

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND
London Review:

Containing the
Literature, HISTORY, Politics,
Arts, Manners & Amusements of the Age;
Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ.

BY THE
Philological Society of London.

VOL. XIV. for 1788.

Shepherd

sculptit.



L O N D O N :

Printed for J. Sewell, Cornhill 1788.



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THE European Magazine,

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

CONTAINING THE
L I T E R A T U R E , H I S T O R Y , P O L I T I C S , A R T S ,
M A N N E R S , and A M U S E M E N T S of the A G E ;

By the P H I L O L O G I C A L S O C I E T Y of L O N D O N ;

F o r J U L Y , 1 7 8 8 .

[Embellished with, 1. An EMELEMATICAL FRONTISPIECE. 2. AN ENGRAVED TITLE-PAGE and VIGNETTE. 3. A Portrait of JOHN O'KEEFE, Esq. And 4. A VIEW of a GATE leading to a MOSQUE at CHUNARGUR.]

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L O N D O N :

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The extreme length of Mr. *Baruti's* Third *Stricture* on Mrs. Piozzi's publication, obliges us to postpone it until next month.

We thought we had at once acted a delicate and friendly part by our *Cambridge Correspondent* (whose name we shall suppress), by requesting him to reconsider his composition. Though he has returned no answer to our well-meant expostulations, we shall forbear to expose him as he would have exposed himself; and therefore definitively refuse the publication of his Dialogue between *Mabomet* and *Mosilama*, out of regard to his profession and prospects, as well as the chastity of our own collection, and our private feelings on being offered a piece which should seem to have been rejected by another Magazine.—Would our author have us, like Mr. Gibbon's *Theodora*, almost display the original receipts?

Audi partem alteram having sent his performance to another Magazine, it cannot be inserted in this.—The review of Mr. Pratt's *Poem on Humanity* in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from July 14, to July 19, 1788.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	4	12	7	2	8	2	0	2	9	
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	5	10	0	2	10	2	5	3	2	
Surry	5	11	0	0	3	2	4	4	1	
Hertford	5	10	0	0	3	0	2	2	3	7
Bedford	5	7	0	2	4	2	0	3	1	
Cambridge	5	4	10	0	0	1	10	2	6	
Huntingdon	5	4	0	0	0	1	9	2	8	
Northampton	5	8	3	1	2	6	1	11	2	11
Rutland	5	8	0	0	2	8	2	1	3	3
Leicester	5	11	3	2	2	9	1	10	3	4
Nottingham	5	10	3	4	2	9	2	0	3	3
Derby	6	4	0	0	0	2	3	3	7	
Stafford	5	11	0	0	2	10	2	3	4	3
Salop	5	1	3	7	2	10	2	0	4	5
Hereford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	5	1	2	10	0	2	4	3	3	
Warwick	5	8	0	0	0	1	11	3	4	
Gloucester	5	1	0	0	2	8	1	11	3	1
Wilts	5	7	0	0	2	11	2	4	3	7
Berks	5	9	0	0	2	11	2	3	3	1
Oxford	5	10	0	0	3	2	2	5	3	4
Bucks	5	10	0	0	2	11	2	1	2	1

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

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

WALES, July 7, to July 12, 1788.

North Wales	5	9	4	3	3
South Wales	5	9	4	4	3

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

J U N E.		
BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
28—29 — 50	64	N.
29—29 — 70	59	N. E.
30—29 — 81	65	N. W.
J U L Y.		
1—30 — 07	63	S. S. W.
2—30 — 07	68	S.
3—29 — 94	69	S.
4—29 — 72	63	S.
5—29 — 74	64	S. W.
6—29 — 81	65	W.
7—29 — 83	66	S. W.
8—29 — 87	69	S. W.
9—29 — 79	65	S.
10—29 — 81	67	S.
11—29 — 86	69	S.
12—29 — 90	71	S.
13—29 — 77	71	S.
14—29 — 87	68	W.
15—29 — 82	65	S.
16—29 — 76	65	S.
17—29 — 82	62	S.
18—30 — 14	64	S. W.
19—30 — 10	69	S. S. W.

20—30 — 05	60	N. W.
21—30 — 19	59	N. N. E.
22—30 — 18	67	W.
23—30 — 13	68	N.
24—30 — 00	67	S. S. W.
25—30 — 09	64	N. N. W.
26—30 — 13	65	W.
27—30 — 11	62	W.
28—30 — 08	64	N. W.
29—30 — 08	65	N.

PRICES of STOCKS,

July 29, 1788.	
Bank Stock, 173 $\frac{3}{8}$	New S. S. Ann. —
1-half	India Stock, —
New 4 per Cent 1777;	India Bonds, 40s. pr.
95 1-half a 7-8ths	New Navy and Vict.
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785;	Bills 2 per cent. dif.
112 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	Long Ann. 22 7-16ths
3 per Cent. red. 74 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	a 1-half
3 per Cent. Conf. shuc	Ditto Short 1778 and
74 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.	1779, 13 5-8ths a
3 per Cent. 1726, —	11-16ths
3 per Cent. 1751, —	Exchequer Bills, —
3 per Ct. Ind. An. —	Lottery Tick. —
South Sea Stock, —	Irish ditto, 7l. 9s,
Old S. S. Ann. —	Prices —

P R E F A C E.

AFTER so long an intimacy as the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE has enjoyed with the Public, the kindness with which it has been received, and the friendship it has experienced, are circumstances the Proprietors cannot but look to with exultation; and they presume they may now address themselves to their readers with that familiarity which long acquaintance and mutual good offices authorise and allow, unchecked by distance or reserve, undebased by adulation. If, in the present advanced state of English Literature, any periodical publication has been supposed to contribute to the improvement of Learning, to the entertainment of the informed, or the information of the uninstructed, the increased and extended circulation of the present publication may lay claim to its share of such praise as will not be denied to laudable and successful efforts for the service of the World.

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE is now extending the knowledge of English Literature and English Manners into places where little relative to this Kingdom was formerly known, and where no periodical work had hitherto reached. Were the various compliments which have been received to be printed, they might seem to be the fabrications of interested vanity. But though they are too numerous and too flattering for publication, the Proprietors would deem themselves inattentive to the rules of civility and decent attention, if they forbore to notice the receipt of such commendations as they can only acknowledge in the present general manner.

The Editors of this Magazine likewise cannot but express their satisfaction that their part of the present work has met with the approbation of all persons of taste and candour who have looked into it. The original pieces which have been procured, they can assert, are such as no other periodical publications have lately exhibited to the World. They are chiefly, where they are known, the productions of writers of the first class; and they have many reasons to believe, that when time shall withdraw the veil of conceal-

ment which for the present surrounds many of the rest, they will be found to belong to those whose names only will imply fame. That the favours of these correspondents will be continued, we have the most certain evidence, from manuscripts now in our hands, which will from time to time make their appearance, equally to the credit of their writers, and the entertainment of our readers.

Of the Plates which ornament the work, it is unnecessary to add any thing, except that we again solicit a comparison with any other performance of the same kind. For future Numbers, several Engravings are already finished, and may be seen at the shop of the Publisher; others are in the hands of Artists, whose excellence, from the promise their present performance holds out, will hereafter add to the honour of the English nation. Among other advantages which arise from publications of this kind, the employment they have afforded to young artists, and the opportunity they have presented to them of displaying their talents, and becoming known to the Public, are not the least. We refer to futurity for the truth of this observation.

To conclude: The Editors of THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE commence the present Volume with a degree of confidence superior to any they have yet felt, that they shall, during the remainder of the year, produce before the Public such a work as shall not be inferior to any other of the same kind ever printed; and such a one as will not, like the generality of periodical performances, be thrown aside and lost amidst the trash of the day.

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

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

An ACCOUNT of JOHN O'KEEFE, Esq.

[WITH A PORTRAIT OF HIM.]

IF to have illumined the gaiety of nations, and to have increased the publick stock of harmless pleasure, without contaminating the mind and without seducing the imagination, are circumstances which deserve applause, and intitle any person to the acknowledgments of mankind, the Gentleman whose portrait ornaments the present Magazine, will be thought of by posterity with kindness, and by his contemporaries with approbation.

JOHN O'KEEFE, we are informed, is a native of Ireland, and originally was intended for a painter. We are told he was a student at the Royal Academy in Dublin, under the celebrated Mr. West, where he made a considerable progress in drawing, but never touched the pencil. He had a brother who was a painter of some respect in Dublin. To the domestic concerns of Mr. O'Keefe we profess ourselves strangers; and the little we have heard we suppress, as it might perhaps occasion pain in the retrospect.

Before Mr. O'Keefe's coming to England he produced, about 1767, a farce at Smock-alley theatre, then under the direction of Mr. Mossop, called (1) *The She-Gallant*; or, *Squaretoes outwitted*; since altered, and acted at Covent-Garden under the name of *The Positive Man*. His second piece was (2) *Tony Lumpkin in Town*, or, *The Dilettante*, a farce, acted first in Dublin, and after-

wards at the Haymarket, July 2, 1778. The third (3), *The Son-in-Law*, acted at the same Theatre August 14, 1779. The great success of this drama has scarce been equalled. The fourth was (4) *Dead Alive*, a farce, taken from a story in the *Arabian Nights Entertainment*, and performed the 16th June 1781; which was followed by the most popular of his performances, (5) *The Agreeable Surprise*, performed 4th September, in the same year. The success of these pieces seems to have drawn the attention of the Winter Managers on our author, who, on 28th November 1781, produced (6) *The Banditti*; or, *Love's Labyrinth*, a Comic Opera, at Covent-Garden, which was condemned the first night. On the 14th March 1782, (7) *The Positive Man* was acted at the same theatre. On the 2d of November 1782, an experiment was made of an alteration of the *Banditti*, under the title of (8) *The Castle of Andalusia*, which found the public in a better humour than before, as it met with great applause. This was followed by (9) *Lord Mayor's-Day*; or, *A Flight from Lapland*; a speaking pantomime, acted at the same theatre, 25th November, in the same year. On 14th February 1783, (10) *The Maid's the Mistress*, was performed for Signora Sestini's benefit; and on 7th April, (11) *The Shamrock*; or, *The Anniversary*

versary of St. Patrick, a Comic Opera, for that of Mr. Lewis. This year he returned to the Haymarket; and on the 26th July was represented, (12) *The Young Quaker*, a Comedy; one of the principal circumstances in which was taken from Dr. Smollet's *Ferdinand Count Fathom*. This was followed, 12th August, by (13) *The Birth-day*, or, *The Prince of Aragon*, a dramatic piece, intended as a compliment to the Prince of Wales. On the 4th November appeared (14) *The Poor Soldier*, a comic opera, being an alteration of the *Shamrock*, already mentioned. And on 23d December, in the same year, was produced (15) *Friar Bacon*, or *Harlequin's Adventures in Lilliput*, a pantomime, acted at Covent-garden. On 6th September 1784 (16) *Peeping Tom*, a musical farce, was acted at the Haymarket; and on 6th November (17) *Fontainebleau*, or *Our Way in France*, a comic opera, was acted at Covent-garden; as was on 7th February 1785, (18) *The Blacksmith of Antwerp*, a farce, at Covent Garden, which was condemned. On the 16th June 1785 (19) *A Beggar on Horleback*, a dramatic proverb, was acted at the Haymarket. This was followed by (20) *Omâi*, or, *A Trip round the World*, a pantomime, acted at Covent-garden; and that by (21) *Love in a Camp*, or *Patrick in Prussia*, a comic opera, at Covent Garden, 17th February 1786. His next performance was (22) *The Siege of Curzola*, a comic opera, performed 12th July 1786, without success, at the Haymarket. After this followed (23) *The Man Milliner*, a farce, likewise unsuccessfully represented at Covent Garden, January 27, 1787. His next performance, (24) *The Farmer*, a farce, acted at the same Theatre, 31st October 1787, was received with great applause; which was not the case with (25) *Tantarara*, or *Rogues All*, a farce, acted March 1, 1788, at the same theatre. Mr. O'Keefe's last performance was (26) *The Prisoner at Large*, a farce, acted at the Haymarket this month (see p. 65.) with deserved success.

After this enumeration of Mr. O'Keefe's dramas, twenty-six in number, the greater part of which continue on the list of acting pieces, it will be unnecessary to add, that no English writer in our times, or within the recollection of the most extensive reader, has contributed so large a proportion of entertainment to the public in the same time as Mr. O'Keefe has done. The fertility of his Muse seems to be inexhaustible; and he has displayed a skill in sketching characters, and catching the fugitive manners of the day with uncommon happiness. We have reason to believe that many of the characters interpersed through his pieces, which have been by some thought portraits, and by others caricatures, were really taken from the life; as Lackland, Vinegar, Young Sadboy, Lingo, Cowslip, Codger, Corney, and Nancy Buttercup; Lord Esmond, Jemmy Jumps, Father Luke, and Crazy. He may with truth say with Mr. Foote, he has shewn,

Not that our fathers drain'd the comic store,
New characters start up as heretofore;
Nature with novelty does still abound;
On every side fresh follies may be found.

Fastidious delicacy and affected refinement have frequently thrown out objections to Mr. O'Keefe's pieces, which are never thought of in the theatre. Broad Farce is as much a species of the drama as Sentimental Comedy, and deserves as much encouragement. The *Son-in-law* and the *Agreeable Surprise* will be oftener represented than the intrepid dullness of *Cumberland* or *Kelly*; and to use Dr. Johnson's words of *Pomfret*, "He pleases many; and he who pleases many must have merit."

To those who have received entertainment from Mr. O'Keefe's muse, it will be a circumstance of concern to be informed, that this gentleman's fight has for these fourteen years past been decaying, and is now almost gone; and however he may have contributed to the mirth of others, he himself is literally a man of many sorrows,

DIRECTIONS on the READING of HISTORY.

[WRITTEN IN AMERICA.]

THAT the human mind is like a garden, which, unless it be cultivated and made to yield flowers, will soon be over-run with weeds, is no new thought. Innumerable proofs might be adduced to evince, that all created nature, spiritual

as well as corporeal, is supported by a principle of activity. We look not for health in one who is confined to a dungeon, nor for virtuous exertion in the relaxed mind of an eastern despot. If, from the book of nature, we turn our eyes

eye to the book of revelation, we behold Him, who was the perfect model of the human character, continually going about doing good. And if the idea be just, as both reason and inspiration teach, that we are but stewards, and not absolute lords, of whatever worldly goods or mental talents we may possess, it is assuredly our duty to improve them to the utmost of our power; that by employing them for the promotion of virtue and happiness among men, we may answer the views of Him who entrusted them to us.

To prepare the human mind for virtuous action, to clear it from the rubbish of natural corruption, and to remove those impediments which, in its rude state, obstruct its beauty and usefulness, labour and diligent culture are necessary. By culture, however, the understanding and heart, though they must still be human, and consequently imperfect, may be greatly advanced above that degree in the scale of excellence, in which nature has placed them. How much clearness and strength may our intellectual powers acquire by a course of mathematical investigation! What elevation may the mind of man derive from the perusal of the book of nature, and the splendid records of the government of Providence! What justness of thinking may we acquire from the study of logic, and a philosophical enquiry into the powers of the human mind! and what vigour may be added to every good principle, by contemplating in a course of ethics, those engaging pictures of virtue, which experience sometimes, and imagination always, can furnish!

But I had almost forgotten that the intention of this paper was to give some hints upon the reading of history. This is a species of study which will justly claim the attention of those, who, having no profession in view, wish to blend pleasure with improvement.

If it be true, that experience is the mother of wisdom, History must be an improving teacher. In her school, we may learn that wisdom which others have purchased in life at a dear rate. Under her direction, we may reap fruits, without partaking in the labour. History has been called a mirror; the reason of which, I conceive, is, that building on the immutability of the laws of nature, and reasoning from analogy, we are enabled from the past, to conjecture concerning the future—as from appearances in a looking-glass we infer the reality.

True history, therefore, must ever be improving: romances would be equally

so, were they faithfully copied from nature; but as that can be said of very few of them, they are to be regarded in respect of true narrative, as the wanderings of the *ignis fatuus* compared to the steady course of the heavenly luminaries.

History may be divided into three kinds; natural, sacred, and civil.

Of the first, the province is external nature, animate, vegetable, and unorganized. Linnæus, Buffon and Goldsmith, are the most faithful delineators. The short path from the field of nature to that of religion, has been opened and beautified by Ray, Derham, and the preachers at Boyle's lectures.

Sacred history treats of the progress of religion. As we believe the Jewish and Christian systems to be the only true ones which ever existed, we will not, if our aim be improvement and pleasure, pry into the lamentable scenes of delusion and error. On this subject, then, a layman will find all he would wish to know in the sacred pages of inspiration, Josephus's Antiquities and History, and Mosheim's compendium.

Civil history has for its object the transactions and revolutions of empires, kingdoms and nations. A complete and uninterrupted history from the origin of the world is not to be had, nor would it be of any great use. The several shining periods in the annals of mankind, have been investigated by Thucydides, Livy, Hume, and Robertson; and such writers, like the splendid arbiter of the day, elicit the pure ore from the richer parts of this extensive mine, and diffuse a light thro' the surrounding regions. What is called the Universal Ancient and Modern History is, I conceive, a compilation like the dictionaries of arts and sciences; and who would drink in the polluted stream, who can have recourse to the fountain? The first-rate historians, then, whose luminous pages, alone, are entitled to attention from the votary of polite learning, are generally known. Rollin's Ancient History, Goldsmith's Greek and his Roman History, Ferguson's Roman History, Robertson's History of Charles V. his History of Scotland, and History of America (last edition), and Hume's History of England claim superior notice. Gibbon is respectable as a historian, and may be read with profit by one whose religious principles are established. A general chronological view of the more important events and eras since the creation, is proper; and some accounts of the later periods of the history of Europe and Ame-

rica, and of the topography of those countries, is necessary to prepare one for political conversation.

Memoirs, voyages, and travels, form another species of history.—These are entertaining and highly instructive; as they represent nature on a lower scale, and more adapted to experience. Sully's Memoirs, Brydone's and Moore's Travels, and Anon's and Cook's Voyages are master-pieces in this way.

The knowledge of the human character, and of the mental powers, actions, and various fortune of particular men, being still more closely connected with experience, is in the highest degree useful in the conduct of life; and in this view,

Plutarch's Lives may be esteemed one of the most entertaining and instructive books in the world. The paintings of Homer, Shakelpeare, and Milton, afford, likewise, excellent lessons in the history of moral nature.

These authors, in copying, truly represent the blemishes with the beauties. The book of inspiration, only, accounts for these imperfections, describes their progress and tendency, and proposes the remedies; and for this reason it is entitled to the first place among the histories of the human mind, as well as of religion.

December 17, 1787.

VIEW of a GATE leading to a MOSQUE at CHUNARGUR.

THIS View is given as a remarkable instance of the perfect similarity between the architecture of India, brought there from Persia by the descendants of Timur, and that brought into Europe by the Moors seated in Spain, and which afterwards spread itself through all the western parts of Europe, known by the name of Gothic Architecture. The general forms of this building, as well as many others in India, are the same as those we see in Europe. In this all the minute ornaments are perfectly the same—the lozenge square filled with roses, the ornaments of the spandels of the arches, the

little panneling, and their mouldings—so that a person would be almost led to think that artists had arrived from the same school at the same time, to erect similar buildings at the extremity of India and of Europe.

Chunargur having at all times been a post of great consequence upon the Ganges, it has ever been entrusted into the hands of a person of eminence and distinction; and this being the great religious house of the Mussulmen at this place, it has been kept up with the greatest care, not the smallest ornaments having received injury.

MISCELLANEOUS THOUGHTS.

IHAVE known many men who have worn out what little sense had been born with them, long before their deaths; but yet, having been trained up in office-business, or some mechanical trade, as the Army or the Church, continue to pass through them still like children in a *Go-cart*, without either suspecting themselves, or being detected by others.—So if you slice off the head of a turkey cock, after it has been once set a running, it will keep striding on the same stalking gait for several yards before it drops.

Attornies are to Lawyers, what Apothecaries are to Physicians, only they do not deal in *scruples*.

