over them, and they know it, was not Baretti, but their mother herself, who brought them up with such severity of discipline, as not to suffer them even to speak in her presence, but when absolutely commanded.

To give some faint idea of her rare method of education, the shortest way will be to tell a fact or two, that I make a most sure she will not be frontless enough to deny, if she is not quite lost to all sense of shame; though any reliance on her sense of shame be but a precarious tenure, considering how long she has been habituated in the foul practice of boldly opposing her falsehoods to any truth, be it ever so glaring and conspicuous.

The house at Streatham, where we then were, was partly surrounded by a narrow pleasure-ground, beyond which there was a spacious grass field. The ground was separated from the field by what they term a Ha-ha! over which stood a kind of draw-bridge, that was easily raised or lowered. The young ladies were strictly forbidden by their Mamma to lower the draw-bridge, and go over into the field. It happened one afternoon, that I invited them to walk into that field with me, as I was then quite ignorant of the formidable prohibition.

They had not been there a quarter of an hour tumbling each other in the grass with the most exquisite delight, when lo! the dreadful Mamma came out of the house, and spy'd them at that sport. Such a terrific sight as that of their tumbling, kindled her rage at once, and made her put her lips to an ivory whistle, that she constantly carried in her pocket for the purpose of calling them to her when at any distance, or out of sight. At the alarming sound of the whistle, like that of the horn in romance, the frightened girls ran instantly to her with no small trepidation and hurry; and she began to storm at them with such obstreperousness, that I, unable to guess at the motive of it, made what haste I could to their assist-

ance: but no sooner had I repassed the bridge, than she was at me with great fury, and asked if I was not ashamed of myself for having taken them into the field. Ashamed, Madam! And why should I be ashamed? Aye, said she, don't you see that there is a pond in that field? Well, Madam; and what of the pond? Strange, said she, that you are not sensible of the danger into which you led them! Had they gone near it while you were poring on your book, could they not have drowned themselves? What do children know, she continued, of the difference between land and water? They might very well have run themselves into the pond, taking it to be as solid as the field, and miserably perished in it!

This foolish speech made me presently aware that the woman was so grossly ignorant, as to think that children knew nothing of the difference between solids and fluids; and without losing my time to argue with her about her wretched notions of children's brains, I stepped into the house, called Sophy, who was then the youngest of them, and bringing her back to her in my hand, "Sophy," said I, "Mamma has been prevailed upon to pardon your going into the field with me, and even permits you to go there again, and take a walk across the pond, if you have a mind to it." "A walk across the pond!" answered the sweet innocent; "no, indeed: I will rather be whipped than go across the pond." "But why," said I, "will you not go?" "Because," said she, "I should be drowned like a rat if I did; and, be sure, whipping is not so bad as drowning!"

I leave the reader to conceive the spight of my profound *philosophess*, on being thus suddenly convinced of her most profound ignorance about children's notions of things. She frowned, she stamped, and turned her back in a pet, as she would always do when glaringly convicted of ignorance; but I was glad that I had saved the poor Things the whipping which they would have had that night as soon as in bed, making sure that there was no further danger of it, now that she had rectified her notion of their having pretty distinct ideas about solids and fluids.

Not long after her forced change of opinion with regard to children's intellects, as she and I had one day done dinner by ourselves, I happened to mention the eagerness of young folks after all kinds of fruit. "It is not the taste of fruit," said she with her usual acuteness of observation, "but the pretty appearance

ance of it, that strikes children's fancies, as their palate does not at all distinguish the difference between an apple and an onion; and this I know by long and repeated experience."

Surprized at her odd asseveration, uttered in good earnest, I answered, that "I wondered to hear what I had never suspected to be the case; but, as I had some doubt of it, begged leave to ring the bell, and desired the servant to bring up an apple and an onion." My little Sophy, who was always my *cheval de bataille* on such occasions, was then sent for; and the confident woman, cutting presently a good slice of the onion, put it into the child's mouth, and bid her peremptorily eat it, which she did with a most astonishing intrepidity. "See, see," said madam, with a triumphant emphasis, "are you clear now that children have no taste?" "Sophy," said I, "Mamma gives you the choice of the onion and the apple, and you may eat which you chuse." "To be sure I chuse the apple," said Sophy. "But why," said I, "when the apple is but small, and the onion three times as large?" "Very true," said Sophy; "but the onion is very bad, and the apple is very good." Here the mother's exultation began to lower, and her forehead began to overspread with a cloud. "But why," said I, did you eat the slice of the onion, that Mamma put into your mouth?" "Because," answered she, "when Mamma bids me do a thing, I must do it, and quick, or she gives me a good box on the ear; but, to be sure, I would rather eat an apple than an onion at any time, as I love apples very much, and onions not at all."

Ye frolicksome sparks of the game, as the song calls you, did you ever happen to behold how an unlucky chambermaid stands confounded when the old, spectacted and prayer-muttering housekeeper unexpectedly catches her in the fact with Will the footman, or Tony the coachman? how low she bends her head leaning against the bed-post, and how awkwardly she strokes the plaits of her rumbled apron? her face tinged all over with a cherry hue, and her quivering lips unable to utter a single monosyllable, while her recreant gallant takes himself away, and leaves her most unmercifully in the lurch?

Just so remained my sweet Hester Lynch at little Sophy's simple speech, which instantaneously defeated a thick squadron of most philosophic ideas, long ordered in battle array on the vast field of her green imagination! However, like

Will or Tony, she button'd-up the disaster, though it visibly affected her greatly more, than even the other about the pond, and stole herself furlily away from the dining room, rivetted more and more in that aversion, which, as I have reason to suppose, she began to foster against me a few months before; that is, on a day, when I happened unluckily to prove to her, that other countries, besides England, produced oaks; which was another thing she had no idea of, as she had positively read somewhere, that no country but hers was blessed with that wonderful tree.—Such, Ladies and Gentlemen, was the general and profound knowledge of Mrs. Thrale, after having had a matter of ten years the famed Dr. Johnson pinned as it were to her upper petticoat; by which means she obtained the reputation of a sapient woman, every one giving her the credit of having plunged ten thousand fathoms deep in the great ocean of literature, by the assistance of her celebrated conductor.

Not a few more similar instances could I easily bring forth of the astonishing wit, or amazing stupidity, call it what you like best, of this female Aristotle, the chiefest wonder of her day within the bills of mortality, and as far as the penny-post is allowed to go. But I am not willing, for the present, to digress any further from my principal subject, that is, from Dr. Johnson's nasty paragraph, desirous as I am of washing myself clean from the rascally charge that induced him to pen it. This, however, I must add, by way of corollary, that, from the two adventures of the pond and the onion, any tyrannical mother may easily comprehend, that the tender-hearted Hester Lynch possessed a very wise method of her own in the education of her offspring: and so far was her *not tyrannical* power established over her little-ones, that they submitted with readiness, and even with apparent alacrity, to chew and swallow any thing ever so repugnant to their palates, rather than expose themselves to the blows of her Salisbury-fist, as she herself called her beautiful hand; and you must know *en passant*, that the same hand, or Salisbury-fist, is of such a stoutness and size, as would not disgrace an Humpireys or Mendoza, a coalheaver of the Thames, or a porter of the custom-house. And of this peculiarity in her structure, the Lords and the Squires that frequent her Monday-concerts, may easily convince themselves by ocular inspection. Indeed, indeed, the tremen-

duousness of the Salisbury-fist is such, that no wonder if it always caused a great palpitation of heart to the poor little creatures, exposed to the hourly danger of feeling its weight, on the smallest deviation from her despotic injunctions. Nor must any body be at all surpris'd, if the happy owner of that intimidating pestle knew so little as she did with regard to the intellects of her little girls, as the hugeness and heaviness of that same mallet, which, like the enormous gauntlet seen on the staircase of the Castle of Otranto, was rendered still more frightful by the shrill tone of her voice, when she fell in a passion: so that the combined powers of voice and fist smote almost incessantly their little hearts with inexpressible terror, and made them habitually so dumb, that she never heard them prattle, nor could of course ever observe the gradual encrease of their understandings, and of those powers that made them sufficiently acquainted with the difference between solids and fluids, and between apples and onions. But let us now go back again to the odious paragraph, which is what presses most upon my mind, and quit all inferior considerations, which are little better to me than buns, and cheescakes, and gingerbread from Kensington.

Fairly does Dr. Johnson confess in that paragraph, that he set me a bad example, by being himself rude and cynical to her; and very prettily does he beg of her to pardon me a misbehaviour, which he considered as a mere imitation of his own. However, of his cynicisms, and rudeness, and misbehaviour, it so happens, that we have not the least glimpse throughout his letters; and, on the contrary, every word in them breathes nothing but great love to her, great affection, great attachment, great consideration, great veneration, and other such desirable dainties, wherewith she was for a long time as abundantly feasted, as Master Mark Antony himself by the Queen of Egypt.

For the evident disagreement between the Doctor's avowal of misbehaviour to her, and the constantly respectful and loving style of his letters, more than one reason may be given. First of all, Mrs. Hester Lynch has carefully omitted printing those letters, or parts of letters, which she thought would not much contribute to the enlargement of her fame, and the multiplication of her glories. She tells him somewhere, that, *when once he turns the page, she is sure of a disquisition, or an observation, or a little*

scold: But where do we see any scold, little or great, throughout the two volumes? No such thing is to be found in them: and why? Because she has carefully suppressed every *jobation*, as they say at Cambridge, which was a flagrant breach of that fidelity she has promised in her preface. In another place, she resents with some asperity, his having *plagued her* about her talking on painting: but the letter in which he plagued her, was suppressed likewise. Had she proved the scrupulous Editor she had promised to be, she would have had her due share of disparaging paragraphs as well as myself and others; but she was too subdulous for that, and bravely took care of herself, since good luck had put it in her power. But, was it really fair to disgrace me and others, by thus partially omitting whatever might have afforded us some little comfort, seeing her brought down into the number of the *socii doloris*, and abstaining from publishing what would have left some little stain on her smooth and beauteous skin? Alas, alas! she would have nothing in the collection, but what proved honey and marmalade to her gentle lips, and left us little else to masticate than horse-raddish and rhubarb! Upon my honour, I think that it was not fair at all to use us in this disingenuous manner!

The second and strongest reason for the striking disagreement between the censure of misbehaviour, which the Doctor honestly pass'd on himself in the paragraph, and the unremitted strain of kind compliments to her throughout the two volumes, may easily be found out, if we do but consider, that speaking and writing are two very distinct affairs. When what they had to say was spoken face to face, her pertness, her wrongheadedness, her nonsense, and, above all, her constant knack of telling the thing that is not, fretted him, and provoked him to talk with rudeness and cynicisms; that is, to tell her very harsh and very offensive truths, which she most heroically put up with, in consequence of that all-sweeping vanity, which made her ferociously desirous of overtopping every other female individual, by passing herself upon the world for a woman of great learning, and a fit companion for such a man as the author of the Rambler. But when she wrote to him, circumstances were entirely changed. Her thoughts then were not extemporaneous, as in her talk; her petulance of voice and look could not operate in the least; her topicks could not admit of

much

much untruth; and her flattery, above all, flowed in a plentiful stream; nor does it want notoriety, that Doctor Johnson, like any common mortal, was not only fond of flattery, but openly and professedly declared ofentimes, that he loved it dearly, come from whatever quarter it would. No wonder then, if, in most of his letters to her, he returned it double and triple-fold, especially as he always made it a point never to be surpassed by any body in any thing that he did not think sinful; and flattery from others to himself, or from himself to others, was never put by him in the catalogue of mortal offences. Hence his *dearest dear Lady*, and *dearest dearest Madam*; hence his professing, that *to hear her was to hear wit, and to see her was to see virtue*; and hence that enormous quantity of other sugary words and liquorish phrases bestowed upon her, that now turn the stomach of all those who know her intimately, and had frequently been witnesses of his unrestrained upbraiding and austere reprimands. It is true, that in one of his letters he begs of her and of one of her daughters to leave off *hyperbolical praise*, as it *corrupts the tongue of the mother and the ear of the daughter*; but the words were written when his spirits were low, in consequence of a severe fit of illness scarcely weathered; and we all know, that illness makes every man somewhat unlike himself, at least momentarily, let his force of mind be ever so gigantic.

His austere reprimands, and unrestrained upbraidings, when face to face with her, always delighted Mr. Thrale, and were approved even by her children: and I remember to this purpose a piece of mortification she once underwent by a *trait de nouveauté* of poor little Harry, some months before he died. Harry, said his father to him, on entering the room where Madam sat with Johnson, are you listening to what the Doctor and Mamma are talking about? Yes, Papa, answered the boy. And, quoth Mr. Thrale, what are they saying? They are disputing, replied Harry; but Mamma has just such a chance against Dr. Johnson, as Presto would have, if he were to fight Dash.—Dash was a large dog, and Presto but a little one. The laugh this innocent observation produced, was so very loud and hearty, that Madam, unable to stand it, quitted the room in such a mood, as was still more laughable than the boy's *pertinent* remark, though she muttered it was very *impertinent*. However, a short turn in the

pleasure-ground soon restored her to her usual elasticity, made her come back to give us tea, and the puny powers of Presto were mentioned no more.

With a woman that endeavoured constantly to have the last word, and never had candour enough to own herself defeated, it may easily be credited, that Johnson must have often proved rude and cynical, though he had not formally confessed it in the paragraph. Such liberties however I never took, whatever she may say to the contrary; and whenever she and I differed in opinion, which happened almost daily, I constantly chose to put a speedy end to the altercation by holding my tongue; as, on one hand, I was perfectly aware, that, eclipsed fairly as I was by Doctor Johnson's superior powers, I could not appear of importance enough in her eyes ever to bring her over to my way of thinking on any topick whatsoever; and on the other, I disdained to play the monkey to him, who never chose to give up his point, but carried altercation as far as it could possibly be carried. To join in opinion with her upon any subject in dispute, was a thing generally bordering upon the impossible; and, as the whole family was mostly together with the Doctor and me during the time allotted to conversation, I thought it quite unfair to side against her when the Doctor was at her; as it was too apparent, that she had already more business than she could conveniently manage. Talking one day about Milton, and she and I differing with regard to his versification, which like all other blank-verse, Italian, Spanish, or English, always proved insipid and unharmonious to my ear; I gave up the point so readily, that Johnson sarcastically observed, I had fallen *famineæ manu*: to which I simply replied, that there was no disputing on subjects of taste; and desired him to take up the argument, if he chose, and try if he could succeed better, as I knew that he was quite on my side of the question.

Such having been my constant tenour of conduct during the seven years, or little less, of my intimacy with the Thrale family; my wonder is, how Doctor Johnson could so pathetically intreat her to pardon my misbehaviour, and grossly ridicule my supposed desire of appearing manly, independent, and wise, in the eyes of a being, that he himself was so often upbraiding and reprimanding with the most earnest scorn. Well did he know likewise, that, in spite of my aversion to wrangle with the woman, as he incessantly did,

did, I was not upon the whole of so meek a temper as to bear that neglect, which he advised her to show me; and indeed, when a long while after the date of that letter of his, Madam took it into her head to give herself airs, and treat me with some coldness and superciliousness, I did not hesitate to set down at breakfast my dish of tea not half drank, go for my hat and stick that lay in the corner of the room, turn my back to the house *insalutato hospite*, and walk away to London without uttering a syllable, fully resolved never to see her again, as was the case during no less than four years: nor had she and I ever met again as friends, if she and her husband had not chanced upon me after that lapse of time at the house of a gentleman near Beckenham, and coaxed me into a reconciliation, which, as almost all reconciliations prove, was not very sincere on her side or mine; so that there was a total end of it on Mr. Thrale's demise, which happened about three years after.

Had it been feasible for me to see the pretty paragraph in Johnson's letter, wherein he advised her to neglect me a little, might I not have rationally expostulated with him about an advice so very preposterous; probably given in a moment of absurd fondness, not to say in a fit of absurd flattery, and asked of him what kind of superiority over me he attributed to his ridiculous Idol?—"You know, Doctor," I might have said to him, "that it was you yourself, who solicited me during several days to comply with her earnest prayer, to take upon me to teach Italian and Spanish to her favourite daughter; assuring me from her, that, after a few years attendance in that occupation, a rich man like Mr. Thrale would make me easy with an annuity for the remainder of my days. You know, Doctor, that besides my incessant teaching that darling daughter, I have on Sundays read and explained to her and to her father the Spanish Bible; and occasionally read and explained also to the mother a great many passages out of our Italian Poets, whenever she desired me so to do. You know, Doctor, what a fatigue and trouble I underwent when I attended them to Paris along with you, and with what readiness I waited afterwards upon Madam and her daughter to Bath at a time when a companion like me was in her opinion of such moment, that she had scarce words to express her gratitude for my offer to wait

"on her thither at a moment's warning. You know, Doctor, that for all these troubles, and the total sacrifice of my time and my private studies, I had not from Mr. Thrale, much less from her, wherewithal to pay for my lodging in town during almost seven years devoted to their service; and you, Doctor, who know full well how seldom your Mistress, as you call her, tells truth; you give implicit faith to her charge of my tyranny to her children, and misbehaviour to herself? And you, without the least enquiry or ceremony, advise her to neglect me, by way of punishing me for trespasses, to which you gave no more credit than to the tenets of Mahometanism? Fye upon you, Doctor, for thus reviling an old friend, whom you ought to have supported and defended; as I always did you whenever I found myself among those ill-willers, disapprovers, and backbiters, of which your luminous merits have procured you plenty this long long while! A paltry little woman to punish me, Doctor? And pray, for what, except it be for my folly in heaping upon her many and many considerable obligations, which never were returned in the least proportion!"

What answer, reader, do you think that Doctor Johnson would have given to all these questions, if, acquainted with his despicable paragraph (for so I must call it, in spite of that veneration I shall always have towards his memory) I had been enabled to argue with all these facts in my hand? facts, that the present degraded wife of a singer knows to be uncontroversible, let her impudence in impugning truth be as great as she chuses. But enough for to-day. My anxiety about rescuing my character, so iniquitously traduced in her publication, has, I am afraid, carried me a little beyond the reader's patience, by making me talk rather too long about my insignificant self. To make him amends, I will endeavour in my following Strictures to entertain him with more sportive details; and, among other diverting subjects, give him some account of a bastard brother; a story not to be matched by any novel in Boccacio's Decameron; together with the rise, progress, and catastrophe of a certain passion, *que solet matres furicare equorum*; which passion, after several years anxious and impatient longing, made at last the learned Mrs. Thrale, the witty Mrs. Thrale, the virtuous Mrs. Thrale, the immortal mistress of the celebrated

brated Doctor Samuel Johnson, descend at once from her altitudes, and dwindle down into the contemptible wife of her daughter's flogging-maister, to the profound astonishment and envy of all the outlandish fingers and fiddlers now in London residing. And who knows, but, led by my extensive clue through the intricate labyrinth of her various, ingenious,

and innocent devices, to bring about her noble purpose in conjunction with that same bastard, who proved in the end no bastard at all;—who knows, I say, but some one of our modern dramatick geniusses may hereafter entertain the public with a laughable comedy in five long acts, intitled with singular propriety *THE SCIENTIFIC MOTHER?*

OBSERVATIONS MADE IN A TOUR IN SWISSERLAND,

IN M,DCCLXXXVI.

By MONSIEUR DE LAZOWSKI.

[From YOUNG's "ANNALS of AGRICULTURE."]

(Continued from Page 364.)

FROM Basle we went to Arlesem, and from Arlesem to Lauffen, where we slept. The road is agreeable; it follows a valley, which is often narrow, and which forms meadows, extremely well kept, all irrigated, which they are about to cut for the second time, and of which the carpet of a delicious verdure contrasts wonderfully with the darkened shades of the firs that cover the mountains. The road, all agreeable as it is, is only a sort of preparation for that which follows it, and which seems in effect to want that preparation.

We are here in the lands of the Bishop of Basle. It is a canton more of cattle than of cultivation, where they rear many oxen, which they fatten and send into France. The number of cows is considerable, but all the cattle are of a moderate breed. They have given me for a reason that great cattle cannot support themselves, but with difficulty, upon the pastures of the mountains, that they lose much time, and fatigue themselves beyond measure, in being driven every day to the pastures, and back again in the evening to the stables. This system, which is not general in the mountains, properly speaking, that is to say, in the Alps, is the single one that is known in the parts where we are. They have some cattle of the large breed; but they keep such all the year in the stables, and carry them their food fresh cut every day. The cows kept thus, lose less, and give more milk.

They are in general fattened with hay, with second cut hay and with corn. We have been told, that the second cut alone heats them too much; that it was nevertheless better than hay alone, but mixed, it was better still. I have only a certain degree of confidence in that information. They have employed also potatoes with success, but it is in a manner different from what has been

done in England. Every day they give, at three different times, half a bushel to each of the potatoes, cut in thin slices: a potatoe is not cut in more than three, and they give them to drink after; they then give a small portion of espiot in the chaff, or of wheat, and hay again of the first and second cut. They say, that the oxen profit much by this regimen, which does not surprize me.

They give the rave or turnips only to cows or to pigs; they have not enough of them for the oxen.

They employ in their ploughs and in their carts only oxen, but they harness all, without exception, by the horns, and they draw but small loads.

A good common cow costs seven louis-d'ors; a pair of lean oxen eighteen; but cattle are dear at present.

The arpent of meadow fells, near the villages, to 1000 livres; but it is of a good staple, and which sometimes receives the waters and the drainings of the village. Other lands are worth down to 300.—This is cheap. The people seem not at their ease. They are badly clothed. Their dwellings do not shew any species of convenience. There are, however, some countrymen pretty rich. Upon the whole, the difference between these people and those in the Canton of Basle appeared to me considerable.

From Lauffen we took the road of Delémont, the summer residence of the Bishop of Porentru; from hence, by the valley of Moutiers Grandval, and following the same valley, we have descended the chain of Jura, which prolongs itself further to meet the plain of Biemme upon the lake of the same name. This road is not that which is commonly taken by travellers: they go from Basle to Schaffausen, and return by Berne and the Valais, after having seen the interior and the small Cantons, taking Biemme

in their way to or from Berne.—It is the same thing if they begin contrarily, and finish at Basle. In both cases, in examining the Travels through Swisserland, and in consulting the map, we see, that the road which we have taken makes an elbow, and therefore one may take it as a particular excursion, but it occasions the loss of time in a general tour. Every traveller hurries to the Alps, not believing that he can leave behind him any objects worth retarding his progress. We should have done like others, if we had not been willing to go to Soleure in three days, and to employ the time in going to Bienne, to avoid returning any more on our steps. Be that as it may, I should advise every curious traveller, and admirer of the beauties of nature, to take that route, and to allow one or two days more, not only because the journey to Bienne is too great, but because it would be proper to stop in the route, in order to know the regimen of the country, and to be able to assign the reason of the difference between the lands of the Bishoprick and of those which he has seen and will see, for there is no effect without a cause, and those causes appear to me curious and interesting.

I return to our route.—I have said that we were willing to arrive at Lauffen. The road was only a preparation for that which was to follow; and, in effect, it seems as if Nature led you on by degrees to the great objects with which she astonishes the observer. This road is a poem, of which the movement seems, if not regular, at least calculated to please, strike, and annihilate our little pride, under the weight of the great works of Nature. To Delemont the valley, often picturesque, has yet nothing truly imposing; some gay situations, set off by the fine masses of forest with which the mountains are clothed; meadows which border the road, and cut in a thousand different manners; the verdure is delicious, and upon which the eye returns to repose itself with new pleasure; in a word, the picturesque of the groups, and of the novel situations common in the mountains, form a scene with which one would be already enchanted, if we were to go no further. But after having traversed the plain of Delemont, and a village called Corendenin, we enter into a ravine rather than a valley, dug by the torrent which rolls beneath the road, and it is then that the true romantic begins. I cannot better give a general idea than by saying, that it is the sublime model of the finest pictures of Salvator Rosa. One seems annihilated beneath the enormous height of the rocks, which narrow in and contain the road and the torrent, varying their forms to in-

finity, opening only to let cascades escape. This scene, which engages the more as it is more new, is not interrupted within a league of the village, but by the widening of the valley, and then you have the view of a landscape charming; a noble rivulet which turns a mill; houses, some agreeably situated; some portions of meadow, and cultivated lands: a milder slope of the mountains, furnished with fine woods, form suddenly a charming view which was not expected, and which the eye embraces at once, because all the objects are disposed upon an immense amphitheatre, that makes the back ground of the picture, and is not one of its least beauties. Further, in following always a very picturesque way, you arrive at a place where the rocks approach each other; where the torrent changes its direction in quitting the left and turning to the right: you pass it over a bridge half covered by two masses of rock, which are naturally opened to the bottom; and all of a sudden you quit this sombre place, to enter an amphitheatre of which the chord may be 600 feet long. To the left the rock enlarges itself in an immense half circle; it has at least 400 feet of perpendicular elevation, and seems to have been dug by a mass of waters frightful to conceive. It seems as if you followed the current upon the rock; its surface is softened and polished by the friction of the waters. I may have deceived myself, but it seems written upon the rock in striking characters. All the interior of this prodigious amphitheatre is such as can be conceived only upon the spot. It is garnished with wood; the nakedness of the rock is interrupted by trees of a low growth, and some shrubs growing in the clefts and interstices. In following it still further, the scene only varies, but the aspect is not less sublime: and every hundred steps you see and hear the noise of currents that fall in cascades, which have carried with them portions of the rock detached by the frosts, leaving buttresses of rock, as if to support that immense wall, laying bare openings and immense clefts; and the top of this superb edifice is a sort of wall of perpendicular rock, which seems to menace the passenger with its fall. I seek to recal to my mind for the future what I have seen, but I know the impossibility of describing it to my friends; the variety, the sublimity, the imposing grandeur, the effect of the lights, the groups, the masses of trees, and the verdure, forming a spectacle beyond what the most fervid imagination of a great painter can ever figure to itself.

The scene continues for many leagues, but finishes short of Moutiers Grandval,

(To be continued.)

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

FRAGMENTS by L E O.

No. XIII.

A CRITIQUE on the SAMSON AGONISTES of MILTON, in REFUTATION of the CENSURES of Dr. JOHNSON.

A Respectable writer has some time ago, in a periodical paper, thought proper to pass a very severe sentence on that excellent tragedy, the Samson Agonistes of Milton. After having given *his* epitome of it, "This is undoubtedly, (says he) a just and regular catastrophe, and the poem therefore has a beginning and an end which Aristotle himself could not have disapproved. But it must be allowed to want a middle, since nothing passes between the first act and the last that either hastens or delays the death of Samson. The whole drama, if its superfluities were cut off, would scarcely fill a single act, yet this is the tragedy which ignorance has admired, and bigotry applauded." But confident and dogmatical as this severe censure is, we doubt not of convincing the reader that it is extremely ill-founded. The story of Samson certainly affords a proper and eligible subject for a tragedy on the Greek model, and that model Milton has preferred. To judge justly therefore of Samson Agonistes, we must consider the conduct of some of the most celebrated of the Greek tragedies. The different tragedies on the story of *Ædipus*, have, since the days of Aristotle, been esteemed the models of perfection; and the middle of every one of them consists of new light and information breaking in by degrees, which by degrees also produces an alteration of mind in *Ædipus*; and that alteration of mind, in the most natural and regular manner, produces the catastrophe. Exactly in the same manner is the conduct of the Samson Agonistes; and if it is found that the catastrophe of Milton's tragedy is dependant on, and produced by, an alteration of mind in Samson, which alteration is produced by a train of circumstances and conversations, it must follow that it has a just and regular middle, in the true spirit of the Greek tragedy.

And that the Samson Agonistes has such a middle, will be evident from the following impartial epitome of its conduct.

The beginning.—The Philistines keep a high festival in honour of their God

Dagon, to whom they ascribe the overthrow and captivity of their great enemy Samson. Samson, their prisoner, has had his eyes put out, and is a slave to grind at their public mill; but is respited from labour on this holiday. The poem here opens with Samson speaking to a guide:

A little onward lend thy guiding hand
To these dark steps, a little farther on;
For yonder bank hath choice of sun or shade:
There I am wont to sit when any chance
Relieves me from my task of servile toil—

Samson having dismissed his guide, falls into a very natural soliloquy on the prophecies of his birth, that he was to deliver Israel, and describes and laments his blindness in the most pathetic manner:

This day a solemn feast the people hold
To Dagon their sea-idol, and forbid
Laborious works; unwillingly this rest
Their superstition yields me—

Promise was that I
Should Israel from Philistian yoke deliver;
Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him
Eyeless in Gaza, at the mill with slaves,
Himself in bonds under Philistian yoke.

And as the festival must have been known round the neighbourhood, nothing can be more natural than that Samson's friends should take that opportunity of his respite to visit him. And a chorus of Danites (his tribe) accordingly come to see, and converse with him. And old Manoah his father next arrives. Here ends the beginning, which, as our severe critic allows, is such as "Aristotle himself could not have disapproved."—The middle now commences in the true spirit and manner of the Greek tragedy. Samson's mind is worked upon by different visitors, and by extremely natural and proper gradations is brought to a determination which as naturally produces the catastrophe. Manoah laments the deplorable condition of his son, and Samson severely condemns himself. The following is strikingly pointed:

—foul Effeminacy held me yok'd
 Her bond-slave; O indignity! O blot
 To honour and religion! Servile mind,
 Rewarded well with servile punishment!
 The base degree to which I now am fall'n,
 These rags, this grinding is not yet so base
 As was my former servitude; ignoble,
 Unmanly, ignominious, infamous,
 True slavery, and that blindness worse than
 this,
 That saw not how degenerately I serv'd.

Manoah replies, equally condemning
 his subjection to Philistine women, but
 still with a mixture of paternal tender-
 nesses:

—————Thou bear'st
 Enough; and more, the burden of that fault;
 Bitterly hast thou paid, and still art paying
 That rigid score. A worse thing yet remains.
 This day the Philistines a popular feast
 Here celebrate in Gaza, and proclaim
 Great pomp and sacrifice, and praises loud
 To Dagon, as their god who hath delivered
 Thee, Samson, bound and blind, into their
 hands—

So Dagon shall be magnified, and God,
 Besides whom is no God, compared with
 idols,

Disglorified, blasphem'd, and had in scorn—
 Which to have come to pass by means of thee,
 Samson, of all thy sufferings think the hea-
 veniest,

Of all reproach the most with shame that ever
 Could have befall'n thee or thy father's house.

Samson with generous contrition ac-
 knowledges,

—I this honour, I this pomp have brought
 To Dagon, and advanc'd his praises high
 Among the heathen round; to God have
 brought

Dis honour, obloquy, and op'd the mouths
 Of idolists and atheists; have brought scandal
 To Israel, diffidence of God, and doubt
 In feeble hearts—

Which is my chief affliction, shame and for-
 row,

The anguish of my soul, that suffers not
 Mine eye to harbour sleep, or thoughts to
 rest.

This only hope relieves me, that the strife
 With me hath end; all the contest is now
 'Twixt God and Dagon; Dagon hath pre-
 sum'd,

Me overthrown, to enter lists with God.

—————He, be sure,
 Will not connive or linger thus provok'd;
 But will arise, and his great name assert:
 Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
 Such a discomfit, as shall quite despoil him
 Of all these boasted trophies won on me,

And with confusion blank his worshippers.

Manoah. With cause this hope relieves
 thee, and these words
 I as a prophecy receive—

Progressive impressions on the mind of
 Samson have in the above citations been
 artfully delineated, and continued in just
 succession. Manoah informs his son that
 he intends to treat with the Philistine
 lords for his ransom, of which he ex-
 presses good hope. But this the perturb-
 ed mind of Samson at first rejects.

Samson. Spare that proposal, father, spare
 the trouble

Of that sollicitation; let me here,
 As I deserve, pay on my punishment,
 And expiate, if possible, my crime—

And with manly feeling he resents the
 idea of his being an useless and idle bur-
 den at home:

To what can I be useful, wherein serve
 My nation, and the work from heaven im-
 pos'd,

But to sit idle on the household hearth,
 A burd'nous drone, to visitants a gaze,
 Or pity'd object—

—————till length of years
 And sedentary numbness craze my limbs,
 To a contemptible old age obscure.
 Here rather let me drudge, and earn my
 bread,

Till vermin, or the draff of servile toil
 Consume me—

Man. Wilt thou then serve the Philistines
 with that gift

Which was expressly given thee to annoy
 them?

Better at home lie bed-rid, not only idle,
 Inglorious, unemploy'd, with age out-worn.
 But God, who caus'd a fountain at thy prayer
 From the dry ground to spring —

—————can as easy
 Cause light again within thy eyes to spring,
 Wherewith to serve him better than thou
 hast:

And I persuade me so: Why else this strength,
 Miraculous, yet remaining—

His might continues in thee not for nought,
 Nor shall his wond'rous gifts be frustrate thus,

Sam. All otherwise to me my thoughts
 portend—

But yield to double darkness nigh at hand:
 So much I feel my genial spirits droop,
 My hopes all flat, nature within me seems
 In all her functions weary of herself,
 My race of glory run, and race of shame,
 And I shall shortly be with them that rest.

The hopes with which Manoah en-
 deavours to impress the mind of his son,
 and Samson's preface that his death was

with at hand, in the above most beautiful speech, are truly in the spirit and conduct of the Grecian tragedy, in leading on the minds of its heroes, so as in the most natural manner to produce the catastrophe. The father thus replies :

Believe not these suggestions, which proceed
From anguish of the mind, and humours black
That mingle with thy fancy. I, however,
Must not omit a father's timely care
To prosecute the means of thy deliverance
By ransom, or how else : meanwhile be
calm,
And healing words from these thy friends
admit.

To say, that in these expostulations, between Manoah and his son, the Drama is advancing towards no event, is perverfeness indeed. Manoah is now dismissed, and Samson and the Chorus continue preparatory discourses of the same progressive nature. And Samson's perturbation of mind and dark forebodings, like those of Ælipus, are gradually heightened by the appearance of Dalila and Harapha, a gigantic boaster.

Dalila, his wife and traitress, perfumed and richly dressed, with a damsel train approaches. She pretends remorse for betraying him, implores forgiveness, and boasts of the love and affection with which she will attend him after having obtained his deliverance. Samson's resentments of her former treachery will not trust her. After some dialogue highly characteristic, Dalila throws off the mask of affection, boasts of what she had done to her country's enemy, and basely insults him. The agitation of Samson's mind thus increased, is still farther aggravated by the boasts of the giant Harapha, who, on Samson's thrice challenging him to single combat, retires, threatening the revenge of a coward :

Har. By Ashtaroth, ere long, thou shalt
lament

These braveries in irons loaden on thee.

* * * * *

Cho. He will directly to the Lords, I fear,
And with malicious counsel stir them up
Some way or other yet farther to afflict thee.

Undaunted by the worst of prospects,
Samson replies,

But come what will, my deadliest foe will
prove

My speediest friend, by death to rid me hence;
The worst that he can give, to me the best.
Yet so it may fall out——

——it may with mine
Draw their own ruin who attempt the deed.

What Samson had before said to his father, that the contest was now between God and Dagon, expressing his confidence that God would speedily vindicate his own honour, he repeats in substance to Harapha. And his prophetic hope, just cited, strongly marks the progress of what is passing in his mind. A messenger now arrives from the Philistian lords, commanding his attendance in the temple of Dagon, to shew them feats of his strength. Samson at first absolutely refuses :

Thou know'st I am an Hebrew, therefore
tell them,

Our law forbids at their religious rites

My presence ; for that cause I cannot come.

Samson persists, the messenger retires, and the Chorus, apprehensive that his report may produce greater evils to Samson, intimate their wish, that he had obeyed the summons. He replies, urging the impiety of

Vaunting his strength in honour to their
Dagon :

and says, that "not dragging" should constrain him to the temple of the idol. Yet his dark forebodings more and more agitate his mind.

To the officer's departing speech,

I am sorry what this stoutness will produce,
he had replied,

Perhaps thou shalt have cause to sorrow
indeed.

And now having mentioned how unpardonable he would be in the sight of God, were he to be *willingly* present at idol-worship, his revolving mind adds,

Yet that he may dispense with me or thee

Present in temples at idolatrous rites,

For some important cause, thou need'st not
doubt.

The middle is here pointedly drawing to a conclusion. The Chorus perceive that the agitation of his mind is about something important, that his temper is now worked up, and big with a change of conduct.

Cho. How thou wilt here come off, surmounts my reach.

Sam. Be of good courage ! I begin to feel
Some rousing motions in me, which dispose
To something extraordinary in my thoughts.
I with the messenger will go along,
Nothing to do, be sure, that may dishonour
Our law, or stain my vow of Nazarite.

If there be aught of presage in the mind,

This day will be remarkable in my life
By some great act, or of my days the last.

After addressing himself to the messenger, who is now returned, he again assures his brethren, the Chorus,

Happen what may, of me expect to hear
Nothing dishonourable, impure, unworthy
Our God, or law, my nation, or myself,
The last of me or no I cannot warrant.

Cho. Go, and the Holy One
Of Israel be thy guide
To what may serve his glory best——
Send thee the angel of thy birth, to stand
Fast by thy side——
——— that spirit that first rush'd on thee
In the camp of Dan
Be efficacious in thee now at need——
But wherefore comes old Manoah in such
haste
With youthful steps——

Here the middle is evidently fumm'd up; and he who reads the Samson Agonistes, and cannot perceive the progressive workings of the mind of Samson, arising naturally from the incidents which follow the opening or beginning of the tragedy, must either be grossly inattentive, or prejudiced indeed. That Samson's mind is in a very different state, when he bids the Chorus farewell, from that in which they found him, is so self-evident on attentive perusal, that it is truly astonishing how a respectable critic could hazard the assertion, that "nothing passes between the first act and the last, that either hastens or delays the death of Samson." Every thing, on the contrary, tends to hasten it, by artfully producing, by degrees, that temper of mind which leads Samson to the temple of Dagon. The tragedy had therefore a just and true middle, on the Greek model. And strange it is, that our severe critic should have disregarded or overlooked Milton's own defence of the conduct of his own fable. "Division into act and scene," says our great and learned poet, "referring chiefly to the stage (to which this work never was intended) is here omitted."
"It suffices if the whole drama be found not produced beyond the fifth act. Of the style and uniformity, and that commonly called the plot, whether intricate or explicit, which is nothing indeed but such œconomy, or disposition of the fable as may stand best with verisimilitude and decorum, they only will best judge who are not unacquainted with Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, the three tragie

"poets, unequalled yet by any, and the best rule to all who endeavour to write tragedy."

Our critic has allowed that the Samson Agonistes "has a beginning and an end which Aristotle himself could not have disapproved." And we trust our reader is now convinced, that it has also a just and regular middle, which produces the catastrophe. The progressive change of temper in Samson is evidently the cause of his consenting to go to the temple of Dagon. The Chorus remains, and old Manoah, "with youthful steps," almost immediately joins them, elated with the hopes of procuring his son's liberty by ransom, when he abruptly exclaims,

What noise or shout was that? It tore the sky.

Cho. Doubtless the people shouting to behold

Their once great dread, captive and blind before them,
Or at some proof of strength before them shewn.

Man. His ransom, if my whole inheritance

May compass it, shall willingly be paid
And number'd down. Much rather and I shall choose

To live the poorest in my tribe, than richest,
And he in that calamitous prison left.

Old Manoah thus immediately recurring to the ransom of his son,

It shall be my delight to tend his eyes,
And see him sitting in the house, ennobled
With all those high exploits by him achiev'd,
is finely expressive of the feelings of the father. Another shout is heard. Manoah is the first to observe it:

————— O what noise!
Mercy of Heaven, what hideous noise was that,

Horribly loud! unlike the former shout.

Cho. Noise call you it, or universal groan,
As if the whole inhabitation perish'd!
Blood, deathful deeds are in that noise,
Ruin, destruction at the utmost point.

Man. Of ruin indeed, methought I heard the noise:

Oh, it continues——They have slain my son!

Cho. Thy son is rather slaying them: That outcry

From slaughter of one foe could not ascend.

An Hebrew now arrives on speed from the city, who, as Milton himself expresses it in the Argument, "confusedly at first and afterward more distinctly relates the catastrophe, what Sam-

son had done to the Philistines, and by
 " accident to himself, wherewith the tra-
 " gedy ends."

Beside an investigation of the fable and
 dramatic conduct of the Samson Ago-
 nistes, it was our first intention to point
 out the beauties of that performance, so
 truly in the Grecian model; but that
 task, we found, would be too tedious;
 we shall therefore content ourselves with
 pointing out a few.—As we were just
 talking of the catastrophe, we shall cite
 part of it. Samson, in the temple, had
 shewn the Philistine Lords several feats,

All of incredible, stupendous force,
 None daring to appear antagonist.

He then desires,

As over-tir'd, to let him lean a while
 With both his arms on those two massy pil-
 lars

That to the arched roof gave main support.

————— which when Samson
 Felt in his arms, with head a-while inclin'd
 And eyes fast fix'd he stood, as one who
 pray'd,

Or some great matter in his mind revolv'd:
 At last, with head erect, thus cry'd aloud:
 Hitherto, Lords, what your commands im-
 pos'd

I have perform'd—————

Now of my own accord such other trial
 I mean to shew you of my strength, yet
 greater,

As with amaze shall strike all who behold.
 This utter'd, straining all his nerves he bow'd;
 As with the force of winds and waters pent
 When mountains tremble, those two massy
 pillars,

With horrible convulsion to and fro
 He tugg'd, he shook, till down they came,
 and drew

The whole roof after them, with bursts of
 thunder,

Upon the heads of all who sat beneath,
 Lords, Ladies, Captains, Counsellors, or
 Priests,

Their choice nobility and flower———

Samson with these immix'd, inevitably
 Pull'd down the same destruction on himself;
 The vulgar only escap'd who stood without.

Cbo. O dearly-bought revenge, yet glo-
 rious!

Living or dying, thou hast fulfill'd
 The work for which thou wast foretold
 To Israel, and now ly'st victorious
 Among thy slain—————

The concluding speech of Manoah is
 truly grand, very worthy of the father
 of a patriot hero;

————— No time for lamentation
 now,

Nor much more cause; Samson hath quit
 himself

Like Samson, and heroically hath finish'd

A life heroic, on his enemies

Fully reveng'd; has left them years of
 mourning

And lamentation to the sons of Caphtor

Through all Philistian bounds: To Israel

Honour hath left and freedom; let but there

Find courage to lay hold on this occasion;

T' himself and father's house eternal fame;

And which is best and happiest yet, all this
 With God not parted from him, as was
 fear'd,

But favouring and assisting to the end.

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail

Or knock the breast, no weakness, no con-
 tempt,

Dispraise or blame, nothing but well and
 fair,

And what may quiet us in a death so noble.

Manoah's dwelling on the sentiments
 and repeating it in other words, " that
 there was nothing for tears, nothing to
 wail, no weakness, no contempt, dis-
 praise, or blame, nothing but well and
 fair, in the death of Samson, is truly
 characteristic of the feelings of a brave
 old man, on first hearing the tidings of the
 honourable death of an heroic son.
 Manoah then proposes to find the body of
 Samson.

Gaza is not in plight to say us nay—

And to summon his kindred and friends

To fetch him hence, and solemnly attend

With silent obsequy and funeral train

Home to his father's house.

This and what follows are in the ge-
 nuine spirit of the first of the Greek tra-
 gedies:

————— there will I build him

A monument, and plant it round with shade

Of laurel ever-green, and branching palm,

With all his trophies hung, and acts inroll'd,

In copious legend, or sweet lyric song.

Thither shall all the valiant youth resort,

And from his memory inflame their breasts

To matchless valour, and adventures high:

The virgins also shall on feastful days

Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing

His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice,

From whence captivity and loss of eyes.

To say that Samson's celebrated so-
 liloquy on blindness, with which the tra-
 gedy opens, contains wonderful merit, is
 saying but little. It is every way worthy
 of the feelings of a first-rate poet, la-
 bouring under that grievous calamity.
 The grief and lamentations of Manoah,
 and his fond hope of procuring Sam-
 son's liberty by ransom, all speak the
 emotions

emotions of the afflicted father contemplating a brave but fallen son. The visits of Dalila, his treacherous wife, and Harapha, the vain-boasting Philistian giant, are both most naturally characteristic. They knew that it was a high festival, and that then was the time to see and talk with him. In Dalila, the character of the unfaithful wife and female tyrant is delineated in a most masterly manner. It is natural for such character easily to forgive itself, to gloat over the crime and pretend affection, and to wish for a reconciliation with the injured husband; but such a reconciliation as implies total submission and forgiveness, on his part, and a surrender of himself to her future discretion and love. On all her arts proving ineffectual on the determined mind of Samson, who tells her,

Love quarrels oft in pleasing concord end;
Not wedlock treachery——

the other part of so selfish and base a character bursts forth in rage, abuse, and in glorying in what she has done. And in Harapha, the boastful coward, who comes to insult a blind and fallen enemy, is excellently displayed. And each of these visits has an evident tendency to work upon the despairing temper in which his father left him; and as we already have cited in our former mention of the giant Harapha, we find the mind of Samson labouring with dark forebodings of the approaching event. What Dr. Johnson has been pleased to say of Shakespeare (*see his preface to his edition*) may with great justice be applied to Milton in

his conduct of the *Agonistes*.——“His real power is not shewn in the splendour of particular passages, but by the *progress of the fable*, and the tenor of his dialogue. The dialogue of this author is often so evidently determined by the incident which produces it, and is pursued with so much *ease and simplicity*, that it seems scarcely to claim the merit of fiction, but to have been gleaned by diligent selection out of common conversation and common occurrences.”

After having thus pointed out the dramatic progress of the fable of *Samson Agonistes*, and held up to view some of its many splendid and truly classical beauties, we trust the intelligent reader will join with us in lamenting that the force of prejudice (conceived, most probably, from a dislike of Milton's political creed) should have betrayed so respectable an authority as that of Dr. Johnson, into the absurd assertion, that “nothing passes between the first act and the last that either *hastens or delays* the death of Samson;” or into the injustice and extreme petulance of the following: “The whole Drama, if its superfluities were cut off, would scarcely fill a single act; yet this is the tragedy which *ignorance has admired, and bigotry applauded.*” Peace to thy manes, oh Johnson! Thou hast, on the whole, deserved greatly of the Republic of Letters; but let the living improve by thy prejudices, thy weaknesses, and thy errors!

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

LETTERS between Dr. HARRIS and Mrs. MACAULAY.

(Continued from Page 318.)

LETTER V.

Dr. HARRIS to Mrs. MACAULAY.

MADAM,

I AM extremely obliged by your favour of the 16th of December last. I hope this will find you in better health than when you wrote. For my own part, I think myself much better than when I wrote to you, though not wholly free from complaints. We must relax a little, or we shall hardly be quite well. I have just made a beginning of James the Second; when I shall end God knows. I foresee a long work; but I wish for nothing more in life than to perfect it ac-

ording to my own ideas; that is, fully to state popery, arbitrary power, and the nature of government, civil and ecclesiastical, as fixed at the Revolution. Here you see is a vast field, as I intend to take in the memorable events of William's reign, till the death of his father-in-law. I suppose the whole herd will be up in arms on the occasion.

Dr. ——'s pamphlet I have read; it is judicious enough; but it provokes me to think that men of talents should want a spur, the mean spur, (for such I think the expectation of preferment is) to the exertion of them. I am glad Mr. W—— has characterized Clarendon so justly: henceforth

henceforth he will not, after Warburton, file him the Chancellor of Human Nature. I expect down next week the Clarendon papers; I am sure, if they are of authority, they can never authenticate his romance.

When do you publish your octavo volumes? Surely, Madam, it would be right to have such an edition, as your work will fall into more hands, and be more useful.

Our clergy in the country still talk of Charles the First as a saint and a martyr; and the last madding day, even in the cathedral of Exeter, the opposers of him and his measures were very much vilified; so that you see things are as they were. What shall we say?—Let us not despair.—With all my heart, and I heartily wish that you and I may yet live to bear testimony against those wicked, unreasonable men the Stuarts, and all their abettors.

I am, Madam,

With great esteem,

Your affectionate friend

Honiton, Feb. 8. and servant,
1768.

W. H.

L E T T E R VI.

Mrs. MACAULAY to Dr. HARRIS.

Good Sir,

I AM ashamed to have been so long in returning you thanks for your favour of the 8th of February; but I have had so much illness this winter, as to prevent my applying to those amusements and occupations which are the most agreeable to me. The account of your amending health gave me great pleasure; I sincerely hope you next will inform me of its continuance. I have been disappointed in my intention of publishing my fourth volume this spring; but by the assistance of a milk and vegetable diet, which I have been obliged to submit to, I hope I shall have no interruptions, and that my fourth volume will make its appearance in the beginning of the next winter. After this publication, I purpose to bring out an octavo edition. How far the more general circulation of the work in question may affect vulgar prejudices, I know not; but I believe, whilst there is a priest in the world, they will preach up doctrines and opinions opposite to the improvement and happiness of mankind, in spite of any thing you or I can write, or of the better sense of the public.

Pray let me know in your next when we are to be favoured with another volume of your excellent work. My com-

pliments attend Mrs. Harris and your niece.

I am, good Sir,

With esteem and regard,

Your most obedient humble
servant,

St. James's-Place,

C. M.

April 16, 1768.

L E T T E R VII.

Dr. HARRIS to Mrs. MACAULAY.

I AM greatly obliged to you, my dear madam, for your kind concern expressed to Mr. — about my health; indeed, it has been but bad for some months back, though now it is better. Weymouth, where I daily rode out and bathed, did me great service, and I constantly exercise on foot or on horseback, whenever the weather permits, though, through the badness of the season, it is not as often as I could wish. You may guess by this that my literary pursuits are pretty much at a stand, though I despair not yet of finishing my plan.

Your illustrious Paoli—and illustrious he indeed is—seems to be hard put to it by the rascally, cowardly, perfidious, and cruel French; who, for this affair only, ought to be execrated for ever and ever: but they were always the same, and will continue so to be.

Shall you see Bath this season? If you do, agreeable to my promise, I will wait on you there as soon as I know of your arrival. With impatience I wait for the pleasure of perusing your fourth volume, which I presume is now in the press.

My wife and niece join in compliments to you, with,

Dear MADAM,

Your obliged humble servant,

Honiton, Sept. 17, 1768.

W. H.

L E T T E R VIII.

Dr. HARRIS to Mrs. MACAULAY.

WHAT apology shall I make to you, my much-honoured and esteemed Madam, for not making good my promise of seeing and conversing with you at Bath? I will relate facts, and trust to your goodness for the interpretation of them.

My health after my return from Weymouth was but tolerable; but about the beginning of October I found it necessary to set out for Bath, where I was till the middle of November, when I came home pretty well, and in good spirits; but for a fortnight back I got ill again, and last week for two days kept my bed. I am now once more indifferently well again,
and

and hope to continue so. This, Madam, is my history, from which you will perceive that my health has been chequered, and that neither the epithets of good or ill could be long applied to it. Whilst at Bath, I flattered myself with hearing of your arrival there; but when the season was so far advanced, I gave up that hope, and concluded that you would defer your journey thither to the spring; in which thought I continued till the receipt of your two letters, which I own I ought to, and would have answered, had I known of your being actually there, which I did not till last post by the London papers.

Let me now, my dear Madam, after this tedious narrative, congratulate you on the finishing and publication of your fourth volume. Mr. — speaks highly of it; and, by the extracts I have seen in the Chronicles, not more highly than it deserves: you need not doubt of its being acceptable to all the lovers of liberty; that is, to all the good and wise; and to no other would an honest writer wish to be acceptable. But are you not afraid of the power, in an age like this, where every thing is construed into libel—when every thing is said to be seditious, and tending to inflame, and where persons are ordered to appear at —, for a little asperity of expression, how great soever the occasion?—Many, very many will fear; but I know your magnanimity and fortitude; and I know they will not dare to attack you.—The truth seems to be, they regard little of what is said about the dead; but as to themselves, they will not be spoken of, because they know they deserve to be exposed. Many an happy hour should we have passed, had it been our fortune to have been together, as we purposed; and many an execration would you have heard proceeding from my mouth against the foul fiends who have had the dominion over us.

I heartily wish you the recovery and preservation of your health, and hope we may again see each other with pleasure. My wife and niece return you their most respectful compliments. I am,

Dear Madam,

Your affectionate and obliged,
Honiton, Dec. 23, 1768. W. H.

I hope your pretty daughter is well.

LETTER IX.

Dr. HARRIS to Mrs. MACAULAY.

Dear MADAM,

YOUR very obliging letter and your kind present came safe to hand, and I think myself greatly honoured in receiving it from you.

Though I have been far from well, I have read it through with much pleasure and great attention.

You have done justice to your subject, and consequently to yourself and the public; so that you may defy the whole herd of critics.

The manner you treat the Aristocratical gentry particularly pleases me; you draw characters admirably, and in general your sentiments are agreeable to my own. I differ from you with regard to the punishment of Laud. The man that could desire the rack for Felton, who could record with pleasure the cruel punishment procured by himself for Leighton and others, was unfit to live, in my opinion. Indeed, as an ecclesiastical tyrant, he deserved his fate.

I hope you got well to London. My wife and niece send their compliments to you.

I am, Madam,

With great esteem,

Your obliged humble servant,
Honiton, Jan. 30, W. H.
1769.

Don't you expect some curses on this day?

LETTER X.

Mrs. MACAULAY to Dr. HARRIS.

I SINCERELY hope that this will find you in a better state of health than when your last favour to me was written. I am very happy in observing that we do not differ widely in sentiment; that the contrariety between us is merely opinion, and that a good deal confined to the subject of Archbishop Laud. Your position that such an ecclesiastical tyrant deserved death, I do not contradict; but still I think it could not equitably have been inflicted by a party who absolved his fellow-associates in guilt; and there was no apparent necessity to justify any irregularity in his treatment. I shall always think myself happy in the being indulged with your remarks; and am, good Sir, with sincere wishes for the welfare of yourself and family,

Your affectionate friend
and obedient servant,
Berner's-street, Oxford Road, C. M.
March 4, 1769.

LETTER XI.

Dr. HARRIS to Mrs. MACAULAY.

MADAM,

YOU are exceedingly obliging to enquire concerning the state of my health;

were

were it as I know you wish, it would be well indeed: it is far otherwise; within a week after my return from London, my old complaints returned, and I have been forced ever since to seek health on horseback, and in the fresh air.

It is not half an hour since I came from Sydmouth, where I have a lodging, and where, during the heat, I shall reside.

May you and your amiable daughter enjoy much happiness! I congratulate you on Mr. Sawbridge's success. May liberty still be triumphant!

I am, Madam,

With the most perfect esteem,

Your friend and servant,

Honiton, July 15, 1769.

W. H.

LETTER XII.

Mrs. MACAULAY to Dr. HARRIS.

Dear Sir,

YOUR health is much desired by me, on a personal, public, and historic ac-

count; and would be indeed perfect, if the wishes of mortals had power to influence the decrees of fate. I am very sorry to hear so bad an account of it, but exhort you to give way to necessity, and not to struggle against what is irresistible, to the injury of your health. I am very much obliged to you for your kind congratulations for the success of my brother, and for the prosperity of our cause—the glorious cause of liberty and man. I am at present at my brother's house in the country, for the residence of a few days; he desires his best respects and thanks. My compliments attend yourself, Mrs. Harris, and niece.

I am, dear Sir,

Your very obedient and very humble servant,

C. M.

* * * Dr. Harris died 1770, and not 1768, as mentioned by mistake in our last.

PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

DIVERS of our correspondents wishing, that the philosophical news might be published in this Magazine, the Proprietors have resolved to insert in this and the following Numbers an account of the discoveries and improvements which are daily made in philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, mechanics, &c. It is intended not merely to announce those discoveries, but to give a succinct, and, at the same time, a sufficient description of the processes, machines, &c. so as to enable our readers to repeat the experiments, or to put them into execution. These philosophical articles will be principally extracted from the Transactions of the various learned Societies, from other foreign periodical publications, and from the communication of our correspondents. The insertion of these articles will not diminish the quantity of other materials which are usually published in our Magazine.

ABRIDGMENT of the ANALYSIS of the AERATED PONDEROUS EARTH from ALSTON MOOR. By Mr. SAGE.

THE specimen of Aerated Ponderous Earth which was used for this Analysis had a whitish colour, a friated texture, and it was semi-transparent.

Its specific gravity was 4,2919.

The action of a strong heat deprives this mineral of its transparency, renders it friable, but its weight is not sensibly altered. After four hours calcination, it was found to be not more soluble in water than it was before. During the calcination of this mineral, no odour of liver of sulphur is perceived, which is not the case when the Bolonian stone, or phosphorus, is calcined. The powder of it, after having been exposed to a strong fire, was found conerected into a lump; and that part of it which stood nearest to

the sides of the crucible, had acquired a greenish colour. When fused with borax, it produced a transparent white glass.

A mixture of one part of aerated ponderous earth and two parts of salt of tartar, after calcination, was reduced into powder; then it was dissolved in water; and this lixivium was filtered: but the ponderous earth remained all in the filtering-paper, and the liquor which passed through contained only the alkali, free from any vitriolated tartar.

Concentrated vitriolic acid dissolves this mineral with heat and effervescence. The solution is transparent, when the quantity of acid is about twelve times greater than that of the aerated ponderous earth; but with about two-thirds of that quantity of acid, the solution is gelatinous.

Strong nitrous acid dissolves it with effervescence,

G g g

effervescence, and the earthy nitre which is formed thereby is precipitated as soon as it is formed; but some vitriolated ponderous earth is precipitated with it at the same time.

About sixty parts of water are required to dissolve one part of this nitrous salt, and that not without the assistance of heat.

The evaporation of this solution produces crystals mostly of an octohedral form, but with truncated corners.

This nitrous salt is not altered in the open air, but upon the fire it decrepitates and melts.

The common sort of marine acid, which always contains some vitriolic acid, dissolves the aerated ponderous earth with effervescence, but some vitriolated ponderous earth is precipitated from it.—The following experiment shews, that the pure and concentrated marine acid dissolves this mineral, and forms with it a salt which is soluble in water.

Half an ounce of aerated ponderous earth was distilled together with one ounce of sal ammoniac; in which operation some concrete volatile alkali escaped from it: the undecomposed part of the salt was sublimed, and adhered to the upper part and sides of the retort; and the residuum of this distillation was entirely soluble in water. The solution evaporated produced a salt in the form of rhomboid crystals. This salt remains unaltered in the open air. In the fire, by losing the water of crystallization, it becomes opaque and white, but it is not decomposed. The solution of this salt is the best precipitant to discover the presence of the vitriolic acid in the nitrous or marine acids.

VARIATION of the MAGNETIC NEEDLE, observed at LAON by Le P. COTTE, in the Course of the Year 1787.

THE Magnetic Needle used for those observations had been made by a Mr. Coulomb; and its sensibility is so great, that it hardly ever is found to stand motionless. It was observed to be agitated most during the months of November and December; which agitation was remarked likewise in Germany.

The following Table contains the mean variation for each hour, the number of observations made in the same hour, and the number of times in which the needle was found in such a degree of agitation as not to permit its variation being ascertained.

The TABLE.

Hours.	Mean variations.	Number of observations.	Number of agitations.
<i>Morning</i>	o ' "		
VI.	5 15 34	307	7
VII.	4 55 40	321	15
VIII.	4 50 39	295	29
IX.	4 57 39	255	27
X.	5 17 7	253	15
XI.	5 33 30	291	19
XII.	5 53 13	259	22
<i>Afternoon.</i>			
I.	6 4 20	234	1
II.	6 8 47	229	3
III.	5 56 17	194	10
IV.	5 46 17	217	6
V.	5 31 41	216	14
VI.	5 34 24	219	4
VII.	5 28 48	223	6
VIII.	5 19 17	319	18
IX.	5 15 45	312	24
<i>Result of the whole year 1787.</i>	5 29 2	4154	220

From this Table the author has deduced the following particulars: 1st, That the Magnetic Needle recedes farther from the north after nine o'clock in the morning, and till about two in the afternoon; and it returns back from three o'clock in the afternoon till six in the morning. Some little deviation from this law happens about seven or eight o'clock in the morning, and six o'clock in the afternoon. The motion of the needle throughout the year 1787 resembles exactly that of the preceding year, and is very little different from that of the year before, viz. 1785. 2dly, That the Magnetic Needle is less agitated in proportion as it comes nearer to the maximum of the west variation, and its greatest agitation is observable at about the hours of eight or nine in the evening.

Of the SCOURING DROPS to take off spots of Grease, Oil, &c. from Woollen Cloth, Silk, &c.

A LIQUOR in small phials is sold in some shops in London, under the name of *Scouring Drops*, which is exceedingly useful for removing spots of tallow, oil, &c. from woollen cloth, hats, silk, &c. and as this liquor is sold for a considerable price, the following method of making

making and using it cannot but prove acceptable to our readers.

It is nothing more than a mixture of one part of pure essence of lemon, and two parts of the purest and strongest spirits of wine or alcohol. This mixed liquor is thus used: A few drops of it are poured upon a piece of flannel, and this is rubbed with sufficient quickness upon

the spot which is required to be removed. If this is not sufficient to rub it off, pour a few more drops upon the flannel, and rub again. Lastly, an oily spot will be left upon the stuff or cloth by the liquor itself, which is owing to the essence of lemon; but this will entirely vanish in a few hours time.

T H E

L O N D O N R E V I E W ;

A N D

L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L ,

F O R J U N E , 1 8 7 8 .

Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulces, quid non.

The Parian Chronicle; or, The Chronicle of the Arundelian Marbles, with a Dissertation concerning its Authenticity. 8vo. 5s. Walter.

IT is astonishing, and not a little mortifying to the pride of human reason, to observe the credulity of mankind in former ages. Writers of all denominations did not scruple to record the most improbable fictions; and their readers listened to them with unsuspecting simplicity. Nobody blames Homer for his poetical fictions; but those who have taken them for historical truths have had more faith than judgement. How many have implicitly believed what the poets have related of the golden age; of gods, goddesses, and demigods; of cyclops, dragons, centaurs, and giants with a hundred hands? Or if these things have been more generally regarded as fables, what shall we say of those, who have contended for the reality of incubi, fairies, witches, and apparitions? What shall we say, when we find stories equally fabulous and incredible, relative to the nature and sagacity of animals, gravely related as unquestionable facts, by Aristotle, Pliny, Plutarch, Ælian, and other respectable writers? What shall we say of Livy, an author of the highest reputation, when he talks of the sea on fire, showers of stones, of flesh, milk, and blood; of a child born with the head of an elephant, and a pig with a human face; of blood issuing from statues; of cattle speaking; of a cow bringing forth a colt, and an infant in its mother's womb crying, *Io*

triumphe! How many travellers in later ages have entertained their readers with an account of countries and wonders which no mortal ever saw? How many pious devotees have reposed their confidence in the fancied reliques, the miraculous powers, and the protection of saints who never existed? In short, how has the world been imposed upon by pious frauds, by cheats and forgeries, in every province of literature?

When we reflect on these things, we cannot but lament the credulity of mankind, and applaud every judicious attempt to detect and expose any of those impostures, which have disgraced the world in ancient and modern times.

It would be too haity and dogmatical to assert, that the famous Chronicle of the Arundelian Marbles is an imposition upon the public. This is indeed a position, which the adventurous author now before us does not positively maintain. We are however disposed to think, as he does, that there can be no impropriety in examining its authority. The Marbles were brought into England at a time when the learned were not so scrupulous about what they received as the remains of antiquity. They were the property of a celebrated and much-respected nobleman, and were presented to the University of Oxford by one of his illustrious descendants. At that period it would have

been the height of rudeness and ingratitude for any of that learned body to call their authenticity in question. But circumstances are now changed. The influence of the donors no longer exists. The literati are more curious and inquisitive, and not disposed to receive any thing on the authority of unsupported tradition. We shall therefore attend with the utmost impartiality to the arguments advanced in the Dissertation now before us. The reader however must observe, that it will be impossible for us to do adequate justice to the writer's train of reasoning by a mere sketch, to which we are necessarily confined in this article.

The author, in the first place, presents his readers with the original inscription in Greek, as it is exhibited in the excellent edition of Dr Chandler. This is accompanied with Chandler's Latin version, and followed by an English translation with notes.

The first chapter of the subsequent Dissertation contains a general account of the Marbles. The Parian Chronicle, says the author, is supposed to have been written 264 years before the christian æra. In its perfect state it contained a chronological detail of the principal events of Greece during a period of 1318 years, beginning with Cecrops, before Christ 1582 years, and ending with the archonship of Diognetus, before Christ 264. But the chronicle of the last ninety years is lost; so that the part now remaining ends at the archonship of Diotimus, 354 years before the birth of Christ; and in this fragment the inscription is at present so much corroded and effaced, that the sense can only be discovered by very learned and industrious antiquaries, or, more properly speaking, supplied by their conjectures.

This Chronicle, and many other reliques of antiquity, were purchased in Asia Minor, in Greece, or in the islands of the Archipelago, by Mr. William Petty, who in the year 1624 was sent by Thomas Earl of Arundel for the purpose of making such collections for him in the East. They were brought into England about the beginning of the year 1627, and placed in the gardens belonging to Arundel-house in London.

Soon after their arrival they excited a general curiosity, and were viewed by many inquisitive and learned men; among others by Sir Robert Cotton, who prevailed upon Selden to employ his abilities in explaining the Greek inscriptions. Selden, and two of his friends, Patrick Young, or, as he styled

himself in Latin, Patricius Junius, and Richard James, immediately commenced their operations, by cleaning and examining the marble containing the Smyranean and Magnesian league; and afterwards proceeded to the Parian Chronicle. The following year Selden published a small volume in quarto, including about thirty-nine inscriptions copied from the Marbles.

In the turbulent reign of Charles I. and the subsequent Usurpation, Arundel-house was often deserted by the illustrious owners; and, in their absence, some of the Marbles were defaced and broken, and others either stolen, or used for the ordinary purposes of architecture. The Chronological Marble, in particular, was unfortunately broken and defaced. The upper part, containing thirty-one epichas, is said to have been worked up in repairing a chimney in Arundel-house.

In the year 1667, the Hon. Henry Howard, afterwards duke of Norfolk, the grandson of the first collector, presented these remains of antiquity to the University of Oxford.

Selden's work becoming very scarce, bishop Fell engaged Mr. Prideaux to publish a new edition of the inscriptions, which was printed at Oxford in 1676. In 1732 Mr. Maittaire obliged the public with a more comprehensive view of the Marbles than either of his predecessors. Lastly, Dr. Chandler published a new and improved copy of the Marbles in 1763, in which he corrected the mistakes of the former editors; and in some of the inscriptions, particularly that of the Parian Chronicle, supplied the lacunæ by many happy conjectures.

In the second chapter our author immediately proceeds to consider the authenticity of the Chronicle; observing, that the DOUBTS which have sometimes occurred to him on this subject, arise from the following considerations.

- I. The characters have no certain or unequivocal marks of antiquity.
- II. It is not probable that the Chronicle was engraved for PRIVATE USE.
- III. It does not appear to have been engraved by PUBLIC AUTHORITY.
- IV. The Greek and Roman writers, for a long time after the date of this work, complain, that they had no chronological account of the affairs of ancient Greece.
- V. The Chronicle is not once mentioned by any writer of antiquity.
- VI. Some of the facts seem to have been taken from authors of a later date.

VII. Para-

VII. Parachronisms appear in some of the epochs, which we can scarcely suppose a Greek chronologer in the hundred and twenty-ninth Olympiad would be liable to commit.

VIII. The history of the discovery of the Marbles is obscure and unsatisfactory.

LASTLY, The literary world has been frequently imposed upon by spurious books and inscriptions; and therefore we should be extremely cautious, with regard to what we receive under the venerable name of antiquity.

I. The characters have no certain or unequivocal marks of antiquity.

Selden informs us, that all the letters, except H and Z, are exactly represented by the Greek types; that the former has the perpendicular line on the right hand, only half as long as the parallel line on the left, and the latter the form of the prostrate H. But, says our author, these two characters Π and Ξ so frequently occur, and are so well known, that any modern fabricator of a Greek inscription, which he intends to impose upon the world as a relique of antiquity, would most probably use them, in preference to the more common and ordinary forms. He adds, I am persuaded that the antiquity of an inscription can never be proved by the mere form of the letters; because the most ancient characters may be as easily counterfeited, as those which now compose our present alphabets.

That the learned reader may form a competent idea of the characters in the Chronicle, the author has compared them with those of other inscriptions, and given what is usually termed a *fac simile*.

It may be said that there are several archaisms in this inscription, which are evident marks of antiquity: As, *ἡ Δικαρέας* à Lycoræa, *ἡ Παρῶν* in Paro, *ἡ Μινωῶν*, &c. But what reason, says our author, could there be for introducing these archaisms into the Parian Chronicle? We do not usually find them in Greek writers of the same age, or even those of the most early date. The reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, when this inscription is said to have been engraved, was not an age of rude antiquity with respect to the Greek language. It was 600 years after the time of Homer and Hesiod, and 130 after that of Xenophon and Plato, when the Greek language was spoken and written in its utmost purity and elegance. We can scarcely suppose, that even a stone-cutter, in that refined age, would have been permitted to dis-

grace a superb and learned monument with such barbarisms. I am almost tempted to suspect, that these pretended archaisms are owing to a mean affectation of antiquity, or to a corrupted dialect and pronunciation in later ages. They appear, I confess, on other marbles; but for that very reason they would be naturally adopted by the fabricator of a supposititious inscription. And the authenticity of these inscriptions in which they appear must be established, before they can be produced in opposition to the present argument.

In the third chapter the author proves, that it is scarcely probable such an expensive and cumberous work as the Chronological Marble would have been executed by a private citizen, a philosopher, or an historian at Paros, either for his own amusement, or for the benefit of his countrymen.

In confirmation of this point he shews, by a variety of observations, that the scheme of engraving a system of chronology on marble was useless and absurd; and that writing on paper or parchment was the universal practice at that time.

Having produced the attestation of several writers on this head, he says, It is not however necessary to prove, by the testimony of ancient authors, that books were written on parchment, or paper made of the Egyptian papyrus, or any such materials, before the date of the Parian Chronicle. This is sufficiently evinced by the very existence of the writings of Moses, David, Solomon, and the Jewish prophets; the works of Homer, Hesiod, Anacreon, Pindar, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Herodotus, Hippocrates, Aristophanes, Thucydides, Xenophon, Plato, Demosthenes, Aristotle, &c. and is still more incontestibly proved by the libraries which were collected in preceding ages, or about that time; such as those of Polycrates in Samos, Pisistratus and Euclides at Athens, Nicocrates in Cyprus, Euripides the poet, Aristotle the philosopher, Clearchus at Heraclea Pontica, and the most extensive and magnificent library of Ptolemy Philadelphus in Egypt, founded in or before the year 234, which, in his time, is said to have contained 100,000 volumes, and to have been enlarged by his successors to the amount of almost 700,000. Not long afterwards a library was founded at Pergamus by Attalus and Eumenes, which, according to Plutarch, contained 200,000. These are clear and decisive proofs, that the common mode of writing in the time

of Ptolemy Philadelphus was NOT on STONES.

The purport of the fourth chapter is to shew, that the Chronicle was not engraved by PUBLIC AUTHORITY, by the direction of the magistrates, or the people of Paros.

To establish this proposition, the author observes, first, that public inscriptions usually begin in this manner: Η ΒΟΥΛΗ ΚΑΙ Ο ΔΗΜΟΣ, "The senate and the people," or in this form: ΕΔΟΞΕΝ ΤΗ ΒΟΥΛΗ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΙ ΔΗΜΩΙ, "It pleased the senate and the people." But the Parian Chronologer begins his inscription in a very different manner, as follows: *Ανεγγραψα*, &c. "I have described preceding times, beginning from Cecrops." These are the words of a private man, speaking of his own performance in the first person singular, and do not in the least correspond with those forms of expression which we generally find in inscriptions composed by the order of the senate or the people of any country.

This argument cannot be much affected by observing, that the beginning of the inscription is obliterated; for it entirely depends on the words now remaining.

Secondly, The facts and dates which are mentioned in the Chronicle do not appear to have been extracted from any public records, or calculated to answer the purpose of authentic documents. For in either view, it is most probable the compiler would have preserved a regular series of kings and archons. But this is not the case. Many eminent princes and magistrates are passed over without notice. The facts chiefly specified are not matters of general or national importance: and, in several instances, the transactions of whole centuries are entirely omitted.

Thirdly, The Parian inscription is such a one as we can hardly suppose the magistrates or the people of Paros would have ordered to be engraved. Stately sepulchres, pillars, triumphal arches, and the like, were erected to perpetuate the glory of eminent men. The remembrance of events in which nations were interested, the succession of princes, &c. were preserved in the same manner. Leagues, decrees, and laws were likewise engraved on marble or brass, and fixed to a pillar, the walls of a temple, or other public buildings; because such inscriptions were designed for the inspec-

tion of the people, as they essentially concerned their conduct, their property, their liberty, or their lives. But, our author asks, for whom could the Chronicle of Paros be intended? It contains no encomiums on any of the patriots, the heroes, or the demigods of the country, no decrees of the magistrates, no public records, no laws of state. On the contrary, it is a work of mere speculation and learning, in which the inhabitants of that island, especially the common people, had not the least interest or concern.

These words at the beginning, *αρχοντος εν Παρω*, would naturally lead us to suppose, that the inscription related to Paros. And, if so, it would have been natural for the author to have mentioned some of the most important occurrences in the history of that island, which are distinctly specified in this chapter. But, says this acute and learned critic, what scheme does our Chronologer pursue on this occasion? Does he record the events and revolutions of his own country? Does he mention any of the battles, sieges, and treaties of the Parians? any of their public institutions? any of their poets, patriots, or warriors? Does he mention Archilochus, who was honoured by his countrymen, and distinguished as a poet in a general assembly of the Greeks?—Not a syllable on any of these subjects! On the contrary, he rambles from place to place, and records the transactions of Athens, Corinth, Macedon, Lydia, Crete, Cyprus, Sicily, Persia, and other foreign countries with which Paros had no connection.

In this view the inscription seems to have been as IMPERTINENT in the island of Paros, as a marble monument would be in this country, recording the antiquities of France or Spain, or one in Jamaica recording the revolutions of England.

Upon a supposition that the inscription is a forgery, it is easy to account for this extraordinary circumstance. A few chronological occurrences in the ancient history of Paros would not have been so interesting to the generality of readers, or so valuable in the estimation of every lover of antiquities, or, in short, so profitable to the compiler, as a general system of Grecian chronology.

As this performance is a work of great importance, and written in a very masterly manner, we shall pursue the subject in our next Magazine.

(To be continued.)

Poems chiefly on Slavery and Oppression. With Notes and Illustrations. By Hugh Mulligan. 4to. 5s. sewed. Lowndes.

THE author of these poems commences with four eclogues from the four cardinal points, East, West, North and South; Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. It is not one of the least inconveniencies attending the visionary speculations in favour of Negro emancipation, that the press has groaned under stupid moral prose, or still more intolerable verse. Our author too will contribute his mite, and paint the wrongs of wretched Africa. He sets out in his first eclogue with a flattering description of the climate of America:

Safe from the wild banditti's fierce alarms,
From civil strife and foreign despots arms,
Tho' mild Virginia boast her peaceful plain,
Yet there in blood her petty tyrants reign.
With pines wide waving tho' the woods be
crown'd,
Tho' the green vales with living wealth
abound,
Bright on her fields tho' ripening rays descend,
And rich with blushing fruit the branches
bend.

And instantly after, forgetting this terrestrial paradise, he presents us with a landscape of a very different nature.

Whilst hoarse the car'act murmurs on the
gale,
And the chill night-dew sweeps along the vale;
Whilst the loud storm amidst the mountains
howls, [rolls,
And lightning gleams, and deep the thunder
Beneath a leafless tree, ere morn arose,
The slave ADALA thus laments his woes.

This slave Adala, after invoking the grisly shades of his ancestors, sees in his mind's eye—What?

Lo! hosts of dusky captives to my view
Demand a deep revenge, demand their due;
And frowning chiefs now dart athwart the
gloom,
And o'er the salt sea wave pronounce your
doom!

The last line we give up as above our comprehension.—He proceeds to complain that

“ In madding draughts our lords their
senses steep,
“ And doom their slaves to stripes and death
—in sleep.”

Surely, Mr. Mulligan was not himself thoroughly awake, when he tagged this rhyme:

“ Nec in bicipiti somniasse Parnasso
Meminerit, ut sic repente Poeta prodiret.”

The second eclogue is meant, if it has any meaning, as a stroke at Mr. Hastings, another popular topic. The scene is of course laid in Asia, the interlocutors two

Rohilla Virgins. It is recorded of Collins, that he used to call his Asiatic eclogues, his *Irish* eclogues.—With very much more justice may the present lay claim to that title, not merely from imagery, but from sound. One of the young ladies names is *Shawna*, which strikes on our ear as right Hibernian. We fear the Shannon has a much better claim to it than the Ganges. However, an East-Indian princess the lady is, flying in great distress, and Mr. Hastings pursuing her with fire and sword. She had been under the protection of a Bramin, father to her friend Alvia; but he had been carried off “ by an host of foes,” and his daughter breathes after him this pious wish.

A L V I A.

Still may the fates his virtuous life prolong,
Still may the virgins chaunt his pious song!
Ye spicy gales, that thro' these branches play,
To Brama bear our ardent sighs away!

To which *Shawna* answers:

Why do his shining virtues strike the view?
What have these monsters with the Gods to
do?

I trembling think of Nanducomar's fate,
(No faithful hand his crimes to expiate)
Who for his country boldly claim'd relief,
Of hidden crimes accus'd their haughty chief,
And nobly dar'd, in freedom's glorious cause,
To mark th' injustice of their partial laws.

Shortly, however, forgetting her own, the Bramin's and Nanducomar's woes, as she calls him, she slides without ceremony into the *amorous*.

S H A W N A.

At highest noon, beneath the blushing bow'r,
Reclin'd as wont, to pass the sultry hour,
With aspect mild my kind protector came,
And strongly vouch'd for Burdwa's honest
flame.

Nor I to hide my virtuous passion strove:
For why should virtue be a foe to love?

But soon recurring to her country's ruin, she is interrupted by her companion,

A L V I A.

Hark, hark! again the hollow murmurs rise,
And lightnings gleam, and thunders rend the
skies.

Protect us, Heav'n—the fane on fire I see—
O horror! sacrilege! impiety!

Haste, princess, haste! the secret grot is
near,

The forest falls—the bands of wrath appear!

Now tumult rag'd, whose loud, tempestuous
roar

Was toss'd from rock to rock, from shore to
shore

The

The hungry vultures wait th' eventful day,
Wheel thro' the air, and eye their destin'd
prey—

Europa's chiefs, far fam'd for martial deeds,
At length prevail—ill-fated Asia bleeds.
Fast by that grot the females breath efs lay,
While rape and murder mark'd the victors'
way.

The beauties of this eclogue are infinite; the elegant flow of the language, with the brilliant succession of ideas is only to be equalled in Swift's famous love song, "Fluttering i' spread thy purple pinnions."

The third is an Irish eclogue, confessedly; the scene lying on the western coast of that country.—The fourth is the Slave Trade again; only, as we had it first in Virginia, it is now hashed and served up to us in Guinea. We shall not, however, obtrude any of the *crambe recolta* on our readers.

The eclogues are followed by two dull epistles, still harping on the Slave Trade; and those by "The Months," which are elegantly denominated "Tinted Sketches from Nature."—These are very far beyond his other performances:—they are pretty, and shew that Mr. Mulligan's talent is not sentiment, but description. As a sample, the following is his "August."

Now smiling Ceres leads the dance,
Rejoicing rustics round her throng,
Her maids in loose attire advance,
Enliven'd by the pipe and song.

The woodland snaws a browner shade,
Contrasted by the ripen'd grain;
O'er which the purple hill's display'd,
While azure paints the placid main.

Behold the orchard's branches bend,
The downy peach and juicy pear;
The apple's cooling draughts attend;
To crown the labours of the year.

Now southward from the humid vale
The dark'ning clouds begin to rise,
The tempest low'rs, now shifts the gale,
The hardy ox for shelter flies.

And tremendous thunders roar,
The forked fishes gleam around,
The skies incessant torrents pour,
And rushing floods sweep o'er the ground.

Elements of the Grammar of the English Language, written in a familiar Style; accompanied with Notes critical and etymological, and preceded by an Introduction, tending to illustrate the fundamental Principles of Universal Grammar. By Charles Coote, A. M. of Pembroke College, Oxford. 2vo. 5s. sewed. Dilly.

THE chief, if not only objection to Lowth's otherwise-masterly grammar is, his dissatisfactory brevity. To those who lament this defect, and who wish to see it remedied, the volume before us (which is dedicated to the Rev. Dean

The lightning rends the knotted oak,

The briny billows lash the strand,
The malt now feels the shiv'ring stroke,
And seamen wishful view the land.—

Again the glorious sun appears,
The parting clouds are edg'd with gold,
Her brightest garment Nature wears,
Again the verdant plain behold.

The village maids, in meet array,
To meet the sun-burnt reapers move,
Bedizen'd each with ribbons gay,
Those tokens true of lasting love.

The farmer views his just reward,
His riches winding o'er the sea;
Nor needs he here the martial guard,
Where all are innocent and free.

The blessings of a life well spent,
Plenty and peace, health's ruddy glow,
And soft repose, and calm content,
All, all from honest labour flow.

Mr. M. concludes his work with two wonderful rhapsodies, which he dignifies with the name of Odes, of which the following may serve for a specimen. It is addressed to Fancy:

Big with feats in days of yore,
Thou unfold'st thy tabled store;
Whilst upon thine ample stage
Chiefs and demi-gods engage.
Soft as Philomela's strain,
Hark! thy love-born nymphs complain;
Near yon streamlet's fedy side,
Shepherd swains increase the tide;
Or by falls of waters meeting,
Sweetest madrigals repeating.

Laughing Love with rosy wings,
And Friendship glowing by his side,
Ply the oars and silken strings,
As down life's stream we gently glide:
Still before the ravish'd sight
Skim strange proficients of delight;
But soon we find thine airy forms deceive;
And wretched they who in thy wiles believe.
What then avails the poet's lay?
Say, can it happiness bestow?
Or can imaginary woe
A moment's poignant grief betray?

Such are the pindarics of Mr. Mulligan; and well may we exclaim with Prior, "How poor to this was Pindar's style!"

Coote) will be found a valuable acquisition. The author has executed with singular ability every thing announced in the title-page; and particularly does he deserve praise for the perspicuity added to the simplicity of his style.

The Rural Economy of Yorkshire. Comprising the Management of Landed Estates, and the present Practice of Husbandry in the Agricultural Districts of that County. By Mr. Marshall. 8vo. 2 vols. 12s. Cadell.

THIS work is evidently, as the title itself expresses, a continuation of the plan which our author so successfully began to exhibit to the world last year in his "Rural Economy of Norfolk." In reviewing that truly valuable performance*, while we gave our readers a full view of Mr. Marshall's general object, not in that work only, but in those he proposed afterwards to publish on the same extensive principle of agricultural utility, we omitted not to pay those compliments to him which we always think indispensibly due to superior genius *indefatigably* exerted for the promotion of the public good.—Very rare is it indeed that we see the powers of genius and of industry united with much *effect* in *one person*; but true as the remark may be in general, Mr. Marshall seems to be one of the few happy exceptions to it.

In an advertisement prefixed to the work before us, we are told, that the author (in the prosecution of his plan, as intimated in the preface to the "Rural Economy of Norfolk") passed from that county in November, 1782, through Lincolnshire into Yorkshire, his native county, where he passed six months, principally in observing and registering its *rural economy*;—a task he was better enabled to perform in so short a time, as his early youth was spent among it, and his acquaintance with its present practitioners of course extensive. On leaving the county in May 1783, he considered himself possessed of materials sufficient for the purpose he *then* had in view; but on looking over his papers (after he had got the Norfolk Economy through the press) he found many additions wanting to render his register fit for the public eye. For this reason, in March 1787, he paid Yorkshire a second visit, and made a farther stay in it of nine months; during which time he not only filled up the deficiencies he was aware of, but received an influx of fresh information he did not expect.—When he went down into the county, it was his intention to have made EXCURSIONS into its best-cultivated districts; but having found, in the immediate environs of the *station* he had been led to fix in, full employment for

the time appropriated at present to the county, those excursions are necessarily postponed.—The author postpones them, however, with less regret, as, says he, "in acquiring a general knowledge of the *Rural Economy of the KINGDOM*, the *primary* object is to obtain the *widely-differing practices* of STATIONS chosen in DISTANT COUNTIES:—the *partial excellencies* of INTERMEDIATE DISTRICTS, however desirable they may be, are objects of a *secondary* nature."