A Clever-Fellow. The word *clever* is an adjunct, in which all the learned languages are deficient.—There is no expression in any of them which conveys the comprehensive idea of this epithet. May we not from hence suppose, that the character here intended, as well as the ex-

pression, is peculiar to these kingdoms? And, indeed, it is in a land of liberty only that a man can be compleatly *clever*.

The chaste mind, like a polished plane, may admit foul thoughts, without receiving their tincture.

What persons are by starts, they are by nature.—You see them at such times off their guard.—Habit may restrain vice, and virtue may be obscured by passion—but intervals best discover the man.

All young animals are merry, and old ones grave.—An old woman is the only animal that ever is frisky.

The mind is naturally active, and will employ itself ill, if you do not employ it well. Magicians tell us, that when they raise the Devil, they must find him work—and that he will as readily build a church as pull one down.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

The following letters I send you to insert, if you please, in your Magazine; and to render it unnecessary to transmit you any proofs of their authenticity, you receive the originals themselves. They were written to Mr. MACKERCHER, a gentleman well known from his interesting himself to his ruin in the Anglesea cause, and by his memoirs inserted in the Adventures of Peregrine Pickle. The writer of these letters was SAMUEL BOYSE, author of *Deity*, a poem, and many other poetical pieces. An account of him may be seen in Cibber's Lives of the Poets, vol. V. Nichols's Collection of Poems, vol. II. 161. vol. VIII. 288. Mrs. Piozzi's Anecdotes of Johnson, and Biographia Britannica, article BOYSE. I am a constant reader,

F I D O.

LETTER I.

S I R,

THE late experience I have had of your humane and benevolent disposition induces me to hope your forgiveness for presuming to trouble you with this letter, having at present no friend in town to whom I can apply.

I have now, after a long series of great trouble and misfortunes (a detail of which would be impertinent), got the offer of settled business, equally agreeable and advantageous; but as all employment of the literary kind requires a decent and genteel appearance to preserve it, and as the business I have in view requires constant attendance abroad, my unhappiness is, that I am so ill provided in linen and other necessaries, that I am incapable of engaging on that account. I am truly sensible, Sir, of your goodness; and as I should esteem it a piece of ingratitude to abuse it, so I hope you will do me the justice to believe, nothing but so critical a situation could prevail on me to give you a trouble of this kind. But if to relieve a family, once happy and respected in life, from the lowest distress; if to restore a friend to learning to disperse some capacity of public usefulness, be laudable motives of pity, I persuade myself Mr. Annesley and you, Sir, will have the generosity to do something in my favour, and especially as the assistance I need is not of a pecuniary kind. But this I humbly beg leave to submit to your consideration; and as I shall ever retain the warmest sense of your former favours, so whatever you think proper to do shall most gratefully [be] acknowledged by him, who is with inviolable respect and esteem,

S I R,

Your most obliged
And most obedient servant,

S. BOYSE.

*St. John's Gate,
April 30, 1744.*

P. S. You will have the goodness to excuse my not waiting on you in person. Mrs. Boyse will receive your commands.

LETTER II.

S I R,

I SHOULD not presume to give you this trouble, but that I am under the necessity of accepting the business I mentioned to you this day, or of losing it entirely.

As you were so kind to promise me a few of the necessaries I needed, to enable me to attend it, so I was to wait on you these two nights past, at the hour you appointed, but had the misfortune to find you abroad. It is this obliges me to wait on you this morning, as I must return my answer to the proprietors of the work this day at twelve o'clock.

As the employment is certain for some time, and will be in the end advantageous to me, so I shall look on it as the highest obligation, if by your goodness the small obstacles which only hinder it are removed. I am, with the highest gratitude and sincerest respect,

S I R,

Your most obliged
Faithful servant,

S. BOYSE.

*St. John's Gate,
May 5, 1744.*

LETTER III.

S I R,

I RETURN you my very grateful acknowledgments for the favour of your obliging letter, and the goodness you are pleased to intend me. What you mention will effectually enable me to embrace the offer of business made me, which I shall close with this day; and I hope a short attendance on it will make me easy in other respects. I beg you will forgive a trouble from me, so reluctant, that nothing but the last necessity could occasion it. I shall wait on you on Wednesday evening. I offer my sincerest respects to Mr. Annesley, and am, with the highest gratitude and regard,

S I R,

Your most obliged
And most obedient servant,

S. BOYSE.

*Mill-Bank,
May 7, 1744.*

To Daniel M'Kercher, Esq. at his house at Mill-Bank.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

YOUR insertion of the following remarks, in relation principally to poor KENRICK, will be esteemed an obligation. I knew him personally, and am among the few who even now lament his loss.

A Reader of your Miscellany, &c.

July 14, 1788.

A M I C U S.

Fiat justitia.—— SPART. MOT.

OF memoirs in general, it is much to be regretted a stricter regard is not paid to truth and justice, than to any idle flattering misrepresentation of facts, which may conceal the real character of the person written of, and mislead the reader. The pen of the biographer and pencil of the artist widely differ. To fairly state *well-authenticated* facts, and with care discriminate between the true and false, are the principal merits a biographer can possess, and without which indeed he cannot be justly entitled to the credit of any.

To the London edition of Goldsmith's works, printed for the proprietors, in two volumes crown octavo, is affixed an account of the author (by Pottinger), in which two or three misstatements I have observed, I wish to notice in your miscellany, to the end that in a future edition they may be corrected, and justice done to a deceased author. The "*illiberal personal attack*" on Dr. G. was not written (as there stated) by Dr. Kenrick, but by a Captain Thomson in the marine service. Severe the attack certainly was; but the Doctor had in some degree merited it by his egregious personal as well as literary vanity, well remembered by his acquaintance, the frequenters of the Chapter Coffeehouse in particular, &c. &c. He repaired to the house of the publisher, told him his name, and requested a sight of a paper of the day. Evans, in compliance with his request, stooping to pick one up, was saluted across the back with the Doctor's cane, applied with all the violence in his power, and the added exclamation of "You know well enough, you rascal, what I mean!"—Dr. Kenrick, passing by the house, and seeing the disturbance, interfered between the combatants, and prevented the Doctor's receiving a much severer chastisement. G. was every way dissatisfied.—Kenrick remonstrated with him on the absurdity of his conduct, without provocation to strike a man who could not in the least be answerable for what he knew nothing of, and in so unprepared a manner. The officer, brother to the Miss H. mentioned in the letter to him, declared he was ashamed for him; and he was obliged to

the publisher for withdrawing a law-suit, which might probably have ruined him, on the intercession of his friends, who represented the indifferent state of his finances, and on payment of a stipulated sum into the hands of the treasurer of the Welch charity-school.

To return to the Biographer.—In a note is introduced, as connected with the life of Goldsmith, Kenrick's attack on Garrick. Though in this instance K. certainly cannot be justified, his fault may be extenuated. Mr. P. observes, that with *too great lenity*, in consideration of his family, Garrick dropped a law-suit which he had instituted on the occasion. He is mistaken. Mr. G.'s consciousness of having wronged K. in regard to the Widowed Wife, might superinduce some little portion of the said *lenity*; and to ruin the family of K. in gratification of a desire of revenge, would have been truly mean and unjustifiable. "Mr. Garrick sent him a challenge, which he refused," is untrue. Kenrick accepted it conditionally: that as Mr. G. had no children, and was supposed to be quite independent of the world; and as K. had two children and a wife solely dependent on him for support, if Mr. G. would settle a trifling annuity on them, as a provision, in case he should fall, he would not only fight Mr. G. himself, but his brother "*into the bargain*," I heartily wish K. had acted with as much honour and prudence on other occasions. Kenrick *did* ask pardon of Garrick rather in the "*peccavi* style," and sheltered himself under the equivocal double meaning of the words it consisted of; a poor resource at best; but the best the poor Doctor had in his power. His humiliation was public; and certainly, at the time, it must have severely mortified the pride and hauteur he generally maintained.

The petulant egotism in a passage of this note, I cannot well overlook. The Biographer "asked Dr. K. how he could bring so infamous a charge against Mr. Garrick?" He replied, "he did not believe him guilty, but he did it to *plague the fellow*; I desire to add, I never more conversed with such a man." K. considered himself and family injured by G.'s conduct regarding his Widowed Wife; and to im-

partial

partial judges it certainly must appear making the best of it, ungentleman-like. K. never could stoop to it; and his circumstances at times were so indifferant, he must have doubly felt the consequent loss. Garrick well merited *plaguing*; and it is to be lamented the poet so far forgot himself, as to make use of means which ultimately disgraced himself more than his adversary. The misapplication of Kenrick's talents will long

be lamented by those who intimately knew him. His overbearing pride and imprudence involved him in many difficulties, which to posterity will but too effectually cloud his memory; yet by many his abilities as a general philosopher, a mathematician, a critic, and a linguist, will be remembered and respected, when the character of a Pottinger, as a man and a biographer, shall be forgotten to have existed.

§ We insert the foregoing letter, from a wish to preserve every genuine anecdote of eminent persons which bears the marks of authenticity. The first, relative to the fray between the author and bookseller, we have some reason to believe is accurately stated; but we take leave to inform our correspondent, that he is entirely mistaken in one circumstance. The life of Dr. Goldsmith before the London edition of his works, was not written by Pottinger. It was originally the production of Frederick-William Glover, lately deceased; was afterwards prefixed, with corrections, by a gentleman of considerable literary eminence, before the Dublin edition of Goldsmith's works; and then received into the London edition, with additions made by Mr. Evans, bookseller in the Strand, deceased. Of Mr. Evans's veracity there is no doubt; and he frequently told the story he has related in Dr. Kenrick's lifetime. The conduct of that person to Mr. Garrick is too horrid to be defended, or palliated by any provocation whatever, and very deservedly will consign his name to infamy, whenever it is mentioned.

DESCRIPTION of the WHITE MOUNTAINS in NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By the Rev. JEREMY BELKNAP.

THE White Mountains, in the northern part of New Hampshire, have, from the earliest settlement of the country, attracted the attention of all sorts of persons. They are undoubtedly the highest lands in New England, and are discovered, in clear weather, by vessels coming on the eastern coast, before any other land; but, by reason of their bright appearance, are frequently mistaken for clouds. They are seen on shore, at the distance of sixty or eighty miles, on the south and south-east sides, and are said to be plainly visible in the neighbourhood of Quebec. The Indians had a superstitious veneration for them, as the habitation of invisible beings; and for this reason never ventured to ascend their summits, and always endeavoured to discourage every person who attempted it. From them, and the captives whom they formerly led to Canada, through the pass of these mountains, many fictions have been propagated through the country, which have in time swelled to marvellous and incredible stories; particularly, it has been reported carbuncles have been seen at immense heights, and inaccessible spots which gave a lustre in the night.

Those who have attempted to give an account of these mountains, have ascribed their brightness to shining rocks or white rafts; and the highest summit has been represented as inaccessible, by reason of the extreme cold, which threatens to freeze the traveller in the

midst of summer. They have also differed so widely from each other, and their accounts have been embellished with so many marvellous circumstances, and, on the whole, have been so unsatisfactory, that I have long wished for an opportunity to visit these mountains, in company with some gentlemen of a philosophical turn, furnished with proper instruments and materials for a full exploration of the phenomena that might occur. This pleasure I have in part enjoyed the present summer; and though the roughness of the way, which prevented the use of convenient carriages, proved fatal to some of our instruments, and the almost continual cloudiness of the weather, while we were in that region, hindered us from making some observations which we intended; yet, till a better account can be obtained, I flatter myself that what follows will prove more satisfactory than any which has yet been published or reported.

The White Mountains are the highest part of a ridge which extends north-east and south-west to an unknown length. The area of their base is an irregular figure, somewhat resembling an isosceles triangle, whose longest extremity is towards the south, and whose whole circuit cannot be less than fifty miles. The number of summits within this area cannot be ascertained at present, the country round them being a thick wilderness. On the north-west side, seven sum-

mits are in plain view, and this is the greatest number that can be seen at once from any station that is cleared of woods. Of these, four at least are bald. The highest of them is on the eastern side of the cluster, on which side we ascended, having first gained the height of land between the waters of Saco and Amariscogin rivers, to which there is a gradual ascent for twelve miles from the plains of Pigwacket. At this height of land, there is a meadow which was formerly a beaver-pond, with a dam at each end. The water issues out of a mountain on its eastern side, in the form of springs, and meandering through the channels of the meadow, appears stagnant in the middle; but dividing its course, at the fourth end of the meadow it runs into Ellis river, a branch of Saco; and at the north end, into Peabody river, a branch of Amariscogin. From this meadow, there is an uninterrupted ascent, on a ridge between two deep gullies, to the highest summit.

The sides of the mountains are covered with spruce-trees; the surface is composed of loose rocks covered with very long green moss, which reaches from rock to rock, and is in many places so thick and so strong as to support a man's weight. This immense bed of moss, spread over the surface of these mountains, serves as a sponge to retain the moisture brought by the clouds and vapours which are continually rising and gathering round the mountains; the thick growth of spruce prevents the sun's rays from penetrating to exhale it; so that there is a constant supply of water to the numberless springs with which this region abounds, and an unceasing circulation of fluid, the process of which is highly entertaining to the spectator; for no sooner has a shower descended from the clouds, and the vapour rises from the leaves of the forest in innumerable little columns, which, having gained a certain height in the atmosphere, collect and converge towards the mountains, where they either fall again in showers, or are imbibed by the moss, and deposited in the crevices of the rocks, seeking their way to the hard stratum of pan which is impenetrable, and which guides them till they find vent in springs. The same liquid tribute is daily exhaled from the rivers, ponds, and low grounds, and attracted to the mountains, which by these means are always replenished with water in every part.

The rocks, of which these mountains are composed, are in some parts slate, in others flint, but towards the top a dark grey stone, which, when broken, shews specks of iting-glass. On the bald parts of the mountains the stones are covered with a short grey moss; and at the very summit the moss is of a yel-

lowish colour, and adheres firmly to the rock.

Eight of our company ascended the highest mountain on the 24th of July, and were six hours and fifty-one minutes in gaining the summit, deducting one hour and thirty-eight minutes for the necessary stops. The spruce and firs, as you ascend, grow shorter, till they degenerate to shrubs and bushes; then you meet with low vines bearing a red and a blue berry; and lastly a sort of grass, called winter-grass, mixed with the moss.

Having ascended the steepest precipice, you come to what is called the plain, where the ascent becomes gentle and easy. This plain is composed of rocks, covered with winter-grass and moss, and looks like the surface of a dry pasture or common. In some openings between the rocks you meet with water, in others dry gravel. The plain is an irregular figure, its area uncertain; but from its eastern edge to the foot of the Sugar-loaf, is upwards of a mile; on the western side it extends farther. The Sugar-loaf is a pyramidal heap of loose grey rocks, not less than three hundred feet in perpendicular height, but the ascent is not so difficult as the precipice below the plain. From this summit in clear weather is a noble view, extending to the ocean on the south-east; to the highlands on the west and north-west, which separate the waters of Connecticut-river from those of lake Champlain and St. Laurence; on the south it extends to Winipisogee lake, and the highlands southward of Penigewassit-river.

It happened unfortunately for our company, that a thick cloud covered the mountain almost the whole time they were upon it, so that some of the instruments, which with much labour they had carried up, were useless. In the barometer the mercury ranged at 22.5 inches, in 44 degrees of heat by Fahrenheit's thermometer. It was our intention to have placed one of each of these instruments at the foot of the mountain, at the same time that others were carried to the top; but they were unhappily broken in the course of our journey, and the barometer which was carried to the summit had suffered so much agitation, that an allowance was necessary to be made in calculating the height of the mountain, which our ingenious companion, the Rev. Mr. Cutler of Ipswich, estimates in round numbers at 5500 feet above the meadow, the meadow being 3500 feet above the level of the sea; and this seems to be as low an estimation as can be admitted. We intended to have made a geometrical mensuration of the altitude, but in one place where we attempted it, we could not obtain a base

of sufficient length, and in another, where this inconvenience was removed, we were prevented by the almost continual obfuscations of the mountains by clouds.

On every side of these mountains are many long winding gullies, beginning at the precipice below the plain, and deepening in the descent; they are from one hundred to one thousand feet deep, and perhaps more. In winter, the snow driving with the north-west winds over the tops of the mountains, is lodged in these gullies, and forms a compact body, which is not easily dissolved by the vernal sun. It is observed to lie longer on the south than on the north-west sides; which is the case with most other hills in this part of the country. In 1774, some men who were at work on a road under the eastern side of the mountain, ascended to the summit on the 6th of June, and upon the south side found a body of snow thirteen feet deep, and so hard as to bear them. The man from whom I had this account, and who had the direction of the work, ascended the mountain on the 19th of June, with some of the same party, and in the same spot the snow was five feet deep. On the 22d of July this year, we were assured by persons who live within plain view of the mountains, on the south side, at the distance of sixteen miles, that the snow had not been gone more than ten days. We are also credibly informed, that two men, who attempted to ascend the mountain the first week of September last year, found the bald top so covered with snow and ice, then newly made, that they could not gain the summit; but this does not happen every year so soon, for the mountain has been ascended so late as the first week in October, when no snow was upon it; and sometimes the first snows that come dissolve before the winter sets in; but generally the mountains begin to be covered with snow and ice, either in the latter part of September, or the beginning of October, and it never wholly leaves them till July. During this period of nine or ten months, they exhibit more or less of that bright appearance, from which they are denominated White. In the spring, when the snow is partly dissolved, they appear of a pale blue streaked with white; and after it is wholly gone, at the distance of forty or sixty miles, they are altogether of a pale blue inclining to the colour of the sky; while viewed at the distance of only ten miles, they are of the grey colour of the rock, inclining to brown. These changes are observed by people who live within constant view of them: and from these facts and observations it may justly be concluded that the whiteness of them is to be ascribed wholly to the snow and ice,

and not to any other white substance, for in reality there is none. There are indeed in the summer months some streaks which appear brighter than other parts, but these, when viewed through a telescope, I have plainly discerned to be the enlightened edges or sides of the long deep gullies, and the dark parts the shaded sides of them: and in the course of a day these spots may be seen to vary according to the position of the sun.

It may not be amiss to query here, if so great a quantity of snow is accumulated and remains on these mountains, may it not be supposed to add a keenness to the winds which blow over them? And how many more mountains may there be toward the north and west, whose hoary summits contain the like or greater bodies of snow and ice, some of which, at the remotest regions, may remain undissolved through the year? May we not then ascribe the piercing cold of our north-west winds to the infinite ranges of frozen mountains, rather than to the lakes and forests?

These immense heights which I have been describing, being copiously replenished with water, exhibit a variety of beautiful cascades, some of which fall in a perpendicular sheet or spout, others are winding and narrow, others spread on the level surface of some wide rock, and then gush in cataracts over its edge. A romantic imagination may find full gratification amidst these rugged scenes, if its ardour be not checked by the fatigue of the approach. Three of the largest rivers in New-England receive a great part of their waters from this region. Ammonoosuck and Israel rivers, two principal branches of Connecticut, fall from the western side of the mountains; Peabody river and another branch of Amariscoquin from the north-eastern side, and almost the whole of Saco descends from the southern side. The declivities being very steep, cause this latter river to rise very suddenly in a time of rain, and as suddenly to subside.

On the western part of these mountains is a pass which in the narrowest place measures but twenty-two feet between two perpendicular rocks. Here a road is constructing with great labour and expence, which is the shortest route to the upper Cohos on Connecticut river, and to that part of Canada which borders on the river St. Francis. At the height of this narrow pass the river Saco takes its rise. A brook descends from the mountain, and meanders through a meadow which was formerly a beaver-pond, and is surrounded by steep, and on one side, perpendicular rocks—a strikingly picturesque scene! the rivulet glides along the western side of the dingle (the eastern being formed into a

road) and tributary streams augment its waters, one of which is called the Flume, from the near resemblance it bears to the flume of a mill. The pass between the mountains widens as you descend; but for eight or ten miles they are so near as only to leave room for the river and its intervals. In the course of this descent you see at immense heights, and in spots perfectly inaccessible, several rocks, some of a whitish and some of a reddish hue, whose faces are polished by the continual trickling of water over them. These, when incruited with ice, being open to the south and west, are capable, in the night, of reflecting the moon and star-beams to the wonderful traveller, buried in the dark valley below; and these are sufficient, by the help of imagination, to give rise to the fiction of carbuncles.