The work is illustrated with two well-executed engravings; the one, a sketch of the County of York; the other, a View of the Vale of Pickering and its adjacent hills. After a general description of the county, and a particular one of the vale of Pickering, with some remarks on the nature of Yorkshire-tenures, Mr. Marshall proceeds to consider the "general management of estates, in which (differing widely from the Norfolk practice) we find this remarkable circumstance, namely, "that tenants are in full possession of the farms they occupy, which, until of late years, they have been led, by indulgent treatment, to consider as hereditary possessions, descending from father to son, through successive generations; the insertion of their names in the rent-roll having been considered as a tenure, almost as permanent and safe as that given by a more formal admission in a copyhold court."

The particular departments of management which our author elucidates are thus classed:—"Manor Courts—The Purchase of Lands---Tenancy---Term---Rent---Covenants---Removals---Receiving---Heads of Lease;"—and on each of these topics, unimportant as they may appear to some readers, we are presented with a variety of pertinent remarks.

Inclosures form the next subject of notice---That there has been a time when the entire country lay open, without excepting even the demesnelands of the feudal lords, with the lands of their tenants, we freely admit; nor are we indisposed to believe, *from collateral circumstances*, that the Fitzherbert he mentions, who wrote upon the subject of inclosures about two hundred

* See Vol. XI. p. 323.

and fifty years ago, was the identical *Anthony* of that name, who was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of Henry VIII. According to our author, this gentleman (one of the *Fathers*, we may surely call him, of British Husbandry) beside his *Natura Brevium*, *Justice of Peace*, and other works in the law, left two on Rural Economy--the *BOKE OF HUSBANDRY*, and the *BOKE OF SURVEYING*; the *first* treatises probably which were written on the subject in the English language, and the *best* certainly that were written for more than a century afterward. That they were *both* written by the said Judge Fitzherbert, Mr. Marshall flatters himself he shall, in its proper place, be able to adduce sufficient evidence; nor upon a point like this, do we by any means think that he *flatters himself in vain*.

To the consideration of Inclosures succeeds that of the Farm Buildings, and of the materials with which such buildings are constructed; and here no small skill does the author discover, as an experimental philosopher, in the *decomposition* he has given of the different *cements* used in the construction of PICKERING CASTLE.--Descending from the *Castle* to the *Barn*, he observes (and, we know, observes justly) that "throughout, the Yorkshire barn is characterised by *economy*. In Norfolk, barns of one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds cost are not unfrequently built: here, a very convenient one, and such a one as will satisfy a good tenant, may be built for forty or fifty pounds.---What a saving is this upon a large estate!"

Drinking Pools form the next division of our author's subject.--"In Districts

abounding with upland grass," says he, "we may expect to find *artificial drinking places* for the use of *pasturing-stock*; but no district in the kingdom will gratify our expectations so fully in this respect as that which is now under observation." Of the *artificial* drinking places in this country he forms three species--the standing Pools--the artificial Rills--the Field Wells; and for the improvement of each of them, Mr. Marshall suggests sundry useful hints.

In the *forming of ROADS*, viewing them *generally*, he seems to think, that the spirit of improvement has made very extraordinary exertions.---Within his own remembrance, *all* the roads in the district immediately before him lay in their *natural* form; that is, in a state of flatness, in flat situations, or in hollow-ways, on the acclivities of hills. Now, there is scarcely a flat road or a hollow-way left in the country. But, notwithstanding the exertions that have been made, and the quantity of labour and money which has been expended on the alterations alluded to, the roads, he says, are still far from being *commodious*, or even *safe*. The same folly of *doing over much*, which discovers itself too plainly in the roads of almost every district of the kingdom, is here, he says, *manifest*.

Be this as it may, it plainly appears from the *practical* observations of our author (for merely to *theory* he never trusts) that in the general formation of roads many glaring abuses *continue* to exist, which demand a very particular attention from those who are authorized to give laws to our *Road-Surveyors*.

[*To be continued.*]

Dissertation on the Gipsies: Being an Historical Inquiry concerning the Manner of Life, Economy, Customs, and Conditions of these People in Europe, and their Origin. Written in German by Henric Moritz Gottlieb Grellmann. Translated by Matthew Raper, Esq. F. R. S. and A. S. 4to. 10s. boards. Cadell.

IN this elaborate, and very entertaining work, we have---what we *never had before*, and hardly expected we *ever should have*--a philosophical history, *ab origine*, of the most wonderful race of vagrants that ever, in the human form, infested the surface of the earth.

Certain it is, that for centuries past, the *Gipsies*, as they are styled, have wandered through the world as the avowed outcasts of society; and that though there is hardly a nation civilized or un-

civilized in Europe, or even in Asia and Africa, where they are not dispersed, yet no where have they been known to deviate from the rude and savage manners of their ancestors.

It appears that the æra of their being first noticed in Europe was the year 1417, when Germany, in the neighbourhood of the North Sea, became the scene of their itinerant exploits. Not long after, however, they boldly, and with astonishing rapidity, diffused themselves over Switzerland,

land,

land, Italy, France, and Spain*, travelling then (as they choose to travel now) in small bodies, each of which had its leader, honoured with the title of "Count or Duke of Lesser Egypt."

The masterly performance before us is very properly divided into two parts; and to both, so far as our scanty limits will permit, we shall endeavour to do justice.

In the first part, Mr. Grellmann gives an account of the dispersion and numbers of the Gipsies in Europe †; of the properties of their bodies; of their food, beverage, and dress; of their economy, occupations, trades, &c.; of their education,—if education it can be called;—of their language, their marriages, political regulations, funeral rites, &c. &c.

Disgusting as their appearance may be at first view, from their filth, added to their rags, yet, according to our author, it is not without its attractions, on a more close inspection.—Their skin is generally of a dark brown, or of an olive hue ‡; and their hair, like that of all the Asiatics, Africans, and Americans, is invariably black, forming a perfect contrast of colour to their teeth, which are remarkable for their whiteness. Their eyes, though dark, are lively and sparkling; and in the formation of their limbs there is a justness of proportion which, added

to their natural vigour, qualifies them in a high degree for feats of agility.

In their bodily qualities there is much singularity-----a singularity, however, which arises solely from the peculiar *style* in which they have been accustomed to live from their very birth. Neither by wet nor dry weather, neither by heat nor cold, nor even by the variations of the atmosphere from one extreme to another, do their constitutions appear to be in any degree affected. Like savages in general, however, they delight in much heat; and what seems truly wonderful is, that though it be their greatest luxury to be day and night so near the fire as to be in danger of burning, they can bear to travel in the severest cold and frost, bare-headed, without any other covering than a tattered shirt, with the addition, perhaps, of a few old rags.

Yet, amidst all this raggedness of dress, none of our own beaux or belles can discover a greater fondness for *finery* than do the Gipsies. To obtain gay clothes, they will exert all the efforts of industry, and all the arts of cunning; and often not a little ludicrous is it to see one of these incorrigible vagrants strutting about among his dingy brethren with a beaver hat, and with a red, or perhaps a lace^d coat, while the other articles of his apparel exhibit nothing to attract admira-

* The names by which, in different countries, these lawless miscreants have been distinguished, hardly vary less from each other than their manners and customs do from those of the rest of mankind. Thus, the French, who received the first accounts of them from Bohemia, gave them the appellation of *Bobemians*, while the Dutch, in the supposition that their real origin was from Egypt, gave them the name of *Heathens*. In Hungary they were formerly called *Pbarabobites*; and to this hour they are so denominated by the vulgar in Transylvania. The English appellation of *Gipsies*, and the Spanish one of *Gitanos*, are both derived from one and the same source, namely, their supposed descent from the *Egyptians*.

† It is thought that Europe contains, at a moderate computation, above seven hundred thousand of these banditti. Be this as it may, certain it is, that there is hardly a nation belonging to the European quarter of the globe wholly exempted from them. In the reigns of our Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, though they underwent a general persecution, expressly for the purpose of extirpating them, yet their numbers seem not to have diminished in England. At this very time, Spain is said to harbour not less than sixty thousand *Gitanos*, or Gipsies; and if this vagrant crew abounds less in France, it is on account of the rigour of the police of the country, at the shrine of which every Gipsy that is apprehended is sure to fall a sacrifice. In Italy they are very numerous, from the defective police of the country, added to the prevalence of superstition, by which they are not only permitted, but even enticed to deceive the ignorant. Throughout Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, they are also dispersed, though but scantily; their chief population being in the south-east parts of Europe, which seem to form the grand and favourite rendezvous of the Gipsy tribe.

‡ Their colour—which, however, we would rather describe to be of the *dingy* than of the *olive* kind—seems not to be so much owing to their descent, as to their invincible habits of nastiness and sloth. In summer, they expose their children to the scorching rays of the sun; in winter, they immerse them in their smoaky huts. Often too do the mothers, after having besmeared their infant brood with black ointment, leave them to *fry*, as it were, in the sun, or close by a large fire; and never do they think it at all incumbent upon them to wash or clean their persons.

tion but the antiquity of their fashion, and the variety of their tatters.

The art of divination, or foretelling future events, belongs among them, as it generally does among ourselves, to the women; who seldom, however, pretend to be thus supernaturally gifted till wisdom, in the form of wrinkles, has begun to cover their brows.

Admit all this rudeness and barbarism, even the Gipsies find it necessary to have a form of government among themselves; and for this purpose they have their leaders or chiefs, whom they distinguish by the Slavonian title, *Waywode*. To this dignity every person is eligible who is of a family descended from a former *Waywode*; but the preference is generally given to those who have the best clothes, and the most wealth—who are of a large stature, and not past the meridian of life.—Of religion*, however, they have no sense, though, with their usual cunning and hypocrisy, they profess the established faith of every country in which they live.

In the second part of the work, the author treats of the origin of the Gipsies; whom in contradiction to the general opinion, which has prevailed ever since they made their appearance in Europe, he denies to be of Egyptian extraction. With great ingenuity he shews, that their language differs entirely from

the Coptic; that their manners and customs are very much unlike those of the Egyptians; and that though they are to be found in Egypt, yet even there they wander about as *strangers*, and, as in other countries, form in every respect a distinct people.

This being evidently the case, Mr. Crellmann endeavours to prove, that they originally came from Hindostan; and for this purpose he not only gives a vocabulary of Gipsy and Hindostan words, actually demonstrative, in our opinion, that the languages are fundamentally the same, but produces sundry collateral evidences, which evince a striking affinity in the customs of the two nations at this very hour, and even goes so far as conjecturally to ascertain the precise period of their migration from that country; namely, the war of Timur Beg, in the years 1408 and 1409, when that cruel conqueror ravaged India, and drove numbers of the terrified inhabitants into foreign countries, where they might be safe from his fury.

We have not yet had the pleasure of seeing this interesting work in its original German garb; but we have every reason to think that the translation before us is executed with fidelity, though we cannot, consistently with truth, speak highly of its grammatical elegance.

Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, to the End of the Year 1783. Vol. I. 4to. 11. 1s. boards. Adams and Nourse, Boston.

THE volume before us has a very strong claim to public attention. It is the first production of the first institution of the kind in our quondam-transatlantic dominions. But what tends to excite in us a degree of wonder, ad-

ded to attention, is, that the work consists chiefly of papers written in the midst of a desolating war. No such Academy, we understand, existed there till the year 1779, when it formally became an incorporated Society—not, how-

* As proofs of their ignorance and impiety, the following anecdotes are recorded.—One of the more civilized Gipsies of Transylvania having obtained Christian burial for a deceased friend, the Priest took occasion to enquire whether he believed that his departed companion should arise at the last day?—"Certainly not," replied the Gipsy—"I might as well expect the resurrection of the horse that I slayed yesterday."—In like manner, on their expressing to an Hungarian lady that they could not love God because he killed them, she replied, "that a happy death was one of the greatest benefits God could confer upon mankind;" upon which they burst into a general laugh, saying, "what they had was SOMETHING, but when they died ALL WAS GONE."

From this moment, blush, ye philosophising infidels, to find that your own sentiments are the very sentiments of the *rustic, unlettered GIPSIERS!*—In our opinion, the facts above mentioned ought alone to be sufficient to put religious scepticism out of fashion—out of fashion, at least, in the polite circles.—Continue, then, on your part, ye free-thinking and free-writing SAGES, to ridicule your God, while, by your words, if not by your actions, you set at defiance his laws; but while, under the specious mask of LEARNING—of PHILOSOPHY, forsooth!—you presume to deride every thing that man ought to hold sacred, blame not us, gentlemen, if we presume to deride you as mere PHILOSOPHERS OF THE GIPSEY SCHOOL."

ever, under the patronage of a KING, for long before had America ceased to pay homage to Kings, and even to the *Representatives of Kings*, but under a sanction, more dear to her far—the *sanction of her own Congress*.

Waving, however, all *collateral* circumstances—all circumstances that are not, so to express it, immediately *in point*—let us endeavour to analyse the work—as in a particular manner every work of the kind *should be—article by article*.

In the first paper, we are presented with a method of finding the altitude and longitude of the nonagesimal degree of the ecliptic; to which are added calculations, from astronomical observations, for determining the difference of meridians between Harvard-Hall, in the University of Cambridge (which belongs to the province of Massachusetts) and the Royal Observatories of Greenwich and Paris. This article is the production of the Rev. Joseph Willard, President of the University, and corresponding Secretary of the Academy. It is addressed in the form of a letter to the President of the Academy, James Bowdoin, L.L.D.—The calculations of Mr. Willard seem, upon the whole, to be just; and strongly do they incline us to think, that in his endeavours to ascertain the difference of meridians between Greenwich and Cambridge, as much conclusive evidence is given as the nature of the subject will admit.

For the second article we are indebted to the ingenious labours of Samuel Williams, F. A. A. Hollis Professor of Mathematicks and Natural Philosophy in the University of Cambridge; of which it is the author's object clearly to ascertain the latitude. From the observations of this gentleman upon the magnetic needle, it appears, that the variation commonly encreases from the hour of 7 or 8 A. M. till about the hour of 2 or 3 P. M. It then generally decreases till 7 or 8 the next morning. According to Mr. Williams, it appears, that the *inclination*, or (as it is more technically still expressed) the *dip* is subject to greater diurnal alterations than the *variation*; and that, notwithstanding, they are less regular in their *changes*.—The least inclination our author ever observed was $68^{\circ} 21'$; the greatest $70^{\circ} 56'$.

Article the third exhibits a table of the equations to equal altitudes for the latitude of the University of Cambridge, $42^{\circ} 23' 28''$.—This paper is the production of the Rev. President of the

University; and though we find little *novelty* in it, we yet discover a powerful spirit of *penetration*, which, with the industry of Mr. Willard, may hereafter be the parent of better fruits.

Article the fourth is the production of Professor Williams. It consists merely of Astronomical Observations, made in the State of Massachusetts, relating chiefly, if not altogether, to eclipses of the sun and moon in the years 1761 and 1764, and to those from the year 1770 to the year 1784.

Article the fifth, *astronomical* like its predecessors, relates also to solar and lunar eclipses. It is written by the Rev. Phillips Payson, F. A. A. and has, upon the whole, a tendency to confirm the general opinion, that all our boasted *geographical knowledge of America* (even that *America which once we proudly called our own*) remains in a woeful state of deficiency.

In article the sixth (*astronomically* disposed still) we have from the pen of the Rev. Manasseh Cutler, F. A. A. an Observation on the transit of Mercury over the Sun, November 12, 1782, at Ipswich.

Mr. President Willard, the author of the first and third articles, is also the author of the seventh, which contains observations of a solar eclipse, October 27, 1780, made at Beverley; of a lunar eclipse, March 29, 1782; of a solar eclipse, April 12; as also of the transit of Mercury over the sun's disk, November 12, the same year; which observation was made by the author at his own house in Cambridge.

Article the eighth exhibits a letter from Mr. Jos. Peters to Caleb Gannett, A. M. Rec. Sec. Amer. Acad. containing an observation of a solar eclipse, October 27, 1780, made at St. John's Island, by Messrs. Clarke and Wright.

In article the ninth we have observations of a solar eclipse, October 27, 1780, made at the University of Cambridge, and communicated by the above mentioned Caleb Gannett.

Article the tenth is the production of Joseph Brown, Esq. and contains an observation of a solar eclipse, October 27, 1780, at Providence.

Article the eleventh contains observations of the solar eclipse of the 27th of October, 1780, made at Newport, Rhode-Island. This paper, which is the production of M. de Granchain, is translated from the French, and communicated by the Rev. President Willard.

Article the twelfth, which is also communicated by the Rev. President Willard, gives an account of the observations made in Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, of the eclipse of the sun, which happened the 23d day of April, 1781, by Benjamin West, Esq. F. A. A.

In article the thirteenth, we have an account of the transit of Mercury, observed at Cambridge, November 12, 1782, by James Winthrop, Esq. F. A. A.

Article the fourteenth is by the author of article the 6th, the Rev. Manasseh Cutler, F. A. A. and contains observations of an eclipse of the moon, March 29, 1782; as also of an eclipse of the sun on the 12th of April following, at Ipswich, latitude $42^{\circ} 38' 30''$.

Article the fifteenth contains a well-penned judicious Letter to Mr. Caleb Gannett from Benj. West, Esq. on the extraction of roots.

Article the sixteenth exhibits a method, comprised under two rules, of

computing interest at six per cent. per annum, by Philomath; for a full explanation of which, though it has both novelty and conciseness to recommend it, we must refer our readers to the work itself.

In article the seventeenth we are presented with several ingenious ways of determining what sum is to be insured on an adventure, that the whole interest may be recovered, by Mercator.-- To gentlemen in the commercial line, this article will be found truly curious, as well as important; but, in order to form a competent idea of it, they also must have recourse to the book.

Having thus, at some length, though with as much brevity as possible, gone through the first part of the work, we must necessarily defer till our next an account of the second, which contains a variety of very interesting papers upon physical subjects.

[*To be continued.*]

Letters to and from the late Samuel Johnson, LL. D. To which are added some Poems, never before printed. Published from the Original MSS. in her Possession, by Hester Lynch Piozzi. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. Cadell.

In our last Review of these Letters * we promised a few extracts, and which we have accordingly introduced into the miscellaneous department of our Magazine †.

The following letters are the last that passed between Doctor Johnson and Madame Piozzi;—and as we think them curious, we shall with them conclude this article.

Mrs. PIOZZI to Dr. JOHNSON.

Bath, June 30th, 1784.

“ My Dear Sir,

“ THE enclosed is a circular letter which I have sent to all the guardians, but our friendship demands somewhat more; it requires that I should beg your pardon for concealing from you a connexion which you must have heard of by many, but I suppose never believed. Indeed, my dear Sir, it was concealed only to save us both needless pain; I could not have borne to reject that counsel *it would have killed me to take*, and I only tell it you now because all is irrevocably settled and out of your power to prevent. I will say, however, that the dread of your disapprobation has given me some anxious moments; and though, perhaps, I am become by

many privations the most independent woman in the world, I feel as if acting without a parent's consent till you write kindly to

“ Your faithful servant.”

To Mrs. P I O Z Z I.

London, July 8, 1784.

“ Dear Madam,

“ What you have done, however I may lament it, I have no pretence to resent it, as it has not been injurious to me: I therefore breathe out one sigh more of tenderness, perhaps useless, but at least sincere.

“ I wish that God may grant you every blessing; that you may be happy in this world for its short continuance, and eternally happy in a better state; and whatever I can contribute to your happiness I am ready to repay, for that kindness which soothed twenty years of a life radically wretched.

“ Do not think slightly of the advice which I now presume to offer. Prevail upon Mr. Piozzi to settle in England. You may live here with more dignity than in Italy, and with more security: Your rank will be higher, and your fortune more under your own eye. I desire not to detail all my reasons, but

* See page 168.

† See page 282, and 367.

every argument of prudence and interest is for England, and only some phantoms of imagination seduce you to Italy.

"I am afraid, however, that my counsel is vain, yet I have eased my heart by giving it.

"When Queen Mary took the resolution of sheltering herself in England, the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, attempting to dissuade her, attended on her journey; and when they came to the irreameable stream that separated the two kingdoms, walked by her side into the water, in the middle of which he seized her bridle, and with earnestness proportioned to her danger and his own

affection pressed her to return. The Queen went forward.—If the parallel reaches thus far, may it go no farther.—The tears stand in my eyes.

"I am going into Derbyshire, and hope to be followed by your good wishes, for I am, with great affection,

"Yours, &c.

"Any letters that come for me here will be sent me."

On the whole, had one-fourth of this correspondence been published, the fame of Johnson had been less injured; but even as it is, the time which may be spent in the perusal of these volumes, will not be unprofitably employed.

The Heetopades of Veshnoo-Sarma: In a Series of connected Fables, interspersed with moral, prudential, and political Maxims. Translated from an ancient Manuscript in the Sankreet Language. With explanatory Notes. By Charles Wilkins. 8vo. 5s. boards. Marshall, Bath. Noërie, London.

FROM the opinion of Sir William Jones (and on every thing that relates to Asiatic literature, we know no opinion to which more credit is due) as delivered by him at a late meeting of the Society for enquiring into the history, antiquities, arts, sciences, and literature of Asia, it appears, that the fables of Veshnoo Sarma, whom we ridiculously call Pilpay, are the most ancient, if not the most beautiful, collection of apologues in the world; and that they were first translated from the Sanskreet in the sixth century, by Buzerchunibir, the chief physician, and afterwards the Vizier of the great Amushirwan, and are extant, under various names, in more than twenty languages.

Be this as it may, we farther learn, that for the production of these fables the world is primarily indebted to the paternal solicitude of a Rajah, called Soodarfana, who lived in the city of Patna, on the banks of the Ganges; and who, as the best method he could devise for the instruction of his children, convened a council of Pandects, whom he addressed in the following words: "Is

there a man to be found who shall, by precepts drawn from Neetee-Sastras (systems of morality and policy) be able to perfect the birth of my sons, who are yet uninformed, and constantly wandering in the paths of error! For as a piece of glass, from the vicinity of gold, acquireth the colour of a topaz, so a fool may derive some consequence from the presence of wise men."—In this assembly there happened to be a great Pandect, by name Veshnoo-Sarma, who replied, "These young princes, O mighty Rajah! being the offspring of an illustrious race, are capable of being instructed in the Neetee-Sastras; and I will engage that in the space of six months, I shall render thy sons acquainted with the doctrines of morality and policy."

Such, according to tradition, was the origin of the pieces that compose the work before us, which is divided under four heads:—The Acquisition of a Friend; The Separation of a Favourite; Of Disputing; Of Making Peace;—and which certainly, with all its faults, is to be considered as a considerable acquisition to the stock of European literature.

Poems on several Subjects. By the Reverend A. Preston, A. M. 8vo. Wilkie.

WE have of late been more frequently disposed to laugh than to cry at the productions of our bards; and yet, thought we, seriously eyeing the frontispiece to the work before us, cry we now certainly must; for lo! in that

frontispiece we behold all the horrors that can be engraved upon the heart—*eye, a heart hard as copper itself*—by the exhibition of a skeleton, and a death's-head.*

But we were mistaken. The author is

* Modestly, perhaps, intended to denote, that, as a Poet, the author, *skeleton-like*, is without substance, and that in his verses we shall find nothing but a *caput mortuum*.

one of the "funniest rogues" alive; and so our readers will say, when they have explored the beauties of the following stanza, addressed to the fair part of the creation, which was the first passage in the volume that caught our attention:

"With punch and smallbeer,
And such vapourish geer,
Let fops strive to mend their complexion;
Fair Ladies! draw near,
Drink ale! never fear,
'Twill make both your nose and your neck
shine."

Often have we seen the nose of an *orthodox parson* shine from the effects of *orthodox ale*; but our *reverend* author

is the first of the tribe, we believe, who recommended it as an *embellisher of the noses of the ladies*. He is very kind, however, in thus presenting for the use of others, what he seems to like so well himself; though, perhaps, his Muse would have been more indebted to him, had he paid less homage to ALE, and more to the *waters of HELICON*. These, and these only, are the source of poetical inspiration. To what University Mr. Freston is indebted for his degree of Master of Arts, we know not; but this we know, that to the art of poetry he is a stranger, and that, in attempting to *sing*, he rather resembles the *Goose* than the *Swan*.

The Humours of Brighthelmston. By J. West. 4to. 1s. Scatcherd and Co.

MR. WEST is really a very pretty kind of a poet, of the *namby-pamby* order. Whether he actually does or does not belong to the facetious family of ANSTY, we presume not to say; but positively we aver, that he would not discredit the name of a bard superior to the author of the

Bath Guide. Brighton is now in its glory. Then, hey! for Brighton; and under the auspices of the PRINCE, may you, good Mr. West, be the *envied LAUREAT* of the season!---What more *can we say*?---Nay, for the present, what more *would the reader know*?

A Poem on the Inhumanity of the Slave Trade. Humbly inscribed to the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Frederick Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, &c. By Ann Yearley. 4to. 2s. Robinsons.

IN our Review for March, p. 166, we noticed, but noticed with little pleasure, a poem on the same subject by Miss Hannah More, the *quondam* patroness of the humble, though respectable and respected poets of Bristol. Each of these ingenious females seems to be deeply impressed with a sense of the abominations of slavery, those in particular which are inseparable from the very existence of a SLAVE TRADE, reprobated as it now generally is, but by those who from "*such vile traffic have their gains* ---their SORDID GAINS!"---The subject, while it has *truth* for its outlines, is highly susceptible of that *fititious* colouring in which the "Muse of HORROR" delights; and yet in her descriptions Mrs.

Yearley, like Miss More, has--so to express it--*sunk beneath herself*.---The piece certainly is not without beauties; but they are beauties which, we fear, will add little fresh lustre to her laurels. *Before*, we have seen her *shine in rhyme*; and *now*, we see her *obscure herself in BLANK VERSE*.---Mrs. Inchbald *proverbially* tells us, "Such Things Are;" but from Mrs. Ann Yearley *Such Things should not be*, nor, we hope, *will be again*.---Every thing considered, however, the claims our admiration as a woman of nice sensibility, fettered perhaps by *poverty*, if not by *oppression* herself, yet nobly contemning in others all the enjoyments that flow from *usurped power*, and from *ill-gotten wealth*.

An Address to the Public. By the Hon. Lady Hill. Setting forth the Consequences of the late Sir John Hill's Acquaintance with the Earl of Bute. 4to. 2s 6d. Beil.

THERE seems too often to be an unpropitious *fatality* in even the most indefatigable exertions of literary genius, through which, *per fas aut nefas*, those exertions---instead of being, like efforts of *plodding industry*, or even (as it is termed) *plodding ingenuity*, in the *hum-*

bler spheres of life, a source of riches---are, in fact, a source---an endless source---of pecuniary distress to the hapless authors of them.

We all know that the late Sir John Hill was one of the most eccentric beings that ever existed in the world of literature

terature or science; of which, in truth, he might have been styled the *Proteus*. To an amazing versatility of talents he added an amazing fund of industry. Fond as he was of *pleasure*, never was he known to suffer *business* to stand still; and though in the *evening* the vortex of DISSIPATION might have its charms to him, yet, in the morning, the serene enjoyments of STUDY were his constant delight.

That he was an *expensive* man, we cannot deny; that he *died deeply in debt*, his creditors know to their cost; but sorry are we that to this disgraceful circumstance the noble Lord, to whom Lady Hill addresses her pamphlet, should appear to be in any degree an accessory, especially after the numberless accounts we have heretofore had of his Lordship's uncommon *munificence* to Sir John, and predilection for his proficiency in the science to which he is himself most attached—the *science of Botany*.

It distresses us to hear that from causes like these, or indeed that from any cause, Lady Hill (who is the sister of Lord Ranelagh) is at present in a state of much pecuniary embarrassment; but it perfectly shocks us to find Lord Bute loudly and unequivocally charged with having occasioned the RUIN of Sir John by *drawing* him out of the “*pleasant*”—what was more, the “*profitable*” employments* in which he had before been engaged, and instigating him to undertake an immense and unprofitable task—the task of writing a “*VEGETABLE SYSTEM*,” consisting of no less than TWENTY-SIX VOLUMES IN FOLIO!

If we may rely on the assertions of Lady Hill (and really there seems no reason to suspect her veracity), Lord Bute always declared, that “as the expence of this prodigious work *had been CONSIDERED*, Sir John might rest assured, his CIRCUMSTANCES should not be injured by the undertaking;” yet her Ladyship, we find, scruples not, at this moment, to declare, that the execution of the work was the actual DESTRUCTION of her husband.

Ruinous as it might prove to him *ultimately*, it appears, that in consequence of *repeated instances*, and *much pressing*, Sir John, after the publication of the *twenty-six volumes*, was tempted by his Lordship to prepare materials for a *twenty-seventh*; which, however, he *lived not to finish*!—*Hinc ille lacrymæ!*

Though we believe not all we hear, and are inclined to *disbelieve* much of what we read, we are yet strongly of

opinion, that the noble Lord has, both with respect to Sir John and his widow, left *certain things undone*, which, FORO CONSCIENTIÆ, *should have been done*.—His Lordship could not but know that the presents he made to the author three times a year (which were the periods of the publication of the work) for three books—one for his Majesty, the second for the late Princess of Wales, and the third for himself—were but (if we may be allowed the expression) as the “*pouring of a drop of water into a bucket!*” nor was he to be told, that, even from the *general sale*, there could be no pecuniary returns—no *immediate* ones at least, adequate to defray the expences of a work so uncommonly magnificent and extensive.

Be this as it may, we are far from being pleased with his Lordship's subsequent conduct to the widow. In this conduct, as described by herself, there seems to have been no small share of that kind of *courtly duplicity*, to which we flattered ourselves his Lordship had bidden adieu when he *bade adieu to Courts*.—After having “*promised his ENDEAVOUR*” to obtain a pension for the lady, he soon turned his back upon her, grew deaf to the voice of complaints and solicitation, and even—*proh pudor!*—refused to indemnify her for the expences which had necessarily been incurred by the accumulation of materials for the intended additional volume, above-mentioned, of the “*Vegetable System*.”

Rendered desperate by such treatment, Lady Hill, in order to *compel* the Earl to the fulfilment of his *honorary engagements* with Sir John, threatened him with LAW.—But, alas! LAW has, in general, very little to do with *engagements of honour*, whatever EQUITY may have; and as it is true to a very proverb, “*That might generally overcomes right*,” so we are of opinion, that her Ladyship, after having thus powerfully excited the commiseration of the Public, *will find the Public to be her best friend at last*.

Upon the whole, it truly concerns us to see the character of the noble Earl, *even as a Man*, thus openly subjected to animadversion. Amidst all his failures as a POLITICIAN, and a STATESMAN, we still respected him as a liberal patron of literature and science; but now, till we see a satisfactory answer to the charges at present brought against him, we cannot help entertaining suspicions, that even in this respect his conduct is not free from blemish.

* The employments to which her ladyship alludes were the study of botany, and the composition of his celebrated advertised medicines; which, from the uncommon rapidity and extent of their sale, were certainly for many years a source of vast emolument to Sir John.—But—as the old adage expresses it—“*lightly come, lightly go.*”

ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. (late GOVERNOR-GENERAL of BENGAL), before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT, for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

(Continued from page 352.)

TWENTIETH DAY.
TUESDAY, APRIL 29.

MUCH written evidence was received by their Lordships, and some oral evidence was given by Mr. Middleton, to whom many questions were put about the effect of a British Resident's signature to a treaty between two native Princes, or powers, in India. He said, that if the Resident signed a treaty, in consequence of power given to him by the Supreme Council so to do, his signature would amount to a guarantee, and bind the Company; but if he signed it merely in a private capacity, then his signature would NOT bind the Company to guarantee it.

He was asked, if it was usual for him to produce his powers, whenever he signed a treaty, so that the parties who required his signature might know whether he signed in his public or his private capacity? He replied, that it would be useless for him to produce his powers, because the natives could not understand them; but he presumed that he generally stated to the parties concerned what were his powers. He said, that when he put his name to the treaty between the Nabob Vizier and his mother, he bound the Company, because he had sufficient powers to treat with her and for her; but he did not think that when he signed the treaty relative to the elder Begum, he in any degree bound the Company, because he did not conceive that he had any powers relative to the elder Begum so to do. He was asked, if the Princesses were aware of the distinction between his public and private capacity, at the time he put his name to their treaties? He said he could not tell.—He was asked, whether, when they required his signature, for the purpose of binding the Company by it, they would have sought it at all, if they were told it would not, without a specific power for that purpose, actually bind the Company? He replied, he could not tell.—He was asked, if he had ever told the elder Begum, that he had no power to pledge the Company, by his signature, to guarantee the treaty to which he set his name? He replied, that he believed he had not.—He was asked, if he had wrote to the Governor and Council, that he would not proceed further in the treaty between the Nabob and the Begums, without having first applied to the Board for advice? He answered in the affirmative.—He was asked, whether he had not signed that treaty without asking the

advice of the Council, notwithstanding his assurances to the contrary? This question he answered also in the affirmative.—The Managers then asked, if he had been reprimanded by the Board for this breach of promise? He said he had not.—He was asked, if he knew any instance of a native Prince doubting that the Resident's signature to a treaty was not equivalent to a guarantee on the part of the Company? He said he did; for the younger Begum had sent to Calcutta to have her treaty signed by Mr. Hastings, after it had been signed by the witness, then Resident at Lucknow.—He was asked, if the elder Begum had ever taken such a step, or ever expressed the least doubt of the Resident's signature being equal to a guarantee of the Company? He replied, that certainly she had never taken any such step, or done any thing that indicated a doubt of the Company's being bound by the signature of the Resident.—Mr. Sheridan asked, if he had always been of opinion, that a Resident's signature amounted to a guarantee only when he had specific powers given to him for that purpose? He said, he believed he had.—Here Mr. Sheridan thought it necessary to refresh his memory, by asking him, if he had ever declared any where, that the bare ATTESTATION of Sir Robert Barker to a treaty between two native Princes, had been deemed and received as equivalent to the Company's guarantee? He answered in the affirmative. His reason for entertaining the opinion contained in that declaration was, that Sir Robert Barker was in a very high station, being Commander in Chief.—Mr. Sheridan asked him, if he had always been of opinion, that Princes requiring the signature of a British Resident to a treaty to which the English could not be parties, unless they were to be considered as guarantees, might call upon such Resident to produce the powers under which he acted, that it might be known whether he signed with or without authority, and, consequently, whether the Company were or were not to be made guarantees by his signing? He replied, that he usually mentioned that he had powers (when it happened to be the case) to bind his principals by his signature.—A letter was then produced, written by himself, which strongly expressed his resentment that Fyzoola Khan, the Rohilla Chief, should have questioned his power to bind the Company by his signature to a treaty between the Vizier and Fyzoola Khan.

Khan.—He acknowledged that the letter had been written by him.

Mr. Sheridan several times commented upon the answers given by the witnesses. This made Mr. Law, one of the Counsel for Mr. Hastings, request, that the Honourable Manager would not make his comments whilst the witness was present—for they would make a confused person still more confused, and shake the confidence of the most confident: and therefore he begged that, even for the sake of humanity, he would wait till the witness should have withdrawn, before he would make any more comments.

Mr. Sheridan said, the Managers were very far from being deficient in humanity; if they had, the manner in which the witness gave his evidence, would have made them complain of it to the House, and he made no doubt, but, if they had so complained, their Lordships would readily have taken the conduct of the witness into consideration.

Mr. Sheridan then examined Mr. Middleton relative to the condition of the Nabob's finances, and the present of ten lacks, or 100,000*l.* made by that Prince to Mr. Hastings. The witness said, that previous to the interview between the Nabob and Mr. Hastings, at Chunar, the former was so low in point of finances, that he had never known him poorer: the witness negotiated a loan of ten lacks for him, on his own (Mr. Middleton's) credit, when the Nabob's credit was not sufficient to raise such a sum among the bankers. The assignments which the Resident had upon the revenue of Oude, and the claims which he was urging in behalf of the Company, and for which he was pressing the Nabob to grant him more assignments, would cover the whole revenue of the country, and would not leave free even the annual allowance for the support of the Nabob's Household.—The Prince wanted to get rid of many expensive establishments, that lay very heavy upon his treasury. These establishments were formed chiefly of English, and Mr. Hastings had consented to the suppression of the establishments, and to the dismissal of the English gentlemen; but the Nabob had not money to pay them what was due to them, or credit to raise it. This was the time when Mr. Middleton borrowed the ten lacks upon his own credit, and the money so borrowed was for the purpose of paying the English gentlemen, and so easing the Nabob's revenue of many heavy establishments. It was about this time that the Nabob and Mr. Hastings met at Chunar: Mr. Middleton was there also, and employed occasionally by Mr. Hastings in treating with

the Nabob. It was at this period, when the Prince was so very distressed, that he made Mr. Hastings a present of ten lacks, or 100,000*l.* sterling. The witness did not hear of that present at Chunar, where it was made, or even in India, nor until he arrived in England.—He was asked by Mr. Sheridan, whether it would have been possible that the receipt of such a present could have been concealed from him, who was negotiating between the two parties, if such management had not been used for the purpose of keeping it from his knowledge? He replied, that certainly it must have reached his ears, if great care had not been taken to prevent it. The present, he was sure, was not made in MONEY, because such a sum could not be conveyed to Chunar without his knowledge. It appeared from Mr. Hastings's own account of the present, that it was made in bills upon bankers; so that the Nabob, who had not credit enough to raise 100,000*l.* in the capital of his dominions, for the purpose of relieving his revenue from burdensome establishments that impoverished him, was able, his distresses apparently continuing the same, to raise that sum at Chunar for the purpose of presenting it to Mr. Hastings for his own private use. The Counsel for Mr. Hastings not denying the receipt of the present, wished to shew that Mr. Hastings was so pressed for money for the public service, the Company's troops mutinying for want of pay, that he was warranted by the most pressing necessity to receive a sum of money which might be the absolute salvation of the Company, to whose use he applied the present that was given.—The witness said, he had heard of mutinies among the troops, and their deserting their officers, because they were not paid; and he instanced particularly Capt. Williams, who had been so deserted: but he could not tell whether many months arrears were due to the troops at that time, at Chunar, with Mr. Hastings: it was usual to keep all the sepoy's some time in arrear.

On the other hand, it was proved by an official letter, that if the Nabob could raise money to pay the arrears of troops, and prevent mutiny, he could employ it at home, without making presents; for it appeared, that the Prince's own cavalry rose upon him, and attempted to storm his palace, because their pay was eighteen months in arrears.

Mr. Sheridan asked the witness, if he had never heard of an offer made to Mr. Hastings of a second present, of the same amount as the former? He begged he might be permitted to decline answering that question; for he said, that as he had been accused of having offered Mr. Hastings a bribe of 100,000*l.* in the name of the Nabob, he would not

wish to say any thing that might criminate himself. Mr. Sheridan observed, that as he was not charged with having actually given, but with having OFFERED a present, he would not criminate himself by his answer to the question. The witness still declined giving an answer; and the Managers ceased to press him, particularly as the Lord Chancellor observed, that if it was criminal in Mr. Hastings to receive the present, it would be criminal in the witness to offer it.

Mr. Middleton was also examined with respect to a private letter from him to the Governor-General, in which he offered to write another letter, with different accounts of transactions, if the public letter which accompanied the private one should happen not to meet the Governor's approbation. The witness admitted that the letter had been written by him.

The Court adjourned a quarter before six o'clock.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30.

The business of this day was resumed by Mr. Sheridan. Several documents were read, relating chiefly to the present of 100,000*l.* made by the Vizier to Mr. Hastings, in the year 1781.

Major Scott underwent a long examination. This witness was a complete contrast to another who has been repeatedly examined: the latter recollected few things; the former remembered every transaction, however minute, in which Mr. Hastings was any way concerned since the time the witness was appointed his Agent. The examination this day turned chiefly upon the presents which Mr. Hastings had received from the Nabob Vizier, Cheyt Sing, &c. The Major in his evidence stated, that Mr. Hastings had transmitted to him a SEALED letter, directed to the Secret Committee of the East-India Company, which he immediately delivered to Sir Henry Fletcher, at that time the Chairman of the Company. This letter, of which a copy was sent either at that time or soon after, contained an account of the present from the Nabob. He was asked, if he had not received a general discretionary power from Mr. Hastings, to deliver, or to suppress, the letters committed to his care, according as he should find the state of parties in England? The tendency of this question was to shew, that, according to that discretionary power, Major Scott might have suppressed the letter to the Secret Committee, if from the completion of affairs he had judged it convenient so to do, and with it, of course, the information that Mr. Hastings had received this present. But the Major said, that

though his power was generally discretionary, he did not conceive it to extend to the letter which was directed to the Secret Committee, for he believed himself to be pre-emptorily BOUND to deliver that letter.

He was asked, if he did not learn from a letter directed to himself from Mr. Hastings, that a present of two lacks, mentioned by the Governor-General to have been received by him, was made by Cheyt Sing, though Mr. Hastings had not, in any of his dispatches to the Court of Directors, told the name of the person from whom he had received that present? The witness answered the question in the affirmative.—He was asked, if Mr. Hastings did not intend at first to keep the receipt of the 100,000*l.* from the Nabob a secret from the Company? He replied, that, in his opinion, he did not; for the expenditure of the sum, applied as it had been, to the public use, must have appeared to the Company as exceeding by so much the Company's revenue.

Here a passage from Mr. Hastings's letter from Cheltenham was read, which stated, that he intended to have kept the receipt of the money a secret, and that if he had been inclined to convert it to his own use, he might easily have done so, without any danger of detection. This Major Scott explained, by saying, that Mr. Hastings meant, that he intended to keep a secret FROM WHOM the present had been received, contenting himself with carrying the amount of it to the Company's account.

He was asked, what was Mr. Hastings's reason for having suffered many months to elapse before he made any communication on the subject of those presents to the Court of Directors? The witness answered, that the Governor-General took the earliest opportunity to make that communication. Upon this Mr. Sheridan, who examined Major Scott, produced the India-House accounts of the arrival of the Nymph sloop of war and the Swallow packet, both from Bengal, by neither of which Mr. Hastings had sent any advice of the receipt of the present from the Nabob, though he had received it before the sailing of either. Major Scott observed upon this, that the Nymph had been sent from Madras to Bengal for a supply of money; that when she was ordered back to Madras, some dispatches for Europe were sent in her, and directed to Sir Edward Hughes, with a request that he would transmit them to England by the first vessel he should send home. The Admiral actually dispatched the Nymph to England; but when she left Bengal, on her return to Madras, it was very uncertain when the dispatches which she carried would be sent to Europe. The reason why no ad-
vice

vice respecting the presents was sent by the Swallow was, that the Governor-General and Council were preparing dispatches, which they said they would send by the next ship that would sail after the departure of the Swallow*.