We found no stones of any higher quality

than flint; no limestone*, though we tried the most likely with aqua fortis. It is said there is a part of the mountain where the magnetic needle refuses to traverse: this may contain rock ore, but our guide could not find the place. It is also said that a mineral, supposed to be lead ore, has been discovered on the eastern side. One of the springs which we met with in our ascent on that side, afforded a thick frothy foam and a saponaceous taste. All searches for subterranean treasures in these mountains have as yet proved fruitless. The most certain riches which they yield, are the freshets which bring down the soil to the intervals below, and form a fine mould, producing corn, grain and herbage in the most luxuriant plenty.

September 1784.

LETTER concerning CHIMNIES: Containing some DIRECTIONS to PREVENT them from SMOKING.

ADDRESSED to DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, by DR. RUSTON.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1786.

S I R,

THE subject of smoky chimnies, on which I had the honour of conversing with you at your own house last evening, is of so much importance to every individual, as well as to every private family, that too much light cannot be thrown upon it.

A smoky house and a scolding wife, Are (said to be) two of the greatest ills in life.

And however difficult it may be to remedy one of those ills, yet any advances we may be able to make towards removing the inconveniencies arising from the other, cannot fail to be favourably received by the public. As they are shortly to be favoured with your sentiments on that subject, possibly the following observations, which were in fact occasioned by necessity, and are the result of my own experience, may not be altogether undeserving of notice.

When I left London and went to live in Devonshire in the latter end of the year 1777, it happened to be my lot to dwell in an old mansion which had been recently modernised, and had undergone a thorough repair. But as in most of the old houses in England, the chimnies, which were perhaps originally built for the purpose of burning wood, though they had been contracted in front, since coal fires came into general use, to the modern size, yet they were still, above, out of sight, extravagantly large. This method of building chimnies may perhaps have answered well enough while it was the custom

to fit with the doors and windows open; but when the customs and manners of the people began to be more polished and refined; when building and architecture were improved, and they began to conceive the idea of making their chambers close, warm, and comfortable, these chimnies were found to smoke abominably, for want of a sufficient supply of air. This was exactly the case with the house in which I first lived, near Exeter, and I was under the necessity of trying every expedient I could think of to make it habitable.

The first thing I tried was that method of contracting the chimnies by means of earthen pots, much in use in England, which are made on purpose, and which are put upon the tops of them; but this method by no means answered. I then thought of contracting them below: but as the method of contracting them in front to the size of a small coal-fire grate has an unsightly appearance; as it makes a disagreeable blowing like a furnace; and as it is the occasion of consuming a great deal of unnecessary fuel, the heat of which is immediately hurried up the chimney, I rejected this method, and determined to contract them above, a little out of sight. For this purpose I threw an arch across, and also drew them in at the sides. This had some effect; but as this contraction was made rather suddenly, and the smoke, by striking against the corners that were thereby occasioned, was apt to recoil, by which means some part of it was thrown out into the room; I determined to make

* Some specimens of rock-crystal have been found lately by other persons, but we did not hear of it till our return.

the contraction more gradually, and therefore run it up at the back, where the depth of the chimney would admit of it, and also shelving or sloping in a conical kind of direction at the sides, as high as a man standing upright could conveniently reach, and by this means brought the cavity within the space of about twelve by fourteen or fifteen inches, which I found sufficiently large to admit a boy to go up and down to sweep the chimnies. This method I found to succeed perfectly well, as to curing the chimnies of smoking, and it had this good effect, of making the rooms considerably warmer; and as this experiment succeeded so well, since the only use of a chimney is to convey away the smoke, I determined to carry it still farther, in order to ascertain with precision, how much space is absolutely necessary for that purpose, because all the rest that is shut up, must be so much gained in warmth. Accordingly I laid a piece of slate across the remaining aperture, removeable at pleasure, so as to contract the space above two-thirds, leaving about three inches by twelve remaining open; but this space, except when the fire burnt remarkably clear, was scarcely sufficient to carry away the smoke. I therefore enlarged it to half the space, that is, to about six by seven or eight inches, which I found fully sufficient to carry away the smoke from the largest fires.

When I removed into the Bedford Circus in Exeter, though the house was modern, and almost perfectly new, yet the chimnies were large; in consequence of which almost every room of it smoked. My predecessor, who was the first inhabitant, had been at a great expence in patent stoves, &c. but without effect; but by adopting the method I have described, I not only cured every chimney of smoking, but my house was remarked for being one of the warmest and most comfortable to live in of any in that large and opulent city.

The house I now live in in Philadelphia, I am told, has always had the character of being both cold and smoky; and I was convinced, as soon as I saw the rooms and examined the chimnies, that it deserved that character; for though the rooms were close, the chimnies were large: and we shall ever find, that if our chimnies are large, our rooms will be cold, even though they should be tolerably close and tight; because the constant rushing in of the cold air at the cracks and crevices, and also at every opening of the door, will be sufficient to chill the air as fast as it is heated, or to force the heated air up the chimney; but by contracting the chimnies, I have cured it of both these defects. There was one remarkable circum-

stance attending the contraction of the chimney in the front parlour, which deserves to be attended to; which was, that before I applied the cast-iron plate, which I made use of instead of slate, to diminish the space requisite for a chimney sweeper's boy to go up and down, the suction or draught of air was so great, that it was with difficulty I could shut the door of the room, inasmuch that I at first thought it was owing to a tightness of the hinges, which I imagined must be remedied; but upon applying the iron plate, by which the space was diminished one half, the door shut to with the greatest ease. This extraordinary pressure of the air upon the door of the room, or suction of the chimney, I take to be owing, in some measure, to the unusual height of the house.

Upon the whole, therefore, this fact seems clearly ascertained, viz. that the flue or size of the chimney ought always to be proportioned to the tightness and closeness of the room: some air is undoubtedly necessary to be admitted into the room in order to carry up the smoke, otherwise, as you justly observed, we might as well expect smoke to arise out of an exhausted receiver; but if the flue is very large, and the room is tight, either the smoke will not ascend, for want of a sufficient supply of air to fill this large chimney, in consequence of which your room will be in a constant smother, occasioned by the smoke; or else you must be under the necessity of admitting a greater quantity of air into your room, in order to afford this supply of air; the consequence of which will be, that the air of your room will be so frequently and so constantly changed, that the warm air, as fast as it is heated, will be hurried away, with the smoke, up the chimney, while its place is supplied with cold air, and of course your room will be constantly cold.

One great advantage attending this method of curing smoky chimnies is, that, in the first place, it makes no aukward or unsightly appearance, nothing being to be seen but what is usual to chimnies in common; and, in the second place, that it is attended with very little expence, a few bricks and mortar, with a plate or covering to the aperture, and a little labour, being all that is requisite. And in this new country, where crops of houses may be expected to rise almost as quick as fields of corn, when the principles upon which chimnies ought to be constructed, are thoroughly understood, it is to be hoped, that not only this expence, small as it is, but that all the other inconveniences we have been speaking of, will be avoided, by constructing the flues of the chimnies sufficiently small.

From your humble servant,
THOMAS RUSTON.

The following PROLOGUE and EPILOGUE to WAYS and MEANS were received too late to be inserted in our *Theatrical Journal*, page 65, after our account of that Comedy.

PROLOGUE.

ARE all the Members here? I miss some faces:

My honourable friends, pray take your places: For lo! with head and heart at your devotion, To-night our Bard brings forward a new motion,

Opens his Budget in the following scenes, And to your candour trusts his Ways and Means.

Some testy Critic, with contemptuous sneer, Exclaims—"A Poet and a Financier!

"In paths untrodden rashly dare advance, "And blend poetic numbers with finance?"

At first the censure may not seem untrue, For what has Fiction with Finance to do?

Yet, since all fashions have been learnt from France,

There's nothing now but Fiction in Finance. Be it my task with triumph to explain

The vast resources of the Poet's brain! No carthy house has he that needs repair,

He builds ideal castles in the air. Parnassus yields his Muse a soft retreat,

While rich Pætolus flows beneath his feet. Yet in these days of commerce and plain sense,

When Poetry is valued less than pence, Some hard Prosaic Eutcher may refuse

A Leg of Mutton to a hungry Muse. Unfeeling tapsters, cold to fancy's beams,

Won't barter Porter for Pætolian streams. Not Homer's verse, or Orpheus' sounding lyre,

Could buy one peck of coals to feed their fire. From others' woes our Bard experience gleans,

And turns his active Muse to Ways and Means.

Do you grant largely the Supplies; nor fear A Tax too heavy for another Year!

EPILOGUE.

Squabbling behind the Scenes.

I TELL you I must and will speak—How! not fit?

Pooh, pry'thee!—I will but harangue them a bit.

—Excuse me, good folks! I'm just popt from the Pit.

I'm a Critic, my Masters; I sincere, spleenish, and vapour;

Puff Party; damn Poets; in short—do a Paper.

My name's Johnny Grub—I'm a vender of Scandal:

My pen, like an Auctioneer's hammer, I handle,

Knocking down reputations—by one inch of candle!

I've heard out the Play—yet I need not have come—

I'll tell you a secret, my Masters!—but mum!

Tho' ramm'd in amongst you, to praise or to mock it,

I brought my Critique cut and dry in my We great Paper Editors, strange it appears!

Can often, believe me, dispense with our ears. The Author, like all other Authors—well knowing

That we are the people to set him a-going—Has begg'd me just now, in a flattering tone,

To publish a friendly Critique of his own. For it seems, 'tis expected, because we are free,

We're bound to praise all the damn'd nonsense we see: [scorning,

Hence comes it, the Houses, their emptiness At low ebb at night, overflow in the morning!

Hence audiences, seated at ease at the Play, Are squeez'd to a mummy, poor devils!

next day! [thing from us, Even Actors themselves will extort some—

And the vilest performer's an Actor of promise; [on Volumes,

While self-praising Authors write Volumes And Puffs every morning, like smoke, rise in columns.

Our Bard of to-night—I had tickled him Foists his Puff upon me—Damn it, mine was

so neatly Work'd up—'tis a pity—an excellent pill!

Some sweet, three parts four—shall I read it?—I will!

"Last night—Little Theatre—Comedy— "Ways and Means—Unproductive—

Plot blind, language lame. "As the Author has Parts—our advice in

this Play [way— "Is—new-model the Story—but this by the

"His Dialogue too—he may trust to our print— [a Hint,

"Is tho' poor, gross and vulgar—but this is "Impartial's our motto—there's really no end

"To his puns and his quibbles—We speak as a Friend.

"That the Actors had doubts on't, we cannot help thinking;

"For they all did their utmost to keep it from sinking.

"Young Bannister buffeted, in hopes of its rising; [praising!"

"And Palmer's exertions were really surprising—

So much from ourselves—what the Author advances

To support Ways and Means, will ne'er mend his Finances. [him

He calls it a Light Summer Thing—and with His Pun is all Laugh, and his Quibble all Whim.

In short, his Critique wou'd so tire you to hear it, I must publish my own—or elie something

that's near it. If therefore, in any one Paper you see

An abuse of the Play, whatsoever it be, Wherever the Poet shall find a hard rub,

That Paper, depend on't, is done by John Grub!

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

IN my occasional correspondence with you, I have more than once expressed my indignation against that pitiful and absurd school-boy criticism which traces imitation and plagiarism, in giving the same epithet to the same object; as if two men, born in different ages, could not call a rose red or white without the help of a former author, or of each other. Some of your correspondents, within these three years, have carried their *hyper-criticisms* to such extravagance, as if two men could not think alike on the same subject. Your correspondent *Philo Dramaticus*, in your Magazine for last April, ingeniously confesses and renounces this *heresy* in criticism.

"Wherever I found," says he, "a thought or metaphor similar to any I had before perused, I instantly, and without deliberation, condemned the latter of *plagiarism*. The dissingenuousness of this accusation I soon became sensible of."—But pleased as I am with the above, another correspondent in the same Magazine has equally raised my disgust. It is the writer, without signature, I mean, who has sent you his "Remarks which occurred on a perusal of Mrs. Piozzi's Anecdotes of the late Dr. Samuel Johnson." He starts thus:

P. 27. "I did not respect my own mother, though I loved her: and one day, when in anger she called me a puppy, I asked her if she knew what they called a puppy's mother."

"This thought appears to have been adopted from Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens*, Act I. Sc. 1."

Poet. You are a dog.

Apm. Thy mother's of my generation: What's she, if I be a dog?"

The lower class of boys of every village in England, are expert in ringing the changes on this identical idea. But Johnson must not be supposed ever to have heard the talk of naughty boys, or to be capable of so natural a retort of his own. No, no, Shakespeare must be the father of the common-place jest; and Johnson, a boy scolded by his mother, must have Shakespeare at his fingers ends, as ready, according to the foolish old saying, as the king has an egg in his pocket.

Dr. Johnson was remarkable for not speaking till particularly addressed by some of the company; and it was a good bit of the late Tom Tyers, of honest and blunt memory, when he said to Dr. Johnson, "Why, Sir, you are like a ghost, you never speak till you are spoken to." No part of the

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nurse's mythology is better known, than that ghosts never speak till they are spoken to. But what was Tom Tyers's business to know that? or how should he know the popular superstition that every nurse knows, and every plough-boy in England? He knew indeed, or once conceive such an application! No, no, let us join with our *sagacious Remarker*, and pronounce boldly, that "this comparison was borrowed from Fielding's *Tom Jones*, Book XI. Chapter 2. 'The other, who, like a ghost, only wanted to be spoke to, readily answered,'" &c.

The above, however, are nothing to the following:

P. 265. "Walking in a wood when it rained, was, I think, the only rural image he pleased his fancy with."

"His partiality for this circumstance perhaps was occasioned by a passage in Milton, which is thus paraphrased in his observations on the *Penfosofo* of that great poet.—"When the morning comes, a morning gloomy with wind and rain, he [the penfivo man] walks into the dark trackless woods."—Who, that was intimate with Dr. Johnson, can express surprise on finding him adopt an amusement appropriated by Milton to *Il Penfosofo*?"

This is realising with a vengeance the satire of Martinus Scriblerus, who describes an arch-pedant as so fond of the manners of the ancients, that he almost poisons a large company with his revival of the black broth of Sparta; and must go to Cornwall to see the game of *hurling*, which he fancied was an Olympian game, where, by the bye, he gets his thigh broke for his love of antiquity. And what more ridiculous is the supposition, that Johnson's delight in walking in a wood when it rained, was adopted from an amusement appropriated by Milton to *Il Penfosofo*!!!

Johnson's constitutional disease was, as he himself often acknowledges, a morbid melancholy, which he inherited from his father. See Boswell's *Tour with him to the Hebrides*.

That there is much real plagiarism in the literary world, is a certain fact; but to discriminate what is truly such, and what not, requires a much riper judgment than is as yet possessed by the *Remarker*, whom I would advise, in the most friendly manner, to go to *ferriebo till his beard grows*.

I am, &c.

Q. R. S.

Postscript.



Posscript. The *Remarker* calls the above sentence from Johnson, in his observations on Sensofo, a paraphrase on a passage in Milton. But the wide difference between the two is worthy of critical observation. "When the morning comes, a morning gloomy with wind and rain, he [the pensive man] walks into the dark trackless woods."—This is gloomy indeed, and descriptive of a diseased mind, lost in chagrin and horror. In Milton every thing is different; the melancholy described by him, and which he wishes to indulge, is of the most elegant, soothing, and pleasing kind. It is no gloomy morning he wishes for:

Thus Night oft see me in thy pale career,
Till *civil-suted morn* appear,
Not trickt and frounc'd as she was wont
With the Attic Poy to hunt,
[Alluding to the fable of Diana and Endymion.]

But kercheft in a *comely cloud*,
While rocking winds are piping loud,
Or usher'd with a shower still,
Wher the gulf has blown his fill,
Ending on the rustling leaves
With minute drops from off the eaves.

This is no morning gloomy with wind and rain. Rocking and piping winds lull to sleep, and indicate no tempest or gloom. The *still shower*, when the blast is over, *ending on the rustling leaves*, and the minute drops from the eaves of the woodland cottage, is the pleasing and contemplative time chosen for the walks of a Milton. The following is in the same taste:

ON FRENCH POLITENESS.

THE English are in general so complaisant as to impute a superior degree of politeness in conversation to the French. This is with me a kind of proof that the superiority in this respect should be attributed to the former. It is certain that the French, having generally a greater volubility of speech, abound more in ceremonious forms of salutation: but ceremony and politeness are different things. I was led to this reflection by the behaviour of two gentlemen in whose company I lately dined; the one a Frenchman, and the other an Englishman, both of some distinction, as well in rank as literature. The company was a mixed one; and French and English indifferently spoken at table. I observed, however, that the gentlemen in question conversed together in their native tongues; the one in English, and the other in French; by which I found, that both languages were well known, and familiar to each. After breaking up, I asked the English Gentleman therefore, why he had not held the conversation in French? "Because (said he) the French gentleman would not speak English. He has been these fifteen years in England, and affects to de-

And when the sun begins to sting
His flaring beams, me Goddesf bring
To arched walks of twilight groves,
And thadows brown that Sylvan loves
Of pine, or monumental oak,
Where the rude ax with heaved stroke
Was never heard the Nymphs to daunt,
Or fright them from their hallow'd haunt.
There in close covert by some brook,
Where no profaner eye may look,
Hide me from day's garish eye,
While the bee with honied thigh,
That at her slow'ry work doth sing,
And the waters murmuring
With such consort as they keep,
Entice the dewy feather'd sleep;
And let some strange mysterious dream
Wave at his wings in airy stream
Of lively portraiture display'd,
Softly on my eye lids laid.
And I awake, sweet music breathe
Above, about, or underneath,
Sent by some Spirit to mortals good,
Or th' unseen Genius of the wood.

How beautiful and pleasing is such imagery and excursion of the fancy! And what gloomy contrast is exhibited in Johnson's pensive man, *walking in the dark trackless woods*, in a morning *gloomy with wind and rain!!!*

Who cannot but perceive that Johnson's morbid cast of melancholy was the sole cause of his delight in gloomy scenery, so widely different from the taste of a Milton? And how absurd is the critic who would represent them as the same?

"Spise our language too much to learn it;
"and though he knows I never was three
"months in France in my life, he always ad-
"dresses me in French. This I regard as rude
"and impolite to me, as an Englishman; for
"which reason I will not indulge his vanity
"by speaking French, and giving him room
"to think I have considered his language as
"more worth acquiring than he has done
"mine." I will not undertake to decide ab-
"solutely concerning the merits of this puncti-
"tio, in point of politeness; but I could not
"help being pleased, as an Englishman, with
"the spirit of my countryman; and reflecting
"with some indignation on the ridiculous vani-
"ty of the French, who affect in all countries
"the same contempt for the language of the
"natives, and therefore learn to speak no tongue
"but their own. Hence it is that the French
"is become so universal; which would not
"have been the case, had not the natives of
"other countries had more politeness in con-
"versation than the French; or had they, like
"my English friend above-mentioned, the spirit
"to repay their civility in kind.

ANTIPALAVAR.

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 L Y , 1 7 8 8 .

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

The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. By Edward Gibbon, Esq. Vols. IV. V. and VI. 4to. 3l. 3s. Strahan and Cadell. 1788.

THAT the understanding of man is in a rapid decline; that we neither think, speak, nor write with the masculine nerve of our forefathers; is a favourite topic with those who from ignorance, envy, or disappointment, turn with abhorrence their feeble optics from the splendor of living genius:—such complaints, however, have been so often repeated, that they have now lost their effect. The arts, the sciences, the belles lettres, have at no period been more successfully cultivated than the present; and if we except poetry, which is almost extinct among us, no branch of composition has been left unattempted or unadorned. But it is on our Historians that the fame of our genius is most peculiarly established; and posterity will look back with reverence and admiration to the contemporary spirit, learning, skill, genius, and industry of a Robertson, a Stuart, a Dalrymple, a Hume, and a Mitford.