Major Scott was examined very minutely with respect to the contents of the letter to himself from Mr. Hastings, accompanying the SEALED letter already mentioned, directed to the Secret Committee. His answers struck Mr. Sheridan, as differing from those given by the witness to the same questions, when he was examined before the Select Committee of the House of Commons; and he observed, that if he was to believe the former, he could not believe a word of what the witness had said this day on the same subject. Major Scott, upon this, wished that his evidence before the Commons might be read, when it would appear, he said, that he had been uniform and consistent in all the evidence he had given on both occasions. He had nothing to conceal at either time; he meant to speak out; he did not want to shelter himself under the pretence of a short memory, or the distance of periods in which the transactions in question took place: if he had said any thing that was not fairly stated, he would be very glad of an opportunity of correcting it.

The Earl of Fauconberg made some remarks upon the harshness of Mr. Sheridan's

expressions to the witness. The Lord Chancellor said, that the Hon. Manager did not cast any reflection upon the personal honour of the witness; he only remarked some contradiction in the evidence given by him on this and on another occasion, which, in the Hon. Manager's mind, shewed that both accounts could not be true; so that if he believed the one, he could not believe the other. The evidence given by the Major before the Select Committee was then read, and whatever apparent contradiction was found between it and his evidence of this day, the witness endeavoured to explain away, and seemingly not without success.

The closest part of the examination was relative to the contents of the letter accompanying the SEALED one; but Major Scott said, he had the letter by him. Mr. Sheridan thought the best and most legal way would be to call for the letter itself. The witness said, he had but one objection to the production of it, and that was, that there were other matters in it which did not relate to the presents. In his correspondence with Mr. Hastings, he had given his opinions on men and measures pretty freely, and Mr. Hastings, in his replies, had been as free in his remarks: he left it, therefore, with their Lordships to determine whether private correspondence, carried on in any such way, ought to be produced.

Mr. Sheridan said, he would be as delicate

* The whole amount of these presents, so charged, was stated by Major Scott to have been managed with perfect rectitude throughout: From the original receipt of the money, to its final appropriation, Mr. Hastings seemed to have no other purpose than CREDITING THE COMPANY.

The amount of the whole was 19 lacs and 60,000 rupees. Of these, 20,000 sterling, being particularly circumstanced, had been particularly charged—and in a QUESTIONABLE SHAPE, fairly put before the Directors—they to determine, whether the money should go to the Company's Treasury, or be considered as his own.

The determination of the Directors was against Mr. Hastings having the money; and so, the whole was carried to the Public Account.

In the economy and remittance of this money, there were some intricacies, which Major Scott explained:—In a circuitous use of some of the money, when expedient, as in the expedition of General Carnac:—In the delayed communication of another part, from the unexpected sailing of the Swallow, on the orders of Mr. Wheeler and Sir J. Macpherson, when Mr. Hastings was at Lucknow:—In the impossibility, at least in the inexpediency, of venturing any thing over-land to Madras, the intermediate country being then harassed by the enemy:—And, finally, on one portion of the money having been remitted, with some *small informality*, through Major Scott.

This INFORMALITY being treated more gravely on one side than on the other—Major Scott was asked, if his praise of Mr. Hastings could pretend to be systematic? If Mr. Hastings had not acted, now and then, in contradiction of these orders it was his bounden duty to obey?

To this, the answer of Major Scott was as follows:—

“ He thought, the PRIMARY DUTY of the Governor-General was the Preservation of the Empire entrusted to his care.—That he thought, such duty, at once judicial as well as ministerial, might lead to a Disobedience of any Orders given *in initio*.—And that he also thought, for such disobedience a GOVERNOR-GENERAL WAS RESPONSIBLE.”

as any man on such a subject; and therefore he would not desire that any parts of such a correspondence should be read, that really were of a private nature, and did not in any degree relate to the subject of the charge: but then he thought it would be proper that some person should be appointed by their Lordships to peruse the letter, and see that nothing in it, which really related to public business, was kept back under the pretence of its being of a private nature.

It seemed to be allowed on all hands, that the delicacy of withholding what was really of a private nature in the letter was well founded.

Mr. Adam was willing to adopt this idea of delicacy, but the prisoner might consider the adoption of it rather as an *INDULGENCE* than a *RIGHT*; for it appeared from the prisoner's covenants with the Company (which Mr. Adam read), that he was bound to deliver up to the Company all diaries, memorandums, minutes, &c. relating to the Company's affairs, though they should be mixed with his own most private concerns, or those of others. And when he considered the nature of other presents, upon which the witness had not yet been examined, he did not think that the same delicacy ought to be observed with respect to them, which the Managers were willing to observe this day with respect to the letter in question.

The letter was not called for.

Mr. Law observed to the Court, that one of his client's witnesses, Mr. Graham, was in so bad a state of health, that it was feared he could not live many days; certainly he could not live to the time when his client would wish to produce him: he therefore wished their Lordships would suffer him to be examined at home. He had submitted the circumstance to the consideration of the Managers, and they had given their consent to the measure. If, therefore, their Lordships should agree to this measure, interrogatories should be drawn up, and sent to the Managers, that they might make out cross-interrogatories upon them. The Counsel for Mr. Hastings would readily consent to a similar measure, if the Managers should have occasion to propose it.—Mr. Sheridan said, the Managers had no objection to the proposal of the learned gentleman; but it was not on the ground of *RECIPROCITY* that they assented to it. It was certainly a new mode of proceeding in a criminal cause, to which nothing analogous could be found in the Courts below: that, however, was for the consideration of their Lordships; the Managers, for their part, did not object to it.

The Lord Chancellor said, it certainly was a new proceeding, and he did not yet know

what to say to it. He would consider of it, however; and their Lordships would, in deliberating upon it, not forget that the consent of both parties was the basis of the application.

When the business had got thus far, their Lordships adjourned.

 TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, MAY 1.

The Lord Chancellor informed the Counsel for Mr. Hastings, that it would require some time for their Lordships to consider of the request made yesterday, "That leave might be given to the defendant, to take the evidence of Mr. Graham at his own house;" for it did not as yet appear clear to their Lordships, that the Court had power to grant such a request. When they should have further considered the subject, they would direct him, he said, to communicate their determination to the Counsel and to the Managers."

After this, Major Scott was called in and examined relative to the dispatches sent by him over-land to Mr. Hastings, and the expence attending them. He said, that from the year 1782 to 1785, he had sent several dispatches over-land to the then Governor-General (Mr. Hastings); that the expences attending the transmission of them amounted to about 6000. sterling; and that they were defrayed by Mr. Hastings.

This circumstance, the only material one, being ascertained, Mr. Sheridan rose to say, "That having various public letters from Mr. Hastings to adduce in evidence, he would not, if their Lordships approved of it, keep them longer, than by barely reading the heads of them."

To this it was replied by the Chancellor, "That if they were to be brought as evidence, the *WHOLE* must be read."

The Clerk, therefore, again mounted the rostrum, and a course of "Indian Readings" commenced, for the space of two hours, to prove that Mr. Hastings had kept back from the Council at Calcutta the circumstances that had come to his knowledge of the disaffection and treasonable proceedings of the Begums; that, from the 19th of November, when he concluded the treaty of Chunar, by which these Princesses were to be dispossessed of their landed estates, and for which measure their disaffection was stated as the ground, down to the 20th of January following, he never made the Council at Calcutta acquainted with the treaty, or the grounds on which it had been concluded.

Mr. Middleton was afterwards called in and examined. He said, that he was at Chunar when Mr. Hastings and the Nabob

in person concluded the treaty, which takes its name from that place: that, on the day on which it was executed, he was in the apartment of Mr. Hastings, together with the Nabob and his two Ministers, and some other natives: that whilst Mr. Hastings was at one end of the room, with those natives, he (the witness) was conversing with the Nabob and his Ministers at the other end: that his Highness was very unwilling to set his seal to the treaty, and thereby execute it: that he seemed to think he had made too great concessions in it to Mr. Hastings, and given him too great an authority in his country: that his unwillingness to execute it was at last removed by the witness, who said he thought the treaty would be very advantageous to both parties, without being attended with the least inconvenience to either: that the great object of it being to secure to the Company the payment of the debt due by his Highness to the Company, he assured the Nabob that the Governor-General would not insist rigidly upon the performance of any part of the treaty that was not essentially necessary to that purpose; and that as Mr. Hastings had made very great concessions to the Nabob, in agreeing that the British and native troops of the Company, when in the pay of his Highness, should be withdrawn, and many establishments made for the provision of English gentlemen, at the expence of the Nabob, should be suppressed, it would be absolutely necessary that Mr. Hastings should have something to shew in return for the sacrifices made by him in the treaty: that under the assurances of the witness, that the whole of the treaty was not to be enforced, and in consequence of the other arguments used by him, the Nabob at last consented to execute the treaty.

Mr. Middleton was asked, if it was not at that time that the present of 100,000*l.* was given to Mr. Hastings? He said, he did not know, as he had learnt nothing of it till after his arrival in England. He was next asked, whether, if he had known that the present of 100,000*l.* was made at that time, he could not readily have accounted for the concessions made by Mr. Hastings to the Nabob? He observed, that this was a mere matter of *OPINION*, and therefore he hoped their Lordships would not insist upon his giving an answer to this question. The Court did not disappoint the hope of the witness on the occasion.

He was asked, if all Mr. Hastings's *PRIVATE* letters to him after the treaty of Chunar were recorded by him? He answered, that all the private letters written by Mr. Hastings to him were upon record. He was desired to point out *one*. He said, he had

read some this morning in *print*; but letters in *print* were not admitted to be of *record*. He was asked, if the *PRIVATE* letters of Mr. Hastings to him after the treaty of Chunar did not relate to public business? He said, that many private letters to him from Mr. Hastings were intermixed with public and private affairs; but that he believed *all* those that were written after the treaty of Chunar related to *public* affairs. He was asked, if it was not usual with the Residents at Lucknow and elsewhere to copy *all* letters into their official books that related to *public* affairs, together with their *answers* to them? He admitted, that such was the practice of office. He then was asked, if he had preserved in his office *recorded* official copies of these letters and answers? He answered, that he had *not*. He observed, that after Mr. Hastings had brought a charge against him at Calcutta, he (Mr. Hastings) published those letters, and that was what he meant by saying they were recorded; but in point of fact, they did not appear in the Company's records. He was next asked, if he had not corresponded with Sir Elijah Impey on the subject of the treaty of Chunar? He answered in the affirmative. He was asked, if the correspondence was not of a public nature, and which concerned the Company? He said, *yes*. He was then asked, if he had copied the letters of that correspondence into his official book, and so recorded them, as was the practice and duty of Residents? He replied, that he had *not*. He said, that Sir Elijah Impey had since delivered them to the House of Commons. The Managers asked, if the witness had not heard, before the conclusion of the treaty of Chunar, all the circumstances relative to the disaffection of the Begums, and the assistance said to have been given by them to the Rajah Cheyt Sing. He said, he had heard, from common report, that the Begums were disaffected, and had actually raised 1000 men to support Cheyt Sing; and that the adopted son of Bahar Ally Khan (one of the Begums Ministers) who was Governor of the principal town in the district of the Begums jaghires, had behaved in a hostile manner to the English, which, in the opinion of the witness, he would not have presumed to have done, if he had not been sure of countenance and support from the Ministers of the Begums, and from the Begums themselves. Whatever the witness had heard from common report, he had stated to Mr. Hastings. He was asked, whether common report did not charge the Nabob himself with acting in concert with the Begums, in their hostile dispositions against the English? He answered

answered, that common report did not go that length; but Col. Hannay, in a letter to the witness, did not hesitate to say it was so understood at Fyzabad (the residence of the Begums). He was asked, if he had not made an affidavit before Sir Elijah Impey of all he knew relative to the Begums? He said he had. He was asked, if he did not know, at the time, that Capt. Gordon had been released by the Begum, and sent under a *protecting* guard to Col. Hannay, and that both Col. Hannay and Capt. Gordon had written letters of thanks to her for her kind treatment of the latter? He answered in the affirmative. The Managers then asked, what was the reason that, when he made the affidavit before Sir Elijah Impey, his memory enabled him to state every thing he had heard *against* the Begums, but did not suggest to him this fact in *favour* of them, and which he had from better authority than *common* report, namely, the letters of Col. Hannay and Capt. Gordon? His reply was, that he did not think the Begums deserved any thanks for the release of the latter gentleman, as Col. Hannay had informed him that he was obliged to temperize with them, on account of the situation of Capt. Gordon, whose life he thought in danger at the time: that this was the reason for writing in the manner he had done to one of the Begums; and that, after the release of that gentleman, it was thought expedient to keep up the same appearance of confidence in her, and therefore it was that the letters of thanks had been sent to her. He was asked, if a Mr. Scott had not a *great* manufacture at that time in the very town of which the adopted son of Bahar Ally Khan was Governor? whether that gentleman had ever been in any danger of his life from the disaffection of the Governor, or ever experienced a want of respect from him, or of protection to his manufacture? and whether it was not at the house of this Mr. Scott that Capt. Gordon was lodged, while he was in that town of which the Governor was represented as acting *hostilely* against the English, with the encouragement or connivance of his mistresses the Begums? He replied, that Mr. Scott certainly had a very great manufacture in that town; that he was never molested by the Governor, or in danger of losing either his life or property; and that his house afforded an asylum to Capt. Gordon. He was afterwards asked, if this same disaffected Governor, acting, as it was said, under the influence of his mistresses the Begums, had not been actually delivered up by those Princesses to Mr. Middleton? His answer was, that the Governor had been delivered to the Nabob, who had put him into the hands of

the witness. He was asked, if this man had not been discharged from custody without having received any punishment, though he was charged with treason against the state? Mr. Middleton replied, that he himself had had leave of absence from Lucknow for a month; and Mr. Johnson, his principal assistant, was left to do the duties of Resident in his absence: he understood that, in the mean time, the prisoner had been discharged from his confinement, and he had not heard of any enquiry into his conduct. He was asked, finally, whether Capt. Gordon had not claimed reparation for losses sustained by him in the Begums' country to the amount of 3000*l.* and whether his claim had not been allowed? The witness answered in the affirmative, and was then directed to withdraw.

It was then six o'clock, and their Lordships thought proper to rise and adjourn the Court to the Tuesday following.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

TUESDAY, MAY 6.

This day a great deal of written evidence was given in, and read, relative to the Begums; after this,

SIR ELIJAH IMPEY

was called to the bar, and underwent a long examination relative to the affidavits sworn before him, on the subject of the disaffection of the Begums, and the rebellion in Benares.

His answers in substance were, that his leaving Calcutta had not for its object the taking of those affidavits; on the contrary, when he set out on his journey, his sole intention was to visit the country Courts of Justice. Whilst he was on his way, he received a short note from Mr. Hastings, in which he informed him, that an unexpected revolution had happened at Benares; but that he was in such confusion about it, that he could not himself write him any of the particulars of the revolution, for which he referred him to a long letter from Mr. Sullivan (the private Secretary to Mr. Hastings). This long letter was delivered to the witness at the same time with Mr. Hastings's note: the Governor-General, in his note, pressed him much to join him at Benares. The witness hastened to Patna, where the English were in the greatest consternation at the news of the rebellion, and were ready to quit the town. The witness thought it his duty to put on a good countenance; and for the purpose of preventing the alarm from spreading, to stay longer at Patna than was perhaps consistent with his personal safety: when he at last left Patna, he repaired to Mr. Hastings at Benares.

He was asked if, when he took the affidavits respecting the Begums, he conceived himself to be legally empowered to administer an oath? He answered, that he certainly was beyond the bounds of his jurisdiction, when he administered the oaths in question, and was not of course, speaking strictly, legally empowered to administer them; but he was of opinion, that the high office he held in India imposed on him as a duty that he should be ready at all times to serve his country; and he believed, that a more favourable opportunity of so doing had not occurred than that in which he had been invited by Mr. Hastings to co-operate with him in any measure that might tend to secure the then tottering interest of the British Government of India. In taking the affidavits which were made to establish the guilt of the parties at that time in rebellion, he admitted that he had acted without judicial powers; but he could, if the House pressed him so to do, quote the highest authority in this kingdom to prove, that he (the great and noble magistrate alluded to, who was supposed to be Lord Mansfield) had administered oaths on some great occasions, where he had no local jurisdiction. The witness said, that the only object he had in view at the time, was to attest that the affidavits had been actually sworn; that the deponents had been asked at the time, whether the contents of these affidavits were true, and that they had answered in the affirmative; but as to the truth or falsehood of them, the witness never was able to assert any thing of his own knowledge.

In this part of the business, it was conceived by Sir Elijah, that somewhat had gone, *by insinuation*, against his testimony. His observation on it was in the following spirited and manly form:

“ My Lords, I trust it is understood, that I stand here a *voluntary witness*. In my testimony, I am upon oath; I speak to the best of my recollection; and I have a character to support.—That character, the Honourable Managers shall not take away, even *by insinuation*; and I trust, when I use this language, your Lordships will support me.—I might hesitate to answer;—but such hesitation I disdain: I will speak *freely and fairly*; but I will not have words *put into my mouth*, which I *have not uttered*.—No man shall insinuate that I am guilty of speaking falsely, till he can prove that I do so!”

The Lords, as by one action, universally nodded approbation. The enquiry went on.

Sir Elijah then deposed, that the rebellion of the Begums, though then quieted, was as

notorious in that country, as the one of 1745 in this—a doubt of it did not exist:—That the part of the country which he went over, was as peaceable as the road to Brentford:—That the common post-road went through Fyzabad; but the route he took was round-about—but which he chose, for the purpose of seeing a part of the country, he should never again have an opportunity of viewing:—That his retinue was but small—a surgeon, and three or four servants or Hircars:—That the situation of Mr. Hastings at Lucknow, was peculiar—almost *without a second*:—That he considered it his duty to offer him every assistance in his power.

Here Mr. Burke broke out into an eloquent lamentation.

“ O miserable state, cried he, of the East India Company! O abandoned fortune of Mr. Hastings! O fallen lot of England! —when no assistance could be found, but what was to be given by Sir Elijah Impey!—a man who was to act extra-judicially, and in a district where even his judicial capacity had no force.”

Being asked, if he had ever had any reason since for believing that the rebellion of the Begums had not taken place? he answered *yes*; he had heard that the Hon. the House of Commons had pronounced the report of the rebellion of the Begums to be ill-founded, and he presumed that the Hon. House had had more information on the subject than he had. He was asked, if he signed the affidavits only as a witness that they had been sworn, might not the attestations of the English Resident have been as effectual for that purpose?—He answered, that he thought it would not; because the Resident was generally understood to be the confidential friend of Mr. Hastings, and therefore his agency would have been suspected. He was asked, if he was sure that Mr. Hastings had published all the affidavits that the witness had taken?—He replied, that he could not tell; but he had such a reliance on the veracity and honour of Mr. Hastings, that he presumed he had published them all. He was next asked, if the character of Mr. Hastings stood so high for veracity and honour, whether the attestation of such a man would not have stamped sufficient authenticity on the affidavits, and rendered it unnecessary, that the Chief Justice should be called upon to administer oaths out of his own jurisdiction?—He replied, that he thought the attestation of a person not connected with the executive government, would have most weight. He was asked, if he had not taken the affidavits relative to the rebellion of the Begums, for the purpose

purpose of justifying Mr. Hastings for plundering these Princesses, and preventing any future enquiry into his conduct on that head?—He answered in the negative; for though he considered the revolution of Benares to have been of so important a nature, that he thought at the time it would lead to an enquiry into the conduct of the Governor-General, yet the public notoriety of the disaffection of the Begums did not leave him room to think, even for a moment, that the punishment inflicted on these Princesses for their rebellion could ever be made a subject of public enquiry.—He was asked, if he himself had not, by the direction of Mr. Hastings, desired Mr. Middleton to contrive, if possible, to bring the Nabob to make a requisition that he might be permitted to seize the jaghires of his mother and grandmother? On this point the witness could not speak with great certainty; but he was inclined to answer it rather in the negative than in the affirmative.

Mr. Sheridan then read a passage from the second defence of Mr. Hastings, in which the latter gentleman said, that Sir Elijah Impey had been directed to make such a communication to Mr. Middleton. Mr. Sheridan then asked, if the witness disbelieved that assertion? He replied, that probably what Mr. Hastings had written was true, but that he did not recollect that the fact was as it was stated there. Mr. Sheridan then said, that he must conclude the witness contradicted the assertion made by Mr. Hastings. Sir Elijah observed, that he gave his evidence without considering how it would bear on either the charge or the defence; and that it would be for the Court to apply it.—Mr. Sheridan said, that he would prove hereafter, to the entire satisfaction of their Lordships, that the Nabob had been urged and pressed on the part of Mr. Hastings to make a requisition for leave to resume the Begums jaghires; that he at length did make the desired requisition in form, and that Mr. Hastings had acted as if such requisition had been made freely and voluntarily by the Nabob.

At the conclusion of his evidence, Sir Elijah Impey used the following words:

“It has been objected to me as a crime, my Lords, that I stepped out of my official line, in the business of the affidavits; that I acted as the Secretary of Mr. Hastings. I did do so. But I trust it is not in one solitary instance that I have done more than mere duty might require. The records of the East India Company; the minutes of the House of Commons; the recollection of various inhabitants of India—all, all, I trust, will prove that I never have been wanting to what I held was the service of

“my country. I have staid, when personal safety might have whispered, “there is no occasion for your delay!” I have gone forth—when individual ease might have said—“Stay at home!” I have advised, when I might coldly have denied my advice. But, I thank God, recollection does not raise a blush at the part I took; and what I then did, I am not now ashamed to mention!”

At half past five the Managers seemed to think they had heard enough from Sir Elijah.

Various Lords put different questions: Lords Suffolk, Carlisle, Stanhope, Walsingham, Kinnaird, and Portchester, the latter of whom used a word from the witness, viz. *segregate*.

The Court was very numerously attended.

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TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.

This day a great deal of written evidence was produced to shew what excesses had been committed by the English stationed in Oude, upon the inhabitants of that country: one paper stated, that one morning an English officer had caused the heads of eighteen natives to be struck off.

A letter was next read to disprove the assertion made by Mr. Hastings in his defence, that he had left the territory of Oude in a flourishing condition. This letter was from Lord Cornwallis—It stated, that on his visit to Lucknow he was received by the Vizier with every mark of respect and attention; but that he was shocked at the deplorable appearance of the country and the people: that he exhorted the Nabob in the most urgent manner to adopt a system of œconomy in the expenditure of the revenue, and to lay down fixed principles of government for the happiness and advantage of his subjects. That the Vizier replied, he had no interest in establishing a system of œconomy, while the influence of the English Government ruled every thing about his Court and in his dominions; and that for him to attempt a new system of government, under such circumstances, would be absurd, as his authority was laughed at and despised by his subjects, who looked upon him as a cypher; but that if the English were to suffer him to be the master of his dominions, he would become truly œconomical, and lay down plans for the improvement of the commerce and encouragement of the agriculture of his people.

Another letter from Lord Cornwallis stated, that his Lordship had seen some of the cavalry, and other parts of the army of

Oude,

Quid, but that he had found them such as it would not be safe for a General to place much dependence upon; and, indeed, from all he had seen of the country, that it would be impossible for the Company, in case of a war, to draw any assistance from it.

A letter from Mr. Kirkpatrick was read, to contradict another assertion in the defence made by Mr. Hastings, namely, that the Princes of India had a high opinion of his good faith; and that Madajee Scindia had written a letter to our most Gracious Sovereign, in which he bestowed the highest praise on Mr. Hastings, and seemed to have nothing more to ask, than that those who should succeed him in his government might follow his example. Mr. Kirkpatrick's letter, which was addressed to Lord Cornwallis, assured that the natives had experienced so many breaches of faith on the part of the English, that it would be a very difficult matter to prevail upon them ever to place confidence in our promises or engagements; and therefore, however sincere Government might be in their intention to be faithful to their engagements, nothing but time and some more happy experience of a change in our measures, could make the natives place any confidence in our assurances. This letter of Mr. Kirkpatrick was the more remarkable, as it was written from the country of Madajee Scindia, the Mahratta Prince, who, according to the defence of Mr. Hastings, had so great a reliance upon the faith of his government, that he wished all future Governors of Bengal might adhere as religiously to their engagements as Mr. Hastings had to his.

The Managers having gone through this written evidence, desired that

MR. MIDDLETON

should be called to the bar. This gentleman having made his appearance, underwent a long examination on the subject of the seizure of the Begum's jaghires; and their treasure, &c. &c. He was asked how long the rebellion of the Begums, such as he supposed it to be, had lasted? He said he believed the period of its duration might have been from the same period in the month of August, at which Cheyt Sing broke out into rebellion, to the latter end of September.— This question was thought to be the more material, as the Begums were not stripped of their jaghires till the December following, near three months after the conclusion of the supposed rebellion, though that rebellion had since been made the ground or cause for which these jaghires were seized.

He was asked, if Sir Elijah Impey had communicated to him the pleasure of Mr. Hastings relative to the resumption of the

jaghires? He believed he might have conversed with Sir Elijah on the subject. A passage from one of his own letters was then read to him, in these words:—"Your pleasure I have learned from Sir Elijah Impey relative to the Begums, and I shall take care to use every influence with the Nabob to second your views." He acknowledged that he had written the letter in which that passage was to be found. The object of the Managers in examining the witness to this point was, to shew that the plan for seizing upon the treasures of the Begums, had originated with Mr. Hastings, and not with the Nabob.

The Managers then read a letter from the Bow Begum, or princess's mother, to Mr. Bristow, stating the hardships of her situation, the calumnies of her enemies, and her own innocence, and calling upon the English for that protection, which by treaty they were bound to afford her. Other letters were read, written by Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay and Capt. Gordon, to the Begum, and her Ministers Bahar and Jewar Ally Khan, thanking them for their kind interposition, which had saved the life of Capt. Gordon. The Counsel for Mr. Hastings objected to the admission of these letters as evidence, because printed copies of letters were not evidence, whilst the originals could be obtained; but still less were they evidence in the present case, as the writer, or supposed writer of some of them, was in London; and the Managers ought, in point of candour, to call upon him to state whether these were copies of letters that had really been written by him.

Mr. Sheridan said, it was impossible for him to produce the writers of these letters, because one of them was the younger Begum, who was in India, and could not be brought to this country; another of them (Col. Hannay) was dead; and as for the third, Capt. Gordon, he did not think proper to call him, though he should be on the spot; for notwithstanding the many expressions in his letters of gratitude to the Begum and her Ministers, for the preservation of his life, this gentleman had not thought proper to take the least notice of so remarkable a circumstance in his deposition, or affidavit, before Sir Elijah Impey. But it was not necessary that he should produce either the originals, or the writers of these letters; they had been printed and annexed to one of the charges against Mr. Hastings, to which charge that gentleman had been admitted to make a defence at the bar of the House of Commons; and in that defence he admitted these very letters to be genuine, and the printed copies to be faithful.

Mr. Law said, that the Commons might prove that such had been annexed to the charge in the Commons, and that Mr. Hastings had argued upon them as if they were genuine, but not *admitting* them to be so; and after the Managers should have proved this, he would contend that the evidence of facts so proved was not admissible against the defendant.

Mr. Burke said, it was a hard thing for the Commons to proceed under the various disadvantages which naturally arose out of the delinquency of the prisoner at the bar. One of the charges against him was, that he had suppressed letters which he was bound in duty to have recorded, and which, if he had, would be evidence for their Lordships: but now that he had violated his duty, and suppressed correspondence, his Counsel triumphantly called out for the original letters: this was making the prisoner avail himself of his own wrong, contrary to all principles of justice.—The Managers proceeded to prove, that these letters had been printed and annexed to a charge in the House of Commons, to which Mr. Hastings had made a defence; and a passage from that defence was read, to prove that he had admitted these letters to be genuine. They were accordingly read, and taken down upon their Lordships' minutes.

After this, Mr. Law observed, that as it did not appear from any evidence given by the Managers, that these letters had ever reached the hands of Mr. Hastings, he hoped the Hon. Manager who had charged him with having suppressed letters, would in candour and justice to the gentleman at the bar retract his assertion.

Mr. Burke, assuming all the dignity of a situation belonging to a person acting for and representing the Commons of England, replied, "MY LORDS, THE COUNSEL DESERVES NO ANSWER."

Mr. Sheridan proved, that some of the most material evidence relative to the Begums, had been actually suppressed; for he stated from written documents, the authenticity of which had been previously established, that Goulafs Roy (a man who had resided in Oude, and was best acquainted with all that belonged to the conduct of the Begums) had been sent to Benares to make his deposition; and that after he had made it, he was sent home:—but, said Mr. Sheridan, not the least notice or account of this deposition of Goulafs Roy was to be found in the collection of affidavits taken by Sir Elijah Impey.

The Managers then continued the examination of Mr. Middleton. His books of correspondence were produced; and it appeared, that many pages were torn out, and

others were added, which were loose, not being sewed or bound up with the rest. One of the books appeared to be numbered or paged in his way: A subject was carried on and passed in regular order; when that subject was ended, another began again with No. 1, 2, 3, &c. so that page 1 occurred more than once in the same volume. Now a great number of leaves were torn out, and the next page to those that had been so torn bore the No. 1, and thus went on regularly; so that a whole history of any one transaction might have been thus destroyed. The leaves so torn off had been bound up with the rest, and the threads of the binding from which they had been torn remained.

Mr. Middleton was not able to account for this lacerated state of his books.

He was then asked, if the Nabob had been always inclined to take from his parents their jaghires and estates? He said, he believed he was ever inclined to do so, but had been withheld by his dread of the English, whose faith was pledged to guarantee to the Bow Begum, at least, those jaghires and treasures. He was asked next, how he could, in one of his letters to Mr. Hastings, state, that he had an *almost unconquerable reluctance to the measure*? He did recollect that he had made use of that expression. The expression appeared in a letter of Mr. Hastings to Mr. Middleton, in which the former adverts to and repeats this expression, as taken from a preceding letter from Mr. Middleton to the Governor-General. This letter of the witness, to which Mr. Hastings referred, was not to be found, and was by the Managers said to be one of the many that had been destroyed or suppressed. Another letter, from the Nabob, which Mr. Middleton said he dispatched to Mr. Hastings, and which related to the resumption of the jaghires and treasures, was not to be found upon record, but was also suppressed or lost.

Mr. Middleton was asked, whether Mr. Hastings would not have caused the jaghires to be seized, whether the Nabob had consented or not? He said, he believed he would. He was asked, if he himself (the witness) had not issued *his own* orders, or *perwannahs*, for that purpose, without waiting for the consent of the Nabob? He replied, that certainly he had signed and sealed some of these *perwannahs*, and delivered them to the Minister, but he did not believe they had been dispatched by him before the Nabob signed *perwannahs* for the same purpose. He was asked, if the Nabob had not at the time declared, that his so signing was an *act of compulsion*? This Mr. Middleton admitted. He was then called upon to say, how he could assert that the Nabob had been always inclined

inclined to resume the jaghires, and would have done it if he had not been withheld by the English guarantee? The answer we were not well able to understand; the witness said something about the Nabob's wishing to resume only *some* jaghires, but Mr. Hastings would have him resume *all*.

He was asked, if the second article of the treaty of Chunar did not leave the Nabob at liberty to resume such jaghires as he should think proper to resume? He said, it did. He was asked then, if the meaning of that article was, that the Nabob should resume those that he did not think proper to resume? He replied in the negative. He was desired then to reconcile, if he could, a treaty which gave the Nabob *leave to resume such as he should please*, with an order that he *should resume such jaghires as he wished not to possess himself*; nay, that he should resume *all*. Mr. Middleton admitted, that upon the face of the treaty, the order just mentioned and the treaty itself were irreconcilable. He said, however, that from the beginning he had told the Nabob that he must resume *all* the jaghires.

Mr. Sheridan contended, that in this the witness had flatly contradicted what he had said on a preceding day on the same subject, when it appeared from his evidence, that the Nabob's reluctance had been expressed when the resumption of the Begums' jaghires was mentioned to him; for at that time the resumption of no other jaghires had been so much as hinted to him. The former evidence was read, and Mr. Middleton was en-

deavouring to reconcile* what he had said, when the Lord Chancellor observed, that the discussion of this point might take up much time, and it was then near six o'clock †. The point was then dropped, and their Lordships adjourned.

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T W E N T Y - F I F T H D A Y .

T H U R S D A Y , M A Y 8 .

Mr. Middleton was called again to the bar this day, and his examination and cross-examination lasted till the rising of the Court, at half past five o'clock. It appeared, from one of his letters, that a man was kept in the Company's pay, at Fyzabad, for the purpose of forwarding such letters as might be addressed to the Resident at Lucknow, and of transmitting whatever intelligence should come to his knowledge, that was in any degree important. He was asked, what was the name of this man? He said, it was *Goulafs Roy*. He was asked, if this man had not been sent to Benares to depose whatever he had heard relative to the rebellion of the Begums, being supposed to be well acquainted with every thing that had passed at Fyzabad? On this point the witness was not able to speak with any certainty. A passage of a letter was then read to him, written by Major Davy, informing him that Goulafs Roy having been examined, and his deposition taken, relative to the rebellion of the Begums, had been sent back to Fyzabad. He was then asked, why this deposition did not appear among the other affidavits? He replied, that he did not know until he heard

* They who look for every witness to deliver himself with such perspicuity and address as Sir Elijah Impey and Major Scott, will look more often than they find. How intellectual Mr. Middleton may be, seems pretty obvious. And yet in Westminster, as elsewhere, things are not always as they seem. Ignorance may be loquacious, and genius mute. Sir W. Yonge, of George the Second's time, had the trick, without three ideas in continuity, to *talk himself into 3000l. a-year!* while Pope, when appearing for his friend Atterbury, faltered into forgetfulness of all his fine powers—and in the few short lines which formed his testimony, he committed as many *transgressions against grammar!*

Mr. Middleton is not meant further to be likened to Pope.—Wits may have short memories. It would be well if each short memory had wit. If it was so, embarrassment had been changed into self-possession, and we should have splendour in the place of obscurity.

Mr. Middleton was more agitated, and therefore more confused, than ever. The questions put to him, he apprehended tardily; and his answers often were so perplexed, as to make them yet more tardily apprehended in return.

In the course of this prolix detail, Mr. Sheridan managed most of the matter. A few questions came from Mr. Fox; and when Mr. Adam let fall a few words on their side, protecting their witness, the Chancellor very properly let him know, that "every witness is in the protection of the Court."

The word "CAPTION" appearing in some of the Benares papers—Mr. Burke, with his wonted promptitude and force, observed on its peculiarity—"That this was a flower not likely to have been gathered among Oriental growths; but that it was to be traced springing on very different ground." Then flinging away his flower, he said, "it smelt of the cask."

† The Court was very thin—scarcely ten women of fashion, and not twenty of the Commons!

this letter read, that Goulafs Roy had been examined, and therefore he was not able to account for the non-appearance of his deposition: nor did he know any native by name, who had made an affidavit before Sir Elijah Impey. He shewed Col. Hannay his orders from Mr. Hastings, to find out who knew any thing relative to the conduct of the Begums; and as the persons who were most likely to know such things, were native officers in Col. Hannay's regiment, he left it to him to find them out. He was asked, if Col. Hannay was not accused by the Begums with having occasioned all the disturbances in Oude? He replied, that he believed the Begums had made such an accusation. Mr. Burke then desired the witness would say, whether he thought it was decent or just to commit to a person so accused, the charge of finding out witnesses to blacken his accusers? He said, he did not commit such a charge to him; he barely communicated to him the orders which the Governor-General had sent to the witness.

Mr. Law asked, if the jaghire left by the late Nabob to the Bow Begum was considerable? He replied, that, in his opinion, it was not worth more than two lacks of rupees a year; but that her son, the present Nabob, had given her other jaghires, making her whole income *six lacks* a year. He was asked, whether the Begum was not reputed to have had a large, and what, sum in her possession at the time of her husband's death? He replied, that it was computed she had two crores, or 2,000,000l. This treasure he conceived to be the inheritance of the present Nabob, though it was in the Zenana; for the late Nabob resided at Fyzabad, where his widow still resides, and he had no other treasure than that which was deposited in the Begum's Palace. He considered the Begum only as the Nabob's treasurer, and not the owner of the wealth: and a circumstance had occurred which induced him to form this opinion. When the late Nabob was prosecuting the Rohilla war, he gave the witness a draft for 15 lacks, to be paid out of this treasure at Fyzabad; the draft, however, was not honoured: the Begum, who was at that time with him in the camp, then drew for the same sum, and her draft was immediately paid. Mr. Sheridan asked, if this fact did not prove directly the reverse? for as the Nabob's order for the money had been disregarded, and the Begum's duly honoured, it would appear that the fund upon which both had drawn belonged to the Begum, and not to her son.

Mr. Sheridan, in order to shew that the treasures left by Sujah ul Dowlah could not be so great as the witness had thought them

to be, asked what was the sum that the late Nabob was to pay for our assistance in EXTERMINATING the ROHILLAS? The witness replied, forty lacks; fifteen were paid before the death of the Nabob, and since that period the Begums had paid fifty-six lacks, 560,000l. Mr. Sheridan left it then to their Lordships to judge, whether she could have 2,000,000l. sterling in the Zenana.

Mr. Law asked, whether the Begums had not a considerable body of troops in their jaghires? whether they were not independent of the Nabob? whether the Begums Ministers did not frequently oppose the Nabob's officers? whether his Highness had not frequently expressed a wish that the jaghires of his parents were resumed? and whether he had not complained, that two rulers, meaning himself and his mother, were too many for one country? The witness replied, that the Begums had troops, which were certainly independent of the Nabob, whose officers had often been resisted by them, under the orders of Bahar and Jewar Ally Chan, the Begums Ministers; and for these and other reasons, he would have resumed the jaghires, if he had not been withheld by the English guarantee; but he did not recollect precisely that he had heard him say, "two rulers were too many for one country."

In answer to some questions put to him by Mr. Sheridan, he said, that every person holding a jaghire was obliged to have troops; that they were necessary for the collection of the revenue; that the Nabob had frequently attempted to inroach upon the jaghires of his parents, whose Ministers, as they were in duty bound, resisted the inroachments; and this discharge of their duty was, he believed, one of the reasons that made the Nabob dislike them.

Mr. Sheridan then undertook to substantiate, that the keeping the Nabob's family, portioning the daughters, &c. &c. was always thought to be a necessary part of his allowance: That he had complained of the English, as the source of all his difficulties: That two gentlemen were mentioned—whom Mr. Middleton did not remember, though he *recollected* they were named in the letter—These two gentlemen proved to be Mr. Bristow and Mr. Middleton—the former of whom, Mr. Burke observed, "had *the politics*, the latter *the money*."

The letter was read by the Clerk.

Mr. Law here observed, they could not get access to these letters, as they were taken away each night by the Hon. Managers.

The Lord Chancellor, with that perspicuity which discriminates on, and knows every

every thing, said, "They were, or should be, deposited in the Parliament Office—that *both parties* should have access to them, when found necessary, but that *neither* should remove them at their pleasure."

Mr. Sheridan asked the witness, whether, after the late Nabob had been defeated by the English at the battle of Buxar, the Begum had not repaired to him with all her treasure? He replied, that she had repaired to him, and had carried with her valuable effects, on which she raised great sums for his use; and this mark of fidelity and attachment to her husband, in the critical moment of his distress, was, the witness admitted, the foundation of the unbounded love he ever after entertained for her. The witness also admitted, that he had heard the Begum had prevented her husband from putting his son, the present Nabob, to death; and had, by her great influence over her husband, prevailed upon him to single *her* son out from all his other children, and constitute him his heir.—This evidence was given to prove, that if these Princes had greatly enriched the Begum through gratitude, it would not be fair to say that they did not give her a *property* in the wealth, and more particularly, as the Begums were obliged to support the family and children of the late Nabob, and give them fortunes on their marriage.

Mr. Sheridan asked the witness, if all the articles of the treaty of Chunar had been faithfully observed by the English? He replied, that he could not answer the question, unless he was to read the whole treaty, and all the correspondence. Mr. Sheridan then said, he could ask him a more simple question—Had *any one* article of that treaty been kept? The witness could not tell. Mr. Sheridan asked him, if any articles of it had been kept except those which were disagreeable to the Nabob, and which the witness had assured that Prince, Mr. Hastings never intended should be enforced? The Counsel said, the question was too broad. Mr. Sheridan said, he did not mean to press the witness to answer it.

But he would ask this question—At what period had the Nabob stipulated that the temporary brigade belonging to the Company, and then in his service, should be withdrawn? The witness replied, that it was on the 19th of September.

Mr. Sheridan upon this remarked, that this was the very period when the supposed rebellion of the Begums was raging. He left it to their Lordships to judge, whether the Nabob would insist, that the only troops on which he could depend should be dismissed, *flagrant bello*, just at the moment, when, if

such a war was actually existing, he had the greatest occasion for their services.

A very long examination then took place on the subject of the witness's books of correspondence. The last letter in one of these books, written on a sheet *bound up* with the rest of the book, was dated the 19th of October; immediately follow some loose sheets, not bound up; and on the first of them is another letter, bearing date also the 19th of October. These two letters were not copied at the same time, or on the same kind of paper; for these two sheets, though immediately following each other, have different *water marks*. Now the former of the two letters, bearing the same date, was written by Major Gilpin to Mr. Middleton, and inclosed copies from the Bow Begum of the letters that had been sent to her by Col. Hannay and Capt. Gordon. But these copies should have been inserted in the official book, immediately after the letter from Major Gilpin, in which they had been inclosed.—Mr. Middleton said he had left copies of them in the office.

Lord Loughborough asked, why he had not sent these copies to Calcutta, particularly as the Begum had requested that he would send them as instruments of her defence, and vouchers of her innocence? He said, he was then retiring from his office, and transferring the duties of the Resident to Mr. Britow, previous to his departure for Calcutta.—The noble and learned Lord asked, why he had not carried with him letters of so much importance, and delivered them to the Governor on his arrival at Calcutta?—He did not think it was necessary; he presumed his successor in office would find them.

Lord Loughborough observed, that it appeared from a letter from Mr. Hastings to the witness, that he was directed by the former to enquire who were able to give any evidence relative to the disaffection of the Begums; to desire that they would make depositions of all they knew; that they should be very particular as to *dates* and *places*; that no deposition should be drawn up in a language which the deponent did not understand; and that persons should be present, who should take care that the deponents were duly sworn, according to the forms prescribed by their respective religions for taking oaths; or if any should scruple to take an oath, that their affirmation should be taken with the usual solemnity.—Now the learned Lord wished to know, if the witness could say, after the receipt of such a letter, that he did not know; of his own knowledge, that any native had made an affidavit? Mr. Middleton replied, that he had shewn the letter to Colonel Hannay, Major

Major Macdonald, and Captain Gordon, and had left it to them to follow them.

The noble Lord asked, if these gentlemen could speak the Persian language? He said Captain Gordon could, but he believed the others could barely understand it, if it was read to them. Lord Loughborough asked, how he could commit to others the discharge of a duty imposed upon himself, and for which those others were not at all qualified? He could not tell why he had done so. He was asked, if he had appointed proxies to seize the Begums treasure, or whether in that case he had executed in person the orders of the Governor-General? He admitted that these orders he had carried into execution in person.

He was afterwards very closely examined by Lords Loughborough, Stormont, Stanhope, and Hopetoun, about the mutilated state of his books. He said, he never intended to say they were perfect copies, he had them taken only for his own private use,

he had lent them while at Calcutta to Mr. Johnson, who wanted some letters in it for his defence against a charge brought against him by the Governor-General. He admitted that it appeared that leaves had been torn out of them; but he declared, that this had not been done by him, or with his consent, or even knowledge.

One very remarkable circumstance in this case is, that one of the letters copied in a loose sheet, is in the hand-writing of *two different persons*, and it was admitted by the witness, that one part was copied at Lucknow, the other at Calcutta; and if this letter was copied from the original book left in the Resident's office at Lucknow, it was incomprehensible how part of it could have been copied at Calcutta.

With this examination the business of the day terminated, and the Court adjourned, at half past five o'clock, until Tuesday the 20th of May.

[To be continued.]

ACCOUNT of STOKE POGEIS, in BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

[With a VIEW of the CHURCH.]

THE village wherein Mr. Gray resided many years of his life, in which his celebrated Elegy was written, and where his remains now repose, is likely to become in future times the object of attention with persons of taste and genius. Thither we can fancy the vagrant traveller will be drawn, with no unpleasing melancholy, to view the spot which gave rise to a composition, admitted, even by the opinion of an unfriendly critic, to abound with images which find a mirror in every mind, and with sentiments to which every bosom returns an echo.

Stoke Pogeis is so called from the Pogeis, formerly Lords of it, from whom it descended by female heirs to the Molins, and from them by the Hungerfords to the Hattings, of which family Edward Hattings, Lord Loughborough, built a chapel and hospital here. He was in great favour with Queen Mary, and after his death retired hither, where he died, and lies buried in the chapel. From him it came into the possession of Sir Christopher Hatton; and in 1747, when Mr. Gray wrote his Long Story, was inhabited by the Viscountess Cobham. Mr. Gray's description of this edifice admirably describes the style of building now called Queen Elizabeth's, both with regard to its beauties and defects:—

In Britain's Isle, no matter where,
An antient pile of building stands:
The Huntingdons and Hattons there
Employ'd the power of fairy hands

To raise the ceiling's fretted height,
Each panel in achievements cloathing,
Rich windows that exclude the light,
And passages that lead to nothing.

The following lines delineate the fantastic manners of the times with great humour and truth:—

Full oft within the spacious walls,
When he had fifty winters o'er him,
My grave Lord Keeper led the brawls,
The seal and maces danc'd before him.
His bushy beard and shoe-strings green,
His high-crown'd hat and satin doublet,
Mov'd the stout heart of England's Queen,
Though Pope and Spaniard could not trouble it.

In a vault in the church-yard, near the chancel-door, lie the remains of Mr. Gray and most of his family. Amongst the epitaphs is the following, which is evidently his own composition:—

In the vault beneath are deposited,
In hope of a joyful resurrection,
The remains of
MARY ANTROBUS.
She died, unmarried, Nov. v, 1749,
Aged 66.

In the same pious confidence,
Beside her friend and sister,
Here sleep the remains of
DOROTHY GRAY,
Widow, the careful tender mother
Of many children, one of whom alone
Had the misfortune to survive her.
She died March xi, 1753.
Aged 67.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the FIFTH SESSION of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MAY 23.

THE order of the day having been read for the second reading of the insolvent debtors bill, the Lord Chancellor left the woolfack, and in a speech replete with found argument, gave his reasons for opposing the commitment of the bill.

Lord Rawdon answered the Lord Chancellor.

The Earl of Abingdon rose next, and in a long speech, in which he inveighed with a good deal of justice against those legalised pick-pockets, as he called them, the pettifogging attorneys, who like locusts have overspread the land, spoke against the bill.

He was followed by the Duke of Richmond, Lord Stormont, and Lord Hopetoun; after which the House divided,

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Majority against committing the bill 35

The question was then put, that the "bill be rejected," which was carried without a division. Adjourned to

MAY 26.

The order of the day being read, the House resolved itself into a Committee, Lord Scarfale in the chair.

The Earl of Sandwich moved that evidence be called to the bar to prove the expenditure of Sadler's Wells. His Lordship remarked, that in the former stage of the business, when evidence had been adduced relative to the sums laid out on other places of public entertainment, the proprietors of the Wells not knowing that such proofs were necessary, had attended unprepared in this particular.

The Lord Chancellor was against hearing further evidence. This brought on a conversation between the two noble Lords. The Lord Chancellor at length waving his objection, Mr. Arnold was called to the bar, who proved that since the year 1764, the proprietors had expended 55,000*l.* exclusive of the salaries paid to performers. This evidence being withdrawn, the clerk proceeded to read the bill clause by clause, till he came to that which limits the performance of certain species of entertainments only to Sadler's Wells, when

The Lord Chancellor said, that even from the slight attention he had paid to the bill, its operations appeared in so oppressive a point of view, that he should, from pure principles of justice, move some amendments. The bill as it now stood, would entirely prevent the performance of similar entertain-

ments at other places of public resort: this was a monopoly by no means, in his opinion, reconcilable to reason and equity. It was true, the evidence had proved the expenditure of 55 000*l.* in twenty-four years, but this was nothing more than the wear and tear of a theatre; scenes would decay, and dresses grow old. If, said his Lordship, I am wrong, I am certain I shall be corrected by two noble Peers in my eye (Duke of Richmond and Lord Derby) who have had some little reason to be better informed on these subjects than I can pretend to be. [A loud laugh.]

His Lordship professed himself a friend to the rights and property of the Royal Theatres, but could by no means think that the patentees would receive a greater injury from the Royalty, Astley's, or the Circus, under proper restrictions, than from Sadler's Wells, whose proprietors now came forward with the modest plea of being the oldest offenders against the law, in order to induce their Lordships to punish the junior criminals, and reward them for their veteran contumacy. His Lordship hinted, that the proper mode would have been to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty to exercise his authority out of the royal residence; but perhaps it was going rather too far to circumscribe places of entertainment, which this bill did within the very district of the Palace. His Lordship then moved, that the indulgencies contained in the bill should extend to all those places of public entertainment licensed by the Magistrates under the 25th of George the Second.

Lord Hopetoun said a few words in favour of the amendment.

Lord Sandwich wished the bill to go through the Committee in its present form, and then the other places would have an opportunity of bringing forward their pretensions. His Lordship declared he did not wish to press this proposition, if the sense of the House was against it.

The Chancellor then made several motions and amendments.

The Marquis of Carmarthen moved, that after the Magistrates, the words "of the county and liberties," be added, in order to include the Royal Theatre.

The Duke of Richmond introduced a clause to prevent the sale of wines or spirituous liquors, &c. in any of the places to which the bill extended.

All which was agreed to without a division, and the bill ordered to be reported.

MAY 9.

THE principal speakers on Sir Gilbert Elliot's motion, "That the first charge exhibited against Sir Elijah Impey contains matter of impeachment against him," and which we mentioned in page 360 to have been negatived by a majority of 18, were, first,

Sir Richard Sutton, who defended Sir Elijah's conduct by referring to some of the notes on the trial which he said were in an unmutated state, and not torn. Eleven years had passed, and no notice had been taken of his criminality, and that of the other Judges, who were equally guilty in signing Nundcomar's death-warrant.

[During Sir Richard Sutton's speech Sir James Johnstone and Sir Michael le Fleming coming in rather inflamed with liquor, the former complained that a gentleman had taken his place, in which he had left his hat and card, and which place he claimed agreeable to the order of the House, having been present at prayers that day. This trifling matter was carried to a very unpleasant height, and language rather offensive passed from Sir James to Mr. Sumner and Lord Mornington. Mr. Pitt, on this disorderly and indecent behaviour, particularly towards his friend Lord Mornington, moved for the House to be resumed, when Sir James Johnstone was recommended to make a submission to the House, and to the noble Lord offended.—Sir James said, he would make any apology to the House for any word dropt in heat. He venerated the House:—he was down upon his knees, he said, ready to apologize for his inadvertency.—Mr. Grenville said, that some submission should be made to the noble Lord. Sir James exclaimed, Submission to him! he'd be d——d if he did; he'd meet him if he liked to-morrow morning.—In this unpleasant dilemma the Speaker, by a pacifying speech, quieted the Hon. Baronet. Lord Mornington said something conciliatory, when the parties shook hands, and the affair ended.]

The Solicitor General then rose, and adverted to the good character of Sir Elijah Impey when he went from this country; as such the House he thought should be very cautious how it accused him of a contrary disposition. The crime of which he was accused, had been allowed to exist eleven years, without any notice being taken of it. If it was a crime, the House had been very deficient in not punishing it sooner. He went into a long disquisition of the laws of this country in regard to forgery; that it was a crime which had been found expedient to punish with death. He could not consider Sir

Elijah guilty of the charge alledged against him, as he certainly did his duty, and was justified in putting in force the verdict of the Jury. He said delays were dangerous: it had been reported that Nundcomar's rescue was meditated on. This was very important, and a speedy execution of the sentence would have a tendency to give a greater terror to the natives from perpetrating the crime again. In this he was supported by the other Judges on the bench, who signed the death-warrant; and although Sir Robert Chambers had at first doubted whether the laws of England, in this case, extended to forgery, yet he had retracted that opinion by his signature, which he would not have given to the warrant for his execution, had he any doubts on the propriety of it. His principal arguments in Sir Elijah's favour were, Mr. Farrer's application to Mr. Francis, Gen. Clavering, and Col. Monson, to petition for a respite in Nundcomar's sentence; that the two latter had declined having any thing to do with it; further, he did not believe Sir Robert Chambers would have consented to his execution, had he thought the proceedings illegal.

Mr. Macdonald said, it was impossible to know how people might be actuated on different occasions; had he been in his situation, he might have allowed a respite till his Majesty's pleasure should be known, but in saying this, it was not accusing Sir Elijah of being wrong.

Mr. Fox controverted every law argument the Solicitor General had laid down. He contended that Sir Elijah Impey must have been well aware that the laws of forgery were not applicable to India: that had it been the intention of the legislature that those laws should have extended out of this country, they would have likewise gone to the West India islands and North America, which were commercial countries; but so far from that being the case, they did not even go to the northern parts of this island. Could Sir Elijah then have construed them, if he had meant fairly, to have effect in the East Indies? Would any man tell him that he thought so?—No—he availed himself of the opportunity of being out of his Majesty's reach, and of not allowing his gracious mercy to extend to the prisoner.

Mr. Fox complained, that Sir Elijah had concealed much of the evidence in summing up the verdict, and in his charge to the Jury had concealed Sir Robert Chambers's opinion, that he thought the act did not extend to India, and that the prisoner should be respited till the King's pleasure was known. He had pretended as a reason why

Nundcomar

Nundcomar should be immediately executed—that some of his friends had offered one of the Judges a bribe of 30,000l.—so that Nundcomar was murdered to shew that Sir E. Impey was not guilty of corrupt motives; but he proved, that if he had not acted legally, he must have been actuated by corrupt motives.

Mr. Fox next observed, that it had been adduced in palliation of Sir Elijah's guilt, in the immediate orders for putting Nundcomar's sentence in force, that the delay of punishment was taking away from the effect of the verdict, and from striking that terror into the natives, which its immediate execution was meant to enforce. But the contrary is the fact. For so far has the crime of forgery ceased being committed in India, that it has often since occurred; and even so late as the year 1785, when Sir Wm. Jones, one of the Judges of Bengal, in delivering his opinion, stated, that he was very doubtful whether the crime of forgery, as stated by the laws of this country, extended to India. The execution of that sentence had, however, in a most energetick manner, had this effect: that it should be a warning to every native, however high in rank and authority, how they dared accuse a Governor-General of crimes and misdemeanors, for not one person had since been heard to bring a charge of corruption against a man in power. It should be particularly observed, that the first prosecution of Rajah Nundcomar, though it was for a crime committed many years preceding, was brought forward two days after he had charged Mr. Hastings with bribery; there was therefore the strongest reason to suspect that the charge against him was contrived to suppress Nundcomar's evidence.

Mr. Fox concluded by observing, that it had been urged against this impeachment, of not being brought forward till so long after the crime alleged against Sir Elijah Impey had been committed. This argument he set aside by saying, that his Honourable Friend who brought forward this prosecution, had, like many other men, been deluded in his opinions. That even the worthy Baronet would not himself have known so much of Indian affairs, had it not been that he had informed himself by attending the Committees, in order to support Mr. Hastings against any charges which might be brought against him. By this attendance, and an enquiry into the subject, he was obliged to know more of Mr. Hastings's conduct than he would ever have suspected; and in searching for arguments to espouse his cause, he discovered his criminality.

The Attorney-General and Mr. Pitt spoke strongly against the impeachment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that this House will early in the next session, take into consideration the petitions against the Slave Trade, and deliberate on what may be proper to be done in that respect; which was agreed to.

MAY 14.

This day the House met pursuant to the last adjournment.

The County Election Bill was committed, and the blanks filled up.

Mr. Joliffe, who did not come into the House till the bill had passed the Committee, gave notice, that he would, on a future day, move that it should be re-committed, because, in its present form, he conceived it would destroy the rights of electors, which it was brought in to protect.

The stocking bill also passed through the Committee with this alteration, that the clause making it death to destroy the stocking frames, was expunged on the motion of Mr. Grenville, who strongly objected to the further extension of our penal laws, already too numerous.

MAY 15.

A Committee of the whole House was formed for considering further of the charges against Sir Elijah Impey, Sir Godfrey Webster in the Chair.

Mr. Anstruther proposed that those papers, illustrative of the Patna cause, which had not been yet printed, should be printed for the use of the Members; which was agreed to.

The House being resumed, it was resolved, that the Committee on the Charges against Sir Elijah be renewed on the 27th instant.

MAY 16.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Petition from several inhabitants of the Province of Canada.

Mr. Powys moved, that Mr. Limburner should be called to the bar. This gentleman stated the various hardships which great numbers of the inhabitants of Canada felt under the present constitution of that country.—When the witnesses had withdrawn, Mr. Powys laboured to prove that from the great change which had taken place in Canada, since the loyalists had been invited to settle in it, a change in its constitution appeared to him to be absolutely necessary; and for this reason he moved, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is necessary that an immediate enquiry be instituted into the present state of Canada."

Mr. Pitt said, he was sorry that the Hon. Gentleman should have made a motion, which he from a sense of duty must oppose;

and he was the more sorry on this occasion, as he was a friend to the proposed enquiry: the ground of his opposition was simply this,—that neither the House nor his Majesty's Ministers had as yet sufficient information on the subject, to enable them to form any final arrangement respecting the constitution of Canada. Such information might be expected from the instructions sent out to Lord Dorchester to collect opinions on the subject, and transmit them to Government at home. Therefore, though he admitted that something must be done respecting Canada, yet as this was not the moment when Parliament had sufficient grounds to proceed upon, he was of opinion that the business should pass over to the next session; and for this purpose he moved the previous question.

Mr. Fox condemned the procrastinating system of Mr. Pitt; he thought that he either concealed the information he had received from Lord Dorchester, or neglected to obtain any; and he was sure that Parliament was as well prepared now, as it was likely to be next session, to decide upon this business.

Mr. Powys said, that if his motion for an enquiry this session should be rejected, he would follow it with another, that the business should be taken up early the next session of Parliament.

Mr. Pitt observed, that to such a motion he could have no objection.

After much conversation on the subject, a division took place, when there appeared—For the previous question 104.—Against it 39.—Majority 65.

The original motion made by Mr. Powys was of course lost.

The House was then resumed, and that gentleman moved, that this House will early in the next session take into their consideration the state of Canada. This motion passed unanimously.

MAY 19.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Wool Bill having been moved,

Sir John Thorold in the name of the wool growers opposed it; he said, that without any necessity for such a measure, it imposed very great hardships on that description of persons: to get rid therefore of a bill, which, in every point of view, he must condemn, he moved, that the third reading of it should be deferred to that day three months.

Sir Peter Burrell seconded the motion, and used many arguments in support of it.

The House however rejected it on a division, Ayes 24, Noes 72.

The bill was then read a third time, passed, and ordered up to the Lords.

The report from the Committee of the whole House on Mr. Bearcroft's Bill for regulating County Elections, by causing freeholds to be registered, was brought up and read.

Mr. Joliffe moved that the bill should be recommitted, because there were defects in some of the clauses, which could be remedied only in a Committee. After some conversation the bill was accordingly recommitted, and the alterations proposed by Mr. Joliffe were made.

MAY 20.

The House in a Committee adopted, on the motion of Mr. Rose, several resolutions for the better indemnification of revenue officers; one of which was, that 10s. per ton be allowed upon every vessel condemned for illicit trade.

Mr. Burgess moved, that the Solicitors employed by the Managers of the prosecution against Mr. Hastings, be directed to present to the House a particular account of the sums expended in that prosecution, specifying to whom, and on what account, the respective sums had been paid. In support of this motion, he observed, that the account lately presented by the Solicitors, in consequence of his former motion, was very general and indefinite; and that as he wished for complete information on this head, he hoped the Managers would have no objection to give in a more particular statement of expenditure. He did not mean, by this motion, to insinuate that there were any grounds for censure. His motive was merely to remove all doubts about the propriety of the application of the public money on this occasion.

Sir William Dolben rose to second the motion of his Hon. Friend, which, he was convinced, was not intended in the way of censure, but as a stimulus to caution and prudence.

Mr. M. A. Taylor was of opinion, that the motion was meant more as a check to the prosecution, to which the Hon. Mover was well known to be unfriendly, than as the means of removing any doubts which might have arisen in his mind respecting the expenditure of the public money.

Mr. Sheridan observed, that the managers had been censured for being too prodigal of the public money in the prosecution. But these censures seemed to be grounded only on the idle trash that appeared in the daily prints on this subject. He, on the contrary, conceived, that no further charges had been incurred than such as were necessary, and that the solicitors had been very economical on the occasion. He thought the motion came from a suspicious quarter, as the mover had
been

been exceedingly adverse to the prosecution of Mr. Hastings.

Mr. Fox concurred with his Hon. Friend (Mr. Sheridan) in his opinion of the economy which had prevailed in the course of the prosecution. With regard to responsibility for any improper expenditure, he thought the Managers were only accountable for the services which they directed to be performed, and not for the particular mode in which those services were executed, or the quantum of expence arising from such mode. As to the motion, he had no objection to the production of a very particular and specific statement of the expences incurred by the prosecution now pending; but he would not give his vote on either side of the question.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought it very proper for any gentleman who entertained doubts concerning the application of any part of the public money, to move for complete information upon the subject; and he should be ready to agree to any motion of this nature, provided no danger was likely to arise to the cause from the production of such intelligence. He had no wish, however, to check, in any degree, the application of any sums which the Managers might deem necessary for carrying on the prosecution with vigour and effect.

Mr. Burke conceived, that to call for an account of every particular article of expenditure, *pendente lite*, was highly improper; not that he thought the present motion would be of any real detriment to the prosecution, but that it would furnish a precedent which might afterwards be practised on occasions where it might prove very prejudicial. He should not, however, oppose the motion, though he did not approve the spirit from which it seemed to originate. Indeed, he thought the cause in which he and his brother Managers were engaged, had been *starved* from the beginning.

Sir Peter Burrell was unfriendly to the motion, which, he apprehended, was unprecedented during the progress of a prosecution.

A division now ensued, when the numbers were,

For the motion	—	57
Against it	—	19
		—
Majority		38

MAY 21.

The House being in a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Pitt observed, as the bill for regulating the Scotch Distilleries would expire this summer, he would move that a duty of three pounds per annum for every gallon that a still contains, be paid in Scotland for a licence to work a still, and the

duty payable on Scotch spirits imported into England, be raised from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per gallon, to take place at the expiration of the one now in being on this head.

The motion passed in the affirmative, and the House was resumed.

Sir John Miller moved that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the expenditure of the money voted year after year for the buildings erected on the site of Somerset House.

Mr. Pitt, who said he would not ultimately oppose the motion, even if what he was going then to propose should be rejected, recommended to the House to call for all the official papers on the subject, instead of going into a Committee of enquiry on the subject.

After some conversation, the House divided on Sir John's motion, which was rejected, Ayes 31—Noes 76.

Sir William Dolben informed the House that he had conversed with the Gentlemen concerned in the Slave Trade, and they told him they would not oppose the bill that he was going to move for leave to bring in. He then remarked that thousands of the wretched Africans, purchased to be carried as slaves to the West Indies, perished annually on the passage, from their being crowded in such numbers on board the ships: to prevent the loss of so many lives, he moved for leave to bring in a bill to limit the number of slaves that shall in future be embarked on board of any ship in any one voyage.

After some conversation, in which Sir William said he did not mean by his bill to affect the Slave Trade in general, but merely to introduce one salutary regulation into it, the motion was carried.

Adjourned.

MAY 22.

The Speaker ordered a new writ to be issued by the Clerk of the Crown, for the election of a Burgess to serve in Parliament for the town of Cambridge, in the room of John Mortlock, Esq. who has accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. Bearcroft moved, that his county election bill be read a third time.

The question being put to this purport,

Mr. Bastard observed, that it was, in his opinion, an expedient measure to appoint such persons as were collectors of the land-tax to register the names of the county electors. There were many of these collectors, in different parts of the country, who might not collect more than about 300l. a year of the land-tax; which at the rate of 1½d. in the pound, would not produce, to them a sufficient sum to counter-balance the expence attending the quarter-sessions in consequence

quence of the provisions of this bill, unless something were allowed them for this additional trouble. In this respect he objected to the bill.

The bill was then read a third time; and Mr. Bencroft brought up a clause to be annexed as a rider to the bill.

This clause being added to the bill, it was passed, and ordered to the Lords.

Adjourned.

MAY 23.

Mr. Pitt laid upon the table a copy of the Treaty with Holland, in the Dutch Language, together with a translation of it. At the same time he gave notice that on the first open day he would propose to the House, that the trade with the United Provinces should be put upon the same footing with that of France.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee,

Mr. Dundas rose to lay before them the state of the revenue arising from the British possessions in India. The amount of the revenues of the three presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, from the 1st of May, 1787, to the 1st of May, 1788, he stated to be 7,154,282l. sterling. The demands upon this revenue for the support of the civil and military establishments in India, including Bencoolen and the Prince of Wales's Island (of both which he gave the most flattering account) he said, amounted to about 5,154,282l. sterling, so that there would remain a surplus of two millions sterling, to provide investments, and answer the other exigencies of the Company. From this surplus, he observed, 154,000l. must be deducted to defray the charge of the four regiments lately raised for the Company's service. The raising and sending out those regiments appeared, he said, now to be the more judicious, as the last letters from Lord Cornwallis stated the propriety, and even the necessity of such a measure. A further deduction of 14 lacks, he said, must be made to supply the place of certain government customs, which orders had lately been sent out to abolish; and also a further sum of 74,000l. to answer some military contingencies in India. After all these deductions, there would remain a clear sum of 1,802,000l. to be disposed of by the Company.

How such a sum should be applied was the next consideration. Two great objects claimed a share in it, the purchase of investments, and the discharge of the Company's debts. If these two objects should come into competition, it would be but justice that the debts should be discharged first: but for his part, he thought that the best way to provide for the discharge of them was by the increase of

investments; as, instead of paying the debts in India, he thought it most advisable to make them payable in England; when, by laying out there in investments the money that should be appropriated for the discharge of them, and sending it home in goods, the means of payment must of course be increased by the profit arising from the sale. Within the last year, he said a debt of 169,875l. had been discharged; and there was the most flattering prospect that the investments would in future be still greater than they had ever been in any period before. This very flattering prospect, he admitted, was founded on the continuance of peace; but the last letters from Lord Cornwallis encouraged him to look for a continuance of that blessing, from the very satisfactory account they contained of the internal strength and security of our provinces. Mr. Dundas concluded by moving a string of resolutions on the disposal of the surplus of the revenue.

Mr. Hufsey thought the Committee not sufficiently informed to warrant any resolution till some more papers should be laid upon the table.

Mr. Francis said a country could not be said to be in a prosperous situation, if its revenue did not exceed its expenditure; and this he contended was not the case in India, notwithstanding the gloss the Right Hon. Gentleman had put upon our affairs in that quarter. It would be in vain to talk of the prosperity of our provinces in India, when it was a known fact that there was an annual drain from Bengal only, of one million sterling; a drain, which must in the end ruin the most opulent country.

After some conversation between Mr. Grenville and Sir Grey Cooper, the resolutions were carried, and the House adjourned.

MAY 26.

It having been represented that a petition from the owners of stage coaches was to be very shortly presented to the House, against parts of the bill for limiting the number of outside passengers to be carried in future by stage coaches, it was ordered by the House that the bill should be recommitted, for the purpose of giving the coach-owners an opportunity of presenting their petition in time.

The resolutions of the Committee on the finances of India were reported, and after some little conversation, agreed to by the House.

Mr. Pitt observed, that this country had always asserted and enjoyed the sovereignty of Newfoundland, and of the surrounding sea, from the time of their first discovery, till it had been found expedient to allow the French to fish upon the coast: that liberty was secured

cured to them by the treaty of Utrecht; and by the last treaty of peace, it had been agreed that the limits within which the French fishery was confined by the treaty of Utrecht should be enlarged; and further, that within the limits so enlarged, there should be no interference on the part of the English to the detriment of the French. Now, though strictly speaking, the former were not excluded from fishing within the limits assigned to the latter, still he was of opinion that in sound policy it ought to be enacted that we should not interfere with the French in those parts, but leave them the undivided liberty of fishing within the limits in question. Many motives urged him to adopt this opinion: if our ships were mixed with those of France, it might not be a very easy task to preserve peace and harmony between the two nations; and, on the other hand, the French might have an opportunity of corrupting our seamen, and inveigling them into their service. For these reasons, therefore, he moved for leave to bring in a bill to empower his Majesty to send out directions to his Governors and Commanders at Newfoundland, to restrain the English from fishing within the limits assigned to the French by the late treaty of Paris.

After some conversation the motion passed; the bill which Mr. Pitt had ready prepared was brought up, read, and ordered to be printed.

Sir William Dolben brought in his bill for limiting the number of slaves to be carried in each ship belonging to this country, from the coast of Africa to the West-Indies. The bill was immediately read.

Sir William then moved that it should be read a second time.

Mr. Gascoigne amended the motion by moving, that the second reading should be on this day three months.

These motions were likely to produce a debate, which was, however, prevented by the Attorney-General, who moved that the House should be counted: it was accordingly counted, and found to consist of fewer than forty members; an immediate adjournment of course took place, and the business was dropped for this day.

MAY 27.

A Committee of the whole House was formed, to consider of the admission of the Dutch to the same privileges, in point of trade, which are granted by us to the most favoured nations.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that, in the export and import of goods between Great Britain and the United Provinces, the privileges of the most favoured nations be granted to the latter.

This motion was assented to; and the House resumed itself.

Mr. Burgess observed, that, on account of the advanced state of the present session, it would be advisable to defer the further consideration of his arrest bill till the succeeding session of Parliament. He would therefore move, that the order of the day for the commitment of the said bill, be deferred till this day three months.

The question being put, his motion was agreed to.

The order of the day being read, for the consideration of the East-India Company's petition presented yesterday to the House, for the extension of their credit and capital, the Speaker put the question that he should leave the chair; which being agreed to, Mr. Gilbert took his seat at the table as chairman.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and intimated the reasons which induced the East-India Company to apply to the House for permission to extend their credit. There were two motives that gave rise to this application. The first arose from the numerous demands upon the Company, in consequence of the late war, which had embroiled their affairs so much, that the effects of it were still sensibly felt by them. The second reason was, the very considerable augmentation of their trade, which had taken place since the peace. These reasons rendered it very desirable for the Company to extend their credit. They wished to be enabled to raise 1,200,000*l.* by bonds. Of this sum, they intended to employ 300,000*l.* in the China trade, 500,000*l.* in the liquidation of a debt due to the public, and the remainder in other useful purposes. He concluded with moving, that the East-India Company be permitted to raise a sum not exceeding 1,200,000*l.* upon bonds, over and above the sums which they are now authorized by law to raise in that way.

Mr. Hussey was of opinion, that the Company should not be suffered to extend their credit, unless there were proved to be strong grounds for it, without any atonement to the public of non-payment.

Sir Grey Cooper was unfriendly to the motion. He did not see any necessity for acceding to the prayer of the Company's petition. There was some danger of their finding a difficulty in discharging this additional debt.

Mr. Nathaniel Smith entered into a statement of the affairs of the Company, in which he endeavoured to demonstrate the probability of a speedy discharge of their debts. He also shewed the reasonableness of their application to Parliament for an extension of their credit, on account of the increase of their trade.

The motion was agreed to without a division.

The order of the day was now read, for a Committee of the whole House to consider further of the charges against Sir Elijah Impey.

The question being put, that the Speaker leave the chair,

The Attorney General recommended to the gentlemen concerned in bringing forward these charges, that the further discussion of them be deferred till the next session. This was particularly advisable with respect to the charge proposed to be next brought on, namely, that which relates to the Patna cause. This cause would soon be enquired into before the Privy Council, in consequence of an appeal to them.

Mr. Anstruther replied, that there was no reason for the appeal to prevent the House from deciding on the criminality of Sir Elijah Impey, with regard to his conduct in the determination of the above cause in India.—There was sufficient time to go through this charge in the present session.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped that the learned Gentleman would consider, that if this charge should be commenced, it could not well be completed in this session.

Mr. Grenville recommended delay, and made some remarks on the Patna cause.

Some altercation afterwards passed between Mr. Burke and the Minister, who were several times on their legs.

The question for the Speaker's leaving the chair was then decided in the negative.

Another question was immediately put, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, purporting that the further consideration of the charges against Sir Elijah Impey be deferred till this day three months.

Adjourned.

MAY 28.

The resolution of the Committee of the whole House for allowing the East-India Company to borrow 1,200,000*l.* was brought up and agreed to; the House then ordered a bill to be brought in agreeably to the said resolutions.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered to the House a message from his Majesty, the purport of which was, that King Charles II. had made a grant out of the duty of logwood to the then Duke of St. Alban's, and to his successors in that title; that in the reign of Queen Anne, in lieu of the fluctuating produce of this duty, a pension of 1000*l.* a year had been settled on the Duke, and had ever since been paid regularly out of the civil list to his descendants; the Dukes of St. Alban's; his Majesty proposed to his faithful Commons to ease the civil list of this pen-

sion, and to enable him to charge it upon the aggregate fund.—It was resolved that the message should be referred to a Committee on Friday next.

The accounts of the expenditure of money on Somerset-place, were, on the motion of Sir John Miller, ordered to be printed.

On this occasion Mr. Dundas took an opportunity to contradict an assertion made some time ago by Sir John Miller, that the houses and apartments at Somerset-place were to be furnished at the public expence.

MAY 30.

Sir William Dolben's bill, for limiting the number of slaves to be carried at once in a ship from Africa to the West-Indies, was read a second time.

Mr. Sheridan gave notice, that on a future day he would move for leave to bring in a bill for a reform in the Scots boroughs.

Mr. Pitt wished he would declare on what day he would make his threatened motion respecting the Commutation Act.

Mr. Sheridan asked, if it was fair to press him at present, when the Right Hon. Gentleman knew he was so busily employed elsewhere, that he really had no time to devote to the consideration of the subject. However, he assured the Right Hon. Gentleman, that if the session should last much longer than the sitting of the Court of Peers in Westminster-hall, he would be ready in three or four days to go into the subject.

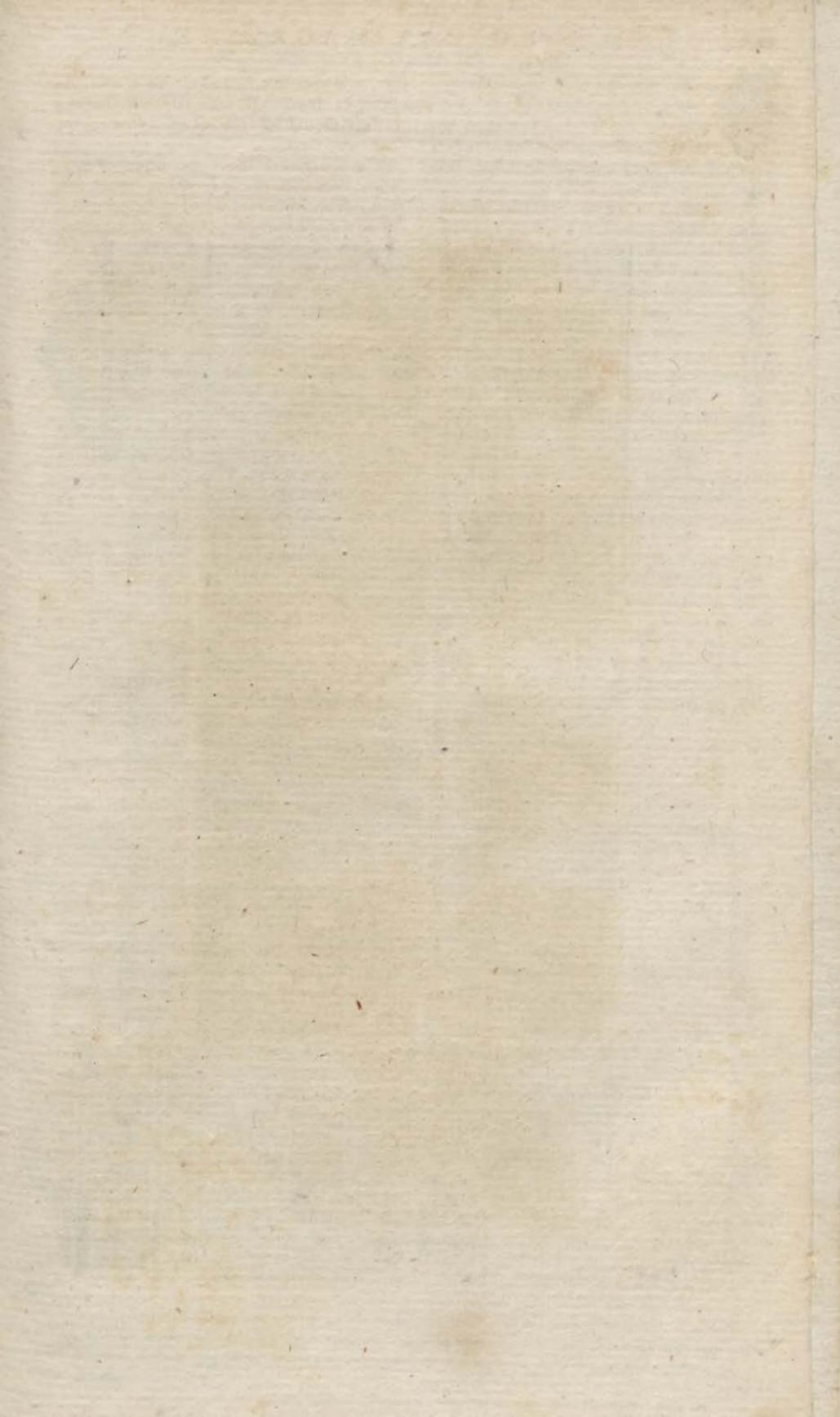
Mr. Fox wished to know why some proceeding was not founded upon the papers relative to the expences attending the trial of Mr. Hastings, which had been moved for in a manner that marked a doubt about the propriety of those expences.

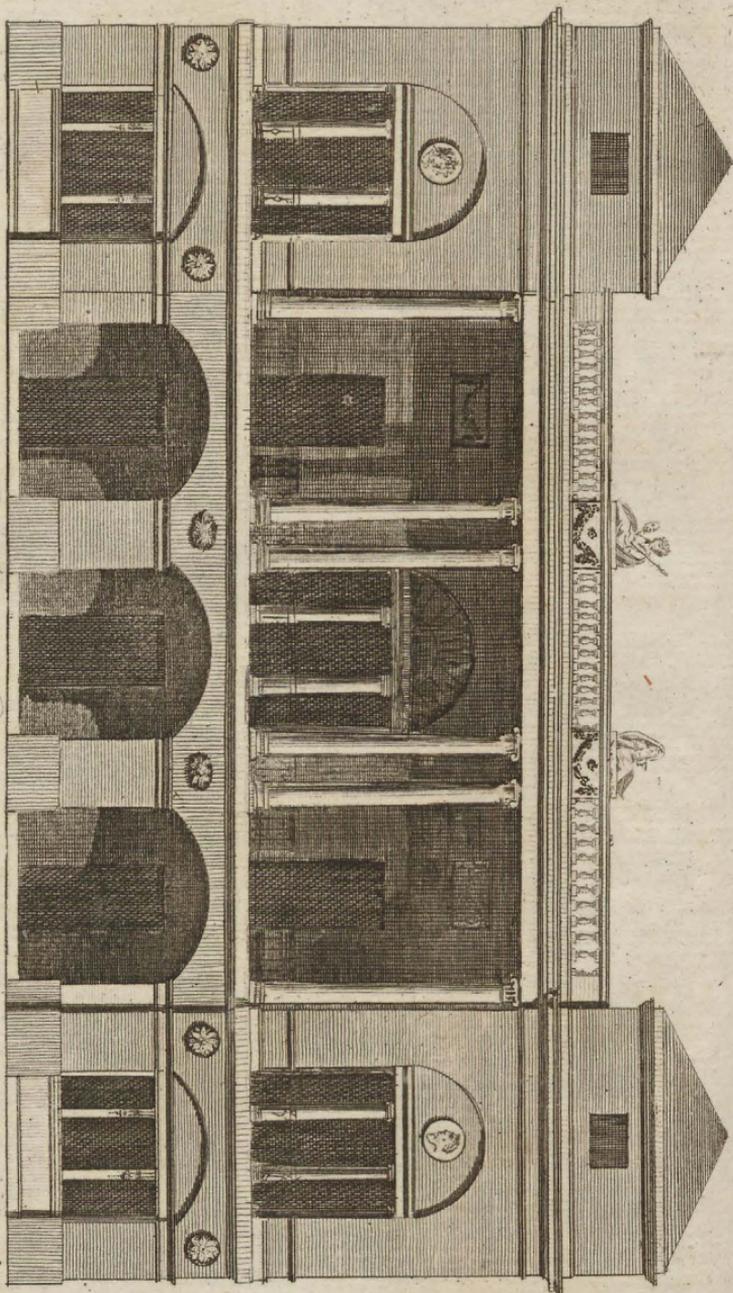
Mr. Burgess said, he waited only to see if some more able person would take up the business; but, if no other should, he gave notice that he himself would, on the first open day, move for a Committee of the whole House to take those papers into consideration.

Sir John Miller, for the purpose of paving the way for the consideration of the slave trade in the next session, moved for an account of all laws now in existence in this country for the regulation of that trade. Ordered.

The House then went into a Committee to take into consideration his Majesty's message relative to the Duke of St. Alban's pension; and it was resolved that the chairman should move the House for leave to bring in a bill agreeable to the message. The House was then resumed, the resolution was reported and agreed to, and a bill on this subject was accordingly ordered in. Adjourned.

(To be continued.)





New Theatre, Birmingham.

Publ. by A. Knapp, London.

Printed by A. Knapp.

ACCOUNT of the THEATRE at BIRMINGHAM.

[With a VIEW of it.]

THEATRICAL exhibition in Birmingham is rather of a modern date. As far as memory can penetrate, the Stroller occupied, occasionally, a shed of boards in the fields, now Temple-street.

In about 1730, the amusements of the stage rose in a superior stile of elegance, and entered something like a stable in Castle-street. Here the comedian strutted in painted rags, ornamented with tinsel. The audience raised a noisy laugh, half real and half forced, at three-pence a head.

In about 1740, a theatre was erected in Moor-street, which rather gave a spring to the amusement. In the day-time the comedian beat up for volunteers for the night, delivered his bills of fare, and roared out an encomium on the excellence of the entertainment, which had not always the desired effect.

In 1751 a company arrived, which announced themselves "His Majesty's Servants from the Theatres Royal in London;" and hoped the public would excuse the ceremony of the drum, as beneath the dignity of a London Company. The novelty had a surprising effect; the performers had merit; the house was continually crowded; the ge-

neral conversation turned upon theatrical exhibition, and the town was converted into one vast theatre.

In 1752 it was found necessary to erect a larger theatre, that in King-street, and we multiplied into two London companies.

It was afterwards found that two theatres were more than the town chose to support; therefore that in Moor-street was let for a methodist meeting, where, it was said, tho' it changed its audience, it kept its primeval use, continuing the theatre of farce.

In 1774 the theatre in King-street was enlarged, beautified, and made more convenient; so that it hath very few equals.

About the same time, that in New-street was erected upon a suitable spot, an extensive plan, and richly ornamented with paintings and scenery.

An additional and superb portico was erected in 1780, which perhaps may cause it to be pronounced "one of the first theatres in Europe."

Two busts in relief, of excellent workmanship, are elevated over the Attic windows; one is the father, and the other the refiner of the British stage, Shakespeare and Garrick.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JUNE 4.

MR. SEYMOUR, who performed Macbeth at Covent-garden the beginning of the present season, (see Vol. XII. p. 315) once more was a candidate for public favour at Drury-lane, in the character of Hamlet. His performance shewed that he had made some improvement during his absence from London, but not sufficient to excite the slightest wish to see him again at either of the winter theatres.

5. Miss Davies, sister of Mrs. Wells, who formerly appeared at the Haymarket, (see Vol. X. p. 122) performed Louisa Dudley, in the West Indian, and Miss Kitty Sprightley, in All the World's a Stage. In the latter she played with some degree of spirit, and met with encouragement enough to warrant her perseverance in her present pursuit.

9. After the performance of Charles, in the School for Scandal, Mr. Smith took leave of the stage in the following address to the audience:

Ladies and Gentlemen,

After having devoted five and thirty years to your service, I now beg leave to retire.