Among this constellation, however, the name of Gibbon shines with pre-eminent lustre. Adorned with every grace of composition, every beauty of style; with an acuteness of perception that seizes intuitively the motives of every act; with a patient diligence that traces every consequence to its cause; rich in all the stores of learning, ancient and modern, sacred and profane; the author of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire brings to his undertaking such an assemblage of historic requisites as arrests our wonder while it insures his success.

In recording the wants of distant, obscure, and barbarous ages, the task of the historian is the most painful of labours:—his materials are scanty; the authors from whom his information may be derived tedious and ignorant. From

many weighty tomes, the drowsy reveries of monkish dulness, has the elegant pen of Gibbon brushed away the dust for ever. Illumined by a ray of his creative spirit, Evagrius, Theophylact, Paul, Eutychius, shake off the tomb, where, for centuries, they have lain inhumed, and blaze forth with splendor not their own. The uncurrent ore of the Civilians, stamped with his image, receives a value; and even in the unfruitful mountain of theology, his genius, like the sun, matures a vein of gold.

The style of the History of the Decline of the Roman Empire is rich to a degree of elegance hardly known before:—it is a paradise of sweets almost too powerful for the sense—a galaxy, where the lustre of any one beauty is undistinguishable.—Perhaps the sobriety of the Historic Muse suits not with so bright a glare of ornament; but let it be remembered, that it is by the hands of the Graces that she is thus gorgeously attired; nor can we wish the absence of one gem when art but heightens her native beauty.—The trappings of the generous steed are exceptionable only, when they impede the gracefulness of his motion, or his speed and spirit in the battle.

In the present volumes Mr. Gibbon appears as an historian, a lawyer, and a theologian. In the first character he is unimpeachable: his method is plain, his diction perspicuous, his selection of facts judicious, his connexion accurate: the *lucidus ordo et verborum concinnitas* have never been excelled, perhaps equalled. As a civilian, he has given a most admirable and luminous prospect of that intricate, obscure, and almost infinite labyrinth, the laws of Justinian; we see him with wonder resolve the knotty perplexity, and irradiate the palpable dark-

ness of the pandects, the novels, and the code: under his hand "the crooked become straight, and the rough places plain;" and doubts and difficulties vanish before his genius as the morning mist before the sun. As a theologian, his opinions are already known, and have been opposed with an ability and a success which renders our condemnation unnecessary. We have not the presump-

tuous vanity to think that our light strictures could ever add weight to the pious arguments of a Watson; the Christian faith is abundantly furnished with warm and able defenders, and to them we leave the discussion.

Having premised these observations, we shall in our next Number proceed to lay before our Readers a few extracts from this valuable work.

The Parian Chronicle; or, The Chronicle of the Arundelian Marbles, with a Dissertation concerning its Authenticity.

(Concluded from Vol. XIII. Page 414.)

IN our last Magazine we briefly stated some of the arguments advanced in the dissertation on the Parian Chronicle against the authenticity of that celebrated inscription; we shall now proceed to give our readers a general view of the author's remaining objections.

HAVING endeavoured to prove, that it is very improbable this Chronicle would have been engraved on marble for PRIVATE USE, and that it does not appear to have been compiled by PUBLIC AUTHORITY, he shews, that in the writings of all the Greeks with which we are acquainted, from the days of Herodotus to those of Polybius, who died 140 years after the date of the inscription, we have no traces of a regular, scientific chronology; and that Julius Africanus, Justin Martyr, Plutarch, Josephus, Varro, Diodorus Siculus, Thucydides, and others, unanimously assert, that the earlier periods of the Grecian history were involved in darkness and confusion.

From whence then, says our author, can we suppose the compiler of the Chronicle collected such a clear, determinate, and comprehensive system of chronology? If he had any sources of information, which were unknown to succeeding writers, how happens it that they should all of them overlook this most considerable, this most exact, most creditable author? Why did they omit this ancient account of their early ages? Why did they not copy his most memorable epochs? Why did they not produce his authority? or, at least, Why did they not mention his opinion? Surely nothing, to all appearance, could be more elaborate, more important, or of higher authority than a chronological table, which was thought worthy of being engraved on marble!—Yet, on this occasion, all the writers of antiquity are perfectly silent!

The subject of the seventh chapter is the SILENCE of the ancients, with respect to the Parian Chronicle.

It is natural to suppose, that a short insignificant inscription, like most of those which are preserved in the collections of Gruter, Reinseus, Gudius, Spon, and others, might have lain exposed to public view for many ages, without being particularly noticed by historians or antiquaries. But the Parian Chronicle is not a small inscription, of no importance in the republic of letters; it is not an inscription which might have been concealed in a private library, or a cabinet, like a volume in manuscript; but it is a curious, learned, and comprehensive system of chronology, inscribed at a considerable expence on a tablet of marble, comprehending a detail of the principal epochs of Greece, during a period of 1300 years. Yet neither Strabo, Pliny, Pausanias, nor Athenæus, who mention the most remarkable curiosities of different countries; neither Apollodorus, Diodorus Siculus, Tatian, Clemens Alexandrinus, nor Eusebius, who professedly treat of the fabulous ages of Greece, take the least notice of this wonderful monument of ancient learning. In short, we do not find in any writer of antiquity, either poet or historian, geographer or chronologer, mythologist or scholiast, the most distant allusion to the Parian Chronicle.

We have indeed lost the works of many ancient authors: yet, perhaps, there never appeared a writer of any reputation, either in Greece or Rome, in all the ages of classical antiquity, whose name and some account of his writings have not been transmitted to the present age. If this observation be not strictly true, the exceptions are few and inconsiderable. It was such a common practice

tice among the ancients to mention the works of their predecessors, that in many books we find references and allusions to three, four, five, six, or seven hundred different authors of every denomination. But not a syllable of the learned Parian, or of his elaborate system of Grecian chronology!

There are three objections which may be alledged against the preceding argument.

First, as there were many chronological writers among the ancients, the author of the Parian Chronicle might have been one of them, and cited under his proper name, without any reference to the inscription.

In answer to this objection the author observes, that the ancients usually specified the works of their predecessors which they had occasion to quote, and that the chronology of the learned Parian does not correspond with that of the ancients in events of the utmost notoriety, such as the Trojan war and the age of Homer. This point our author illustrates by a great variety of examples, and concludes with observing, that the opinion adopted by the author of the Chronicle, which supposes Hesiod to be older than Homer, is not well supported, or the most commonly received opinion; and that in all the controversy, relative to the age of Homer, so frequently and so warmly debated, both in Greece and Italy, we do not find the least reference or allusion to the Chronicle of Paros, or any one author of antiquity to which this work can be fairly attributed.

Secondly, the author of some Dissertations, subjoined to the book of Daniel secundum Septuaginta, printed at Rome in 1772, ascribes the Parian Chronicle to Demetrius Phalereus.

This opinion is likewise adopted by Dr. Chandler*; but our author seems to have entirely removed the objection, by accurately examining the history of Demetrius, by shewing that he could not be alive in the 129th Olympiad, and that the presumptive evidence against the opinion maintained by the editor of Daniel, which arises from the silence of all the writers of antiquity, is in this instance remarkably strong, if not decisive. Demetrius Phalereus, he says, was not a writer of an inferior class, or an obscure rhetorician, but an author of the highest distinction, whose name and character would have given so much authority to

the inscription, that it must have excited the attention of succeeding historians, biographers, or chronologists. But as not one of them has either cited or mentioned it, we can never suppose it was the production of this illustrious philosopher and legislator.

Thirdly, it may be objected, that the works of some eminent writers of antiquity, such as Phædrus, Q. Curtius, &c. lay in obscurity for many centuries, and were not discovered till later ages.

Our author endeavours to answer this objection, by considering the peculiar circumstances of those writers, and the various causes that have contributed to suppress many valuable manuscripts, which cannot be supposed to have operated with respect to a work of public importance OSTENTATIOUSLY ENGRAVED ON MARBLE.

The twelfth chapter contains a comparison of several passages in Greek writers, with others in the Chronicle, in which the author thinks there is an appearance of imitation. We shall take notice of one, which seems to be particularly striking.

The names of six, and if the lacunæ are properly supplied, the names of 12 cities in Ionia, appear to have been engraved on marble, exactly as we find them in Ælian's Various History, l. viii. c. 5, but there is not any imaginable reason for this arrangement. It does not correspond with the time of their foundation, with their relative importance, or with the order in which they are placed by other eminent historians.

It is observable, says this acute examiner, that six names may be transposed 720 different ways; and that 12 names admit of 479,001,600 different transpositions. Supposing then that there is no particular reason for one arrangement rather than another, it will follow that the chance of two authors placing them in the same order, is, in the former case, as 1 to 720; and, in the latter, as 1 to 479,001,600. It is therefore utterly improbable that those names would have been placed in this order on marble, if the author of the inscription had not transcribed them from the historian.

But how does it appear that Ælian and others did not copy the marbles? Our author replies: It is not probable that the historians, geographers, and miscellaneous writers of antiquity, living in different ages and in distant countries,

* Travels in Greece, ch. vii.

would in cases of no particular importance, incidentally introduced, use the words of an inscription in the island of Paros; and if, in some instances, they might have borrowed the words of such an inscription, it is not probable that they would have deviated from the general custom of their cotemporaries, by suppressing the name of the author, whose expressions they adopted, and on whose authority they depended.

The 13th chapter exhibits a number of parachronisms, or errors in chronology, which appear on the marble, and which we can scarcely suppose a Greek chronologer in the cxxixth Olympiad would be liable to commit.

The last argument which our author uses in support of his opinion is, the obscure and unsatisfactory account which is given us of the discovery of the Chronicle. It is remarkable that the place where it was found is not ascertained. Du Pin, Du Fresnoy, Dr. Rawlinson, and Abbe Banier, assert, that it was discovered in the island of Paros. Palmerius and Petavius expressly affirm, that it was dug out of the ground at Smyrna. The editors of the *Marmora* give us no satisfaction in this particular. Selden's "*æquum est ut conjectemus,*" Maittaire's "*non liquet,*" and Chandler's "*ut fas sit credere,*" leave us totally in the dark. In the inscription itself we have no date, by which we can any ways discover the place where the marble was erected.

Sir Thomas Roe, who was ambassador at Constantinople, and whose letters from the year 1621 to 1628 inclusive, are published under the title of *Negotiations*, corresponded with Lord Arundel on the subject of ancient manuscripts, coins, statues, and inscriptions, and at the same time recommended and assisted Mr. Petty, whom the Earl had sent into Asia for the purpose of collecting antiquities; yet, in his letters to his Lordship, relative to the discoveries made by Mr. Petty, he does not once mention the *Pavian Chronicle*.

Gassendus, in the life of M. de Peiresc, gives us the following account of its first discovery.

* It is perhaps not easy to ascertain the value of the *auri quinquaginta*.

†—The calculation of Gassendus in this place is erroneous. The epocha of Cecrops is bef. Chr. 1582. The Olympiads commenced an. 776, 806 years afterwards. The last remaining epocha on the marbles is 354; the date of the inscription 264. If we bring down our reckoning to the later, the number of years after the Olympiads is 512; if to the former, it is only 422, instead of 550, as Gassendus has computed.

"About this time (some time in the year 1629) Peiresc received the learned Selden's valuable commentary on the Arundel Marbles, or certain stones with Greek inscriptions engraved upon them, which had been conveyed out of Asia into England, by the direction of the illustrious Earl of Arundel, and placed in his gardens. These marbles, I must observe, were first discovered, and dug out of the ground, in consequence of the application and order of Peiresc, who paid fifty pieces of gold * for that purpose, by the hands of one Samson, his agent at Smyrna. But when they were ready to be sent on board, by some artifice of the venders, Samson was thrown into prison, and the marbles, in the mean time, left in a state of confusion. I must likewise add, that Peiresc was extremely pleased, when he was informed, that these celebrated relics of antiquity had fallen into the hands of such an eminent personage as Lord Arundel; and more particularly, when he found, that they had been happily illustrated by his old friend Selden.

"As a citizen of the world, whose only view was the benefit of mankind, Peiresc thought it immaterial, whether he himself, or another, received the glory, provided any thing could be brought to light, which might contribute to the advantage of the republic of letters. He was of opinion, that an incomparable treasure is contained in these Grecian epochas, which not only give a clear and consistent account of the dates of some important transactions in the historic times, but of others also in the fabulous and heroic ages; while they describe every memorable occurrence for 800 years before the Olympiads, and for 550 † years after their commencement."

Several circumstances in this narrative are worthy of observation.

1. There is something very singular and unusual in the conduct of Peiresc, on the loss of this inscription, after he had purchased it for a considerable sum. His agent, it seems, was committed to prison, and the marbles were *disfracta*, broken, separated, and thrown about in confusion.

It would have been natural for an ordinary virtuoso, who had received information of such a CURIOSITY, to have exerted all his activity and interest, in order to procure it. But Peiresc, a rich and indefatigable col-

lector*, a philosopher, and an eminent patron of learning, does not, as far as we can perceive, make the least effort to recover this inscription; notwithstanding it was apparently of much greater value than any other marble monument in the universe. On the contrary, he loses the money he had advanced, cheerfully resigns his claim, and is glad to find the marbles were preserved in a foreign country.

His composure, on this occasion, would lead us to imagine, that he entertained some SECRET suspicion, relative to the authenticity of the inscription.

2. Peiresc, we are told, paid for these marbles *aureos quinquaginta*, "fifty pieces of gold." What Lord Arundel paid for them we are not informed. Prideaux tells us they were redeemed by Mr. Petty, *majori pretio* †, "at a greater price;" and Dr. Chandler says, *pretio LONGE majori* ‡, "for a far greater sum."

Supposing then, that Mr. Petty paid only thrice as much as Peiresc had paid before, the owners or venders received 200 pieces for the marbles. This, I apprehend, was an extraordinary acquisition, amply sufficient for the gratification of the author and the stone-cutter, especially at Smyrna, in the earlier part of the last century. It was certainly as powerful a motive, in conjunction with others, which we do not know, as those which actuated either Annus of Viterbo, or any of his brethren, in the fabrication of inscriptions.

3. The sum, which was paid for these marbles, was much greater than what a writer at Paros, 264 years before the birth of Christ, could possibly expect; and affords, as far as profit alone is concerned, a sufficient answer to the question, What advantage could any man propose, by the fabrication of the inscription, adequate to the trouble and expence attending the execution of this project?

4. It is certain, that Peiresc was never in Asia; that he trusted to the integrity of his agent at Smyrna; and consequently was very liable to be imposed on in this negotiation. On the one side or other, there was evidently some craft or imposition. Who Samson was, we are not informed: probably he was a Jew. He was however thrown into prison. This gives us no favourable opinion of his integrity. Cassendus indeed says, he was confined, *venditorum arte*, "by the ini-

quitous contrivance of the venders." If Samson was guilty of no fault, the people who sold the marbles seem to have been capable of executing any scheme which might gratify their avarice. For after they had received a considerable sum from Peiresc, they imprisoned his agent, and sold them a second time to Mr. Petty.

Such were the first OSTENSIBLE POSSESSORS of these marbles! and so dark and unsatisfactory is the account, which is transmitted to us of their discovery! They had been totally unknown, or unnoticed for almost nineteen hundred years, and, at last, they are dug out of the ground—no body can tell us WHEN or WHERE!

It will probably be objected, that the mutilated state of the marbles, when they were first brought to England, and examined by Selden, is a proof of their authenticity, as it cannot be supposed, that any man, in his senses, would deface his own inscription.

In answer to this objection we may observe, that the Chronicle may be a modern compilation, and yet not have come immediately from the hands of the original fabricator. It might have been ACCIDENTALLY defaced, before it was purchased for Mr. Peiresc.

We are informed, that after Samson was imprisoned, the marbles were broken, separated, and thrown about promiscuously at Smyrna. This will sufficiently account for their mutilation.

But secondly, some occasional lacunæ might have been artfully contrived, to conceal false assertions and chronological errors; and, at the same time, to give the marbles a venerable air of antiquity, which was not sufficiently conspicuous in the Greek characters. This artifice has been frequently practised. We shall see a remarkable instance of it in the XVth chapter, where this account is given of one H. Cajadus: "*Lapidis, datâ operâ detruncatos, ut aliqua ineffent ANTIQUITATIS VESTIGIA, obrui præcepit.*"

It is well known, that a true antiquary values a fragment, as much as a perfect piece; and his gusto is perhaps more stimulated by the idea of what is lost, than gratified by the part which is preserved.

The story of the Sibyl, who appeared to Tarquin, the last king of Rome, is not inapplicable on this occasion.

A woman in strange attire came to Tar-

* M. Goguet, having occasion to mention M. de Peiresc, says, "Nothing escaped him, that could any way contribute to the advancement of human knowledge; and he spared no pains for that purpose. Goguet's Orig. of Laws, vol. iii. Differt. 1. p. 251. Fabric. Bibl. Lat. l. iv. c. 5. § 7. p. 397.

† Prid. Marm. Oxon. pref. p. ix.

‡ Chand. Marm. Oxon. p. ii.

quin, and offered to sell him a collection of prophecies in nine volumes, for three hundred pieces of gold*. Upon his refusing to buy them on these extraordinary terms, the woman threw three of them into the fire, and asked the same price for the remaining six. Tarquin, looking upon her as a mad woman, treated her with contempt. Upon which she burnt three volumes more, and still persisted in demanding as much for three, as she had done for the whole collection.

The old woman formed a proper notion of human nature. Tarquin's *CURIOSITY* was immediately excited; and the fragments were purchased at the price she demanded †.

In Gaffendus's account of the discovery of the Chronicle, there are, we must confess, some circumstances which are extremely suspicious. Samson and the sellers of the marble seem to have been jointly concerned in the fraud; and the most obvious way of accounting for Samson's imprisonment is by supposing, that he had attempted to cheat his associates.

The two succeeding chapters contain an account of the spurious books and inscriptions, which have been imposed upon the world, in ancient and modern times; from which the author infers, that we should therefore be extremely *CAUTIOUS* with regard to what we receive under the venerable name of antiquity.

The dissertator concludes with some general observations, but does not attempt to ascertain the time, when we may suppose the Chronicle was compiled. He only observes, that innumerable systems of Chronology had been published before the year 1625, from which it was easy to extract a series of memorable events, and give the compilation a Grecian dress.

The avidity with which all relics of antiquity were then collected, and the price at which they were purchased, were, he thinks, sufficient inducements to any one, whose avarice, or whose necessity, was stronger than his integrity, to engrave his lucubrations on marble, and transmit them to Smyrna, as a commodious emporium for such rarities.

Whether this was the case with the Parian Chronicle or not; whether it is an authentic monument of antiquity, or a modern compilation; whether its au-

thority is indisputable, or, as he supposes, apocryphal, he leaves to the decision of the judicious and impartial reader.

This, we believe, is the first attempt that has been made to invalidate the authority of the Arundelian Chronicle. But what reception it may meet with among the learned, we shall not presume to foretel.

The field is open for farther investigation. The enquiry is important; and the marbles, which have been held in the highest estimation for above 150 years, both in England and in other countries, will certainly have their advocates.

However this may be, the Dissertation now before us contains many objections, which will not be easily removed. The arguments are stated with great perspicuity and force; and at the same time with great modesty. With respect to classical erudition, this is one of the most ingenious and entertaining publications which the present age has produced.

This work is ascribed to the Rev. Mr. Robertson, Vicar of Horncastle, who is likewise, if we mistake not, the author of the following publications.

1. The Subversion of ancient Kingdoms considered. A Sermon preached at St. John's, Westminster, on Friday, Feb. 13, 1761, the day appointed for a general fast. 8vo. 1761.

2. A Letter to Mr. Sanxay, surgeon, in Essex-street, occasioned by his very singular Conduct in the Prosecution of Miss Butterfield, &c. 8vo. 1775.

3. Observations on the Case of Miss B. 8vo. 1776.

4. An Essay on Culinary Poisons, 8vo. 1781.

5. An Introduction to the Study of Poetic Literature, vol. 1. 12mo. 1782.

6. An Essay on Punctuation. 12mo. 1785.

Mr. R's name is prefixed, as editor, to the last correct and elegant edition of Algernon Sydney's Discourses on Government, with historical notes, 4to. 1772. And to Sermons on various Subjects. By Gregory Sharpe, L.L.D. 8vo. 1772.

By a note in the Dissertation on the Parian Chronicle, p. 205 Mr. R. appears to have been one of the authors of the Critical Review, from August 1764 to September 1785 inclusive.

* We are told by Varro, and by Lactantius, who relates the story after him, and like-wise by Servius, that the woman demanded three hundred philippi. This anticipation is a little absurd; such a coin did not exist till the time of king Philip, the father of Alexander the Great.

† A. Gell. l. i. 19. Dion. Halic. l. iv. c. 8. p. 259. Plin. l. xii. 13. Serv. *ÆD*. vi. 72. Varro and Lactantius report the story of Tarquinius Priscus. *Fragm.* p. 35. *Lact.* l. i. c. 6.

Memoirs of Great-Britain and Ireland: From the Battle off La Hogue till the Capture of the French and Spanish Fleets at Vigo. By Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. Baron of Exchequer in Scotland. Vol. II. 4to. 11. 1s. Edinburgh, Bell and Creech. London, Strahan and Cadell.

WE are informed by Sir John Dalrymple, in his preface, that fourteen years ago he published a volume, of which the present is a continuation, together with his vouchers; but that the calumny which followed him so far as to amount to even an accusation of his forging some of the papers, together with the uneasiness which representing certain characters in their true colours created in their descendants of the present day, had determined him to desist; but that lately seeing England on the verge of a war with France from a continental alliance, he resolved to proceed with the present work, either that he might serve his country in preventing a war if possible, by shewing from past experience the mischief of such connexions; or, if that could not be, to point out some of the weak and vulnerable parts of the French and Spanish Monarchies which had hitherto been overlooked, or, at least, unassailed—a laudable motive.—The storm, however, having overblown, tho' not until a considerable part of the book was printed, Sir John, nevertheless, thought proper, fortunately for the public, to proceed, and justifies it in the following singularly modest manner.

If other authors were as ingenuous as I am, they would acknowledge, that not to publish a book, which is dressed as far as I can dress any thing, is printed, and always looks lovely in the eyes of its author, is a piece of self-denial almost above human nature; and therefore, although the occasion that called for the book is said to be over, I have thrown it upon the public, which it was sincerely intended to serve.

The first, indeed the great idea which obtrudes itself all through the work on the mind of the reader is a melancholy and humiliating one—that during the period he treats of, scarce one character in England, however ennobled by birth, elevated by fortune, or advanced by royal favour, but was abased by duplicity, sunk by corruption, and degraded by treachery.—We look with astonishment at names, which have so long remained unimpeached, convicted by that most undeniable of all testimonies, their own, of such infamous conduct, as would shame

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the Senate of Rome in the days of Jugurtha; and are almost tempted, in the words of the satirist, to brand our country as a *monstrum nulla virtute redemptum a vitiiis*. A Marlborough in the army, a Russell in the fleet, a Carmarthen and a Rochester in the cabinet, shuffling and equivocating; this day clamorous for measures, which the next they laboured to impede; planning expeditions, and in the instant betraying them to France; oscillating between William and James; traitors to the Monarch whom themselves had introduced, without serving him whom they had compelled to abdicate; affix an everlasting stigma on the peerage, the nation, and human nature.—Such accusations as these are not lightly to be taken up; but Sir John appears to have been sufficiently careful in his assertions that they go not beyond the original papers still remaining; and has indeed collected such a mass of evidence, as must remove all doubt on the subject.

But let us hear his own words:

The year 1694 is made remarkable by an event which, without the aid of any other cause, accounts for all the bad successes of King William's war both by land and sea, though conducted by a Prince of abilities, commanding a people enriched by long peace, and unbroke by war; because it proves that his councils were betrayed to Louis XIV. by the greatest persons in his service.

The difficulty of forcing the French to general actions in the open sea, the impossibility of blocking up their fleets for any considerable time at Brest in the stormy sea of the bay of Biscay, or at Toulon, in the swelling sea of the Gulph of Lyons, had satisfied the King, that the only way to conquer the fleets of France was in their own harbours; and the sufferings of the trade of England, which not only weakened the nation, but impaired the revenue, and which had arisen greatly from the vicinity of Brest to the English coast, made him resolve to attack that place, by making a lodgment on the neck of land which separates the road of Brest from the road of Cameret, and commands the bay, the harbour, and the river; but his intention was betrayed to the late King, by intelligence in the spring from Lord Godolphin, first Lord of the Treasury, and afterwards by a letter from Lord Marlbo-

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rough,

rough, eldest lieutenant-general in the service, of date the 4th of May, in the same way as a project against Toulon was betrayed two years afterwards by Lord Sunderland. Marlborough's letter, with a strange endeavour, yet natural desire, even in the most wicked, to reconcile their profligacy with their duty, in their own eyes, and those of others, contained the following words: "This will be a great advantage to England. But no advantage can prevent, or ever shall prevent me from informing you of all that I believe to be for your service. Therefore you may make your own use of this intelligence, which you may depend upon being exactly true." But the letter from General Sackfield to Lord Mellfort, which inclosed that from Lord Marlborough, spoke out more plainly the advantage which the intelligence given to James would prove to France. The words are: "I send the letter by an express, judging it to be of the utmost consequence for the service of the King my master, and consequently for the service of his Most Christian Majesty." The evidence of Lord Sunderland's treachery (for the evidence of such extraordinary facts should be referred to) is to be found in a letter from the Earl of Arran, his son-in-law, to King James; the treachery of Godolphin, in Captain Lloyd's report of his negotiations in England to King James; and of Lord Marlborough, in his letter to King James, and General Sackfield's letter inclosing it to Lord Mellfort; all lately published by Mr. M'Pherson. The originals of the two last letters are not in existence in the Scots College at Paris, where the other two papers are. But the copies were found among the other official papers of Nairne, Under-Secretary of State to Lord Mellfort, and one of them has an interlineation in Lord Mellfort's hand-writing. And, in King James's Memoirs, I have seen a memorandum in his own hand-writing, that Lord Churchill had, on the 4th of May, given him information of the design upon Breſt. I was told by the late Principal Gordon, of the Scots College at Paris, that, during the hostilities between the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Oxford, near the end of the Queen's reign, Lord Oxford, who had got intelligence of the Duke's letter, and pretended, at that time, to be in the interests of the exiled family, applied for, and got an order for the original; and that his making the Duke know that his life was in his hands, was the cause of the Duke's going into a voluntary exile to Brussels in the year 1712: And, indeed,

so extraordinary a step as that exile must have had an extraordinary cause. It is known too from the history of the times, that there was a private meeting between the Duke and Lord Oxford, at Mr. Thomas Harley's house, to which the Duke came by a back door, immediately after which he left England. I have also heard from the late Archbishop of York, grandson to the Earl of Oxford, that he had been informed, that the Dukes of Marlborough, after the death of those two persons, had contrived to get the letter from Lord Oxford's papers, and destroyed it.

This is sufficiently curious, but it is not all:—

In the year 1695, amidst the attention of Parliament to these internal objects, the minds of people in London were surprised almost in an instant, with the double alarm of an intended invasion from France, and of an assassination of their Sovereign. In the end of the year 1693, the adherents of the late King in England had pressed the French King, in a tone of impatience which almost bordered upon indecency, for an invasion of England*. The reasons on which they founded the probable success of it, were, "That the English fleet was to fail in the spring, to convoy the merchantmen thro' the Straights: that the troops would be sent in the spring to the King in Flanders, by which there would not be above four thousand left to defend England: that the fodder in the country could not then be consumed: that the annual supplies voted by Parliament, could not by that time be brought into the treasury: that the approaching invasions with which William had threatened France in a late speech to Parliament, would make it natural for the French to send troops to the sea-coasts, without any suspicion of their being intended for any other purpose than to oppose them; and that the nation was full of discontents, occasioned by the mismanagements of the fleet and of Ireland and Scotland, the sufferings of trade, and a war without glory." They asked at first thirty thousand men, but afterwards came down to twenty, and in the end to twelve thousand; and in order to remove the difficulty of transporting horses, they engaged to have them ready in England, because that country was full of horses proper either for draught or for war; and in war, from the weight of some, and the spirit of others, proper either for the charge or the skirmish. The chief persons who used these solicitations, were the Queen's uncle Lord Claren-

* M'Pherson's State Papers, anno 1693 and 1694.

don, the Lords Litchfield, Lindsay Lord Chamberlain, Yarmouth, Montgomery son to the Marquis of Powis, Aylesbury, Poulet, Sunderland, Arran son to the Duke of Hamilton, Breadalbane, and Forbes; Sir William Perkins a citizen of great wealth; Sir John Friend, a gentleman of estate, one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, and who had made himself remarkable by his violence on the Tory side during the Parliaments of Charles the Second; Major-General Sir John Fenwick; Sir Andrew Forrester; Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe; Mr. Penn, the famous quaker, who used the best argument to persuade Louis to an invasion, for he said, that one army in England would have more effect to break the league against France, than three any where else; Mr. Stroude of Somersetshire; Colonel Selwyn; Sir John Knight; the Colonels Roe and Parker; Lieutenant Colonel Grenville son to the Earl of Bath; and Ferguson the Scotch Clergyman, who had made himself so remarkable by the part he had acted in the Ryehouse plot, and who now enjoyed a place under King William, but not suited, as he thought, to his services and dangers. All these men engaged to raise insurrections in different parts of the kingdom; and Sir William Perkins answered for the two regiments of city militia who guarded the Tower, and Sir John Friend*, for a company of city clergymen, who were to dethrone a protestant Prince. But the late King, in order to satisfy himself of the sentiments of persons more near to the palace, sent over Captain Lloyd of the navy, groom of his bed-chamber, who had shewn so much address in his negotiations with several of them before the battle of La Hogue. Lord Marlborough, with the experience of a soldier, said to Lloyd, 'That the invasion ought to be made with twenty-five thousand troops and seven thousand spare arms, and that the time of making the attempt was indifferent, provided it was accompanied with that force.' Lord Godolphin, with the intelligence of a man of business, advised the invasion to be put off till the autumn, because a sufficiency of French transports could be more easily collected in the course of the summer; and in the mean time the intended attack upon Brest, of which he had given information to King James, would make it necessary for the French to have a great number of forces at that place, which they might afterwards carry where they pleased; the great ships of the English fleet would in autumn be laid up in harbour for the winter season, and their

'seamen dispersed, and their small ships gone to take care of their convoys of merchantmen.' Admiral Russell, who commanded the fleet, used the following expressions, which I transcribe literally from Lloyd's report of his negotiations to King James: 'That, by God! he would undertake the business, and would communicate to Lord Marlborough from time to time the progress that he made.' When urged by Lloyd either to join the French fleet, or to let it pass, he, with the disdain of an officer and of an Englishman, refused to do either, and swearing according to the manner of his sea companions, added, 'That he would do the business, but do it himself alone.' And when pressed to explain what he would do, he preserved the obstinate silence of a man habituated to the possession of despotic power on his own element; only repeating, 'That he would undertake the business, and that Lord Shrewsbury and Lord Marlborough should be judges of his actions.' But Lloyd received most encouragement from a circumstance of which the old Countess of Shrewsbury (whose son he could not see without equal danger to both in the conspicuous situation of Secretary of State, in which Lord Shrewsbury then stood) informed him, that William was to go to Holland early in the spring, and to leave the government in the hands of his Consort, who would implicitly follow the advices of the Lords Carmarthen and Shrewsbury, that is to say, of the two best friends whom the late King had in England. It is not singular that Lloyd did not at this time see or hear of Lord Sunderland; because the late King concealed from almost all, his secret correspondence with Sunderland, which was conducted solely through Lord Arran his son-in-law, being ashamed to let others know that he had any connexion with a man who had deceived and betrayed him. Sunderland at this time possessed much of the confidence of King William, because he had reconciled the Whigs to him, and him to the Whigs; so that he stood in the most singular of all situations, employed and trusted by two rival Princes, both of whom were ashamed to avow their connexions with him.

Other circumstances, not singular indeed, but curious in the intrigues of that period, appear in the papers of King James in the Scots College at Paris; for while both Whigs and Tories were soliciting Louis to an invasion of England, the Tories were warning James to put no confidence in the Whigs, and the Whigs warning him to put as little

* Sir John Friend's Trial.

in the Tories. Lord Marlborough endeavoured to infill into the mind of James suspicions of Admiral Ruffell, in order to shew the sincerity of his own attachment. The Court of St. Germain's was divided into two parties, called Compounders and Non compounders, headed by two Scotchmen, Lord Middleton and Lord Mellfort, one of whom maintained that King James should make concessions to the liberties of his people, in order to be restored; the other, that he should not. And on these principles the two parties disputed, hated and suspected each other, as heartily as if they had been in possession of all the great offices at Whitehall. Men in England too, asked and intrigued at St. Germain's for the future disposal of places and honours in England*, as if the power of conferring them had been already in him to whom the applications were made.

Such infamous treachery may make us doubt the integrity of every Statesman, and is indeed almost another fall of Man:—

“ ——— Shew men dutiful ?

Why so did these:—or seem they grave and learned ?

Why so did these: Come they of noble family ?

Why so did these: Seem they religious ?

Why so did these. ———

Shakespeare's Hen. V.

The Memoirs of Sir John Dalrymple are a kind of repository of curious facts. It appears, that it was at one time William's intention that the son of the abdicated Monarch should inherit.

The peace was accompanied with two pieces of intended generosity by the King to the exiled family. By the one he obliged

himself to pay fifty thousand pounds a year to King James's Queen, the jointure to which she would have been intitled, had her husband died King of England.—By the other he consented, that the young son of King James should be educated a Protestant in England, and succeed to the Crown at the end of the present reign. The evidence of this last fact, though long known to some, came only lately to the knowledge of all, from James's own Memoirs in the Scots College at Paris; and the merit or demerit of no action of William's life has been more the subject of difference, in private opinion at least, than this one: for, while some have thought, that the punishing the guilty father, and restoring the innocent son, would have made the justice of the Revolution compleat, and thrown out a sufficient terror to all succeeding Princes; others with more reason have said, ' That the measure could not have failed to sow dissensions in the nation, by bringing a rival to cope with the reigning King in his palace: ' That the old race of Princes would have come to the throne, with old claims like Charles the Second, and old enmities like James the Second; whereas a new family could be brought in upon new conditions; would be dependent for possession upon the observance of those conditions; and having neither given nor received injuries, could have no hostile minds to any of their subjects, nor any of their subjects to them.' The same folly about religion which made James lose his throne, lost the reversion of it to his son; for, he refused the offer, under pretence that his accepting it was an acknowledgment of his abdication, but in reality because he would not permit the Prince to be bred a Protestant. [*To be continued.*]

Memoirs of the Late War in Asia, with a Narrative of the Imprisonment and Sufferings of our Officers and Soldiers. By an Officer of Col. Baillie's Detachment. 2 Vols. 8vo. 1285 Murray, 1788.

[*Continued from Vol. XIII. Page 266.*]

THE general plan or outline of the Memoirs under Review, is, first, to state the difficulties under which Great-Britain laboured towards the conclusion of 1780, in Asia; and then to develop the means by which she was extricated from them. We have already, in the former part of this Review, accompanied the writer of the Memoirs while he shewed how and by what means the native powers of India were united among themselves, and with other States and Princes of India, in desire and design to eman-

cipate themselves from the controul of the English. " French auxiliaries were " incorporated with their armies, in order " to invigorate their attacks and direct " their movements, and more were promised and confidently expected; a political and warlike prince, who united " the military discipline and skill of " Europe with the subtlety and craft of " Asia, freely ranged over the whole " land at the head of an army flushed " with success, and daily increasing in " numbers as well as courage. To this

* Commons Journal, page 179.

“ force and those difficulties, the fortune
 “ of Great-Britain opposed the army at
 “ Madras, to be reinforced by the suc-
 “ cours which have been already stated
 “ from Bengal, and whatever could be
 “ spared from Guzzarat by General God-
 “ dard, the military talents of Sir Eyre
 “ Coote, and the genius of Mr. Hatings,
 “ whose eyes were open on every part of
 “ India, who supplied the resources of
 “ war, and united the power of Great-
 “ Britain in the East, not more scattered
 “ in place than disunited by civil dissen-
 “ sion, in one vigorous system of mili-
 “ tary operation.”

Of the Commander in Chief the author of the Memoirs gives the following brief, but just and interesting account. “ At the age of sixty-three years he under-
 “ went as much fatigue, and exposed
 “ himself to as great danger as any offi-
 “ cer in his army. He was an handsome
 “ man, with a serious military air. He
 “ united spirit with caution, and the ge-
 “ neral course of his military conduct
 “ had been fortunate. There was in
 “ his character and example something
 “ that engaged the affections of men,
 “ at the same time that it commanded
 “ their affection and esteem: objects
 “ which the General well knew how to
 “ value, and which he endeavoured on
 “ all occasions to acquire.”—To have
 acted on the principles of a besieging
 army, would have protracted time, di-
 minished our force by garrisons, and mul-
 tiplied all those advantages which the
 enemy had over us in numbers, supplies,
 and the possession of the country. In
 these circumstances, the English General
 determined, if possible, to bring Hyder
 to a close engagement, by a plan of con-
 duct that seemed to hold a middle place
 between field operations on the one hand,
 and sieges on the other; inclining to either,
 according to contingent events and cir-
 cumstances. And as Hyder’s numerous
 cavalry enabled him to drive the country,
 it became a part of the English General’s
 plan, to secure, in all cases, a communi-
 cation with the sea. Hyder, on the con-
 trary, was careful in all his movements,
 to secure a passage into the interior part
 of the peninsula through the mountains.
 In unfolding this general feature and cast
 of the war, the author enters into a minute
 detail of military operations, and of cir-
 cumstances and advantages improved,
 and difficulties surmounted by courage or
 address, on both sides; yet his descrip-
 tions of marches, sieges, and battles are

perfectly clear and intelligible. In de-
 scribing such complicated scenes, as it seems
 almost impossible for the human mind to
 comprehend, he strikes out a few leading
 avenues, as it were, which enable us to
 take a view of numberless particulars
 through other openings. He constantly
 arranges the minuter points according to
 their relation to the greater; and hence,
 at the same time that he involves in his
 descriptions a great variety of particu-
 lars, he preserves the impression of some-
 thing that is whole and entire.——The
 same character or style of writing runs
 through the whole of the Memoirs. At
 the same time that the compiler is
 studious to keep up the force of unity in
 each of his narratives and descriptions
 of different events and objects, he passes
 by natural and easy transitions from one
 thing to another (without fettering him-
 self by the exact order of time) in such a
 manner, as to give to the Memoirs, on
 the whole, that just and legitimate histo-
 rical form, which naturally arises from a
 comprehensive view of facts, and a strict
 attention to the grand order of cause and
 effect. This historical form is deficient
 only at the conclusion of the Memoirs,
 where the narrative stops short, at once,
 at the evacuation of Mangalore, and the
 march of our troops to Tellicherry. It
 is true, that there was no farther military
 operations to be described; but it would
 have been an easy matter to have wound
 up the whole narrative by a brief account
 of the disposition of our different armies,
 and the principal articles of that peace,
 which “ the GENIUS (according to the
 “ Memoirs) of one man, contending
 “ against fluctuating councils at home,
 “ and the opposition and errors of his
 “ colleagues in office abroad, restored to
 “ the British Settlements in India.” This
 publication indeed professes only to be a
 collection of memoirs; and in this title
 the author may take shelter from the
 charge of deficiency in question. But as
 the deep historical form, which is more
 satisfactory and complete than that of
 memoirs, is preserved throughout the course
 of the narrative, it was wrong to drop it
 where it was most wanted, at the conclu-
 sion.