VOL. XIII.

You have received me with candour, indulgence, and generosity. You believe, I hope, your kindness is not lost on me.

Actors you have had—you will have—with better powers to please you. But this I must be bold to say, none can be found more properly ambitious of your favour—more studious at getting it—more grateful when it was got.

This is the last time I am to appear before you in my public character—May I hope the patronage and protection you have vouchsafed me on the stage, will be followed by some small esteem when I am off.

Ladies and gentlemen—farewel!

We have received the following from a correspondent.

THE retirement of Mr. Smith from the theatre may in some measure be considered as a demise; it is at least a secession from public notice, and therefore, as a voluntary departure, ought to be accompanied with some memorials of his life. Imperfect as these now transmitted are, they will be acceptable to future historians of the stage.

Mr. Smith is the son of a person who carried on the business of a grocer or tea-dealer.

M m m

in the city of London*. He was born, we collect from circumstances, about the year 1730 or 1731; and after an education at Eton he was sent to St. John's College, in Cambridge, probably with a view to the church. At the University his conduct was marked with some eccentricities, which, though deserving censure from the superintendants of education, not unfrequently accompany good talents and laudable dispositions. A little extravagance deranged his finances, and an unlucky elevation, occasioned by liquor, brought him into a situation, which requiring concessions too humiliating for the confidence of youth to submit to, he abandoned his prospects of College advancement, and threw himself on the Public for support and subsistence. The cause of his disgrace at the University is said to have arisen from his joining with other young men in an evening frolic; when, being pursued by the Professor, he snapped a pistol unloaded at him.—For this offence he was doomed to a punishment which he resisted, and, to avoid expulsion, left the college and came to London, where he engaged himself with Mr. Rich, then Manager of Covent-Garden Theatre. At this period Mr. Barry and Mrs. Cibber were the principal performers at that House; and from the former Mr. Smith seems to have received the rudiments of his new profession. His first appearance on the stage was on the 8th of January 1753, in the character of Theodosius. It is recollected at this time that many gentlemen from Cambridge were auditors of his first performance, being brought to London by a desire to support their fellow-collegian. As it was not then the custom for young performers to start at once into the most arduous characters, we find Mr. Smith for some time performing in the same plays with Mr. Barry, and in subordinate parts. His second performance was Polydore, in *The Orphan*; the third, Southampton, in *Jones's Earl of Essex*; and the fourth, Dolabella, in *All for Love*. He had not long been on the stage before he attracted the notice of a lady, sister to the Earl of Sandwich, and widow of Kelland Courtney, Esq. whom he in a short time married. She died December 11, 1762, and Mr. Smith some time after united himself to his present wife. On Mr. Barry's quitting London, Mr. Smith performed many of his characters; and by being constantly before the audience, some singularities in his mode of acting became familiarized, and his general manner approved. His esti-

mation, however, arose less from his public performance than from the propriety of his private character, which commanded the respect of those who were not acquainted personally with him, and recommended him to the friendship of those who were. When Churchill published his *Rosciad* in 1762, Mr. Smith had no other notice than the two following lines:

Smith, the genteel, the airy, and the smart,
Smith was just gone to school to say his part.

Having continued twenty-two years at Covent-Garden Theatre, in the winter of 1774 he engaged with Mr. Garrick, and remained at Drury-Lane during the rest of his theatrical life, which expired on the 9th instant in the manner already mentioned.

During the course of 35 years Mr. Smith never was absent from London one season, nor ever performed out of the metropolis, except the summer immediately after Mr. Holland's death at Bristol, whose share in that theatre he held for a season; and again in 1774, when he went in the summer to Dublin.

The following character of this gentleman by Mr. Kelly, has been pointed out to us as no bad portrait.

Where well-bred ease and sprightliness require

The sparkling force of brilliancy and fire;
Where Archer strong, but elegantly warm,
Demands the liveliest happiness of form;
There Smith, with finished person and address,

Superior rank must certainly possess;
And ask a just pre-eminence of place,
While e'er we love vivacity and grace. ———
But here, if Truth her sentiments may tell,
The polish'd Smith should ever think to dwell;
For where, in grave or sentimental parts,
He makes a bold attack upon our hearts,
Quits the light fields of gaiety, and roams
Where tragic passion vehemently foams;
Where tyrant Richard asks the happiest choice

Of breast-stamp'd lines, and breast-exploring voice;

There, tho' we all immediately behold
The feeling bosom, and conception bold;
Still, to his features and his tones unkind,
Howe'er she blest his judgment and his mind,
Nature ne'er tells the generous eye to roll,
Nor warms the sterile muscles into soul;
Ne'er soothes his harsh monotony of strain,
Nor breathes a sound unconscious of a pain.

* Mr. Smith, the father, was unfortunate in business; he failed after his son's appearance on the stage. It is to the honour of his son's filial piety, that he amply and liberally provided for his father's support during the remainder of his life. He shewed no less kindness and attention to his sister while she lived,

Mr. Smith is the author of one or two Prologues of no great merit. He appears, indeed, not to have set much value on his literary acquisitions, though they are said not to be contemptible. Perhaps few persons have contributed more to bring the profession of an actor into repute, or to eradicate the prejudices against it, than he has done. Possessed of the manners and deportment of a gentleman, he has always preserved a spirit of independence even in the best company. He has also had the merit of avoiding the unmanly practice of courting applause from diurnal writers. —The approbation he has experienced may be said to have been fairly obtained by his own exertions, and he retires from the public notice with a character undebased with meanness or servility.

12. A Mrs. or Miss Plomer appeared for the first time on any stage at the Haymarket, in one of the Bacchantes, and Euphrosyne, in *Comus*. Her person is small, but not inelegant, and her face is rather expressive than beautiful; but her voice is sweet as well as powerful, and she sings with skill as well as taste and spirit. Her action was rather exuberant, though she evidently laboured under the apprehensions incident to a first performance.

RICHMOND HOUSE.

The 31st of May last was acted for the first time, a new Comedy, called, *Falſe Ap-*

pearances, translated by General Conway from *Les Dabors Trompeurs, ou L'Homme du Jour*, of Boity.

The Characters were as follow :

<i>The Baron</i>	The Earl of Derby,
<i>Monſ de Foiles</i>	Captain Merry,
<i>Champagne</i>	Captain Howarth,
<i>The Marquis</i>	Lord Henry Fitzgerald,
<i>The Counteſs</i>	Mrs. Damer,
<i>Celia</i>	Miss Hamilton,
<i>Lifette</i>	Mrs. Bruce,
<i>Lucile</i>	Miss Campbell.

The story is briefly this:—The Baron, a man of Ton, is about to marry Celia, whom by her manner he takes to be a fool. The Marquis, who meets her at a Convent, is really enamoured of her, and she of him in return. He meets her, to his astonishment, at the Baron's house, and communicates to him his passion for a lady, and is advised by him to pursue and win her;—little thinking, while he gives this advice, that it is his own intended bride. The whimicality of this thought, and the situations which attend it, form the interest of the piece. A thoughtless Countess, and Celia's father eternally looking after a government, which he wants, fill up the rest of the play.

The Prologue was spoken by Lord Derby; the Epilogue by Mrs. Damer.

P O E T R Y.

N O O N.

NOW Phœbus lashing on his steeds,
To his utmost zenith speeds;
The meek-ey'd Hours that led the prime,
Are left behind i' th' eastern clime.
High through the void the God of day
Rolls his flaming car away;
Till the languid herds and sheep
Into the woodland covert creep;
And the shepherd seeks some glade
Enbow'rd deep in silent shade;
Or, when Phœbus rules the sky,
Perchance by rusty fount doth lie,
Repeating soft his "love-lorn" tale
To parched hill and shadowy dale;
Whilst, reckless of the noon-tide ray,
Echoes the jocund village lay
Of many a swain and buxom lass
Tedd'ing slow the new-mown grass;
Till rising on the shaven green,
In ruffet clad, the haycock's seen.
Then to Ceres' sultry reign,
Hies him on the sun-burnt swain;
Black-ey'd Phillis by his side
Binds the sheaves till even-tide.
Then, when Phœbus' swelter'd team
Plunges in the Ocean stream,

Underneath the fav'rite tree,
Welcome rustic jollity.
Lo! the ruddy Hours, that run
By the parch'd meridian sun,
Are all in golden liv'ries dight,
Too gloomy far for human sight;
Like orient gems, their flush'd cheeks shine,
Their saffron locks the rose entwine;
And tipp'd in the tints of Iris' bow,
Graceful behind their loose robes flow.
Sublime, the great Sun "rides on high,
And flings his rays along the sky;
He tips with gold the mountain's head,
And rouses Nature from her bed;
Bids prostrate earth receive his fires,
And take the bliss his beam inspires.
O! radiant beam, creative fire!
Pleasure's source, and Beauty's fire!
Thine is each tint that Summer fees,
Or yellow Autumn's bending trees;
Thine earlier Spring's enamell'd bow'rs,
Her verdant glades, her rising flow'rs.
Each breeze that fans the meads at morn,
Or bends at noon the shadowy corn;
Or wafts at dewy eve the note
From plaintive Philomela's throat;

M m m 2

Confess

Confess thy all-creative ray,
 Parent of bliss, and source of day!—
 Widely spreads th' etherial blaze :
 Diffus'd o'er all, the fervid rays
 Glow on the barren mountain's side,
 And drink the waters as they glide.
 Deep in the dale the piercing beam
 Arrests the rustic's drooping team,
 The cattle lie beneath the thorn,
 Regardless of the herdsman's horn ;
 The flocks forget the neighb'ring hill,
 To stand beside the shaded rill.—
 At this sultry hour of Noon,
 Grant me, Heaven, the simple boon,
 Underneath some poplar's shade,
 That rears its head in sylvan glade,
 To throw my lifeless limbs along,
 And hear the linnet chaunt her song ;
 Or mark the brook that gliding by,
 On its surface paints the sky,
 And reflects its margent green,
 Trimm'd with yellow cowslips seen ;
 And as the waters gently pass
 Through the long entangled grass,
 May my thoughts in serious mood
 Moralise the passing flood,
 And learn of it to glide along,
 Unheeded by the bustling throng !
 And as I keep my noiseless way,
 Unknown, unthought of by the gay,
 May I in its surface find
 The art to make my placid mind
 Meet all the ills of life resign'd,
 And still, with philosophic eye,
 Calmly see the minutes fly !
 May hours and years that circle round
 This earthly pinfold's farthest bound,
 Behold me in their swift advance,
 Still wrapt in some poetic trance ;
 With dreams of fair elysian meads,
 And music breath'd on Doric reeds ;
 Or knightly shows of Gothic form,
 That may my throbbing bosom warm,
 But yet with such a soften'd glow,
 As no intemp'rate zeal may know ;
 Then, ere the airy pageant fades,
 Let me catch the fleeting shades,
 And draw them in such artful sort
 As may not labour seem, but sport.
 Then, if the sultry season lead
 The high-embow'ring wood to tread,
 Give me, to make my joys complete,
 The gentle Laura's converse sweet,
 But should fate forbid the vale,
 Let me seek the cloister pale,
 And there hide me from the eye
 Of Phoebus when he rideth high ;
 And 'till the purple Ev'ning come,
 Wond'ring view some arched dome,
 Where Echo oft in serious sort
 Both hold with saints her mimic court :

And ever when the organs blow,
 With solemn movement full and flow,
 May she to the roses around
 Repeat the sacred anthem's sound,
 With lengthen'd notes and pauses due,
 Such as once great Handel knew,
 Till my wrapt soul soaring rise
 With religious ecstasies.

May 8th, 1788.

R.

AN EFFUSION.

WHERE are my wonted pleasures flown ?
 Oh, Mem'ry, how my bosom bleeds !
 The fun of Fancy now is down,
 And Truth's calm light its place succeeds.

The dreams that charm'd my earlier days
 Are now, alas ! for ever fled ;
 O happy times, on you I'll gaze,
 And weep till Mem'ry's self be dead.

O Memory, how my bosom bleeds !
 My faithful friend, to thee I fly :
 Thou talk'st of youthful scenes, and deeds
 Replete with innocence and joy.

Then Hope with every morn arose,
 And breath'd in every verse I sung ;
 Nor left me at the evening's close,
 For Love and Fancy both were young.

O Ignorance ! our joy and shame !
 Within thy arms, tho' wild and rude,
 Pleas'd with each object and each aim,
 We feel no pangs of thought intrude.

In life unskill'd, we count its charms,
 Which Fancy paints with magic hand ;
 Suspicion wakes no harsh alarms,
 To spoil the promis'd fairy land.

Delighted with the scene, we stray
 Where Pleasure rears her bright abode :
 The Passions lead the fated way,
 And deck with flowers the winding road ;

And Hope allures us to the place,
 Tho' distant still the prospects seem ;
 Till, wearied in the fruitless chace,
 The spirits sink—and sinks the dream !

Then Age comes on, in fears array'd,
 And faithless Hope and Fancy fly—
 We mourn through life our youth betray'd,
 And play the trisler till we die.

Haste ! bring the goblet, god of wine !
 Haste !—I will chace this gloom away !
 To Folly every thought resign,
 To Stupor give the lingering day !

— Cease, simple youth ! forbear to mourn,
 Forbear in wine to drown thy woe :
 Tho' Fancy's dreams no more return,
 Life still has blessings to bestow.

Tho' cares intrude—tho' hopes beguile,
 Tho' youth is transient—joy remains;
 Love gives to Life her happiest smile,
 And softens all her wringing pains.
 Youth still is thine, and Daphne's eyes
 In thine all other eyes excel—
 Go, and possess the Heav'n-sent prize,
 Whose worth thou long hast known so well,
 Go, and possess, in her and Love,
 The joys whose loss thy heart bewails;
 Go, fix thy shed in ———'s grove,
 Where Nature's nicest taste prevails.
 Then shalt thou realize the scene
 Which Fancy's plastic hand pourtray'd;
 Go, dwell amidst the shades serene,
 And love thro' life thy sylvan maid.
Dover. RUSTICUS.

HYMN to MODESTY.

By PETER PINDAR.

○ MODESTY! thou shy and blushing
 maid,
 Don't of a simple shepherd be afraid;
 Wert thou MY lamb——with SWEETEST
 GRASS I'd treat thee—
 I am no wolf so savage that should eat thee:
 Then haste with me, O Nymph, to dwell,
 And give a Goddess to my cell.
 Thy, fragrant breast, like Alpine snows so
 white,
 Where all the nestling Loves delight to lie;
 Thine eyes, that shed the milder light
 Of NIGHT's pale wand'rer o'er her cloud-
 less skie,
 O Nymph, my panting wishing bosom warm,
 And beam around me, what a world of
 charm!
 Then haste with me, O Nymph, to dwell,
 And give a Goddess to my cell.

Thy flaxen ringlets, that luxuriant spread,
 And hide thy bosom with an envious shade;
 Thy polish'd cheek so dimpled, where the
 rose
 In all the bloom of ripening summer blows;
 Thy luscious lips that heav'nly dreams inspire,
 By Beauty form'd, and loaded with Desire;
 With sorrow, and with wonder, LO! I see
 (What melting treasures!) thrown away on
 THEE.
 Then haste with me, O Nymph, to dwell,
 And give a Goddess to my cell.

Thou knowest not that bosom's fair design;
 And as for those two pouting lips divine,
 Thou think'st them form'd alone for simple
 chat—
 To bill so happy with thy fav'rite dove,
 And playful force, with sweetly fondling love,
 Their kisses on a lapdog or a cat.

Then haste with me, meek maid, to
 dwell,
 And give a Goddess to my cell.
 Such thoughts thy sweet simplicity produces!
 But I can point out far sublimer uses;
 Uses the very best of men esteem—
 Of which thine innocence did never dream:
 Then haste with me, meek maid, to dwell,
 And give a Goddess to my cell.
 Oh! fly from IMPUDENCE, the brazen rogue,
 Whose flippant tongue hath got the IRISH
 BROGUE;
 Whose hands would pluck thee like the
 fairest flow'r,
 Thy cheeks, eyes, forehead, lips, and neck
 devour:
 Shun, shun that Caliban, and with me
 dwell:
 Then come, and give a Goddess to my cell.

The world, O simple maid, is full of art,
 Would turn thee pale and fill with dread thy
 heart,
 Didst thou perceive but half the snares
 The DEVIL for charms like thine prepares!
 Then haste, O Nymph, with me to dwell,
 And give a Goddess to my cell.
 From morn to eve my kifs of speechless love
 Thy eye's mild beam and blushes shall improve;
 And lo! from our so innocent embrace,
 Young MODESTIES shall spring, a numerous
 race!
 The blushing girls in EV'RY THING like
 THEE,
 The bashful boys PRODIGIOUSLY like ME!
 Then haste with me, O Nymph, to dwell,
 And give a Goddess to my cell.
 To an UNFORTUNATE BEAUTY.

By the SAME.

○ SAY, lovely maid with down-cast eye,
 And cheek with silent sorrow pale,
 What gives thy heart the lengthen'd sigh,
 That heaving tells a mournful tale?
 Thy tears which thus each other chase,
 Bespeak a breast o'erwhelm'd with woe;
 Thy sighs a storm that wrecks my peace,
 Which souls like thine should never know.
 Oh! tell me, doth some favour'd youth
 Too often blest, thy beauties slight?
 And leave those thrones of love and truth,
 That lip, and bosom of delight?
 What though to other nymphs he flies,
 And feigns the fond, impassion'd tear;
 Breathes all the eloquence of sighs,
 That treach'rous won thy artless ear!
 Let not those nymphs thy anguish move,
 For whom his heart may seem to pine—
 That heart shall ne'er be blest by love,
 Whose guilt can force a pang from thine.
 EPIGRAM,

EPIGRAM.

DID ladies now, (as we are told
Our Great-grandmother did of old)
Wak'd to a sense of blasted fame,
The fig-tree spoil to hide their shame,
So numerous are those modern Eves,
A forest scarce would find them leaves.

G. C.

EPITAPH.

HER simple, inoffensive life was spent
In innocence; rewarded by content:
Tell me, ye rich and great, can ye aspire
To any thing or happier, or higher?

G. C.

EPITAPH

On WILLIAM PENN.

By T. CLIO RICKMAN.

HERE undistinguish'd lies the mortal part
Of him who boasted once the purest
heart;

ODE, DRESSES, BALL, &c. on the KING'S BIRTH-DAY.

JUNE 4

BEING the anniversary of his Majesty's
Birth-day, who entered into the fifty-
first year of his age, the usual testimonials
of regard and public respect were observed
with much propriety. The morning was
ushered in by the ringing of bells, and hoist-
ing the several ensigns; at one o'clock the
Tower and Park guns were discharged.

QUEEN'S PALACE.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of
Wales and Duke of York came to Bucking-
ham-house, to compliment their Majesties
on this happy occasion; as likewise did sever-
al of the Nobility. The royal brothers af-
terwards breakfasted with their Majesties
and the Princesses *en famille*.

GREAT COUNCIL CHAMBER.

At three o'clock, a considerable number
of the Nobility and Gentry were present.
As soon as their Majesties were seated, the
performance of the Ode commenced, which
received the approbation of her Majesty, and
the noble *cognoscenti* present.

ODE for his MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY,
June 4, 1788.

Written by Mr. WARTON, and set to
Music by Mr. PARSONS.

I.

WHAT native genius taught the Britons
bold

To guard their sea-girt cliffs of old?

'Twas Liberty: She taught disdain
Of death, of Rome's imperial chain;

She bade the Druid-harp to battle sound,
In tones prophetic, through the gloom
profound

Whom wisdom temper'd, and whom wit re-
fin'd,

Whose head was clear, as spotless was his
mind;

Whose angel laws each principle display'd

That Virtue could inspire, and Genius aid.

Come, Christians, Pagans, Turks, whate'er
your name,

Who plunder'd others' world to raise your
fame,

Come, at this humble shrine with reverence
kneel,

And whilst you read, with deep abasement
feel,

What your rapacious madness never gain'd,
This wond'rous man by *peaceful* means ob-
tain'd.

Go, if you doubt the assertion quite sincere,
To *Pennsylvania* go,—and feel it there;

Or do you ask who was this best of men?
Virtue will tell you,—'twas her favourite *Penn.*

Of forests hoar, with holy foliage hung;
From grove to grove the pealing prelude
rung:

Belius call'd his painted tribes around,
And, rough with many a veteran
scar,

Swept the pale legions with his scythed car:
While baffled Cæsar fled, to gain

An easier triumph on Pharsalia's plain;
And left the stubborn Isle to stand elate

Amidst a conquer'd world, in lone majestic
state!

II.

A kindred spirit soon to Britain's shore
The sons of Saxon Elva bore;

Fraught with th' unconquerable soul,
Who died, to drain the warrior-bowl,

In that bright hall, where Odin's Gothic
throne

With the broad blaze of brandish'd fal-
chions shone;

Where the long roofs rebounded to the dim
Of spectre-chiefs, who seated far within:

Yet, not intent on deathful deeds alone,
They felt the fires of social zeal,

The peaceful wisdom of the public weal;
Though nurs'd in arms and hardy
strife,

They knew to frame the plans of temper'd
life;

The King's the People's balanc'd claims
to found

On one eternal base, indissolubly bound.

III.

Sudden, to shake the Saxon's mild domain,
Rush'd in rude swarms the robber
Dane,

From frozen wastes, and caverns wild,

To genial England's scenes beguil'd;
And in his clamorous van exulting came
The demons foul of Famine and of Flame:
Witness the sheep-clad summits, roughly crown'd

With many a frowning fofs, and airy mound,

Which yet his desultory march proclaim!—

Nor ceas'd the tide of gore to flow,
Till Alfred's laws allur'd th' intestine foe;
And Harold calm'd his headlong rage

To brave achievement, and to counsel sage;

For oft in savage breasts the buried seeds
Of brooding virtue live, and freedom's fairest deeds!

IV.

But see, triumphant o'er the Southern wave

The Norman sweeps!—Though first he gave

New grace to Britain's naked plain,
With Arts and Manners in his train;

And many a fane he rear'd, that still, sublime

In massy pomp, has mock'd the stealth of time;

And castle fair, that, stript of half its towers,

From some broad steep in shatter'd glory lowers;

Yet brought he Slavery from a softer clime:

Each eve, the curfew's note severe,
(That now but soothes the nusing poet's ear)

At the new tyrant's stern command,
Warn'd to unwelcome rest a wakeful land;

While proud Oppression o'er the ravish'd field

High rais'd his armed hand, and shook the feudal shield.

V.

Stoop'd then that Freedom to despotic sway,

For which, in many a fierce affray
The Britons bold, the Saxons bled,
His Danish javelins Lefwin led

O'er Haftings' plain, to stay the Norman yoke?

She felt, but to resist, the sudden stroke:
The Tyrant-Baron grasp'd the Patriot's steel,

And taught the Tyrant-King its force to feel;

And quick Revenge the regal bondage broke.

And still, unchang'd and uncontrol'd,

Its rescued rights shall the dread empire hold:

For lo, revering Britain's cause,

A King new lustre lends to native laws!

The sacred sovereign of this festival day

On Albion's old renown reflects a kindred ray!

DRAWING-ROOM.

Besides their Majesties, the Prince of Wales, Princesses Royal, Augusta, and Elizabeth; Dukes of York, Gloucester, and Cumberland; a great number of Nobility and Gentry were present, together with the Duke of Orleans, Baron Battenhoffs, Mons. Calonne, with other distinguished foreigners, and all the Ambassadors and Envoys.

DRESSES.

The Drawing-room was very splendid, and the rich dresses were equal to the display of any former year on the occasion; those of the Queen and Princesses were in some respects surprisingly brilliant.

The King was habited in dark brown, with the plainness which is customary on his own birth-day.

The Prince of Wales was dressed with his usual taste; his waistcoat and breeches of light-coloured silk and silver; his coat was of a pale peach-coloured silk, with a stripe of a darker shade, richly embroidered with silver down the seams, and spangled.—His Highness's garter was fastened over the shoulder with a diamond epaulet, a star formed of diamonds, of uncommon beauty; which, with a brilliant George, and hat and feather, with diamond button and loop, gave every advantage to his Highness's handsome person.

The Duke of York was in brown richly embroidered; and wore along with the en-signs of the Order of the Garter, those of the Bath. Each of the devices were set with diamonds. The star of the Capadocian order was highly superb.

The Queen's dress was blue and silver in the body and train; the fringe very rich.—The petticoat highly superb, being covered with lace, and real diamonds; in the front were four large stripes of blue ribbands, edged with diamonds, and four large tassels of diamonds added still more to the brilliant appearance. The petticoat was drawn back, and fastened on each side, by three branches composed of grass and green leaves, intermixed with diamonds formed in snow-drops and lillies of the valley, and trembling to the eye with the most astonishing effect. Indeed we never, on any former occasion, witnessed her Majesty in such costly apparel.

The

The Princess Royal:—Her Highness's train and body were of a yellow ground, with an embroidery of purple and silver, with medallion ornaments. The trimming was composed of yellow roses, sweet peas and lilacs; plumes of feathers, and festoons of large spangles, very superb and rich.—The petticoat was a plain, white lustring.—Her Highness's head-dress was very brilliant; and consisted of diamonds, feathers, and flowers of silver.

The Princess Augusta's dress in body, train, and petticoat, was like that of the Princess Royal; the trimming was different; the most peculiar decorations were the *Royal Oak Boughs* which her Highness wore: they were formed in green foil, with *real acorns*. A chain of festoons, formed in green and silver spangles in an oblique direction, are also to be noticed;—the other decorations were of bouquets of pink roses, foil and festoons. Her Highness's cap was ornamented with a wreath of silver flowers, and beautifully rich with diamonds.

Princess Elizabeth.—Her Highness appeared in a body and train of green and silver; the petticoat was white lustring; the trimming was formed of embroidery, foil, pink roses, and plumes of feathers, disposed with great taste and beauty. Her head-dress was of diamonds, foil, feathers, and red roses.

The Princesses Mary and Sophia were in robe coats; that of the Princess Mary was more adorned than usual; the trimming was of green, purple, and silver.

Duchess of Gordon.—A purple crape body and train, with a yellow crape petticoat, trimmed with fine lace, and broad stripes of purple, embroidered with stones (which had the effect of diamonds), a profusion of diamonds in her cap, mounted with variegated grass, in the style of the Queen's.

The Ladies' head-dresses seemed to correspond with the other parts for taste and elegance, especially the *casque*, whose nodding plumes seemed to speak the wearers resolved to *conquer!*

Many of the ladies wore Circassian sleeves, trimmed with fringe, which had a very good effect.

Purple, deep blue, and light green, are the present reigning colours, and very much worn by the gentlemen;—but the ladies seem quite loth to quit the pale blue and pink.

The dresses of the Ladies were in general extremely elegant, with little variation in the form; the different trimmings and appendages, nevertheless, gave to each the appearance of novelty.

The Gentlemen, with very few exceptions, were more than usually plain in their attire,

It was nearly seven o'clock before the whole of the drawing-room was cleared.

BALL.

The Ball-room was by no means, in point of number, equal to what we have formerly noticed:—Within the dancing circle, there were, however, the usual number of fair candidates.

At half past nine o'clock their Majesties and the Princesses entered the ball-room, preceded by the Officers of State: the overture of Sampson began playing on the entrance of the King, and continued till their Majesties were seated, when the minuets began and were danced in the following order:

Prince of Wales,	{ Princess Royal,
	{ Princess Augusta,
Duke of York,	{ Princess Elizabeth,
	{ Lady M. Montague,
Marq. of Worcester,	{ Lady C. Gordon,
	{ Lady A. Clavering,
Lord Elgin,	{ Lady C. Bertie,
	{ C. of Mexborough,
Lord Galway,	{ C. of Aldborough,
	{ Lady G. L. Gower,
Lord Belgrave,	{ Lady C. L. Gower,
	{ Lady C. Villars,
Lord Stopford,	{ Lady Susan Stuart,
	{ Lady C. Waldegrave,
Hon. Mr. ———,	{ Hon. Miss Thynne,
	{ Hon. Miss J. Thynne,
H. Mr. Townshend,	{ Hon. Miss Howe,
	{ Hon. Miss Pitt,
Mr. ———,	{ H. Miss Townshend,
	{ Miss Bruce,
Marq. of Worcester,	{ Miss Cramer,
	{ Miss Manners,
Lord Elgin,	Miss Graham.

After the minuets were finished, and the Lord Chamberlain had signified it to his Majesty, and obtained the King's consent, the country dances commenced by the following Personages:

Prince of Wales,	Princess Royal,
Duke of York,	Princess Augusta,
Marq. of Worcester,	Princess Elizabeth,
Lord Elgin,	Lady Charlotte Bertie,
Lord Stopford,	Lady Leveson Gower,
Lord Belgrave,	Lady C. Villars,
Hon. Mr. Townshend,	Lady Bellafaye.

When two dances were finished, their Majesties retired about twelve o'clock, and the company dispersed.

CARRIAGES.

Very few new carriages were sported on the occasion. Not one went from Hatchett's, which is rather extraordinary. The Prince of Wales's was of dark green, with a deep silver plating. Lord Hampden's, Sir Joseph Yorke's, and Sir John D'Oyley's, were next in fashion and elegance.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Vienna, May 10.

IN the subsequent accounts received from Prince Lichtenstein, of the late attempt to storm Dubicza, he bestows great commendations on the bravery and ardour of the Austrian troops, declaring, that had not Major-General Schlaun, on whom the command of that detachment devolved upon Major-General Khun's being wounded, been mortally wounded himself, he would certainly have forced his way into the town.

In the general action, which followed this unsuccessful attempt, the Turks advanced so near the bayonets of the Austrians as to be able to reach them with their spears. Neither side seemed inclined to give way, till the arrival of Major Schubirsch, with a squadron of the Kinsky Light Horse, when the Turks were totally routed.

The loss of the Austrians in the actions amounted to two Lieut. Colonels, one Captain, 117 Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, and 67 horses, killed; and three Lieutenant-Colonels, two Captains, four Lieutenants, 391 Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, and 67 horses, wounded. Ten Privates were missing, and two pieces of cannon were taken by the Turks during the attack.

The loss of the Turks is computed at upwards of 900 men killed, and one Turkish standard.

Advices from Lieutenant-General Fabricius, who commands the army in Transylvania, mention, that on the 20th, 26th, and 27th of April, several bodies of Turks, amounting together to 2500 men, attacked different parties of the Austrian troops, posted in the neighbourhood of Terzbourog; but finding they could gain no advantage, they retreated, leaving 46 men killed, whilst the Austrians had only two men slightly wounded.

Frequent skirmishes also happen between the Austrian Volunteers posted at Grozka, in the Bannat, and the Turks, in one of which the former lately made twelve prisoners, and took a standard. *L. Gaz.*

Paris, May 13. Great commotions are rising in every province, little short of rebellion, in consequence of the King's orders of the 8th inst. at the Bed of Justice held at Versailles.

The Parliament of Thoulouse, the capital of Languedoc, have declared in the strongest terms, they will not conform to the King's regulations. The Comte de Perigord, of one of the first families in France, and who commanded there, has been expelled the city for endeavouring to enforce the King's commands, and the gates of the town are kept

shut against him. Two regiments quartered there under his command, are likewise withdrawn from the garrison, as the commandant did not chuse to expose them, knowing that so small a force would be totally insufficient. He has written to Court desiring a reinforcement of 10,000 men, without which, it was his opinion, that nothing could be effected.

Vienna, May 14. The letters from Semlin on the 7th instant give no certain information of the Austrian army having passed the Save; nor has any account been yet received here of the siege of Belgrade having been commenced.

Four squadrons of the Waldeck dragoons marched from hence on the 6th instant, to reinforce the army under the command of Prince Lichtenstein; and this morning one of the seven battalions of infantry, destined for the same army, also began its march.

Paris, May 16. A new topic at present engages the public conversation, who have almost forgot what pass'd but a few days since. It is a petition and address from the Clergy, at the head of which are two Archbishops, seven Bishops, and a prodigious number of dignified Ecclesiastics, which were delivered to the King at Versailles on Thursday last. It alludes to the present situation of public affairs, and particularly to religious matters; broadly intimating at their fears, if any alteration is made in respect of the public national faith, confession, &c.—The King received them very graciously, and gave for answer, *Le Roi s'avisera*; "the King will consider of it."

Intelligence from Thoulouse contains an alarming account of the disaffection of the troops sent to that part; in particular, the troops had peremptorily refused to obey some orders of the Governor. The inhabitants had shut the gates of the city, and have taken up the pavement, expecting that other troops would be sent, and that a bombardment would be the consequence.

Paris, May 19. The Chatelet, a Court of Justice of Paris, after sitting almost 36 hours, have unanimously agreed to the following Arrest.

May 16, 1788.

This Court deeply affected on seeing repeated acts of authority against the different seats of Magistracy of this kingdom, the seat of Justice invested by armed troops, the liberty of suffrages wantonly violated by arresting and committing Magistrates, who could not be personally responsible for deliberations essentially distinct in themselves, Magistracy itself debased, and all order overthrown, under a Monarch who has declared, that he

never would reign but according to the tenor of the law, and whose beneficent intentions are the iure pledge of the happiness of his subjects; considering that the edicts and declarations, reported by his Majesty's Attorney, have not been deliberated upon by Parliament, who have a certain, undisputed right, acknowledged by the Monarch himself, to address their remonstrances to him (a right they cannot possibly make use of at present; on account of the forced suspension of their functions); this Court declare unanimously, that they cannot, and ought not to proceed to the reading, publishing, and registering the said edicts, declarations, and orders.—[They allude to the Arrêts in the late Bed of Justice.]

The King's Officers of Justice, after having perused the above Arrêt, have adhered to the contents of it.

Rennes, June 3. A Courier Extraordinary, who arrived from Versailles at 50 minutes after ten o'clock last night, has alarmed us exceedingly. The dreadful blow was against the Parliament. The Members of it had, after the finishing of a decree dictated by their zeal for the country and respect for their King, retired to rest; but the young citizens watched for their safety. After the arrival of the Courier, the troops put themselves under arms, and Mr. *Picquet de Melesse*, Provost of the Marshalsea, was sent for, and ordered to carry the *Lettres de Cachet*, which he refused to do, and desired his dismissal; they then threatened to imprison him, when being persuaded that if he refused another would execute it, he acquiesced, and departed greatly agitated; but overcome by grief, he fell down almost dead, and is at present in great danger. The Members of Parliament learning what had happened, assembled at the President's; 500 men immediately surrounded his hotel, whilst the other troops stationed themselves in the streets and crossways. The people then assembled, shut up their shops, and fell upon the soldiers, who patiently suffered their blows and insults, and seemed ready to bear every thing rather than dip their hands in French blood. The Magistrates of the country parishes offered their assistance; but the Members of Parliament appeased the people, and refused the offers of the villagers, only telling them to be prepared. The Parliament then told M. de Thiers that he must be answerable for all the blood which would be spilt, upon which he withdrew his troops; the tumult then ceased, and the Members departed. This morning the *Lettres de Cachet* were carried to them, which the Magistrates unanimously refused to receive.—They are still assembled. The Commandant snaddered, they say, at the people's cries, and

wanted to give up the business, but was hindered by the Intendant; 50,000 Bas-Bretons are ready to march, 10,000 of whom are furnished by the environs of Rennes, whose mode of fighting will astonish the regular troops, as they are armed with scythes, fixed to long handles, many use fusils, and they all use a stick, something like a short quarter-staff, with great dexterity.

Different accounts have been received of an affray at the Hague, which took place in consequence of the French Ambassador's servants refusing to wear orange cockades. One of them relates that a domestic of M. St. Priest, acting in his own defence, chopped off the hand of a Dutchman with his sabre. The conflict grew so violent, that the burghers were alarmed, and the military were commanded to interpose, which they did, and terminated the contention with some difficulty.

The King of France has sent a memorial to the States of Holland respecting the sixth article of the treaty just signed between Great Britain and Holland. The French are afraid lest, by that article, the English are bound to act in concert with Holland in case an attack is made on the territories in the East-Indies belonging to the Dutch.

A proper answer has been returned by the States of Holland to the memorial of the King of France, assuring his Majesty, that the article alluded to has been misrepresented, as nothing inimical to the peace or prosperity of the French interests, is even implied in the treaty with England, unless hostilities should be actually commenced; in that case, Holland and England are reciprocally bound to act in concert for the benefit of each other.

We learn that the famous Paul Jones is arrived at Petersburg, and has been appointed Rear-Admiral of the Russian fleet, which consists of 16 ships of the line. The British Officers in the Russian service have presented a memorial to the Emperors on the appointment of Paul Jones, in which they state their determination not to serve under him. At the head of this memorial stands the name of Admiral Greig. This information was brought by a vessel that was 28 days on her passage from Petersburg to this country, and is of more recent date than any which has lately been received from that quarter.

An express is arrived from Brussels, containing the agreeable information that peace and confidence were happily restored between the Emperor and his subjects in the Austrian Netherlands, and that the most perfect harmony prevailed in the Low Countries, between the Government and all ranks of people.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

BLANCHARD made his thirteenth experiment on the 5th of May, at Basil. He ascended, in the presence of the Margrave of Baden, without the usual boat, his wings or parachute, owing to an opening of about six inches towards the equatorial part of the balloon, which prevented its being completely filled. All his efforts to raise the boat or basket being fruitless, he tied four of the ropes at the bottom of the aërostat, and in that manner mounted the airy regions; after an excursion of half an hour, he discovered a defect in the balloon, when pulling the valve string, the valve unluckily gave way, the inflammable air began to fly, and he was hurried down about two hundred fathoms with a violent rapidity. His feet received the first impression, but by good luck he received only a sprain in one ankle.

Mr. Winter, of West Malling, Kent, undertook, for a wager of 20*l.* to go on foot from Maidstone-bridge to London-bridge and back again (near 70 miles) in 16 hours: he performed the journey in 14 hours and 15 minutes.

May 15. A cause was determined at Guildhall before Mr. Baron Hotham, wherein a Mr. Lintz, a clergyman, was plaintiff, and the Rev. Mr. Gillespie, of Cripplegate church, was defendant; the action was brought for four pounds twelve shillings and sixpence for performing, during his defendant's illness, divine service twice a day, by his request, from the 16th of September till the 27th, besides eight marriages, several christenings, and a number of burials; when a verdict was given for the plaintiff for 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* It came out in evidence that the usual fee for reading prayers was 2*s.* 6*d.* and upon Sunday mornings 5*s.* and all other offices 2*s.* 6*d.*

19. The following distinguished Personages were installed at Westminster, Knights of the Bath:

Lord Rodney,	Lord Heathfield,
Sir Alex. Hood,	Sir Robert Boyd,
Sir Charles Gray,	Sir John Jarvis,
Sir Wm. Fawcett,	Rt. H. Sir G. Yonge,
Sir F. Haldimand,	Sir Arch. Campbell,

Lord Viscount Galway.

The Knights proceeded, dressed in their collars, and other insignia of the Order, from the Prince's chamber to the Abbey, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in his robes, and insignia, as Grand Master of the Order, on a platform erected from the door of the House of Lords to the Abbey.

The platform was erected by means of the moving hospitals of the ingenious Mr. Wyatt, (see p. 301) which formed a covering for

the procession, and the sides being open, gave a full view of the whole to the populace.

Her Majesty, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, went privately to the Abbey, and were seated at the south-end. After the Knights had gone round the Abbey, her Majesty and the Princesses retired, and went to Buckingham-house.

The installation, and procession back to the Prince's chamber, was concluded by two o'clock.

20. COURT of KING's BENCH.

Strathmore against A. R. Bowes, Esq.

This was an issue out of Chancery, to be tried by a jury. The issue was, whether a deed of revocation, made by Lady Strathmore, conveying to Mr. Bowes all her estates and honours, was obtained of her Ladyship freely and voluntarily, or by duress? This deed was dated May 1, 1777, that is, little more than three months after the marriage. A great body of evidence was adduced on the part of the plaintiff, to shew the uniform improper conduct of Mr. Bowes to Lady Strathmore, from the very day they were married till this deed was executed.

On the part of the defendant the defence set up was, that Lady Strathmore was incapable of being entrusted with her own affairs, and any restraint that had been imposed on her by Mr. Bowes was intended for her good.

The jury, after a trial of upwards of 12 hours, found that this deed of revocation, signed by the Countess, had been obtained by duress, and consequently void, a verdict being given for the plaintiff.

22. A draft of thirty couple of hounds from Meynell's pack were sold at Tatterfall's for 311 guineas. His Grace of Bedford gave 77 guineas for five couple.

James Doddsley, esq. citizen and stationer, paid his fine of 400*l.* and 20 marks, to be excused from serving the office of sheriff of this city.

23. As Mr. Crespigny, son of the member of parliament of that name, was passing through the city, meeting a body of the guards with fixed bayonets going to the Bank, he stood on the kirb stone to let them pass, when several of them jostled him; and on Mr. Crespigny's remonstrating at such treatment, one, more furious than the rest, stabbed him on the cheek-bone with the fixed bayonet, by which he was dangerously wounded.

25. The Knights of the Bath elect gave their celebrated ball, at which the first assemblage of fashion was present. The *Carmen Seculare* was performed under the direction of Philidor.

The whole of the entertainment was under the directions of Sir John Jervis, Sir Frederick Haldimand, Sir Robert Boyd, and Lord Galway.

The music began at eleven, and ended a little before one, when the ball commenced. At half past two the company sat down to supper.

The demand for tickets was so great, that eighteen guineas were offered, and refused for admission. Many were sold for 30 guineas. About half past two the dances began, but from the heat of the weather, few seemed willing to enter the lists.

Twenty-five hundred tickets were given out, besides the Knights and Esquires who were admitted *ex officio*.

The junior Knights of the Bath pay all the expences of the Installation, &c. On the present occasion, this being divided amongst eleven, it is computed to amount to between 7 and 800l. per Knight.

28. Sunday last the King, Queen, and Prince of Wales, were prayed for by name, and the rest of the Royal Family, in the usual manner, in all the nonjuring chapels in Edinburgh and Leith. The same manner of testifying the loyalty of the Scotch Episcopalians will also be observed in every part of Scotland, in consequence of the resolution come to by their Bishops and Clergy.

29. The St. Eustatius cause of Lindo against Lord Rodney, &c. was heard before the Lords of appeal, who fully confirmed their former sentence in favour of Lindo, with full costs. Thus is this long contested cause finally determined.