The truth is, there is in this compo-
 sition evident marks of precipitation; and
 we acknowledge a suspicion, founded on in-
 ternal evidence drawn from the work itself,
 as well as from certain surmises, that the
 publication of the *Memoirs of the late
 War in Asia* was hastened in order to

keep pace with a certain TRIAL, and, perhaps, to suit the departure of the last outward-bound East-India fleet. The conjecture with regard to the former of these particulars, is strengthened by the length of the digression or episode concerning the political character and conduct of Mr. Hallings, which is greatly disproportioned to the body of the work. These observations we submit to the consideration of the author, that he may avail himself of them, if the Memoirs should be re-published in a second edition. He is evidently conversant, in a very eminent degree, with literature, science, and the affairs of nations. He perfectly understands what is requisite to the composition of history, and he is capable of rising to the most elevated dignity of diction, and varying his style with his subject: but his style in the Memoirs is in several instances slovenly and careless; and, from views of politics or convenience, it would appear, he has been defective in some particulars, and redundant in others. Among the particulars which have induced us to bestow not a little praise on the *Memoirs of the late War in Asia*, with all these blemishes and defects, besides the excellencies already mentioned, are the following: There is an air of candour that pervades them, and a sincere investigation of the truth. For example, though avowedly the friend and admirer of Mr. Hallings, he speaks with temper and with respect of the whole Whig party; and his portraits of Mr. Burke and Mr. Sheridan, which is so much to their honour, are just, striking, and highly finished.—If he cannot praise the conduct of Sir Hector Munro, on the occasion of the fatal 10th of September 1780, he is sedulous to do him justice on subsequent occasions; and on all occasions he celebrates the skill and address of our enemies with equal circumstantiality as those of our commanders. In the preface he invites censure and correction, with a design of repairing injuries, and supplying defects.

The following is the account, given in the Memoirs, of the famous battle of Porto Novo.

Sir Eyre Coote, having encamped near Porto Novo on the 17th of June, marched, in person, a strong detachment on the 18th to attack the fortified Pagoda of Chillumbrum, making the same desperate assault that succeeded at Charangooly. He was repulsed, with the loss of eight officers, and from two to three hundred men killed and wounded. A twelve-pounder, which was used in blow-

ing open the gates, added a field-piece to the train of the enemy.—When it is said that a commander in chief heads an assault, or any desperate enterprize in person, nothing more is commonly meant than that he is a spectator of what passes. Here the General's person was exposed to great danger. Lieutenant Young, who commanded the European troops in this expedition, had his leg broken by the shot of a cannon, as he stood talking with him close by his side.

It is but a short way that the utmost human sagacity can penetrate into the mazes of future events. The repulse at Chillumbrum, which seemed pregnant with danger, extricated the English army from a most perilous situation, and happily changed the whole face of our affairs in the Carnatic. Even a return to Madras, if it could have been effected without a further loss of men, would have been followed by effects little less disastrous than what usually accompany or flow from a defeat. It would have discovered to the native powers of India that our want of magazines would oblige us to keep near the sea, or to make excursions into the inland country: circumstances which might be improved by a prudent adversary to our disadvantage and ruin.

The repulse of our arms from Chillumbrum, which was greatly exaggerated to Hyder, with the pressing entreaties of his auxiliary chiefs, and the French officer Lally, prevailed on the wavering mind of Hyder, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his eldest son, to offer the English battle.—Hyder, having remained for some weeks within random shot of Tanjore, set his face against Trichinopoly, and threatened to fill up the ditch with his Moorish slippers. Tippoo strongly advised him to pursue this object, urging, that the reduction of this place, which was equally defenceless and important, would extend his authority over the southern provinces in the peninsula that acknowledged subjection to the English.—Hyder was not ignorant of the importance of Trichinopoly; but he was flushed with success, and hoped that he would be able, by a close engagement, to defeat the only force that could endanger either the conquest of the provinces south of the Coleroon, on the one hand, or that of the Deccan on the other. He, therefore, took a position for that purpose, at a village called Mooteapollam, which commanded the common road from Porto Novo to Cuddalore, and to the natural strength of his ground added several redoubts.

Our army, consisting of eight thousand rank and file, with above sixty pieces of cannon, marched from Porto Novo, with the sea at no great distance on the right, early on

the 1st of July, towards the enemy, whose number, according to the highest computation, exceeded an hundred, and according to the lowest did not fall short of sixty thousand men, variously armed, with a field train of forty-seven pieces, of different calibres.

A detachment, consisting of two regiments of cavalry and a battalion of Sepoys, with seven pieces of light artillery, was ordered to protect the baggage from Hyder's horse. This body of our troops, with the usual guard of an hundred and fifty Sepoys, a few Polygars, and a Murratta corps, were judiciously placed between the right of the army and the sea. Our troops, formed in two lines, proceeded in order of battle.—Parties of horse paraded in every direction, and great quantities of rockets were thrown without intermission, to confound the observation, and, if possible, to throw the English army into disorder, and to impede their movements. A large body of the enemy's cavalry now appeared, drawn up in great force on an extensive plain. On this body the English opened an heavy cannonade, which forced them to retire as our men advanced. Their retreat opened to the General's view a range of redoubts, which commanded the road.—Struck with this unexpected appearance, he ordered the troops to halt, and called a council of his principal officers. To proceed forward in the direct line of their march, was to rush into the very throat of danger; the sea confined their movements on the left hand, and impracticable sand-banks on the right.

During the halt of the army, and while a Council of War deliberated whether they should advance or retreat, an officer, carelessly walking to the right, discovered a road cut through the sand hills. This road being examined, was found to be newly made, and calculated for the movement of troops and artillery. Hyder had made it the very night before, for the purpose of attacking the right of the English army, whilst they should be engaged in storming the batteries in front. This further disposition was intended by that artful commander, that on the confusion of our men, the main body of his cavalry should rush from behind the batteries and complete the rout. This road, designed by Hyder-Ally for the overthrow of the English, was destined by Providence for their preservation: for by this Sir Eyre Coote marched the troops, and effected their deliverance from apparent ruin.

Hyder, disappointed in his stratagem, evacuated his works, and moved a-breast with our army, which, after passing through the sand-banks, and quitting the road, turned to the left, and faced the enemy, who, in the possession of a ridge of sand-banks in front,

seemed to offer a decisive action.—The General, now, had not certainly any option; but, from some cause or other, a second hesitation took place. Certain unask'd opinions were given in favour of a retreat, under the abject and ruinous notion of looking for more equal ground. To the honour of General Monro, it is right to mention, that when the enemy's batteries were discovered in front of our army, he gave his opinion against the madness of an attack: but that, in this second situation, he urged the necessity of an attack, by the most sensible arguments and manly eloquence. A space of time, which appeared to every individual in our army of great length, was consumed, under the enemy's fire, who had withdrawn their guns from the batteries to the line, and presented a new front, before the General determined to come to a close attack; and it was during this interval chiefly that we suffered the loss that was sustained in this action.

Meanwhile, the heights in the rear of the first line of our army, led on by Sir Eyre Coote, were seized by General Stuart, who commanded the second. This excellent disposition encouraged Sir Eyre Coote to advance with confidence on the enemy. He marched up, at the head of the first line, to the enemy's artillery, quickly threw them into disorder, and forced them to give way. But previously to this attack, Hyder had detached a strong body of disciplined infantry, with a suitable train of artillery, a prodigious number of irregulars, and cavalry, to attack the English posted on the heights. Another detachment also attempted, by penetrating into the interval between our two lines, to attack Sir Eyre Coote in the rear. Thus was each wing separately, and almost equally engaged.—The fresh forces with which the enemy were incessantly relieved, rendered the battle long and obstinate. It lasted above six hours, in which every individual in the Company's service fought as if the fate of the day had depended on his single efforts. The first line, triumphing over every obstacle, drove the enemy, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, promiscuously before them. The second line under the command of Brigadier-General Stuart, had by this time not only repulsed the other division of the army, but driven them from their post, and defeated every attempt they made to attack the General's rear. It was also the masterly disposition, and spirited exertions of the second line, that protected the baggage, disposed, as has been mentioned, close by the sea, from even the attempts of the enemy.

The rout was complete and general.—The tumult and confusion in the retreat of such a multitude of people tempted an eager pur-

fruit, which, could it have been made, must have effected an unexampled carnage among men and cattle. But our guns were dragged slowly through deep and sandy soil; while the numbers and the spirit of Hyder's cattle gave a celerity to his motion which ours could not equal. The greatest loss sustained by the enemy happened before our second line, where, ignorant of its force and strong position, and mistaking it for a common baggage guard, they made the only spirited attempt on their part; although it must be allowed that their artillery was served with great promptitude and address during the whole course of the action.—What loss of men is sustained in an engagement with an Indian army, cannot be ascertained with any degree of exactness, as it is a religious maxim with all the Hindoos, to carry off as many of their wounded and slain as they can. This they think of great importance, being persuaded that after the body is burned, neither the evil principle or being, nor the demons of wrath who are subservient to his will, have any power over the emancipated spirit: a notion that is in exact conformity to an ancient and very general doctrine, that matter is the grand principle of evil, and that the souls of those who have departed from life hover around, and are attracted to their bodies, as long as they are entire; either the whole corporeal frame, or any of the organized parts or members. The Marrattas, the Myforeans, the Polygars, and in general all the Gento warriors, have their loins begirt with girdles or belts. The horsemen have an hook which they dart with great dexterity between

those belts and the dead bodies of their friends, and therewith carry them off from the field of battle. As nearly as could be conjectured, the number of the slain, on the side of Hyder, amounted to three thousand: but what appeared in his fight a greater loss, was the mortal wounds of Meer Saib, his favourite General and son-in-law, who, at the head of the Mogol and Canara cavalry, made the first impression on the British lines, in the unfortunate action near Conjeveram. The English General halted near the field of action, from inability to pursue the enemy. Our loss did not exceed four hundred, nor was there an officer of rank or distinction among either killed or wounded.

Although no trophies were gained, or prisoners made, the first of July 1781 will ever be accounted an important day to the eastern branch of the British empire. It broke that spell which was formed by the defeat of Colonel Baillie, and destroyed that respect which the name of Hyder-Ally-Cawn had obtained, from that disastrous to this prosperous event, among superstitious observers, whose opinions are formed by the impression of striking events, more than by the deductions of reason.

The General, on the 3d of July, returned his thanks to the troops, gave orders for a *feu de joie*, and dispatched expresses to every quarter with the news of the victory. His Majesty's 73d regiment, on account of their distinguished steadiness in the field as well as their exemplary deportment in quarters, were presented by the General with fifty pounds to buy a pair of bag-pipes.

(To be concluded in our next.)

The Observer. Being a Collection of Moral, Literary, and Familiar Essays, Vol. IV. 8vo. 4s. Dilly.

THIS is a continuation of the elegant essays which have been already published in three volumes. The author appears all through them to be a man of a good heart, and a sound head, with a great store of learning, perhaps indeed too much for such a publication as the present. Seven of his essays being employed in a kind of *catalogue raisonné* of Greek comic poets, whose works exist but in fragments, cannot be very interesting to the generality of readers. In his "Short review of events in the reign of Charles the First, introductory to the great rebellion," Mr. Cumberland shews a genuine spirit of liberty, with a due deference to the forms of our constitution: and his "Review of Ben Jonson's comedy of *The Fox*," is perhaps his pleasantest essay. The opinion of such a man, "himself a mule," is of great

weight; and he shews himself not less a critic than a poet.

From criticism Mr. Cumberland rises to the defence of Christianity against Deists and Jews, in which he displays a becoming earnestness for the cause he undertakes, at the same time that he happily avoids any thing like polemic warmth. To this succeeds his story of "Ned Drowsy," which has the great fault of being too long, though it is unfinished—The name is ominous. His "Observations upon the Passions," addressed to the ladies, is a sprightly and an elegant *bagatelle*.

Upon the whole, however, these essays are not equal to many of our periodical publications, even of the present day; nor can we with truth and justice style the present volume, "*to be observed of all OBSERVERS.*"

Poems, by William Whitehead, Esq. late Poet Laureat. To which are prefixed Memoirs of his Life and Writings, by W. Mason, M. A. 8vo. 4s. Doddsley.

ON a former occasion we observed, (see our Magazine for May 1787, p. 319) that the Biography of the present day was sinking into the mere gossiping of old women. We had then indeed a bad *exemplar* before us, to use a favourite expression of Sir John Hawkins; for it was his Worship's unparalleled Life of Johnson we were then reviewing. Superior, however, as Mr. Mason certainly is to the Hicks's-Hall Justice, some part of the above censure may very well apply also to Mr. Mason's biography.

Our author thus opens his subject :

The ingenious, learned, and amiable man, whose writings, either uncollected or unpublished by himself, I here form into a third volume of his works, and the memoirs of whose life I think it a duty incumbent on my friendship for him to prefix, was born at Cambridge in the beginning of the year 1714-15.

It would be both vain and (in my own opinion) injurious to his memory to conceal that he was of low extraction. Vain, because, according to the licence of the times, the secret has been more than once told by those periodical writers, who gain, what they think, a creditable subsistence by publishing the lives of the LIVING; and injurious to his memory, because, whoever raises himself above his primæval level by laudable and honest means, acquires an intrinsic merit which mere ancestry can never give. Let it then rather be boasted than whispered, that he was the son of a baker, Richard Whitehead, who lived in the parish of St. Botolph, and who, in that capacity, served the neighbouring college of Pembroke-Hall.

Having mentioned that young Whitehead at the age of fourteen was removed from *some common school* at Cambridge to Winchester; our biographer adds :

Of his temper, manners, and literary acquirements at this seminary of literature, I have been favoured with the following account, obtained for me by our mutual friend, the learned Dr. Balguy, who, having resided many years at Winchester as a Canon of that Cathedral, had opportunity of procuring the best information concerning him at this period. "He was always of a delicate turn, and though obliged to go to the bills with the other boys, spent his time there in reading either plays or poetry; and was also particularly fond of the *Atalantis*, and all

other books of private history or character. He very early exhibited his taste for poetry; for while other boys were contented with shewing up twelve or fourteen lines, he would fill half a sheet, but always with English verse. This Dr. Burton, the master, at first discouraged; but, after some time, he was so much charmed, that he spoke of them with rapture. When he was sixteen he wrote a whole comedy.

"In the winter of the year 1732, he is said to have acted a female part in the *Andria*, under Dr. Burton's direction. Of this there is some doubt; but it is certain that he acted *Marcia*, in the tragedy of *Cato*, with much applause.

"In the year 1733, the Earl of Peterborough, having Mr. Pope at his house near Southampton, carried him to Winchester to shew him the college, school, &c. The Earl gave ten guineas to be disposed of in prizes amongst the boys, and Mr. Pope set them a subject to write upon, viz. *PETERBOROUGH*. Prizes of a guinea each were given to six of the boys, of whom Whitehead was one. The remaining sum was laid out for other boys in subscriptions to *Pine's Horace*, then about to be published." This probably was out of distinction to the boys of richer parents, to whom a pecuniary reward might not have been so proper. "He never excelled in writing epigrams, nor did he make any considerable figure in Latin verse, though he understood the classics very well, and had a good memory.

"He was, however, employed to translate into Latin the first epistle of the *Essay on Man*; and the translation is still extant in his own hand. *Dobson's* success in translating *Prior's Solomon* had put this project into Mr. Pope's head, and he set various persons to work upon it.

"His school friendships were usually contracted either with noblemen, or gentlemen of large fortune, such as Lord Drumlanrig, Sir Charles Douglas, Sir Robert Burdett, Mr. Tryon, and Mr. Munday of Leicestham. The choice of these persons was imputed by some of his school-fellows to vanity, by others to prudence; but might it not be owing to his delicacy, as this would make him easily disgusted with the coarser manners of ordinary boys? He was school-tutor to Mr. Wallop, afterwards Lord Lynton, son to the late Earl of Portsmouth, and father to the present Earl. He enjoyed, for some little time, a lucrative place in the college that of preceptor of the hall.

“ At the election in September 1735, he was treated with singular injustice; for, through the force of superior interest, he was placed so low on the roll, that it was scarce possible for him to succeed to New College*. Being now superannuate, he left Winchester of course, deriving no other advantage from the college than a good education: This, however, he had ingenuously enough to acknowledge, with gratitude, in a poem prefixed to the second edition of Dr. Lowth’s *Life of William of Wickham*, and which the reader will also find in the second volume of his poems, page 189.”

To this account of him, while a school-boy, it may not be amiss to add some illustrations of different parts of it, which I am enabled to give from those juvenile MSS. which are now before me.

To the list of his school-friends, these papers authorize me to add Sir Bryan Broughton, to whom, after the young Baronet removed to Oxford, he sent a poetical epistle from Winchester, in which, after owning himself uneasy under his present confinement, and desiring, like a caged bird, to be set at liberty, he yet consoles himself with the thought that he should not be proof against the dangers to which persons when newly introduced to the world are exposed, and compliments his friend in being possess’d of more fortitude. This epistle, though written, probably, after his being disappointed of a removal to New College, expresses no degree of chagrin, but breathes that spirit of contentment in his situation, which he retained through life, and which impresses such a pleasing character upon several of his poetical pieces, where he speaks of himself. His prize-verses, already mentioned, have but little merit, if we deduct from them that of mere easy versification, which he seems to have acquired by sedulously imitating Mr. Pope’s manner. Neither his fancy nor judgement appear to have risen, in any degree, equal to what, in common progress, might be expected from a mind, which, a very few years after, exhibited both these qualities so strikingly. His efforts at wit also were now equally feeble! and, on the whole, I am led to wonder that his school-master should speak of any of his productions with rapture! for among the many pieces written at that period, which I have perused, I find only one that seems to indicate the future poet.

It would much surpass the bounds of our literary articles, to trace all the connections and common events of Mr.

Whitehead’s life. Mr. Mason has given them very dryly and tediously with many digressions; and the public are sufficiently acquainted with his Tragedies and Laureate odes, which upon the whole have great merit, considering the untowardness of the periodical subject.

The following is pointed, and we believe exceedingly just:

I am persuaded, from the many criticisms I have of late heard repeated, as coming from those who take the lead in their several circles of polite society, that their natural relish for poetry goes not beyond that which is included in a string of couplets. Their sentiments, therefore, of this kind, like many of Dr. Johnson’s on arts and tastes, of which he had no comprehension, put me always in mind of the blind man’s description of scarlet, which, according to his *no* idea, was like the sound of a trumpet.

The following strictures on Churchill, and his illiberal abuse of Mr. Whitehead, are worthy of attention.

The *son of Fire*, who had just before lighted his brand, and flung its destructive sparks about among the poor players, attacked the Laureate in almost every one of those hasty productions with which he glutted the town, bringing in his name in season and out of season, with an acrimony much too harsh to admit of an union with wit, and sufficiently virulent to have been distilled into verse, from the very dregs of that prose, of which the *caput mortuum* is to be found in the codes of polemical divinity of the last century: But peace be to Churchill’s *Gbust*. Be it my more pleasurable business to record with what perfect ease and equanimity the person so unjustly libelled behaved on the occasion. To have retaliated, was as abhorrent from his natural temper, as contradictory to that precept of *keeping the peace*, which in his Charge he had called *his first and last advice*. And yet, to have read such unmerited slander, without feeling some degree of resentment, would have required more opacity than even Mr. Whitehead was possess’d of. I find, indeed, a few, and but a few, amongst his unfinished fragments, in which he mentions this poetical enemy. One of these is a short simile, which, as it is so perfectly descriptive, both of the merits and demerits of the writer, I shall first insert.

So from his common-place, when Churchill strings

Into some motley form his *damn’d* good things;

* Dr. Young, the Poet, several years before, experienced the same fate; but whether from the same cause, cannot, perhaps, now be ascertained.

The purple patches ev'ry where prevail,
But the poor work has neither head nor tail.

On another paper I find these lines :

Churchill had strength of thought, had power
to paint,

Nor felt from principles the least restraint :
From hell itself his characters he drew,
And christen'd them by ev'ry name he knew :
For 'twas from Hearsay he pick'd up his
tales,

Where false and true by accident prevails :
Hence I, though older far, have liv'd to see
Churchill forgot, an empty shade like me.

Mr. Whitehead's death, which was
in his seventieth year, is thus recorded by
our author :

Here, concluding his literary history, I
have nothing to add respecting his life, ex-
cept what relates to its final close at his lodg-
ings in Charles-street, Grosvenor-square,
April 14, 1785, which, happily for him-
self, as it must be for all who pass through
this world in the same blameless manner, with
the same confidence in their God, and belief
in his revealed will, so to die, " was sudden
and without a groan."