This afternoon as the Princess Elizabeth was sitting in her apartment, her Royal Highness was surprized by the abrupt entrance of a stranger of mean appearance. The Princess, extremely alarmed, precipitately quitted the room at an opposite door, and related this extraordinary circumstance to the attendants in waiting. Mr. Millar, one of the pages, immediately went to the palace and seized the man, who refused to assign the cause of his being in the palace, or by what means he obtained admittance. When brought to the lodge, the porter asserted he had not the most remote recollection of his entrance or person. The intruder was then suffered to depart, but in a short time returned, and in peremptory terms insisted on being introduced to the Princess, "That he might pour out the ardency of his passion,

and at her feet press for an equal return."— He was then detained, and information of this singular occurrence dispatched to Lord Sydney. On his examination before the Magistrate, he said his name was Spang, by profession an hair-dresser. Evident marks of insanity appearing, he was committed to Tothil-fields Bridewell, until further directions, and ordered to be kept in a separate apartment, and treated with the utmost tenderness. It is supposed he got over the wall in the Green Park into the Queen's gardens, and so entered the Palace.

June 2. The Stadtholder has banished for life two clergymen, a Lieutenant-Colonel, and some others.

5. Mitten, a private of the foot-guards, was taken to the office in Bow-street, and examined on the charge of wounding Mr. Crespigny, when he was committed for the misdemeanor, but afterwards bailed. The soldier means to bring an action for an assault against Mr. Crespigny—because he struck him with a switch for elbowing him off the pavement.

In the dead of the night between Tuesday and Wednesday last, the inhabitants of Bere Regis, in the county of Dorset, were alarmed by a sudden and most dreadful fire, which raged with so much violence, and spread with such incredible rapidity, that in a very short space of time almost the whole of the town was reduced to ashes. Forty-two houses with all the contiguous buildings, and almost every article of property, were entirely destroyed. And one poor blind man, whom some friendly hand had removed out of immediate danger and left, was unfortunately furrounded, and fell a victim to the flames.

10. The following are said to be the circumstances of the Resignation of the late Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

This morning Lord Mansfield sent a servant from Czen Lodge to Mr. Montague, the Master in Chancery, at Frogmal Grove, near Hampstead, requesting that Gentleman's company to dinner. The answer returned was, "That Mr. Montague had come home the preceding evening from London ill, and remained then indisposed." The messenger returned back, pressing Mr. Montague's attendance on his Lordship, who had some material business to communicate; upon which Mr. Montague replied, "He would wait on the Earl in the afternoon."

At five o'clock the master went to Caenwood-Lodge, where he was introduced to Earl Mansfield, who was alone. "I sent for you, Sir, says his Lordship, to receive as well officially, as my acquaintance and friend, the resignation of my Office; and in order to

save

save trouble, I have caused the instrument to be prepared, as you will here see." He then introduced the paper, which after Mr. Montague had perused, and found proper, the Earl signed. The master underwrote it, and afterwards dispatched it to the Lord Chancellor's house, who laid it before the King.

Earl Mansfield has been Chief of the King's Bench exactly thirty-two years, having been raised thereto in May 1756, on the decease of Sir Dudley Ryder.

Soon after his Lordship's resignation was signified, the following was sent to him. It was signed by the Counsel of the King's Bench Bar, who had practised in the Court during his Lordship's administration.

To the EARL of MANSFIELD.

My Lord,

It was our wish to have waited personally upon your Lordship *in a body*, to have taken our public leave of you on your retiring from the office of Chief Justice of England; but judging of your Lordship's feelings upon such an occasion by our own, and considering besides, that our numbers might be inconvenient, we desire in this manner affectionately to assure your Lordship, that we regret with a just sensibility, the loss of a Magistrate, whose conspicuous and exalted talents conferred dignity upon the profession; whose enlightened and regular administration of justice made its duties less difficult and laborious, and whose manners rendered them pleasant and respectable.

But while we lament *our loss*, we remember with peculiar satisfaction, that your Lordship is not cut off from us by the sudden stroke of painful distemper, or the more distressing ebb of those extraordinary faculties which have so long distinguished you amongst men; but that it has pleased God to allow to the evening of an useful and illustrious life

the purest enjoyments which nature has ever allotted to it—the unclouded reflections of a superior and unfading mind over its varied events, and the happy consciousness, that it has been faithfully and eminently devoted to the highest duties of human society, in the most distinguished nation upon earth.

May the season of this high satisfaction bear its proportion to the lengthened days of your activity and strength.

Signed.

The letter thus signed being transmitted to the venerable Earl by Mr. Erskine, at the desire of Mr. Bearcroft, the senior of that bar, and the rest of the Gentlemen who had thus subscribed to it, his Lordship, without detaining the servant *five minutes*, returned the following answer.

To the Hon. T. ERSKINE, *Serjeant's Inn.*

DEAR SIR,

I cannot but be extremely flattered by the letter which I this moment have the honour to receive.

If I have given satisfaction, it is owing to the learning and candour of the bar; the liberality and integrity of their practice freed the judicial investigation of truth and justice from difficulties. The memory of the assistance I have received from them, and the deep impression which the extraordinary mark they have now given me of their approbation and affection, has made upon my mind, will be a source of perpetual consolation in my decline of life, under the pressure of bodily infirmities, which made it my duty to retire.

I am, Dear Sir, with gratitude to you and the other Gentlemen,

Your most affectionate,

And obliged humble servant,

MANSFIELD.

Cacn-Wood, June 18, 1788.

B I R T H S.

MRS. Talbot, wife of the Hon. Francis Talbot, of a daughter.

The Lady of the Earl of Altamont, of a son and heir.

The Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Compton, of a son.

The Countess of Eglington, of a daughter.

P R E F E R M E N T S.

THE Right Hon. Sir Lloyd Kenyon, bart. Serjeant at Law, to be Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

The Right Hon. Sir Lloyd Kenyon, bart. created a Baron, by the title of Lord Kenyon, Baron of Gredington, in the county of Flint.

Richard Pepper Arden, esq. his Majesty's Attorney-General, appointed Master of the Rolls, in the room of Sir Lloyd Kenyon.

Arch. Macdonald, esq. to be Attorney-

General, vice R. P. Arden; and John Scott, esq. to be Solicitor-General, vice Mr. Macdonald. At the same time both gentlemen received the honour of knighthood.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Sloper, invested with the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

The Earl of Leven, to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

John Rolle, esq. to be Colonel of the

South Devon militia, vice Lord Boringdon, dec.

6th regiment of dragoon-guards. Major Arthur Ormsby, from 9th dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Longfield, resigned.

8th reg. of dragoon-guards. Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Saint George, from 70th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Southwell, resigned.

9th reg. of dragoons. Capt. Joseph Westenra, from 18th dragoons, to be Major, vice Ormsby, promoted.

39th reg. of foot. Major John Mercier, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice William Kellett, who retires.

Ditto. Brevet-Major Daniel Vaughan, to be Major, vice John Mercier.

70th reg. of foot. Major Eyre Coote,

from 47th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Saint George, promoted.

B. Horwood, Professor of Anatomy at Cambridge, to the Professorship of Physick at Downing-college.

Joseph Planta, esq. to be paymaster of Exchequer Bills, in the room of Edmund Bott, esq. dec.

By the Lord Chancellor, the Rev. Joseph White, D. D. late Fellow of Wadham College, and Laudian Professor of Arabic, to a Prebend in Gloucester cathedral.

George Rose, esq. Secretary to the Treasury, to be Clerk of Parliament, vice Ashley Cowper, esq. dec.

The honour of knighthood on Richard Pepper Arden, esq. Master of the Rolls, who was also sworn one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

MARRIAGES.

HENRY Curson, Esq. of Waterperry, in Oxfordshire, eldest son of the Hon. Francis Roper, to Miss Hawkins, daughter of T. Hawkins, esq. of Nash-Court in Kent.

The Earl of Plymouth, to the Hon. Miss Archer, one of the daughters of the late Lord Archer.

W. Elliott Stanford, esq. to Miss Beaumont, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Beaumont, of Nottingham.

Sir Edmund Affleck, bart. Rear-Admiral of the Red, and member for Colchester, to Mrs. Snythies, a widow lady from New-York.

The Rev. F. Scotman, A. M. vicar of Fifterton de la mer, Wiltshire, to Miss Hand, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Christopher Hand, rector of Aller, Somerset.

Daniel Wm. Stow, esq. of the General Post-Office, to Miss Harriet Broughton, of Great Russell-street.

Wm. Thoys, esq. of Sulhampstead-Abbots, Berks, to Miss Jane Newman, daughter of Abra. Newman, esq. of Fenchurch-street.

Dr. Thomas Skeete, of Charterhouse square, to Miss King, of Reading.

George Newland, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Brufer, of Putney.

Rev. John Amphlett, rector of Hadfor in Worcestershire, to Miss Barnes, daughter of Aubry Barnes, esq. of Monmouth.

John Plumtre, esq. only son of John Plumtre esq. formerly Member for Nottingham, to Miss Charlotte Pemberton, daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Pemberton, of Trumpington in Cambridgeshire.

John Harding, esq. to Miss Barne, second daughter of the late Miles Barne, esq. of Sotterley, Suffolk.

Robert Suffield, of Catton, near Norwich, esq. to Miss D'Arcy.

The Rev. Mr. St. John, second son of Sir Henry St. John, Dean of Worcester, to Miss Fleming, only daughter of the late Richard Fleming, esq. of the sixty clerks office.

James Urquhart, jun. esq. of Meldrum, Sheriff of Banff, to Miss Forbes, of Upper Marybone street.

Orlando Bridgman, esq. Member for Wigan, to the Hon. Miss Byng, eldest daughter of Lord Viscount Torrington.

Osborne Barwell, esq. of Abingdon-street, Westminster, to Miss Sanxay, of Cheam.

Thomas Marshal, esq. of the stamp-office, to Mrs. Webber of Bristol.

At Dover, Stephen Soames, esq. of the excise, aged 63, to Miss Ann Sharp, aged 19.

M de Calonne, late Minister of France, to the sister of Madame la Borde, whose husband is banker to the King of France.

Alexander Hatfield, esq. Captain in his Majesty's 15th regiment of dragoons, to Miss Perryn, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Perryn, knt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Basil Eyston, esq. of Hendred, Berks, to Miss Huddleston, of Berkeley-street.

At Dublin, Valentine Blake, esq. of Lachine, to Miss Roper, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Roper.

Sir John Maxwell, bart. of Springfield Castle, Scotland, to Miss Gardiner, only daughter of the late Richard Gardiner, esq. of Inglethorpe Hall, Norfolk.

In Somersetshire, Henry Lyte, esq. Treasurer and Secretary to the Prince of Wales,

to Mrs. Stephen, sister to the Lady of Sir Richard King.

By a Special Licence, the Rt. Hon. Lord Charles Henry Somerset, second Son of the Duke of Beaufort, to the Hon. Miss Elizabeth Courtenay, 4th daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lord Courtenay.

At Liverpool, Alexander Crompton, jun. esq. of Chorley, to Miss Hayhurst, of Liverpool.

Dr. Blackburn, of Spring-Gardens, to Miss Wilson, daughter of Wm. Wilson, esq. of Ayton, near Stokely, Yorkshire.

Lieut. Col. Charles Hastings, of the 34th regiment of foot, to Miss Abney, daughter and sole heiress of — Abney, esq. of Willefley, Leicestershire.

Mr. Viner, son of the Member for Thirsk, Yorkshire, to Lady Theodosia Mary Ashburnham, daughter of the late Lord.

Cosmus Nevill, esq. of Holt, in Leicestershire, to Miss Maria Gardiner, third daughter of William Gardiner, esq. of Wellington, Somersetshire.

Samuel Hoare, esq. Banker, of Lombard-street, to Miss Sterry, of Hatton-garden.

Dr. Storey, many years Physician to the Nabob of Arcot, to Miss Gillies, daughter of the late Major Grace Gillies, of Madras.

W. Hill, esq. of the Royal-Navy, to Miss Coyney, daughter and sole heiress of — Coyney, esq. of Weston-Coyney, Staffordshire.

— Giffard, esq. a gentleman of large fortune, to the eldest daughter of Lord Courtenay.

Captain Bertie, (late Hoare) of the navy, to Miss Bertie, only daughter of the late Peregine Bertie, esq. of Low-Layton.

At Dublin, William Worthington, esq. an Alderman of that city, to Mrs. Ayres.

John Barfield, esq. of Aldermanbury, to Miss Elizabeth Juliet, of Dean-street, Soho.

John Payne, esq. eldest son of Sir Gillies Payne, bart. of Temford-Hall, Bedfordshire, to Miss Campbell, of Blunham, in the same county.

At Cullington, Bucks, the Rev. C. Ashfield, to Miss Wodley.

Frederick John Pigou, esq. of Berner's street, to Miss Louisa Minchin, daughter of Humphrey Minchin, esq. Member for Oakhampton.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for MAY 1788.

MAY 10.

DR. Reader, on board the packet in his passage to Barbadoes.

12. At the Bell Inn, Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, on his return from Bath, Admiral Edwards, of Carmarthen, aged 71.

16. At Oxford, John Cowderoy, of Stanstead, in Berks.

18. The Rev. Mr. Owen, Vicar of Little Wakering and Shopland, in Essex.

Lately, at Quebec, Colonel Basset, Chief Engineer in North America.

20. At Edinburgh, General John Hanfton, in the service of the States of Holland.

22. Mr. Charles Pugh, printer of the Hereford Journal.

In Argyleshire, John Campbell, Esq. of Ards.

Lately, at Manchester, Nathaniel Winterbottom, Esq.

23. Mr. James Dillon, upholster, Greenstreet, Leicester-fields.

24. At Grove-hill, Camberwell, Mrs. Carter, widow of Richard Carter, Esq. banker.

Lately, Jordan Harris Lisle, of Gopdack-house, near Ipswich.

26. Samuel Teush, Esq. of Hackney.
At Watford, Mr. Joseph D'Almeida, aged 72.

Lately, John Whaley, Esq. of Colchester.

27. Mr. Matthew Winter, of Upper Tooting.

Mr. Francis Blyth, printer, Warwick-court, Warwick-lane.

28. Mr. Thomas Bowles, stationer, in Newgate-street.

Mr. Goulding, cornchandler, Basing-lane.
— Peckham, Esq. formerly High-Sheriff of Suffex.

29. Mr. Brown, of Little Friday-street.

Mr. Matthew Wallis, grocer and tea-dealer, usually known by the appellation of the King of the Mint, Southwark.

Mr. Thomas Burnett, Steward to the Earl of Harborough. He died suddenly in the Stamford stage coach.

30. Floyd Peck, Esq. at Tottenham.
Mrs. Ibbetson, sen. at Great Gearys, in Essex.

The Rev. William Dawson, aged 81, Rector of Welbury, in Yorkshire, 40 years.

Mrs. Patten, wife of the Rev. Dr. Patten, Rector of Childery, in Berkshire.

Alexander Nairn, Esq. late Lieutenant in the East India Company's service.

31. At the Hot Wells, Bristol, Edmund Bott, Esq. of Christ Church, Hants, Barrister at Law, and Fellow of the Antiquarian Society. He was the author of a very excellent performance on the Poor Laws.

Lately, at Canterbury, Mr. Thurlow, of Bennet College, Cambridge, son of the Lord Chancellor.

June 2.

June 2. Mrs. Stiles, wife of William Stiles, Esq. one of the Commissioners of the Customs.

George Hesse, Esq. in the Adelphi. He put an end to his life by a pistol.

Lady Gray, relict of Sir George Gray.

3. Mr. John Edwards, who formerly kept the Boar's Head Tavern, East Cheap.

Christopher Parker, Esq. brother to Admiral Sir Peter Parker.

William Strackland, Esq. of Beverley, in Yorkshire, aged 75.

4. In Bow lane, Dr. Robert Tomlinson, one of the Physicians of Guy's Hospital.

Andrew Edhouse, esq. late a Colonel in the 13th regiment of foot.

Sir John Lindsey, Knight of the Bath, nephew to Lord Mansfield.

5. Mr. Peter Theophilus Schirr, of Cannon-street, merchant.

Henry Smith, Esq. at Coltishall, near Norwich, brother to the Master of Caius College.

John Morris, Esq. at Shephouse, Gloucestershire.

6. Ashley Cowper, Esq. aged 87, many years clerk to the House of Lords.

Mr. Williams, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street.

Benjamin Wilfon, Esq. formerly an eminent painter.

Mr. Thomas James, banker, at Bath.

7. Daniel Booth, Esq. one of the Directors of the Bank.

Mr. Townsend, goldsmith and jeweller, in Fleet street.

Mr. Robert Markland, Aldermanbury, aged 80.

The Rev. Thomas Green, M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Woodwardian Professor of Fossils.

Dr. Thomson, senior Physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

9. Mrs. Wall, wife of Mr. Wall, of Bartholomew's Hospital.

Thomas Somersley, Esq. senior Alderman of Lynn.

At the Hythe, Colchester, Thomas Wiltshire, esq. Collector of the Customs.

10. Robert Butler, Esq. of Portland-place.

Lately, at Clifton, in Warwickshire, Mr. Thomas Benn, late of Philpot-lane, Attorney at Law.

11. At Ilington, Mrs. Dathoit, wife of Mr. Peter Dathoit, stock broker.

Mr. Bacchus, potter, in Thames-street.

John Yeldham, Esq. Justice of the Peace, and late Receiver General for Essex.

Robert Atkinson, Esq. formerly Captain of a troop in the 10th regiment of dragoons.

Sir John Castleton, at Lynn, in Norfolk.

12. Mr. Robert Cumin, Professor of Church History, at Edinburgh.

13. Mr. John Lewis, of St. Paul's Church-yard.

At Lincoln, Major Frederic Disney.

Lately, at Yeovilton, in Somersetshire, Mr. John Way, a respectable farmer, aged 99 years.

14. Mr. William Grove, of Old Broad-street, translator of Guarini's Pastor Fido.

Mrs. Alexander, wife of John Alexander, Esq. of Putney.

Charles Hippeley Coxe, Esq. Captain in the Somersetshire militia.

Lately, John Nicholl, Esq. of Court Lodge, Suffex.

15. Mrs. Patterfon, Lady of Major Patterfon, of the Royal Artillery.

Richard Cook, Esq. at Chestnut.

At Swillington, in Yorkshire, Sir William Lowther, Bart. Rector of that place.

Lately, George Hutchinso, Esq. of Moanby, in Yorkshire.

Lately, Captain Pigott, of Compton Chamberlain, Wilts. He was one of the 23 persons who escaped from the Black hole, Calcutta, in 1756.

Lately, Lord Caher, of the kingdom of Ireland.

16. At Edinburgh, the Rev. John Drysdale, D. D. one of the Ministers of the Tron Church, Edinburgh, Dean of the Chapel Royal, and Principal Clerk of the Church of Scotland.

Lately, at Brussels, Sir John Irwine, Knt. of the Bath.

17. Mr. John Hood, of Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire, aged 88.

At Margam, near Swansea, Glamorgan-shire, Dr. Paterfon.

Lately, at Bath, Alexander Kellet, Esq.

18. The Duchefs of Montrose.

Thomas Noel, Esq. Uncle to the Earl of Gainsborough, member for the county of Rutland, and father of the House of Commons

Ralph Robert Carter Petley, Esq. late Captain in the Kent militia.

Mrs. Anna Christina Hotchkys, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Hotchkys, and granddaughter of Sir William Honeywood.

19. Mr. Roberts, hatter and hosier, Jermy-n-street.

Mr. John Jenner, master of the Star Inn, Lewes.

Mrs. Sarah Searancke, Hatfield.

Lately, Mr. Abraham Euzaglo, aged 72.

Lately, Mrs. Adams, a widow lady of large fortune : dying without immediate heirs, she has distributed upwards of 50,000*l.* in legacies.

S U P P L E M E N T

TO THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER 1787.

THE following story, on which the new tragedy of JULIA appears to have been founded, was related by the clergyman of the place where the facts happened; and but a few years ago many persons were living who remembered every material circumstance of it.

ABOUT the year 1726, John Andrew Gordier, a gentleman of French extraction, and of considerable fortune, in the Island of Jersey, was upon the point of marrying the daughter of a wealthy merchant of Guernsey; but, on a sudden, he was lost to his friends and relations, as well as to the lady who was to have been his bride; and, notwithstanding the most diligent enquiry in both islands, with every possible search that could be made, not the least intelligence could be obtained, either of his death or his retreat.

It happened, however, that, after a time, when all discourse concerning him had subsided, his body was accidentally found in Guernsey, by some boys in traversing the beach, with two wounds on the back, and one on the head, thrust into the cavity of a rock, whose mouth was so small, that it must have been with difficulty that the body could be made to enter it.

This discovery, with those evident proofs of murder, alarmed the two families; the former enquiries were in vain renewed; not the least light, either to countenance suspicion, or to ground conjecture, could be gathered, to trace out the murderer; and all that could be done, was, to pay the last duty to the remains of the unfortunate youth, by solemnizing his funeral with all the marks of unaffected sorrow.

The mother of the young gentleman remained inconsolable; and the lady, to whom he was soon to have been wedded, pined in secret for the loss of the only man in the world whom she could love. She was, indeed, courted by a young merchant; but though she was, in a manner, constrained by her parents to admit his addresses, she was inwardly resolved never to give him her hand.

The mother of Gordier, who never ceased to ruminate on the catastrophe which had befallen her son, was not a little solicitous for the welfare of the young lady, whom she looked upon as her daughter-in-law, and whom she regarded with the greater ten-

derness, as she heard how severely she was affected by the sudden disappearance of her intended husband.

Some years afterwards, being told that the young lady's life was in danger, she resolved to cross the sea that divides the islands, in order, to afford her every consolation in her power, by condoling with her, sharing her griefs, and thereby endeavouring to alleviate the sorrows of her heart. As attendants in her voyage, Mrs. Gordier took with her a beloved brother and an only surviving son. When they arrived, they were advised by the apothecary, who attended the young lady, not to surprize her by an unlooked-for visit, till she was prepared by degrees to receive it; but, notwithstanding all the care that could be taken, the sight of the mother brought to her mind the full remembrance of the son, and the shock was too great for her weak spirits to bear; she fainted upon the first approach of Mrs. Gordier, and it was with difficulty that she was brought to herself. The mother was curious to know every little circumstance that attended the last interview of the young lovers, and of all that had passed since the discovery of the murder of her son; and the young lady was no less earnest to prolong the conversation, but her fits returned at almost every period, and she could only say how tenderly they parted, and with what ardency she expected his promised return the next day. It was no small concern to the afflicted mother, to see the poor lady in this weak state, dying as she plainly perceived she was, of a broken heart; and the company present could not forbear vehement execrations against the author of this double distress.

Mrs. Gordier, all on a sudden, burst into a flood of tears, on seeing a jewel pendent to the young lady's watch, which she knew her son had purchased as a present to her, before he left the Island of Jersey. The violence of her grief was observed by the young lady, who had just spirits enough to ask her the immediate cause. Being told that the sight

of a jewel, the presentation of which to his beloved bride was to be the pledge of their mutual happiness, revived in her mind her irreparable loss, the young lady was seemingly struck with horror and astonishment at the declaration, and, touching the jewel, as with an expression of contempt, sunk into the arms of her weeping visitor, and without uttering a single word, except only M. Cl—a—r—, breathed her last. The manner of her expiring seemed to involve a mystery. All present were astonished. The confusion which her death occasioned, stopped for some time, all further utterance; but when every means had been used to restore her, without being able to bring her to life; and when the effusions of sorrow, poured forth at her death, had for a while ceased, all who were present began to speak what they thought of her behaviour in her last dying moments. Mrs. Gordier, who was totally unacquainted with the soft and delicate temper of the deceased, could not help dropping some unfavourable expressions concerning her manner of leaving the world, which she thought plainly enough indicated a knowledge of the murder. Her own parents, who were present at the last affecting scene, fired with indignation at the insult offered to the unspotted innocence of their darling child, could not help resenting the ungenerous interpretation put upon the last closing moments of her blameless life. A scene of trouble and mutual reproach ensued, which is easier to conceive than to relate. When the commotion, however, was a little abated, and reason began to take place, the friends of both families very cordially interposed, and endeavoured to reconcile the mothers by a cool examination of the circumstances that occasioned the unseasonable heat.

Young Mr. Gordier recollected, that he had heard his brother declare, that the jewel in question was to be presented to his bride on her wedding-day; and, therefore, as that had never happened, his mother might be justified in her suspicions, though perhaps the lady might be innocent. The sister of the deceased calmly replied, that she believed the warmth that had happened to be founded on a mistake, which she thought herself happy in being able to correct. The jewel, she said, which her sister wore, was not presented to her by Mr. Gordier, but was a present to her some years after his unhappy death by Mr. Galliard, a very reputable merchant in Jersey, who had very assiduously paid his addresses to her, encouraged so to do with a view, if possible, to relieve her mind, by diverting her affections to a new object; that as many jewels have the same

appearance, that purchased by Mr. Gordier, and that presented by Mr. Galliard, might probably not be the same. Mrs. Gordier was readily acquiesced; and, having had time to recover her temper, fell again into tears, and in the most affecting manner apologized for her late indiscretion, adding, at the same time, that if it was the jewel purchased by her son, his picture was artfully concealed within it, which, by opening, would put the matter beyond a doubt. The sister nor any of the family had ever seen it opened, and knew nothing of such a contrivance. Young Gordier in a moment touched a secreted spring, and presented to the company the miniature enclosed, most beautifully enriched. The consternation was now equal to the discovery. The mystery was unravelled. It was instantly concluded, that the horror of the murder must have struck the deceased, and the detestation of the murderer overcame her. The contempt with which she wanted to spurn the jewel from her, and her desire to declare from whom she had it; all these circumstances concurred to fix the murder on Mr. Galliard, who having been formerly her father's clerk, the last word she attempted to utter was now interpreted to mean the *cl-a-r-k*.

The clergyman who was present, and who gave this relation, being the common friend of Galliard and the family where he now was, advised moderation and temper in the pursuit of justice. Many circumstances, he said, may concur to entangle innocence in the snares of guilt; and he hoped, for the honour of human nature, that a gentleman of so fair a character as Mr. Galliard, could never be guilty of so foul a crime; he therefore wished he might be sent for, on the present melancholy occasion, rather as a mourner, than as a murderer; by which means the charge might be brought on by degrees, and then, if innocent, as he hoped he would appear, his character would stand fair; if guilty, care should be taken that he should not escape. He added, in support of his counsel, that a man, once publicly charged with murder, upon circumstances strong as the present appeared, though his innocence might be clear as the Sun at noon-day to those who examined him, yet would never again be able to redeem his character with the world, let his whole life after be ever so irreproachable.

The greatest part of the company seemed to approve of his advice and reasons; but it was visible, by the countenance of Mrs. Gordier, that she, in her own mind, had prejudged him *guilty*. However, in conformity to the advice that had been given, Mr. Galliard was sent for, and in a few hours
the

the messenger returned, accompanied by Mr. Galliard in person. The old lady, on his entering the room, in the vehemence of her passion, charged him abruptly with the murder of her son. Mr. Galliard made answer coolly, that indeed he well knew her son, but had not seen him for many days before the day of his disappearance, being then out of the island upon business, as the family in whose house he now was could attest. "But this jewel, (said the mother, shewing him the jewel open as it was) is an incontestible proof of your guilt: you gave the deceased this jewel, which was purchased by my son, and was in his possession at the time of his death." He denied ever seeing the jewel. The sister of the deceased then confronted him; and taking it in her hand, and closing it, "This jewel, (said she) you gave to my sister in my presence, on such a day, (naming the day, the hour, and the place) and pressed her to accept it: she refused it. You pressed her again; she returned it, and was not prevailed on to take it, till I placed it to her watch, and persuaded her to wear it." He now betrayed some signs of guilt; but, looking upon it when it was closed, he owned the giving it, and presently recollecting himself, said he knew it not in the form it was first presented to him: "But this trinket (said he) I purchased of Levi the Jew, whom you all know, and who has travelled these islands for more than twenty years. He, no doubt, can tell how he came by it." The clergyman now thought himself happy in the counsel he had given; and, addressing himself to Mrs. Gordier—"I hope, madam, you will now be patient till the affair has had a full hearing. Mr. Galliard is clear in his justification, and the Jew only, at present, appears to be the guilty person: He is now in the island, and shall

soon be apprehended." The old lady was again calm, and forced to acknowledge her rashness, owing, as she said, to the impetuosity of her temper, and to the occasion that produced it. She concluded with begging pardon of Galliard, whom she thought she had injured.

Galliard triumphed in his innocence, hoped the lady would be careful of what she said, and threatened, if his character suffered by the charge, to refer the injury to the decision of the law. He lamented the sudden death of the unfortunate young lady, and melted into tears when he approached her bed. He took his leave after some hours stay, with becoming decency; and every one, even the mother, pronounced him innocent.

It was some days before the Jew was found; but when the news was spread, that the Jew was in custody who had murdered young Gordier, remorse, and the fear of publick shame, seized Galliard, and, the night preceding the day on which he was to have confronted the Jew before a Magistrate, he was found dead, with a bloody pen-knife in his hand, wherewith he had stabbed himself in three places, two of which were mortal.

A letter was found on the table in his room, acknowledging his guilt, and concluding with these remarkable words: "None but those who have experienced the furious impulse of ungovernable love will pardon the crime which I have committed, in order to obtain the incomparable object by whom my passions were inflamed. But thou, O Father of Mercies! who implanted in my soul those strong desires, wilt forgive one rash attempt to accomplish my determined purpose, in opposition, as it should seem, to thy Almighty providence."

P O E T R Y.

A N E L E G Y,

Written at BRUSSELS,

On the 31st of DECEMBER, 1787.

By the Author of the "Elegy written on the Plains of Fontenoy."

YES, I will climb you rough Rock's giddy height,

That o'er the Ocean bends his brow severe;
And as I muse on *Time's neglected flight*,
Wait the last sunshine of the Parting Year!

Why do the winds so sadly seem to rave?
Why broods such solemn horror o'er the deep?

It is, that *Fancy* points the yawning grave:—
And sick'ning, shudders at the pond'rous sleep!

For O! since *last December's* hoary head
Bow'd to oblivion's wave, and sunk beneath,

From this strange World what fluttering
crowds are fled,

To throng the caverns of relentless Death!
And every transitory shade is lost,

That in its course was fondly call'd "*To-day!*"

Spring's sweets are gone! and Summer's
flow'ry boast!

And Autumn's purple honours pass'd away!

And now tho' *Winter*, in rude mantle drest,
 Extends his icy sceptre o'er the plain!
 Soon shall he sink on *April's* dewy breast!
 And laughing *May* shall reassume her
 reign!

But *man*, when once his bright day's flush is
 o'er,
 And youth's too fleeting pleasures take
 their wing,
 Must on Life's scene revegetate no more,
 But leap its gulph, to find a second Spring.
 And can that *something* each man calls "*Him-
 self*,"

'Midst this wide miracle of earth and sky,
 Waste the swift moments in the toil for
 self,—
 Nor raise one thought to Nature's Ma-
 jesty?

On the globe's surface creep a grov'ling
 worm!

Nor joy the noon-tide radiance to behold,—
 Nor trace the Mighty Hand that guides the
 storm,—
 But think existence relative to gold?

Ah! since this awful Now remains for me,
 To think, to breathe, to wonder at the
 whole,

To move, to touch, to taste, to hear, to see,
 To deem the mystic consciousness, *my
 Soul*;

Pain would I seek awhile the sportive shade,
 Ere the scene close upon this doubtful state;
 Catch every painted phantom ere it fade,
 And leave the vast Uncertainty to fate.

But *grief is mine*—yet can I quit the crew
 Who bosoms burn with avarice and pride,
 In you blue vault to quench my thirsty view,
 Or tell my feelings to the boist'rous tide.

For are there not, as journeying on we go,
 With pilgrim step thro' an unfriendly vale,
 Oppression, Malice, Cruelty, and Woe,
 And do not Falsehood's venom'd shafts
 assail?

Were it not nobler far, with social love,
 As fellow-trav'lers in a rugged road,
 That each the other's evils should remove,
 And with joint force sustain the gen'ral
 load?

O while such *fancied* happiness I trace,
 A glow of gladness runs thro' ev'ry vein,
 Rapture's warm tear steals silent down my
 face,
 And thus I wake the philanthropic strain.

Long, long, may Britain's gen'rous Isle be
 blest

With foreign fame, domestic joys increase;
 At ev'ry Infant, shake the warlike Crest;
 Then weave her laurels in the bow'r of
 Peace!

Blest be her Sons in hardy valour bold,
 And all who haunt meek Learning's sacred
 shade;
 Th' aspiring Young; and the reposing Old;
 The modest Matron; and th' enchanting
 Maid.

And blest be those whose wisdom rules the
 land;
 Who cherish Freedom with a soft'ring
 wing!
 All who obey; and all who give command;
Brunswick's fam'd House; and Albion's
Patriot King!

And might the *Bard* upon *himself* bestow
 One humble wish, that soon his cares may
 end!
 With the dead Year, resign his weight of
 woe!
 And live to better days;—to find a *Pow'r-
 ful Friend*.

DELLA CRUSCA.

S O N N E T.

Imitated from METASTASIO.

AND still, inconstant goddess of the sphere,
 And dost thou still thy cruel sport dis-
 play,
 And still with thorns perplex my "weary
 way,"

And show the distant blessing ever near?

Ah! once, or warmed by hope or chilled by
 fear,

I marked in doubtful joy thy wandering
 ray,

Held the fair promise of the coming day—
 And sunk beneath thy sudden blow severe.

No longer now I heed thy dangerous smile:
 Thy frowns no longer kill—perhaps are
 kind,

They win my soul from falsehood's specious
 wile;

So the pure steel, to nobler use assigned,
 By the fierce flame subdued and torturing fire,
 Shines a bright emblem of the constant
 mind.

T H E E M B A R R A S S M E N T.

A S O N N E T.

I F her dear favour I obtain,
 For whom I heave the frequent sigh,
 My transports such an height will gain,
 Of too great pleasure I shall die.

Or, if her heart, with coldness steel'd,
 So high forbid me to aspire,
 My certain doom will then be seal'd,
 The victim of too fond desire.

Thus the sharp pain that grieves my heart,
 Admits no palliative cure;
 Alike the remedy and smart,
 My instant ruin will ensure.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

Nov. 21.

LAST night a number of villains (as yet unknown) found means to conceal themselves in the Palace of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, where they murdered the porter and house-maid, and set fire to the Palace in several places, but happily the flames were extinguished without much damage. The Coroner's inquest has sat on their bodies, and brought in their verdict, Wilful Murder.

It is remarkable that the cellars were not broke open; nor do we learn that any goods were taken away, which is attributed to the courage of the ancient faith ul porter, who had once been in the army, and probably made a stout resistance.

Corke, Dec. 6. Tuesday James Kingston, Esq. Mayor, the City Sheriffs, and Corporation, waited on his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, who lately arrived at this port in the *Pegasus*, from America, and presented him with the freedom of this city in a gold box.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 17. The King having signified to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty his royal pleasure that the frock uniform clothing, at present worn by the flag officers of his Majesty's fleet, and the uniform clothing now worn by the Captains, Masters, and Commanders, Lieutenants and Midshipmen of his royal navy, shall be altered in the manner mentioned at the foot hereof; and also that the uniform clothing hereafter described shall be worn by the Warrant officers and Masters Mates of his royal navy; their Lordships do hereby give notice thereof to all Flag Officers, Captains, Masters and Commanders, Lieutenants, Warrant Officers, Masters Mates, and Midshipmen above mentioned, and require and direct them to conform strictly thereto.

Such Officers, however, as are provided with the uniforms in present use, are permitted to wear the same, if they think fit, until they have occasion to make up new suits of cloaths.

Ph. Stephens.

Admirals Frocks.—Blue coat with blue capes and cuffs, gold-lace holes three, pointing at the end, with the same distinction in the disposition of them for the different ranks as before; stand-up collar, with one hole on each side, three holes on the flap, three on the outside cuff, and three behind; white lining; new anchor button with laurel, same as to the full dress.

Captains, post of three years, Full Dress.—Blue coat, with white lapels and cuffs, laced

with gold lace, the pockets double laced, round cuff with two laces, three buttons to the pockets and cuffs; blue stand up collar double-laced; white lining; new buttons with the anchor in an oval: white cloth waistcoat and breeches, plain.

Ditto Frocks.—Blue cloth coats, blue lapels and round cuffs; fall-down collars; gold lace holes, square at both ends, regular in the lapels; two to the pocket, and two to the cuff, none behind; white lining; buttons same as above: white cloth waistcoat and breeches, plain.

Captains under three years, Full Dress.—Blue coat, with white lapels and cuffs laced with gold lace; the pocket once laced; round cuff with one lace; three buttons to pockets and cuffs; blue stand-up collar double laced; white lining; buttons as above: white cloth waistcoat and breeches, plain.

Ditto Frocks.—Blue cloth coat, blue lapels and ditto round cuffs; fall-down collar; gold lace holes, square at both ends, nine holes in the lapels by three's; two to the pockets, and two to the cuff, none behind; white lining; buttons same as above; white cloth waistcoat and breeches, plain.

Masters and Commanders, Full Dress.—Blue cloth coats, with blue lapels and ditto round cuffs, laced with gold lace; the pocket once laced, and one on the cuff; three buttons to each; stand-up collar, double laced; white lining; buttons as above; white cloth waistcoat and breeches, plain.

Ditto Frocks.—Blue cloth coats, with blue lapels, round cuffs, and fall-down collar; gold lace holes, square at each end, ten in the lapels, by two's; two to the pocket, and two on the cuff; none behind; white lining; buttons as above; white cloth waistcoat and breeches, plain.

Lieutenants, Full Dress.—Blue cloth coat with white lapels and ditto round cuffs; holes regular in the lapels; three buttons to the pocket, and three on the cuff; stand-up collar; white lining; buttons same as the Captains; white cloth waistcoat and breeches.

Unders.—Blue cloth coat, edged with white cloth; blue lapels and ditto round cuffs; three buttons to the pockets and cuffs; stand-up collar; buttons as above; white cloth waistcoat and breeches.

Warrant Officers.—Blue cloth coat, with blue lapels and round cuffs; fall-down collar; three buttons to the pocket and cuff; white lining, but not edged with white; button with an anchor, same as the Captains' former one; white cloth waistcoat and breeches.

Masters Mates.—Blue cloth coat edged

with white; no lapels; blue round cuff with three buttons, and three to the pocket; fall-down collar; white lining; buttons same as Warrant Officers; white cloth waistcoat and breeches.

Midshipman.—Blue cloth coat, no lapels, blue round cuff, with three buttons, and three to the pocket; stand-up collar, with small white turn-back as before; white lining, but not edged; buttons same as Warrant Officers; white cloth waistcoat and breeches.

22. On a motion for a new trial yesterday in an action brought by the assignees of a bankrupt, the Court decided the following point:—A trader being arrested, goes to prison, and while there, employs a person to sell goods, who accordingly does so, and pays the produce over to the trader, in goal. The trader remains in prison above two months, and thereby commits an act of bankruptcy, which, by the statutes of bankrupt, shall relate to the first day of the imprisonment. The person so selling the goods and paying over the produce, is liable to the assignees, either for the value of the goods in an action of trover for them, or for the produce of them in an action for money received to their use; the goods being by the bankruptcy become the goods of the assignees for the benefit of the creditors.

30. Being St. Andrew's day, the Royal Society met at Somerset-house, and re-elected their former officers for the ensuing year.

The gold medal (called Sir Godfrey Copley's) was presented to John Hunter, esq. for the three papers he communicated last year, viz.

1. An experiment to determine the effect of extirpating one ovary upon the number of young produced. —2. Observations tending to shew that the Wolf, Jackal, and Dog, are all of the same species. —3. Observations on the structure and œconomy of Whales.

Dec. 1. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to give directions to the Admiralty Board, that every commissioned officer who has been on duty, viz. Captains and Lieutenants, shall receive three months pay—that the warrant officers shall receive two months pay—and common seamen one month's pay extraordinary, as a gratuity for the expences they may have been at in preparing for actual service.

The whole amount of the bounties paid by the Chamber of the City of London to volunteer to enter into his Majesty's service during the late commotion, does not exceed 500l.

4. We learn from Berlin, that his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick arrived in perfect health the 24th of last month at Potsdam, and was most graciously received by his Prussian Majesty, who honoured that distinguished General with the most affectionate tokens of esteem.

By a private letter from the Continent we are assured of the following instance of rigid justice:—The Prince of Orange, resolved to discourage as much as it is in his power, the disorders and ravages produced by the unprecedented oppressions of the Patriotic Party, has lately given an instance of his determined love of justice, by ordering a regiment in his service that had been guilty of pillaging the inhabitants of Bois le Duc, to march from thence to Maestricht, under the pretence of doing garrison duty.—On their arrival they were ordered to the parade, and to lay down their arms. After which they were stripped to their very shirts, and narrowly searched, officers and men, on whom it is said that jewels, gold, and specie, have been found to the amount of 200,000 florins, part of which was even concealed in their hair. A third, at least, of the officers, it is said, will be dismissed. Several of the men are under confinement, and it is not doubted but they will be made a severe example of.

7. By virtue of a Judge's warrant, Lord George Gordon was apprehended at Birmingham, for contempt of the Court of King's Bench, in not appearing upon the prosecution last Hillary Term for publishing a libel, of which he was found guilty. Lord George was conveyed before Joseph Carles, esq. who directed him to be conducted to town, attended by an officer from Bow-treet, and the keeper of the prison there.—It was in the month of August last that Lord George came to Birmingham, and he has ever since lodged at the house of a Jewess, in Dudley-treet, to whom he was unknown when first he arrived. When the officers waited upon him he did not deny himself, but told them he was a Jew, and whatever might happen, should continue one; and when he learnt it was ordered that he should be in London on Saturday evening, he expressed much concern thereat, as it would oblige him to travel on the Sabbath-day or the relig on he had embraced.

The next evening (Saturday the 8th) he was brought before Mr. Justice Buller, who committed him to the custody of the Marshal of the King's Bench Prison; but it being too late to be admitted that night, he was taken to Proome's Grand Hotel, Covent-garden, and next morning at ten o'clock, was delivered into the custody of the Marshal of the King's Bench.

8. Three actions for damages were tried at Guildhall, against Capt. Rogers, of the *Middlesex East-Indiaman*, for improper treatment to one of the Mates belonging to the same ship, and two passengers, on their voyage to India, when verdicts were given in each action, the first in 1000l. the second for 850l. and the third in 600l. damages.

The *Mars East-Indiaman*, Capt. Farrington, got ashore off Margate, where the sea was so furiously, and beat the ship so much,

that in a short time after she struck, her masts went overboard, and she had twelve feet water in her hold, in consequence of which her cargo is much injured. She is laden with tea, and just arrived from China.

The loss of the East-India Company by the wreck of the *Mars*, amounts to between thirty and forty thousand pounds. About one hundred and forty chests of tea have been saved.

The Trustees of the Surrey new roads put up at auction, at the Royal Oak, at Vauxhall, the tolls arising from the same, when they were let on lease for three years to Mr. Sabine, for 3,25*l.* per annum. They were let during the last year at 4,000*l.*

The Irish papers announce, that all the debts of the late Duke of Rutland have been already settled and paid.

The expences of the late Duke of Rutland's funeral amounted to 702*l.*

10. Last week a dangerous riot took place at Leicester among the working manufacturers, occasioned by the introduction of Sir Rich. Arkwright's *Spinning Jennys*. They went to Market-Harborough and destroyed all the machines there: the riot act had been read, and the Magistrates of Leicester had sworn in 500 constables to keep the peace — In the course of the Mayor's discharge of his duty he was dangerously wounded with a large stone by one of the rioters; two of the constables were also very much hurt.

An unfortunate affair happened at Christ Church, Oxford: two singing men belonging to the Cathedral, Whinney and Woodcock, having some words upon their return from evening service, a scuffle ensued, in which the latter struck the former so violent a blow, that it occasioned his death in less than two hours afterwards. The best medical assistants were immediately called in, but all their united efforts proved ineffectual. The Coroner's Inquest sat upon the body of the deceased on Monday morning, and brought in their verdict *Manlaughter*. Woodcock was immediately secured, and he now lies in the *Castle-gaol* to take his trial at the next Spring assizes.

12. The Lottery-office keepers insuring in the Irish Lottery were *pigeoned* to an immense amount, by some persons who had, it is supposed, hired a private express, which arrived before that of the Committee; in consequence of which thousands of people last night surrounded the offices for their money—but every place in London and Westminster was shut up, and refused to pay. Some were taken in for 3000, some for 4000, and one for 8000*l.*

13. Lord George Gordon was removed from the King's Bench prison to Newgate.

In consequence of a Council held at the Cock-Pit, to take into consideration the present state of the copper coin of the kingdom, Lord Effingham, who is Master-Warden of the Mint, attended, and repeated the various representations that had been officially made to him, in order to prevent the present abuse of that species of coinage. It was then determined immediately to commence a new coinage; and, in order to put a total stop to counterfeit halfpence and farthings, which are now so great a burden to the public, it was resolved, that in the new arrangement one pound of copper should be made into 24 halfpence, instead of 48, which has been the practice hitherto; and the farthings in the same proportion of size and weight.

14. Henrietta Radbourne, convicted in April Sessions last for the murder of Mrs. Morgan, her mistress, was executed before Newgate.

18. The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when eight convicts received judgment of death, 57 were ordered to be transported, two to be kept to hard labour in the house of correction, one to be imprisoned in Newgate, four to be whipped and discharged, and 22 discharged by proclamation; and five were acquitted.

Among the prisoners capitally convicted, was James Case, late cooper on board his Majesty's ship *Breas*, for the wilful murder of Sarah Hays (an unfortunate woman of the town, into whose company he was accidentally introduced by another woman of the like description), by cutting her throat with a clasp knife in a most shocking manner, of which she instantly expired. He received sentence to be executed to-morrow, but on some evident marks of insanity, and a general good character as a peaceable quiet man, the Court were pleased to respite his execution until his Majesty's pleasure be further known.

19. A general half yearly Court was held at the India-house, Leadenhall Street.

After the usual form, a motion was made and seconded, that the dividend for the last half year on the Company's stock be 4*l.* per cent. which was passed unanimously.

The long-expected engagement between Ryan and Johnson, which was to have been fought at an inn-yard at Staines, but from whence they were driven by order of the Justices, was decided in Wraybury-field, in Buckinghamshire. After a very sharp contest of about five-and-twenty minutes, the battle terminated in favour of Johnson, who beat his antagonist very handsomely. When the contest was over, Johnson made a short address to the audience, in which he told them, that having now won this victory, he should not accept of another challenge.

20. By a case lately adjudged in a Court of Justice, it was formally determined, that all vessels upon rivers, in passing each other, should incline to the left hand, as in the manner of carriages, and that any damage that was sustained by their not doing so, should be made good by the party who neglected to do it.

22. *Dublin-Castle, Dec. 16.* His Excellency the Marquis of Buckingham, Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom, landed near Dunlary this afternoon at four o'clock; and proceeding to the Castle, attended by a squadron of horse, was introduced in form to the Lords Justices and Council; and the oaths being administered to him, his Excellency was in-

vested with the collar of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, and received the sword of state from the Lords Justices.

23. This morning, at 7 o'clock, four men entered the house of Mrs. Graham, in Liverpool, one of whom stayed below, whilst the other three, armed with pistols and knives, went into the different lodging-rooms, and with horrid imprecations in case of resistance, tied the persons in their beds, and robbed them of 19 guineas, some silver, one bill of 30l. another of 10l. several second, third and fourth sets of bills of exchange for different sums, none under 100l. and none exceeding 300l. and many other articles.

B I R T H S.

THE Infanta Dona Maria Victoria, Consort of the Infant Don Gabriel of Spain, of a Princess.

The Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Bayham, of a daughter.

The Countess of Tankerville, the Right Hon. Lady Deerhurst, and Mrs. Jolliffe, wife of William Jolliffe, Esq. Member for Peterfield, each delivered of a daughter.

P R E F E R M E N T S.

LIEUT. Col. Robert Mason Lewis, to be Governor of Carrbrook Castle.

Dr. Adam Smith, late Professor of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow, Rector of that University, vice Robert Graham, Esq. of Gartmore.

The Rev. George Law, M. A. to a prebend in York Cathedral.

His Grace Henry Duke of Beaufort, to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Leicester.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. William Preston, Bishop of Killala and Achonry, translated to the united Bishoprics of Leighlin and Ferns, vice Dr. Walter Cope, dec.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. John Law, Bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, translated to the united Bishoprics of Killala and Achonry; and the Rev. Richard Marlay, M. A. Dean of St. Edan's, in the diocese of Ferns, promoted to the united Bishoprics of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, all in Ireland.

The Rt. Rev. Bolby Lord Bishop of London, sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

The Hon. and Rev. Thomas Stopford, M. A. Dean of St. Flannan, Killaloe, to the Deanery of the Cathedral of St. Edan, in the Diocese of Ferns, Ireland.

The Rev. Mr. King, Private Secretary to the Marquis of Rockingham in 1782, to be Preacher to the Hon. Society of Gray's-Inn, vice Dr. Stubbing, dec.

The Rev. Richard Ormerod, M. A. Reader in Hebrew at Christ College, Cambridge, to be Rhetoric Lecturer by the Master and Fellows of that Society.

The Rev. Benjamin Blayney, D. D. to be Professor of Hebrew in Oxford University, vice Dr. Jubb, dec.

Charles Runnington and Samuel Marshall, both of the Inner Temple, Esqrs. and James Watson, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. D. L. called to the degree of Serjeant at Law.

69th reg. of Foot. Major Johnson, from the 46th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Major Gen. Skeene, Lieutenant Colonel, resigned.

Francis Smythies, Esq. formerly Town-clerk, to be Recorder of Colchester.

The Rt. Hon. Alleyn Fitzherbert, to be one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

Dr. Jones, to be Sub-Dean of Hereford, Robert Thornton, Esq. to be a Director of the East-India Company, vice Mr. Cummings, dec.

The Rev. John Plumtre, M. A. to the Prebend of Worcester void by the resignation of the Rev. Wilham Langford, D. D. promoted to be a Prebend in his Majesty's Chapel of St. George, Windsor, vice the Rev. George Hamilton, dec.

The Rev. John Murray, M. A. to be Dean of St. Flannan, Killaloe.

The Rev. James Douglas, F. A. S. Rector of Litchbarrow, Northamptonshire, to be Chaplain in Ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Dr. Cleaver, Rector of Petworth, to be First Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

John Robinson, Esq. First Secretary to the Treasury in Lord North's Administration, to be Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Woods and Parks, vice John Pitt, Esq. dec.

Lifts of the three classes of Navy Officers, who have received Promotion, in consequence of the express declaration of his Majesty.

Masters and Commanders made Post-Captains.

John Boyle,	John Smith,
David Laird,	Piercy Brett,
T. Goldsbrough,	George Lumisdain,
William Heath,	John Hills,
Francis Pender,	Val. Edwards,
Josiah Rogers,	George Countess,
David Snow,	James Drew.

W. Alb. Otway, Lieutenants made Masters and Commanders.

John Triggs,	John Lawford,
J. Laugharne,	Robert Watson,
Robert Parker,	Jeremiah Beale,
Maur. Delgarro,	Richard Purvis,
Alexander Frazer,	Henry Warre,
George Westcott,	John Edwards,
Henry Deacon,	Stephen P. Mouat.
Scory Barker,	

Midshipmen made Lieutenants.

James Duncan,	Andrew Fitz Evans,
David Campbell,	William Elliot,
Richard Cudlipp,	John Watson,
William Barnes,	J. Culverhouse,
John Blake,	M. H. Scott,
Alexander Wilson,	C. Thackray,
T. le M. Goffelin,	George Andrews.
John Stevens,	

The Rev. Wm. Langford, D. D. to a prebend of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

The Rev. Benj. Jeffreys, to the Fellowship at Winchester vacated by the death of Dr. Ballard.

By the Duke of Portland, Dr. Kaye, to the living of Marybone.

The Rev. Dr. Haines, of Nottingham, to be one of the Prebends of Southwell.

The Rev. James Mayo, A. B. to be Master of the Free Grammar school at Winbourn, Dorset.

Thomas Millar, of Barksimming, Esq. Lord Justice Clerk, to be President of his Majesty's College of Justice in Scotland, vice Robert Dundas, Esq. dec.

Robert McQueen, of Braxfield, Esq. one of the Lords of Session, and a Senator of the College of Justice, to be his Majesty's Justice Clerk in Scotland.

John Swinton, of Swinton, Esq. one of the Ordinary Lords of Session, to be one of his Majesty's Commissioners of Justiciary in Scotland.

John Maclaurin, Esq. to be one of the Ordinary Lords of Session in Scotland.

Mr. Evans, to be Secretary to the Commissioners of the Lottery, vice Mr. E. Johnson, dec.

Col. Phillips, to be chief Engineer at Gibraltar, where he served during the whole of the late siege, and for many years before.

41st reg. of foot. Major General Archibald McNab, to be Colonel.

Ditto. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Gordon, from the half-pay of the 83d regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

65th reg. of foot. Major Joseph Buckeridge to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Steynor Jones.

Ditto. Capt. Farman Clofe to be Major, vice Joseph Buckeridge.

MARRIAGES.

THE Rev. Josias Lambert, of Lancaster, to Miss D. Rotheram, fourth daughter of the late Dr. Rotheram, of Newcastle.

Mr. Robert Worwick, banker, of Lancaster, to Miss Alice Betham, of Liverpool.

Alexander Luders, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Seawell, of Gower-street.

John Lloyd, of Dinas, esq. to Miss Williams, daughter of the late Mr. Roger Williams, of Brecon.

Mr. Granger, of Lambourn Woodlands,

to Miss Goodluck, of Henley-hall.

At Postea, Mr. James Whitehall, of Wickham, a fine sprig of 18, to Mrs. Mary Hutson, a healthy evergreen of 62, with a handsome fortune.

Major Murray, brother of Sir David Murray, to Mrs. Hopkins, widow of Benjamin Hopkins, esq.

The Rev. Christopher Spurgeon, to Miss Cooper, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Cooper, minister of Great Yarmouth.

S U P P L E M E N T T O T H E

The Rev. Mr. S. Lovick Cooper, (son of Dr. Cooper) rector of Ingoldthorpe, to Miss Rede, of Beccles.

John Amherst, Esq. of Farleigh, in Kent, to Miss Eliz. Lomax, daughter of the late Caleb Lomax, Esq. of Chiswick-Bury, Herts.

At Atcham near Shrewsbury, (the first marriage having been solemnised in Scotland) Thomas Oatley, Esq. of Wroxeter, to Miss Dana, daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Dana.

Mr. T. Mackenzie, a Captain in the Royal Navy, to Miss Sarah Ann Coxe, daughter of the late Richard Coxe, Esq. of Minehead.

At Dorchester, Charles Cozens, Esq. barrister at law, to Miss Charlotte Smith, with a fortune of 3000*l.* which the gentleman generously presented to her three maiden sisters.

The Rev. John Mulso, jun. of South Stonham, Hants, to Miss Hallett, of Edgware, Middlesex.

Mr. Kemble, of Drury lane Theatre, to Mrs. Brereton.

Elitha Trapaud, esq. Captain of Engineers, on the Madras establishment, to Miss Harriet Foster, daughter of the late Jonathan Foster, esq. of Ailstone.

Capt. Geo. Cowell, of the Artillery, to Miss Ogilvie, daughter of the late Capt. Ogilvie.

William Becket, esq. of Winchester, to Miss Wools, of Alresford.

Capt. Wm. Harris, to Miss Eliz. Williams, of Swansea.

W. Dickinson Rastal, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, to Miss Harriot Kenrick, daughter of John Kenrick, esq. Member for Blechny.

Wm. Bosanquet, esq. of Queen Ann-street, West, to Miss Ives, eldest daughter of the late John Ives, esq. of Norwich.

William Augustus Skynner, esq. of Charlotte-street, to Miss Ward, of Southampton-street.

At Newcham, in Gloucestershire, the Rev. Mr. Knight, to Miss Wintle.

Mr. A. Heathfield, of Lymington, to Miss Hubert, daughter of Ja. Hubert, esq. of Guernsey.

At Paris, to a French Lady, the Hon. Thomas Walpole.

Ralph Leeke, esq. to Miss Thursby, daughter of Walter Harvey Thursby, esq. of Shrewsbury.

At Ottringham, in Yorkshire, Mr. Stephen Brignall, to Miss Mary Christy. It is remarkable that the bridegroom paid the minister, clerk, and ringers, all in farthings; the minister received 25*s.* as a fee, the clerk 7*s.* and the ringers 250; a very large number were thrown among the populace.

The Rev. William Lance, vicar of Horsford, in Norfolk, to Miss Elliot, eldest daughter of the late Gavin Elliot, esq. of Blackheath.

Thomas Strong, of Red Cross-street, Cripplegate, esq. F. R. S. to Miss Ingh, of Greenwich.

Robert Douglas, esq. of Witham, in Essex, to Miss Frances Jeffreys, daughter of Henry Vaughan Jeffreys, esq. of Worcester.

The Rev. George Buckton, M. A. of Ashborne, to Miss Walhouse, daughter of Moreton Walhouse, esq. of Hatherton.

The Rev. Dr. Barker, master of Christ's college, in Cambridge, and rector of Waddenham in Lincolnshire, to Mrs. Dockwray, of Newcastle.

Samuel Peat, esq. of the East-Indies, to Miss Henrietta Kentish, daughter of Dr. Kentish, of Bridlington.

At Church Eaton, Staffordshire, Mr. Thomas Swift, sen. of Wood-Eaton, 72 years of age, to Mrs. Hall, aged 82; this is the third time they have both been married.

Samuel Long, esq. of Bloomsbury, to the Right Hon. Lady Jane Maitland.

At Athorpe, in Northamptonshire, the Rev. Price Jones, to Miss Sally Jemson, of Weedon-Bask.

Lord Viscount Sudley, son to the Earl of Arran, to Miss Tyrell, eldest daughter and coheirefs of the late Sir John Tyrell.

Pierce Starkie, esq. of Lancashire, to Miss Charlotte Preedy, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Preedy.

The Rev. Mr. Babbs, of Chelsea, to Miss Morris, of Holles street.

Peter Rambin, esq. M. D. to Mrs. Mary Rowton, of Bristol.

B A N K R U P T S.

JOHN Hodgson, of Savage-gardens merchant. John Lewis Francis Vacher de la Cour, late of Southampton-street, near Bloomsbury-square, merchant. Thomas Price, of Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn fields, wine-merchant. Philip Kinscy, of Buxton, Derbyshire, innkeeper. Jonathan Mitchell, of West-lane, Paddington-road, carpen-

ter. Edward Capper, of Great Shire-lane, jeweller. David Meredith and John Gibson, of Queen-street, in the Mint, cabinet-makers. Wm. Weeden, of the Strand, cheesemonger. James Hargraves, of Rotherhithe, linen-dra-per. Thomas Wall, of Bristol, maltster. Wm. Serrell, of Camberwell, carpenter. James Mills, of George-lane, merchant.

James

James Upchurch and Thomas Drudge, of Gravel-lane, Houndsditch, smiths. Nicodemus Ridout, of Bristol, maltster. John James, of Clifton-street, carpenter. Wm. Barnard, of Bares St. Mary, Suffolk, maltster. Ann Baker, of Monmouth, grocer. Wm. Lowe, of Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, taylor. Thomas Capstick, late of Knight-bridge, cheesemonger. Robert Capner, of Birmingham, carpenter. Sam. Huxtable, of Broad-street, Ratcliffe, ship-builder. Tho. Bayly, of Deptford, baker. Tho. Laney, of Barnard's-inn, Holborn, money scrivener. John Fell, of Mason-street, Lambeth, horse dealer. Wm. Volans, of Holborn, haberdasher. Wm. Burtoft, of Well street, Ratcliffe-highway, coal-merchant. Daniel Justins, of Goswell-street, merchant. Wm. Wright, of Spilby, Lincolnshire, shopkeeper. John Jollins, of Great Yarmouth, turner. Tho. Jarrett, of Storrington, carpenter. Wm. Fregleton, of Wolverhampton, mercer. George Garcka, of Stephen-street, Rathbone-place, musical-instrument-maker. Tho. Beard, of Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, carpenter. John

Tollody, of Mitley, Essex, merchant. John Rodham, of Richmond, haberdasher. Tho. Taylor, of Droitwich, butcher. Wm. Fisher, of Norwich, linen-draper. Timothy Hutton, of Bedale, thopkeeper. Joseph Simpson, of Warwick-court, coal-dealer. John Spateman and John Hotham, of Cannon-street, grocers. Isaac Moron, of Crosby-square, Bishopsgate-street, broker. Charles Pollit, of Manchester, cotton-spinner. Andreas Emmerich, of the Adelphi, wine-merchant. James Philip Defaunes, of Exeter, merchant. James Haviland, of Bridgewater, timber-merchant. John Champion, of Bristol, merchant. Joseph Longford, of Nottingham, hosier. Wm. Richards the younger, of Durley, Gloucestershire, vidualler. Ely Sutcliffe and John Sutcliffe, of White-horse-yard, Drury-lane, mercers. John Brace, of St. Martin, Worcester, taylor. John Thompson, of Blackburn, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer. Bennett Champion, of Heston, in Cornwall, hat-maker. John Cuming, of Totness, Devon, tobacco-nist.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

HAY-MARKET.

Sept.

1. INKLE and Yarico—Widow's Vow.
3. Ditto—A Mogul Tale.
4. Ditto—Village Lawyer.
5. *Vinonda*—Golden Pippin.
6. Ditto—Gretna Green.
7. Ditto—Comus.
8. Inkle and Yarico—Cross Purposes.
10. Ditto—Village Lawyer.
11. Ditto—Widow's Vow.
12. Ditto—Village Lawyer.
13. Ditto—Gretna Green.
14. Ditto—Guardian.
15. Ditto—Romp.

DRURY-LANE.

Sept.

18. Hamlet—First Floor.
20. Stratagem—All the World's a Stage.
22. Country Girl—High Life below Stairs.
25. George Barnwell—First Floor.
27. Love in a Village—Ditto.
29. Percy—Irish Widow.
- Oct. 2. Way to keep Him—Harlequin's Invasion.
3. The Country Girl—Virgin Unmask'd.
6. Venice Preserv'd—Englishman in Paris.
9. The Clandestine Marriage—Comus.
11. Isabella—Ditto.
13. School for Scandal—Virgin Unmask'd.
15. Love for Love—Harlequin's Invasion.

16. Way to keep Him—Comus.
18. The Grecian Daughter—The First Floor.
20. The Heiress—Comus.
22. Beggar's Opera—Harlequin's Invasion.
23. Venice Preserv'd—High Life below Stairs.
24. The Wonder—Comus.
25. Artaxerxes—Englishman in Paris.
26. The Pilgrim—All the World's a Stage.
27. Othello—The Irish Widow.
29. Hamlet—Harlequin's Invasion.
30. The Gamester—The Humourist.
31. The Pilgrim—Comus.
- Nov. 1. School for Scandal—The Sultan.
2. The Pilgrim—Comus.
3. Macbeth—The Sultan.
5. Cymbeline—Harlequin's Invasion.
6. As You like It—Bon Ton.
7. The Heiress—The Sultan.
8. Country Girl—Richard Cœur de Lion.
9. George Barnwell—Harlequin's Invasion.
10. *The New Peerage*—High Life below Stairs.
12. Ditto—The Sultan.
13. Ditto—Comus.
14. Love for Love—Harlequin's Invasion.
15. The New Peerage—The First Floor.
16. Jane Shore—Irish Widow.
17. New Peerage—Richard Cœur de Lion.
19. Ditto—The Sultan.
20. The Carmelite—Virgin Unmask'd.
21. New Peerage—Hurly Burly.

S U P P L E M E N T T O T H E

22. The Pilgrim—Richard Cœur de Lion.
 23. New Peerage—Harly Burly.
 24. Merchant of Venice—Ditto.
 25. New Peerage—Bon Ton.
 27. Percy—The Distressed Baronet.
 28. The Pilgrim—Richard Cœur de Lion.
 29. The Double Dealer.—Ditto.
 30. Artaxerxes—The Distress'd Baronet.
 Dec. 1. The Heiress—Comus.
 3. Hamlet—Harlequin's Invasion.
 4. School for Scandal—Comus.
 5. Artaxerxes—Who's the Dupe.
 6. The Provok'd Husband—Comus.
 7. The Jealous Wife—Harlequin's Invasion.
 8. The West-Indian—Who's the Dupe.
 20. Richard the Third—Comus.
 21. Julia—The Humourist.
 22. Love in a Village—Englishman in Paris.
 23. Julia—High Life below Stairs.
 24. New Way to pay Old Debts—Comus.
 25. Julia—The First Floor.
 27. Richard the Third—The Defenter.
 28. Julia—Ditto.
 29. School for Fathers—The Humourist.
 20. Julia—The First Floor.
 21. The Double Dealer—Ditto.
 22. Julia—The Defenter.
 26. Henry the Second—Harlequin Junior.
 27. George Barnwell—Ditto.
 28. Trip to Scarborough—Ditto.
 29. Julia—Ditto.
 31. Tamerlane—Ditto.

C O V E N T - G A R D E N .

Sept.

17. Merry Wives of Windsor—Poor Soldier.
 19. Bold Stroke for a Wife—Defenter.
 21. Cymon—Devil upon Two Sticks.
 24. Romeo and Juliet—Midas.
 26. He Would be a Soldier—Poor Vulcan.
 28. The Foundling—Padlock.
 Oct. 1. Macbeth—Love and War.
 3. Love in a Village—The Lying Valet.
 5. Such Things Are—The Two Misers.
 8. Love in a Village—The Lying Valet.
 10. The Brothers—Love in a Camp.
 11. Midnight Hour—Poor Soldier.
 12. Othello—The Romp.
 13. Ditto—Orpheus and Eurydice.
 17. The Hypocrite—Love in a Camp.
 18. Robin Hood—Intriguing Chamber-maid.
 19. The Beaux Stratagem—Irish Widow.
 20. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
 22. Alexander the Great—Orpheus and Eurydice.
 24. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
 25. Ditto—Irish Widow.
 26. Alexander the Great—Love in a Camp.
 27. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
 29. Venice Preserv'd—Barataria.
 30. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
 31. Zeynobia—The Farmer.

- Nov. 1. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
 2. All in the Wrong—The Farmer.
 3. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
 5. Henry IV. Part I.—Enchanted Castle.
 6. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
 7. Much Ado about Nothing—The Farmer.
 8. The Follies of a Day—Ditto.
 9. Jane Shore—Enchanted Castle.
 10. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
 12. Romeo and Juliet—Enchanted Castle.
 13. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
 14. The West Indian—The Farmer.
 15. Such Things Are—Ditto.
 16. Macbeth—The Liar.
 17. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
 19. Henry the Eighth—Enchanted Castle.
 20. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Farmer.
 21. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
 22. Belle's Stratagem—The Farmer.
 23. Such Things Are—Barnaby Rattle.
 24. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
 26. Merry Wives of Windsor—The Farmer.
 27. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
 28. Which is the Man—Ditto.
 29. He would be a Soldier—The Farmer.
 30. The Provok'd Wife—
 Dec. 1. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
 3. Roman Father—Enchanted Castle.
 4. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
 5. The Tender Husband—The Farmer.
 6. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
 7. The Tender Husband—The Farmer.
 8. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
 10. The Inconstant—The Farmer.
 11. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
 22. The Tender Husband—The Farmer.
 13. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
 14. The Inconstant—The Farmer.
 15. All on a Summer's Day—Midnight Hour.
 17. Alexander the Great—The Farmer.
 18. The Hypocrite—The Poor Soldier.
 19. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
 20. The Belle's Stratagem—The Farmer.
 21. All in the Wrong—Rafina.
 22. The Duenna—Midnight Hour.
 26. Jane Shore—The Dumb Cake.
 27. The Grecian Daughter—Ditto.
 28. Douglas—Ditto.
 29. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Ditto.
 31. Henry IV. Part I.—Ditto.

R O Y A L T Y - T H E A T R E .

Sept.

1. Thomas and Susan—Catch Club—Don Juan.
 3. Lecture on Heads—Ditto—Hobson's Ch.
 4. Thomas and Susan—Ditto—Ditto.
 5. Hero and Leander—Ditto—Ditto.
 6. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
 7. Ditto—Ditto—Don Juan.
 8. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
 20. Almirina—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.

- 11. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
- 12. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
- 13. Ditto—Ditto—Don Juan.
- 14. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto. [Choice.
- 15. *True Blue*—Lecture on Heads—Hobson's
- 17. Hero and Leander—Catch Club—Don
- 18. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto. [Juan.
- 19. Almirina—Ditto—Ditto.
- 20. Recruiting Serjeant—Do—Do—Do.
- 21. Almirina—Catch Club—Hero and Lean.
- 22. *True Blue*—Ditto—Ditto—Don Juan.
- 24. Ditto.
- 25. Ditto.
- 26. Ditto.
- 27. Thomas and Susan—Almir.—C. Club—
- 28. Ditto. [Don Juan.
- 29. Ditto.
- Oct. 1. Thomas and Susan—Almirina—C. Club—Lecture on Heads—Don Juan.
- 2. Ditto.
- 3. Ditto.
- 4. Ditto.
- 5. Ditto. [Choice.
- 6. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Hobson's
- 8. Ditto. [Juan.
- 19. Ditto—Theat. Festival—C. Club—Don
- 10. Ditto—Almirina—Gray's Elegy.
- 11. Ditto.
- 12. Ditto.
- 13. Ditto. [Don Juan.
- 15. Recruiting Serj.—Almirina—C. Club—
- 16. Tho. & Susan—Sailor's Resolve—Ditto.
- 17. Ditto.
- 18. Ditto. [Choice.
- 19. Rec. Serj.—Alm.—C. Club—Hobson's
- 20. Ditto.
- 22. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Tho. & Susan.
- 23. Ditto.
- 24. Ditto.
- 25. Ditto. [son's Choice.
- 26. Tho. & Susan—Alm.—C. Club—Hob-
- 27. Ditto—Ditto—Recruit. Serj.
- 29. Ditto—Ditto—Lect. on Heads—D. Juan.
- 30. Ditto—The Tavern Bilkers—Lecture on Heads—Don Juan.
- 31. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
- Nov. 1. Sailor's Resolve—Gray's Elegy—C. Club—Don Juan. [Choice.
- 2. Tho. & Susan—Ditto—Ditto—Hobson's

- 3. The Birth-day—Catch Club—Lect. on Heads—Ditto.
- 5. Tho. & Susan—Almirina—Ditto—Ditto.
- 6. Sailor's Resolve—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
- 7. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto. [Ditto.
- 8. Ditto—Gray's El.—Pastoral Entertainment.
- 9. Ditto—Ditto—Lect. on Heads—Ditto.
- 10. Ditto.
- 12. Ditto.
- 13. Rec. Serj.—Ditto—Ditto—*Harleg. Mungo.*
- 14. Almirina—Tho. & Susan—Ditto—Ditto.
- 15. Address for Mar. Soc.—Do—Do—Do.
- 16. Patriotic Baker—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
- 17. Ditto.
- 19. Ditto.
- 20. Ditto—Gray's Elegy—Ditto—Ditto.
- 21. Ditto.
- 22. Ditto.
- 23. Hero & Leand.—Almirina—Do—Do.
- 24. Ditto.
- 26. Ditto—Muses in Motion—Ditto—Ditto.
- 27. Ditto—Mar. Soc. Add.—Lect. on Heads
- 28. Ditto. [Ditto.
- 29. Ditto.
- 30. Ditto.
- Dec. 1. Ditto—Almirina—C. Club—Ditto.
- 3. *Apollo turned Stroller*—Ditto—Ditto.
- 4. Ditto—Collins's Ode on the Passions.
- 5. Ditto—Gray's Elegy.
- 6. Ditto.
- 7. Ditto.
- 8. Ditto—Don Juan.
- 10. Ditto—Harlequin Mungo.
- 11. Ditto—Muses in Motion.
- 12. Ditto.
- 13. Ditto.
- 14. Ditto—Collins's Ode on the Passions.
- 15. Ditto—Lect. on Heads—Don Juan.
- 17. Ditto.
- 18. Ditto—Harlequin Mungo.
- 19. Ditto—Muses in Motion—Gray's El.
- 20. Ditto.
- 21. Ditto.
- 22. Constant Couple—Almirina—Don Juan.
- 26. *Apollo turned Stroller*—C. C.—Harl. M.
- 27. Hero and Leander—Collins's Ode—Ditto.
- 28. *Apollo turned Stroller*—C. C.—Ditto.
- 29. Ditto—Gray's El.—Car. Cl.—D. Juan.
- 31. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.

A GENERAL BILL of all the CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS, From DECEMBER 12, 1786, to DECEMBER 11, 1787.

Christned in the 97 Parishes within the Walls 1084—Buried 1405.	Whereof have died,	
Christned in the 16 Parishes without the Walls 4698—Buried 3961.	Under two years of age	— 6119
Christned in the 23 Out-Parishes of Middlesex and Surry 7536—Buried 9285.	Between two and five	— 1838
Christned in the 10 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster 4190—Buried 4698.	Five and ten	— 874
	Ten and twenty	— 863
	Twenty and thirty	— 1537
	Thirty and forty	— 1840
	Forty and fifty	— 1959
		Entry

S U P P L E M E N T T O T H E

Fifty and sixty	—	1556	A hundred	—	•
Sixty and seventy	—	1346	A hundred and one	—	•
Seventy and eighty	—	897	A hundred and two	—	1
Eighty and ninety	—	374	A hundred and five	—	1
Ninety and a hundred	—	44	Decreased in the Burials this year		1105.

The DISEASES and CASUALTIES this YEAR.

Abortive and Still-born	627	Drospy	820	Miscarriage	2	Executed *	24
Abcess	5	Evil	10	Mortification	182	Found dead	4
Aged	1176	Fever, Malignant Fever, Scarlet Fever,		Palsy	57	Fractured	1
Ague	6	Spotted Fever, and Purples	2887	Pleurisy	13	Frighted	1
Apoplexy and Sudden	188	Fistula	5	Quinsey	5	Killed by falls and several other accidents	49
Asthma and Phthific	358	Flux	7	Rheumatism	5	Killed themselves	25
Bedridden	4	French Pox	48	Scald Head	1	Murdered	2
Bleeding	8	Gout	42	Small Pox	2418	Overlaid	2
Bloody Flux	1	Gravel, Stone, and Strangury	51	Sore Throat	27	Poisoned	3
Bursten and Rupture	5	Grief	1	Sores and Ulcers	7	Scalded	2
Cancer	76	Head Ach	1	St. Anthony's Fire	8	Smothered	1
Canker	1	Headmouldshot,		Stoppage in the Stomach	3	Starved	3
Chicken Pox	1	Horfeshoehead, and Water in the Head		Teeth	400	Suffocated	6
Childbed	213	Jaundice	62	Surfeit	3	Chr. { Males 8929 Females 8579	
Cold	1	Imposthume	2	Thrush	32	In all	17508
Colic, Gripes, and Twisting of the Guts	6	Inflammation	168	Vomiting and Loosness	1		
Consumption	4579	Leprosy	1	Worms	9	CASUALTIES.	
Convulsions	4159	Lethargy	7	Broken Limbs	3	Bar. { Males 9821 Females 9528	
Cough, and Hooping Cough	228	Livergrown	1	Bruised	1	In all	19347
		Lunatic	38	Burnt	15		
		Measles	84	Drowned	106		
				Excessive Drinking	8		

CHRONOLOGY of the Most REMARKABLE EVENTS of 1787.

January 1, 1787.

A Large ox was shewn to his Majesty in the little park at Windsor, who ordered Mr. West to make a portrait of the animal.

2. The King of Prussia established in his dominions a court of honor to suppress the practice of duelling.

4. New Year's Day not celebrated at Court 'till this day.

9. Two ships sailed from Gravesend with the black people on board, intended to form a new settlement at Sierra Leona, on the coast of Africa.

10. The King of France convened a meeting of the *Notables*, for the purpose of reforming certain abuses, and regulating the finances of the Empire. A similar Convocation had not been held since the year 1626; the event of the meeting was at that period looked up to by the people with joy and reverence.

15. A Convention, explanatory of the late Commercial Treaty, signed at Paris by Mr. Eden and the French Plenipotentiary.

18. The Empress of Russia set out from Smolensko, on her journey to her new kingdom of Taurida, or the Crimea.

Feb. 20. Intelligence arrived from Paris of the death of Mons. Le Comte de Vergennes, Minister of the Foreign Department in France. He had been in various offices in the state upwards of thirty years, during which time he effected great changes in the Government. He died in the 67th year of his age.

March 7. The King of Poland had an interview with her Imperial Majesty at Kiow.

17. The Parliament of Paris entered on their journals, the letters patent which abolish the *Droits d'Aubaine*, and by which all English subjects dying in France, are to be considered as natural-born subjects.

* There have been 123 executed, of which number 24 only have been reported to be buried as such within the Bills of Mortality.

27. Nine transport ships, with convicts on board, sailed from Spithead, under convoy, for Botany Bay.

28. A motion in the House of Commons for repealing the Corporation and Test Acts, negatived by 176 to 98.

31. The claims of the inhabitants of St. Eustacia heard before the Privy Council, and determined in their favour against Lord Rodney and General Vaughan.

April 10. M. de Calonne, the Minister of the Finances of France, removed from his office.

A new Comet discovered between the Pleiades and the five stars at the head of Taurus.

20. A declaration in the House of Commons to bring on a motion respecting the situation of the Prince of Wales; but a reconciliation taking place between his father and him within a few days, the motion was withdrawn.

25. The Royal assent given to the Commercial Treaty, and Consolidation of the Customs Bill.

May 10. The Commons impeached Mr. Hastings at the Bar of the House of Lords.

19. A volcano in the moon discovered by Dr. Herschell.

21. His Majesty sent a message to both Houses, respecting the debts of his Highness the Prince of Wales.

The first divorce brought before the Irish House of Lords since they reassumed their judicial authority, was rejected unanimously, as tending to encourage breaches of conjugal fidelity.

22. Mr. Hastings appeared at the Bar of the House of Peers, and beseeched their Lordships to admit him to bail, and give him time to be heard in his defence by counsel. He was accordingly admitted to bail in 40,000. and his sureties, who were Messrs. Sumner and Sullivan, in 10,000. each; and their Lordships also agreed that he should be heard by counsel at their bar.

23. The Empress of Russia arrived at Cheriton.

24. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, after an absence of a considerable length of time, attended the Drawing-room at St. James's.

The Commons agreed to a loyal Address to his Majesty, and voted 161,000. for the payment of his Royal Highness's debts, and 20,000. on account of Carlton house.

The Hartwell East Indiaman lost off the Island of Bona Vista, the Captain and the greatest part of the crew saved.

26. Their Majesties honoured Mr. Whitbread with their presence, and took a view of his extensive brewery.

30. In the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, Andrew Robinson Bowes, Esq. and others, were found guilty, fined and imprisoned, for having conspired to assault and take into custody Lady Strathmore, his lawful wife, at a period when her Ladyship had commenced a suit against him for a separation and divorce.

June 1. Mess. Ternon and Columb arrived in London, deputed by the French Academy of Sciences, by order of the French Court, to visit all the Hospitals in Great Britain.

5. The celebrated Countess de la Motte escaped from her prison in the Sal-Petriere, at Paris.

6. A proclamation issued for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and the suppression of vice and immorality.

7. Dr. Herschell discovered two Satellites belonging to the Georgium Sidus; the revolution of the first is about eight days, and that of the second fourteen. These moons appear like small luminous spots on the disks of the planets.

20. Mr. Palmer's theatre, in Well-Close-square, opened with the performance of *As You Like It*, with Miss in her Teens.

21. Sir George Augustus Elliot arrived in town from Gibraltar.

July 5. The Theatre at Bury in Lancashire fell down, by which many persons were killed, and dangerously wounded.

6. Accounts were received of the detention of the Prince's of Orange, at Ondwater, in South Holland, on her way to the Hague, by a body of armed Burghers, inimical to the Stadtholderian party.

9. The niece of Alderman Boydell, accompanied by Mr. Nicol, Bookseller in the Strand, was fired at by Mr. Elliott, Surgeon, late of Carnaby-market: the pistol was not loaded with ball, though the explosion of the powder set fire to Miss Boydell's handkerchief. Mr. Elliott on the trial proved to be insane, and afterwards died in Newgate.

10. A Memorial presented to the States of Holland by the Prussian Ambassador, demanding satisfaction for the insult offered to the Princess of Orange, his Royal Master's sister.

22. Her Imperial Majesty arrived from Cheriton, at her Palace at Czar'skozele, near Petersburg.

27. Deputies from the States of Brabant set out from Brussels to Vienna, to lay their grievances before the Emperor.

August 2. The Duke of York, after an absence of seven years from England, arrived at the Castle of Windsor.

10. A new packet for the first time from Milford Haven to Waterford.

11. The Province of Nova Scotia erected into a Bishop's See, and Dr. Charles Inglis appointed Bishop thereof.

16. The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople sent prisoner to the Castle of Seven Towers.

The Parliament of Paris, for disobedience, were, by the French King, banished to Troyes.

22. The Turks declare war against Russia, *September 4.* Mr. Stone the maniac was taken into custody for writing an extraordinary letter to his Majesty, expressive of the very warm passion he had conceived for the Princess Royal. After an examination he was committed to Bedlam.

17. The Dutch mail brought intelligence, that the King of Prussia's troops, headed by the Duke of Brunswick, had taken possession of Utrecht, in Holland, and that the States of Holland had restored the Stadtholder to his just rights.

20. The Stadtholder made his public entry into the Hague.

21. Press warrants were issued from the Admiralty office, and sent off by express to every sea port in England.

24. Twenty-three sail of the line were put into commission, and seventeen new Admirals appointed.

October 3. The uniform clothing of the Flag officers of his Majesty's fleet ordered to be altered.

8. The Duke of Brunswick, at the head of the Prussian troops, made himself master of the strong holds of Amsterdam, and declined accepting any conditional surrender.

9. The States of Holland assembled on the 2d instant, and agreed to give the satisfaction required by the Duke of Brunswick, rather than expose the city of Amsterdam to certain ruin.

11. The Prussians got entire possession of Amsterdam.

13. A most remarkable aurora borealis.

The atmosphere was so uncommonly red with the aurora borealis, that its appearance at intervals was truly terrific, and seemed like a dreadful and near fire.

16. The city of London came to the resolution of giving an additional bounty to seamen; 40s. to able, and 20s. to every ordinary seaman, exclusive of government bounty.

27. Declaration and counter declaration signed at Paris between the Courts of Versailles and St. James's, respecting discontinuing the armaments on both sides.

29. Two messengers arrived from Ireland, with the intelligence of the death of the Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Nov. 2. The Marquis of Buckingham

was nominated by his Majesty in Council Lord Lieutenant of Ireland;—the Hon. Doctor John Harley, Dean of Windsor, was appointed Bishop of Hereford.

3. Doctor Robert Lowth, Lord Bishop of London, died at his house at Fulham.

9. Doctor Beilby Porteous, Bishop of Chester, was promoted to the See of London.

16. Doctor Douglas, Canon of St. Paul's, was promoted to the See of Carlisle.

19. The Grand Monarque of France met his Parliament at Paris—carried with him two edicts to be registered, and gave permission to the Members to deliver their sentiments without restraint: a spirited debate on the subject of the edicts ensued; the King growing incensed with those Members who spoke against the registering them, ordered them to be entered on the Journals; but the Duke of Orleans protesting against it, so offended the high authority of his Majesty, that he abruptly quitted the assembly, with a countenance which bore visible marks of indignation. The following day the Duke of Orleans was, by the King's command, exiled to his seat at Ville Cotterets; and L'Abbe Sabatier and another Member of the Parliament were sent to prison.

27. Both Houses of Parliament met pursuant to prorogation, and the Duke of York took his seat in the Upper House.

28. The London Gazette announced a victory gained by the Russians over the Turks, at Kinburn; the latter were repulsed with the loss of 4000 men killed and wounded.

Dec. 5. Parliament ratified the subsidiary treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, for four years, and agreed to vote annually the sum of 36,093l. 15s. The Landgrave in return is to furnish Great Britain with 12,000 troops, whenever the occasion is such as to require their assistance.

6. Prince William Henry arrives at Cork from America.

7. Lord George Gordon was apprehended at Birmingham, where he had some time lived among the Jews, and had strictly conformed to the doctrine of the Hebrew church. He was committed to Newgate, for a contempt of the Court of King's Bench, in which Court he had been found guilty of being concerned in the publication of a libel.

8. The Mars East Indiaman wrecked off Margate.

17. Sir Gilbert Elliot, in the House of Commons, made his preparatory motions for the impeachment of Sir Elijah Impey, the late Chief Justice of India.

24. The Emperor writes to the Council of Brabant, in resentment of their patriotic proceedings.