Even a few hours before his death, Lord
Harcourt informed me that, repeating his
constant morning visit to him, he found him
revising for the press a paper which he imag-
ined to be his last birth-day ode. That
day at noon, finding himself disinclined to
taste the dinner his servant had brought up,
he desired to lean upon his arm from the
table to his bed, and in that moment he
expired.

Mr. Mason, at the close, says, " I
am not so passionately enamoured of
" Dr. Johnson's biographical manner as
" to take that for my model." This in-
formation Mr. Mason might have spared
himself the trouble of giving, for the dif-
ference is self-evident. Johnson's biogra-
phy, with all its faults, has a terseness in
it, and strength of observation and diction,
to which Mr. Mason's powers seem inca-
pable to rise. Johnson's biography is like
good Madeira, if we may be allowed the

comparison, while Mr. Mason's is little
better than middling-beer.

Mr. Whitehead's poem " Variety" is
a first-rate in that mode of gay and easy
composition which distinguishes the ge-
nius of Fontaine and Prior. Of his
poems never before published we cannot
say so much.

Mr. Whitehead's Observations on the
Shield of Æneas are ingenious and classi-
cal; and, on the whole, his genius appears
to have been of an elegant turn, above
mediocrity; and that he himself was a
very amiable man, and lived in intimacy
with the Great, virtuous, caressed, and re-
spected.

We conclude this article with a Sonnet
by Mr. Mason, with which he introduces
the volume before us.

S O N N E T.

YE gen'rous pair, who held the Poet dear,
Whose blameless life my friendly pen
portrays,

Accept, with that combin'd, his latest lays,
Where still young Fancy sports in diction
clear;

And may propitious Fate their merit bear
To times, when Taste shall weave the
wreaths of praise

By modes disdain'd in these fantastic days;
Such wreaths as classic heads were proud to
wear.

But if no future ear applauds his strain,
If mine alike, to Lethe's lake descends,
Yet, while aloof, on Mem'ry's buoyant
main,

The gale of Fame your genuine worth
extends,

Still shall our names this fair distinction gain,
That VILLIERS and that HARCOURT call'd
us friends.

It is surprising that Mr. Mason's
Muse, who has produced some of the
finest strains in our modern poetry, should
so often degenerate into emptiness and
mere sound.

The above adulatory Sonnet discovers
neither genius nor poetry.

Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for pro-
moting useful Knowledge. Vol. I. 4to. 11. 1s. boards. Dilly.

(Concluded from Vol. XIII. Page 422.)

THE second part of the valuable spe-
cimen of Trans-Atlantic Science now
before us commences with three papers,
written by James Bowdoin, Esq. Presi-
dent of the Academy. The first of these
contains some strictures on Dr. Frank-

lin's well-known queries concerning *light*,
with observations subversive of his pecu-
liar ideas upon that subject; which, phi-
losophically considered, is still, it must be
confessed, notwithstanding all that has
been written " *about it and about it,*"

involved in much *darkness*. In the second, the learned President communicates additional observations on light, and particularly considers the supposed waste of matter in the sun and fixed stars, occasioned by the constant efflux of light from them; and with those observations he blends an ingenious conjecture, in the form of a query, suggesting a mean by which the several systems in question might be preserved from the disorder and final ruin to which they seem liable from that waste of matter, and from the law of gravitation. In the third, Mr. Bowdoin endeavours to prove, by phenomena and scripture, the existence of an orb which surrounds the whole visible material system, and which, in his opinion, may be necessary to preserve it from the destruction to which, without such a counterbalance, it appears liable from the effects of the said gravitation, universally as it operates in the material world. On this head, the arguments of the author, however ingenious, seem by no means to be satisfactory; nor do we think his hypothesis *undoubtedly fixed on the basis of truth*, merely because, in his opinion, it *seems* to have for its sanction the authority of the sacred scriptures; to which, let us observe, *en passant*, no reference should ever be made in the discussion of subjects purely philosophical.

The fourth article is the production of Samuel Williams, A. M. Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, and contains an account of a very uncommon darkness which happened in the States of New England the 19th of May 1780.

In the fifth article we have a letter from Arthur Lee, Esq. F. A. A. to James Bowdoin, L. L. D. Prof. A. A. giving an account of the effects of lightning on two houses in the city of Philadelphia.

Article the sixth contains a similar account of the effects of lightning on a large rock in Gloucester, in a letter from the Rev. Eli Forbes to the Rev. Manasseh Cutler, F. A. A.

The seventh article consists of a letter from Loammi Baldwin, Esq. F. A. A. to the Rev. Joseph Willard, President of the University of Cambridge, and gives an account of a very curious appearance of the electrical fluid, produced by raising an electrical kite in the time of a thunder-storm.

Article the eighth contains some plausible conjectures, added to several perti-

nent remarks, on the earthquakes of New England, and is the production of Professor Williams, F. A. A.

Articles the ninth and tenth are both really curious; and but little do they differ from each other in their object.—The former consists of a letter from Daniel Jones, Esq. of Hindisdale, to the Rev. Joseph Willard, President of the University of Cambridge, and gives an account of West-river Mountain, and the appearance of there having been a volcano in it. From that account we learn, that West-river Mountain is situated about twelve miles north of Massachusetts's line, on the east side of, and adjoining to Connecticut river, in the county of Cheshire, and State of New Hampshire, and opposite the mouth of West-river, from which the mountain derives its name; that on the south side thereof, about eighty rods from the summit, there has been an eruption, *though perhaps not within the present, nor yet the last century*;—that the peasants in the neighbourhood, having discovered this place, became possessed with an idea of gold-dust being in the mountain, and that it melted down into a solid body by the extreme heat thereof, at the time the eruption happened;—that accordingly the said peasants having gone to work, in search of the supposed treasure, dug down about seventy or eighty feet, and, in some places, where the rocks would permit, to the width of twenty feet; but that, at the period when the paper before us was written, they were stopped in their career by the rocks, and by the water that issued from the mountain above the hole. In the subsequent paper on this subject (entitled, An Account of the Eruptions, and the present Appearances in West-river Mountain), Mr. Caleb Alexander of Northfield, in a letter to Mr. Caleb Gannet, Rec. Sec. A. A. maintains, that from this extraordinary mountain there have been several eruptions; but he presumes not to aver, that it has ever experienced any thing which might with propriety be denominated a volcano. In the next volume of these Memoirs we hope and expect to find this point more clearly ascertained.

In article the eleventh, the learned and Reverend Mr. Joseph Willard, President of the University at Cambridge, presents us with sundry observations he had made at Beverly, latitude 42° 36' north, longitude 70° 45' west, in order to determine the variation of the Magnet's Needle.

Article the twelfth contains also mag-

netical observations. They were made at Cambridge, and are the production of Stephen Sewall, F. A. A. Hancock Professor of the Oriental Languages in the University.

Article the thirteenth exhibits an historical register of the *Aurora Borealis*, from August the 8th, 1781, to August the 19th, 1783, by Caleb Gannet, A. M. Rec. Sec. A. A.

In article the fourteenth, we have a comparative view of thermometrical and barometrical observations, made at Cambridge, by the Rev. Edward Wiggleworth, S. T. P. Hollis, F. A. A.

Article the fifteenth is the production of the Rev. Manfleh Cutler, F. A. A. and contains meteorological observations made at Ipswich in 1781, 1782, and 1783.

In article the sixteenth, Benjamin Lincoln, Esq. F. A. A. in a letter to the Rev. Jos. Willard, gives an account of several strata of earth and shells on the banks of York-river in Virginia; of a subterraneous passage, and the sudden descent of a very large current of water from a mountain near Carlisle; of a spring uncommonly large near Reading in Pennsylvania; as likewise of several remarkable springs both in the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

In article the seventeenth, we have an account of large quantities of a fossil substance, of a vitriolic and sulphurous quality, found at Lebanon, in New Hampshire, communicated by the Rev. Jeremiah Belknap, F. A. A. in a letter to Samuel Williams, L. L. D. and Professor of Mathematics in the University at Cambridge.

Article the eighteenth gives an account of yellow and red pigment found in Norton, with the process of preparing the yellow for use, written by the Rev. Samuel Deane, F. A. A.

Article the nineteenth consists of ditto of an oil-stone found at Salisbury.

Article the twentieth, ditto of observations on the culture of Smyrna Wheat.

Article the twenty-first, ditto of an experiment for raising Indian corn in poor land.

Article the twenty-second, ditto of a singular apple-tree, producing fruit of opposite qualities.

Article the twenty-third, ditto, relative to the grafting of fruit-trees, and the growth of vegetables.

Article the twenty-fourth, ditto, relative to the vegetable productions in the mid-land parts of North America.

In article the twenty-fifth, we are en-

tertained with an ingenious letter from Samuel Dexter, Esq. to James Bowdoin, Esq. Prof. A. A. on the retreat of house-swallows in winter. The general opinion is, that this bird, at the expiration of summer, migrates "to distant regions and to warmer climes."—From many circumstances, however, it seems probable that the house-swallow is *not* a bird of passage; that, on the contrary, it never quits its *natale solum*, but remains where it was produced during the winter months, like many other animals, in a state of *torpor*. The object of Mr. Dexter in the Memoir before us is to prove, that the house-swallow, far from being inclined to migrate in search of a more genial climate, is actually capable of existing through the winter even amidst the mud at the bottom of a pond.—If this be a fact, and no reason have we to doubt the veracity of the author, the sooner it is confirmed—even *circumstantially* confirmed—by the observations of other men of science, the more will the chain of inferences to be derived from it give pleasure to every person in whom there is a real attachment to the study of animated nature.

The twenty-sixth article is the production of the Rev. John Prince, in a letter to the Rev. Joseph Willard, and contains in a very plain, though sufficiently scientific style, an account of an air-pump on a new construction, with observations on the common air-pump, and Mr. Smeaton's improvement.

Articles the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth are written by Mr. Benjamin Dearborn. In the first he gives a description of a pump-engine, of an apparatus to be added to a common pump, to answer the purpose of a fire-engine. In the second, we have a similar description of a fire-engine, constructed on a new principle.—The author seems to be possessed of considerable mechanico-philosophical industry; but, ingenious as his inventions may be, impossible would it be for us to communicate an adequate idea of them to our readers without the assistance of copper-plates.

The twenty-ninth article contains observations upon the art of making steel, by the Rev. Daniel Little, F. A. A.—This paper is truly the production of a man of genius; and as it relates to a subject which forms the basis of one of our most important manufactures, we shall endeavour briefly to state the result of the American author's experiments upon the subject. We all know that the general method

method of making steel is either by fusion of ore or pig-iron, or by the process of cementation, so called because that process is performed by the means of a cement made of those substances which contain the greatest quantity of phlogiston. To our author, however, it appears, that this kind is of an inferior quality, and very little used for edge-tools. Conceiving this circumstance to proceed merely from the defect of phlogiston in the substance used as a cement, Mr. Little began to entertain a notion that some other inflammable substance might be found for this purpose, which would impregnate the iron with phlogiston more effectually, if properly applied. After various experiments, chance led him to the discovery of a particular marine plant; which requires, he says, no preparation but drying and pulverizing, and is commonly known by the name of *rock-weed*, or *rock-ware*. This plant grows in the greatest plenty on the American rocky shores, coves, creeks, and harbours of the sea. In the course of his experiments upon it for a *flux-powder*, he put a small bit of iron into a crucible, and filled it with the said cement; when, after having remained five or six hours in little more than a cherry heat, it was, very unexpectedly, found converted into steel. Hence it was that Mr. Little first formed an idea of the utility of *rock-weed*, or *rock-ware*, in making steel; and, upon the whole, we really think the result of his experiments worthy of farther notice.

Having now taken a cursory view of the first and second parts of these *Academical Memoirs*, we proceed with alacrity to take cognizance, in the like brief manner, of the third part, which is filled with *medical papers*, as the last was with *physical ones*.

In the first department of the *Work*, the first article we find is, an account of the horn-distemper in cattle; with observations on that disease.—This memoir is communicated in the form of a letter to the Rev. Joseph Willard, Cor. Sec. A. A. by Cotton Tufts, M. D. F. A. A. and M. S. but, though evidently the production of a gentleman of medical observation, as well as science, it seems to contain nothing very new or very interesting.

The second article is by Joshua Fisher, F. A. A. and M. S. and particularises a case in which a tumour of uncommon magnitude had been found in the cavity of the abdomen.

In article the third, we have some ju-

dicious remarks on the effects of stagnant air, by Ebenezer Beardley, surgeon of the 22d regiment of the American army, in the campaign of 1776.

Article the fourth states a remarkable case, in which a gun-shot-wound was completely cured in three weeks, merely through the benign assistance of Nature. This paper is communicated in a letter to Benjamin Lincoln, Esq. F. A. A. from Barnabas Binney, hospital physician and surgeon to the American army in 1782.

Article the fifth contains a letter to Mr. Caleb Gannett, Rec. Sec. A. A. from Edward Augustus Holyoke, M. D. exhibiting a bill of mortality for the town of Salem, for the year 1782.

Article the sixth gives a history of a large tumour in the region of the abdomen, containing hair, and is the production of John Warren, Esq. F. A. A. and professor of anatomy and surgery in the University of Cambridge.

Article the seventh is by J. Feron, surgeon-major of his Most Christian Majesty's Squadron under Mons. de Ternay's command in North-America, and of his Majesty's marine hospitals at Boston and in Rhode-Island, F. M. S. It presents experiments on the waters of Boston, calculated to prove (and, in our opinion, upon satisfactory grounds) that those waters contain a sea salt, with a basis of mineral alkali in a small quantity, a greater quantity of sea-salt with an earthy basis, and a certain quantity of oil, perhaps too a small portion of sal catharticus amarum.

Article the eighth is communicated by the Rev. Edward Wiggleworth, F. A. A. in a letter to James Bowdoin, Esq. Pres. A. A. This is a well-written paper, containing several pertinent remarks on the longevity of the inhabitants of Ipswich and Hingham, with proposals for ascertaining the value of estates held for life, and the reversion of them. These, far from being merely local, will be found interesting to all who have a turn for such medico-political calculations.

Having thus given our readers a general view of the entertainment they have to expect from the *first* volume of the *Memoirs* of this infant Academy, we dismiss the present article with an anxious desire to see the *second*, and with a sincere hope, for the honour of science, that the learned and ingenious members will continue to be crowned with that applause to their labours, which is due to the disinterested founders of so important an institution.

An Essay on the National Debt. With Copper-plate Charts, for comparing Annuities with perpetual Lives. By William Playfair. 4to. 2s. 6d. stitched. Debrett.

WE have here the production of a gentleman who writes intelligently, perspicuously, though not very *profoundly*, (because, perhaps, not very *extensively*) on the subject of that political *hydra*, as it is gravely styled by some, or that political *bugbear*, as it is ludicrously denominated by others---the public debts of our country.

We all know *why*, and *when*, the practice of *funding* (as it is termed) was introduced into the system of our national government; but it is not for all of us to decide how much the advantages or disadvantages of it have, upon the whole, preponderated in the scale of our *NATIONAL FELICITY*.---That our *NATIONAL GLORY* has been promoted by the system, there are few who will deny; but let us listen to the general voice of dispassionate *INDIVIDUALS* upon the topic, and we shall hear them exclaim, that they think it not a little hard, that they should groan under an enormous load of taxes, merely to pay annually the *interest* of debts, *politically* contracted in the days of their fathers.

The chief objection we have to Mr. Playfair is, his brevity. He always expresses himself in the language of a man conversant in the subject before him; but sometimes without fully embracing the other side of the question, he gives a loose to ideas in which *POLITICAL REASON* is suffered to give way to *POLITICAL DESPONDENCY*. But this, it will be said, far from being an objection *particularly* applicable to our author, is a fault common to other British politicians; who, in general, if we may believe certain wits and dramatists, are never more happy than when they hear that their country is, or is likely to be, *RUINED*.

In the number of politicians like these, far be it from us to rank Mr. Playfair; but, highly as we respect his abilities, truth compels us strongly to object to the following remark, as well as to the inferences of complicated public misery he has drawn from it. The gentleman has many claims to shine as a *politician*, but,

in the name of God, let him not assume the character of a *prophet*!—

The passage to which we immediately allude, is couched in these words.—“We have seen,” says he, “the short period of little more than seven years lay a tax on the industry of our country, to the amount of more than nineteen thousand pounds every labouring day; and fifty years will elapse before this burden will be ended; before which time also the eyes of most people who labour now will be closed for ever. As the period is long during which we shall be employed in paying off the debts already contracted, there is no reason for doubting that more debt will be contracted in that time, and of consequence that our annual burthens will still encrease.”

Admitting these positions to be in every respect as true as the ingenious and patriotic author would represent them, does it follow, that “if our burthens should continue to encrease for fifty years to come, the time when the measure of our patience would be full might arrive before relief was brought by a sinking fund?” That if it did, *anarchy* and *confusion* would succeed? and that “*along with the DEBT, the ILLUSTRIOUS FAMILY now upon the THRONE, and the AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT, must be at an end.*”

In sentiments like these, there are few, we trust, who will acquiesce with Mr. Playfair, but the race (and in this country we confess it to be a numerous one) of desponding visionaries. Let the debt encrease as it may, we see no probability that an alteration will take place in the form of our government, much less that there will be the smallest danger of any such event as an expulsion of the reigning family from that throne on which they now sit with so much dignity to themselves, and with so much encreasing prosperity to the nation.—This would literally, and *bona fide*—or rather, we should say, *mala fide*—be a “*New Way to pay Old Debts*;” and from the very prospect of such a way, long, good Heaven, mayest thou defend us!

Clara and Emmeline. Or, The Maternal Benediction. A Novel. By the Author of Louisa. 2 vols. 12mo. 6s. sewed. Kearsley.

IN the fable of this piece there is some novelty blended with probability, and

a high degree of what, in the *technical* language of certain critics, is called *interest*.

terest. It abounds not in *striking incidents*; but it is replete with---what we like better---*virtuous sentiments*---fenti-

ments, however, which are not always expressed with much regard to grammatical purity or elegance.

Tales and Fables. Nabob and Agit, &c. 4to. 2s. 6d. Hookham.

THESE are pleasing *moral bagatelles*; but to little praise are they entitled on the score of originality, most of them being little more than imitations from the French of the ingenious M. Dorat. The versification of our imitator, however, is tolerably easy and harmonious; and though we cannot say of him---what he makes the aspiring Ostrich say of himself---

“Place, place!--make room to *see me FLY*,” we yet must allow him the merit of sometimes *rising above*, and never *sinking beneath*, the regions of mediocrity; nor will we suffer him contemptuously to be classed among the mere “imitators, *servum pecus*,” for little of *servility* do we discover in his lays.

The Effects of the Passions; or, Memoirs of Floricourt. From the French. 3 vols. 12mo. Vernors.

HE who wantonly degrades human nature ought himself to be degraded at the tribunal of moral criticism. In this predicament stands the gloomy writer before us; in whose tale we find no incidents but what are of a marvellous and even unnatural cast, nor any sentiments

but what tend, though upon fallacious grounds, to insil the dismal principles of *misanthropy*. Upon the whole, however, in point of *compositichu*, we have seen worse novels than the Memoirs of Floricourt.

Death's a Friend. By the Author of the Bastard. 2 vols. 12mo. 5s. sewed. Bew.

“DEATH's a Friend!”—Granted: and so, from experience, we can say is a *sound sleep*, after the perusal of a dull novel, which, like the present, is

solely distinguished by a total want of contrivance in its plot, of ingenuity in its conduct, of purity in its language, and of moral benefit in its tendency.

The Parental Monitor. By Mrs. Bonhote, of Bungay, Suffolk. 2 vols. 12mo. 6s. Lane.

IT is the grand object of these volumes to allure the youth of both sexes to the paths of virtue, by the force of story and example. The design is truly laudable;

nor has Mrs. Bonhote failed in the execution of it, though the work was originally intended merely for the amusement and instruction of her own children.

Memoirs of Henry Mafers de Latude. Written by Himself. 12mo. 3s. Robson and Clark.

OF this work we have before us another translation, which is in 8vo. and printed for Johnson.—The Memoirs of M. de Latude are, upon the whole, it must be confessed, not a little curious; and so far interesting are they to every Englishman, that they exhibit to him in lively colours the vast difference there *was—is perhaps still*, but, we are inclined to think, *will not long be*—between the constitution of his own country, founded upon LAW, and the constitution of the Gallic dominions, which, for centuries past, has had little or no basis but the “*sic volo sic jubeo*” of the *Grand Monarque* himself. From

those Memoirs we learn, that the author, merely for a juvenile frolic, and *jeu d'esprit*, no farther criminal than as having a tendency to throw a slight ridicule upon the Marchioness de Pompadour, the celebrated concubine of Louis XV. was committed first to the Bastille, and afterwards to the castle of Vincennes. From both these dreary strong-holds he had the address to make his escape; but, being again apprehended, again was he doomed to experience all the horrors that can accompany a loathsome prison; in which—hear it, ye sons of Britannia, and, while ye commiserate the oppressions that exist in other climes, learn to be thankful

thankful for the political blessings ye were yourselves born to enjoy—in which he languished a miserable captive for no less than *thirty-five years*.—Both the tran-

sactions of the work are executed with tolerable fidelity, though we cannot see the necessity that led to the production of more than one.

Minor Poems; or, Poetical Pieces, never before published. Collected by L. Ker, M. B. 4to. 1s. Law.

IF these "*poetical pieces*," as they are styled, were never published *before*, the more is Mr. Ker censurable for publishing them *now*. In the name of Apollo and all the Muses, we scruple not to pronounce, that—*genius* out of the question—he seems hardly to possess a particle of

poetical taste, or even *literary judgment*. His collection consists of worthless *weeds*; nor has he had the address to mix with them a *single flower* from Mount PARNASSUS. Away, then, with all such pseudo-poetical nosegays!

Aura: Or, The Slave. A Poem. In Two Cantos. Dedicated to John Carr, LL. D. Master of the Grammar School, Hertford. 4to. 2s 6d. Phillips.

THE story which gave birth to this little piece, though simple to an extreme, is yet so contrived as highly to interest the sympathetic affections of every reader, who is capable of feeling for the disasters of love—yes, *virtuous* love, even in two *ignorant* Africans, who, torn from their native country, and from all their dear prospects of do-

mestic bliss, are doomed to be sacrificed at the unhallowed shrine of mercantile barbarity and avarice.—As a literary composition, Aura has considerable merit: the sentiments are amiable, and clothed in a language which shews the author to be no stranger to the beauties of poetical harmony.

Elegy on the Death of his Grace the Duke of Rutland. By Dr. Delap. 4to. 1s. Stockdale.

IN his poetical capacity, our author is a striking exception to the old Horatian rule, or maxim, "*Si vis me flere, &c.*"—The good doctor appears to "*take on*" prodigiously, in consequence of the death of the late amiable Viceroy of Ireland; but the misfortune is, that while he—to adopt another phrase from the *vulgar vocabulary*—seems ready to

"*cry his eyes out*," nothing like a tear ever starts into ours.—Certain it is, however, that when our bard groans, we often feel ourselves disposed to groan also—groan, alas! at the lameness of his verses, which have neither harmony, nor imagery, nor even sentiment, to recommend them to the notice of a reader of taste.

The Contrast; or, The Opposite Consequences of good and evil Habits, exhibited in the lowest Ranks of Rural Life. 8vo. 4s. Longman, Cadell, &c.

IN this work we are presented with two interesting moral tales, of which the principal passages are illustrated by no less than seventeen copper-plates. It is avowedly published for the benefit of servants, and for the farther instruction of those who may have made the greatest proficiency as Sunday-scholars. In almost every page it certainly exhibits in very striking colours the opposite effects that result from good and evil habits; and particularly awful and impressive must the contrast appear to those for whom it

was immediately intended—our inferior classes of rustics, who, *from past neglect*, are yet, as it were, but *green in the knowledge of either religion or virtue*.—We hardly recollect a performance more happily adapted to obtain the end for which it was produced than that before us; and, in order to give a greater extension to the benefits to be derived from it, a smaller edition is printed, price only One Shilling, which, however, does not contain either the introduction or the plates.

Elements of Loyalty; or, Symptoms of Patriotism: being an Acrostical Psalm, on Part of the Litany. In which is introduced an Acrostical Note on Ich Dien, the Prince of Wales's Motto. To which is added, a Dutiful Hint to the Legislature, touching the Revenue. By the Author of the Millennium Star. 3d. Printed by Hawes, Croydon; fold by Parsons, &c. London.

"ALL Bedlam, or Parnassus," seems to be let out now to a still more ridiculous excess, than it was even in the days of Pope; and really we have, of late, discovered certain uncommon symptoms of *madness*, as well as of *patriotism*, in the *lower regions* of the rhyming world.—What the good man before us *would be at*, we cannot conceive; but perfectly do we know where he *ought to be in*, in common with every other postaster, who, in spite of Nature, and with intellects manifestly disordered, will persist to *write*.—From compassion then, we hope that his friends will immediately provide a suitable apartment for him within the purlieus of Moorfields, and thus prevent us from being longer pestered with his unintelligible

effusions of lunacy.—As a proof how much our *bard* is under the influence of the Goddess Luna, read, ye *amateurs* of poetry, and while ye *read*, *admire* the following sublime ejaculation, to which we defy you to produce any thing superior, or even equal, in the English language!

I serve my country, if I aim

Corruption to remove:

Help, *Fellow-servants!* Help! Proclaim
DISINTERESTED LOVE!

I serve no Peer, nor Prince, if I endure
Evils, a *feather* in three waves might
cure;

Nor can I serve MY LORD unless my
plume is pure.

Reflections on the English common Version of the Scriptures, and on the Necessity of its being revised by Authority. 4to. 1s. White.

FAULTY as our common version of the Scriptures seems to be in many places, we yet have our doubts how far it would be proper to alter or revise it by AUTHORITY.—Weak minds, unacquainted with the spirit that dictated the words of the divine original, but strongly attached to the language in which the vulgar translation is couched, would infallibly, in our opinion, take the alarm. No zeal is half so mischievous as that which originates from mistaken notions impressed by religion; and were the alteration now proposed to take place, we should not be surpris'd to see numbers of the worthiest and *best meaning* men in the kingdom united with the whole tribe of

FANATICS under a formidable standard of rebellion against what they would deem—and loudly in our ears pronounce—an *impious, an abominable, yea verily a HEATHENISH innovation*.

From these strictures, by no means let it be supposed that we differ from the author in his general sentiments upon the subject. In those sentiments we discover, on the contrary, that to considerable ingenuity he adds no small share of erudition. We admire the motives that led him to suggest the proposed reformation; and all we regret is, that it would hardly be possible to carry it into execution *without creating very serious dangers both to CHURCH and STATE*.

Scriptural Researches on the Licitness of the Slave Trade, shewing its Conformity with the Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion, delineated in the sacred Writings of the Word of God. By the Reverend R. Harris. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Lowndes.

MR. HARRIS may be a very *pious*, and a very *well-meaning* man, but we cannot help thinking him an egregiously *inconsistent* one, when—after having undertaken to prove, “from the sacred writings of the word of God,” the lawfulness and rectitude of *Slavery*, and of the *Slave-Trade*, and having with great industry selected such parts of the scrip-

tures as appeared calculated to establish his doctrine—he declares himself not a friend to “*violence and oppression*,” nor willing to countenance the “*least encroachment on the rights of virtue*.”—This seems to be verifying with a vengeance the idea of “*confusion worse confounded*.” But the pamphlet before us is unworthy of farther notice, and accordingly

ingly we shall dismifs it with juft hinting, for the comfort of the reverend author, that

“ His arguments directly tend
“ Againft the laws he would defend.”

A new Compendious System of Husbandry. Containing the Mechanical, Chemical, and Philofophical Elements of Agriculture, &c. &c. By George Winter, Member of the Society of Arts in London, of the Bath Agricultural Society, Honorary Member of the Odifham Agriculture Society, and of the Society for the Participation of useful Knowledge at Norwich, and a practical Agriculturift. 8vo. 6s. boards. Newbery.

VOX *et preterea nihil*.—After all thefe titles, hardly lefs pompous, lefs numerous, or lefs ridiculous than thofe of a proud Caftilian grandee, whofe *confequence* arifes from the *multitude of his names* merely, we lament that Mr. Winter, with all his efforts—his *laboured efforts*—fhould fhew himfelf capable of communicating no information upon the grand fubjects he has undertaken to elucidate, but what, compared with the illuftrations of other writers, may be confidered as the *shadow of a fhade*. His remarks on mechanics, on chemistry, on natural philofophy, &c. &c. are frivolous—are even puerile. To the charms that arife from

novelty of idea—*even though in that novelty there might be ERROR*—they have no pretention; and when any thing that feems to border upon *originality* is advanced, the author, inftead of *fofid proofs*, gives us *round afferions*.—For thofe afferions he is hardly to be blamed, when recommending his “ patent drill-machine* ;” but they will *not do*, when produced as the bafis of what he *modestly* entitles “ a new fystem of husbandry,” but what *we* would be rather inclined to ftyle “ a confufed afsemblage of old thoughts on fubjects tending to form no rational fystem of husbandry whatever.”

AGRICULTURAL DISCOVERY.

INSTRUCTIONS for RAISING and SECURING a CROP of TURNEPS.

[In a Letter from Mr. HENRY VAGG to one of his Subscribers.]

S I R,

IN purfuaunce of the engagement I entered into by my printed propofals, I have the honour of transmitting to you a particular account of the procefs for fecuring a crop of turnips. For effecting this good purpofe, and attaining this defirable end, many expedients have been offered, and many compofitions projected, all having for their object the preparation of the feed of turnips, fo as to impregnate the young plant fpringing from the feed with the qualities of the feveral ingredients, and by making it offensive to the tafte or fmell, preferve it from the attack of infects. What reafon there is or is not in this, cannot be determined by me, whofe time has been fpent moftly in the fields, and not at all in the fchools of philofophy. But without intending the leaft reflection on, or depreciating the merit of the feveral inventors; I fhall only fay, I have never found any thing of the kind on which I could place a dependence. The leading ftep towards the cure of an evil, is a right

knowledge of its caufe, without which our praftice will be built on conjecture, and confequently be liable to error; and from want of fuch knowledge, as to the failure of turnips, the proper remedy has lain fo long undifcovered. The deftruction of thefe crops is generally attributed to the fly, and in compliance with the popular opinion, (which I once entertained in common with others) I have in my advertifement held forth the fame idea. But I have now an abfolute certainty grounded on experience, that the fly is not the only nor indeed the principal occafion of the mifchief. The turnip in its infant ftate has many enemies; the *fly*, the common *earib-worm*, and the *slug*. The fly is of two forts; the one of a dark brown colour, inclining to black; the other of a lighter brown, with longitudinal ftrokes of white on its back and wings. Of both thefe forts, confiderable numbers may be feen on a fingle feed leaf of a young turnip plant, on the upper furface of which

* It is but juftice to obferve, however, that this engine, though but imperfectly defcribed, feems well calculated for the purpofes of the drill-husbandry, on the principles recommended by Doctor Hunter of York, by M. Lullin, De Chateauxvieux, and other gentlemen of eminence in the fcientific world.

they make many small punctures; and though these punctures retard the progress of it, and are in some degree injurious, yet they are not fatal to it, but, enlarging as the plant increases in growth, are (as I apprehend) the occasion of those holes always to be found in the leaves of the best crop of turnips. It cannot however be denied, that in lands naturally poor and unmanured (in which by the way turnips ought never to be sown) the puncture of the fly is very prejudicial, as from the languor of vegetation, the plant cannot recover and outgrow the injury, but from its weakness droops and dies.

The common earth-worm (of which in all lands there are more or less, and which in some are very abundant) by its workings makes the ground light and hollow about the plants, in consequence of which they are liable to be injured, and are frequently destroyed by the scorching rays of the sun. But the greatest and most destructive enemy is a reptile of the snail class, but without a shell, of a whitish colour, and of the medium length of one inch, some being more, and some less. What it is called by naturalists I am ignorant, but in Somersetshire it is well known by the name of the SLUG, and singly does more damage to young and tender plants, than all the other species of insects. And this I assert, not from speculation only or conjecture, but from certain experience and ocular demonstration. In the year 1777, I sowed a field of ten acres of turnips, and at the first appearance of the feed leaf, saw in the evening the crop coming regularly over my field; but observing it again the next morning, found large patches entirely eaten off, and much slime on the vacant places resembling the tracks of a snail, without being able, on the most attentive examination, to discover any sort of insect except the fly. Reflecting further on this appearance, and considering it to be highly improbable, if not almost impossible, that so great havoc should be made by so small an insect in so short a space of time, I was led to think, that (whatever might be the operations of the fly by day) the principal damage was done in the night, and that it arose not from the fly, but from some other then unknown cause. Strongly possessed with this opinion, about midnight I went into the field with a light, to examine the ground, and viewing it in various parts, saw the slug in great abundance, in almost every part of the field, then feeding on the plants that remained from the ravages of the preceding night. It immediately struck me, that if these could be destroyed, the remainder of the crop might be

saved, and with that view I sent out my servant to make the experiment, with a barley roller and two horses, with which in the same night he went over the field; and the next day the number of slugs to be seen lying dead on the ground, and turned brown by the sun, was almost incredible. From this time the plants were no more molested, though the fly was at all times after to be seen in the field, but less active than before; and by this simple operation was part of a crop preserved, which there is strong reason to believe would otherwise have been totally destroyed in forty-eight hours. Encouraged by this success, I privately pursued the same method for several successive years, and without the aid of any kind of composition, have had regularly good and full crops of turnips, when there has been a partial and general failure around me.

To ascertain as well as I could the comparative damage done by the fly and the slug, in June 1787, I sowed some turnip seed in two earthen pots, kept within doors. In both it came up well, and when it appeared in the feed leaf, I collected a quantity of flies of both sorts, which I put into one of the pots, and confined them under a glass, aired at the top with holes made in paper. Into the other I in like manner put two slugs. The consequence was, that the young plants were entirely eat off by the slugs, close to the earth. In the other pot, the flies were daily on the plants, and made some degree of punctures on the upper surface of the leaves, but did not so far affect them, but that every plant went on to the rough leaf, when no more attention being paid to them, they died for want of water.

Having premised thus much, and faithfully related the facts on which my management is grounded; I propose to your practice the following cheap, easy, and (as I am persuaded) effectual method of raising and preserving a crop of turnips.—Immediately on sowing and harrowing in the seed, and which should be in dry weather if possible, roll the ground as for barley, and as soon as the turnip appears in the feed leaf, go over the field with a barley roller, **IN THE NIGHT**, and at the interval of two or three days at farthest, go over it again a second time, in the same manner, and at the same time, unless after the first night's rolling you observe the plants strong and vigorous, and in a state free from danger, which in clean, sandy, or loamy land, will often be the case. But in rough and stony ground the second night must not be omitted.

The roller must be eighteen or twenty inches in diameter, that it may have weight sufficient to answer the intended purpose.

By this simple process the slug is destroyed while feeding on the plant, the operations of the earth-worm impeded, the activity of the fly checked, the power of the sun abated, and the vigour of the plants increased in proportion as the earth is broken by the roller, and pressed closer to the roots.

But it may possibly be asked, (as the sole dependence is on rolling for destroying the slugs) why it may not be performed in the day-time? To this the answer is easy. The slug is impatient of the heat of the sun; retires by day into the earth for shelter; and except in moist, close, and cloudy weather, I have at no time been able to see any, and then but very few; so that rolling in the day cannot be effectual to that purpose, though in other respects it will be most certainly beneficial.

And as doubts may arise with you and many, whether the great weight of the roller and the horses feet may not be injurious to the young plants, I do from my own experience assure you, the fact is so far from being so, that the direct reverse is the truth. I have frequently remarked myself, and heard the same observation made by others, that on headlands which the horses go over at the end of every furrow, and in tracts where sheep have been driven to fold, even after the appearing of the seed, the turnips have been generally better than in other parts, and have succeeded there when they have failed in other quarters of the field.

Thus, Sir, I have fulfilled my engagement, having advanced nothing which is not the result of experience, and I have well-grounded expectation, that you and every cultivator of turnips strictly following the practice I propose, will find it as effectual as I have.

But the utility of this practice is not confined to turnips only, and being desirous to aid the cause of agriculture as much as lies in my power, I wish to engage your attention to the following particulars.

About nine years ago, being two after I had experienced the benefit of night-rolling on turnips, I sowed a field of wheat, after a crop of peas which had been destroyed as I suppose by the slug; the wheat came up thick and strong, but very soon after began to look thinner, the blades being much stripped and eaten in many places. On a

nearer inspection, I observed a slime on the stalks, and concluding the slug to be the cause of the mischief, I had immediate recourse to night-rolling, and by once performing it, the enemy was subdued, and the crop preserved. Two years after this, I had another field of wheat attacked in like manner, when my neighbours told me the grub was got into it, and that I should certainly lose my crop. But knowing by experience the grub to take its food under the surface of the earth, and seeing the blades of my wheat stript, at and above the surface, I pursued my method of night-rolling, and by so doing, secured that crop also.

Flax I have never sown, but have heard it often said to be injured by the fly. I rather suspect the mischief is done by the slug, and would advise night rolling to be tried, which is neither difficult nor expensive.

Cabbage seed, cauliflower, and other garden seeds, are very frequently attacked and often destroyed both by the fly and slug; and the former of these seeds being now sown in large quantities for feeding cattle, I recommend night-rolling as the most probable means of preserving them, having several times practised it with the garden roller, and always with the same good success.

Whilst I am writing this, I have a Dutch clover field of eighteen acres, where there is scarce a stalk from which the leaves are not eaten by the slug; millions of them smothering themselves by day at the bottom of the grass, and making their depredations by night. Two night-rollings I have no doubt would destroy them, but for obvious reasons I at present forbear to perform them.

This is what I have to communicate in regard to other seeds; and if on further trial, which I strongly recommend, it shall be found to answer, I shall have the pleasure of contributing to the advancement of agriculture, and the public benefit; but if otherwise, and my expectations should prove too sanguine, I shall still enjoy the conscious satisfaction of having discharged my duty to the best of my abilities, and with the most upright intentions.

I have the honour to be,

S I R,

Your much obliged,

Chilcompton, And most obedient servant.

May, 1788.

HENRY VAGG.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS.

JUNE 2.

COUNSEL were heard for and against the Coal Buyers bill, and after examining evidence at the bar,

The Lord Chancellor moved, that the second reading of the bill be postponed.

The Earl of Hopetoun said, he wished the bill then to be read a second time, as it might afterwards be debated in the Committee.

The Lord Chancellor desired further time to consider the principle of the bill, which he said struck him as well deserving the attention of the House. Without giving any decisive opinion on the question, he could not help observing, that it was a very strong measure for a set of men, who had formed themselves into a compact or society, acting in direct opposition to a penal statute, to come forward with a bill, not for the purpose of repealing that statute, but solely to indemnify themselves against the penalties which they had incurred in consequence of their having avowedly set the law at defiance. He thought the question of sufficient importance to justify delay. He therefore moved, that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till Wednesday se'nnight. The motion passed in the affirmative.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7.

Their Lordships, contrary to usage, met this day for the dispatch of business, when Counsel were heard at the bar against the second reading of the Wool bill.

Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Youag, and Mr. Meerow were called as evidence, to substantiate the facts alluded to by the Counsel.

After a full hearing,

Lord Hopetoun moved, that the further consideration of the bill be deferred till Monday next, which was agreed to.

His Lordship then moved, that the evidence might be printed.

After a few words from the Duke of Norfolk, against the motion, the question was put and negatived.

Lord Stanhope reminded the House, that as business of importance was fixed for Monday next, if the Gentlemen on the Wool bill did not punctually attend, he should move immediately for going into the order of the day. Adjourned.

JUNE 9.

Their Lordships proceeded farther in hearing Counsel and examining witnesses in the Wool bill.

JUNE 11.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to several bills.

The order of the day, for sending the Wool bill to a Committee of the whole House, having been read, it was moved, "That the bill be committed."

Lord Brownlow opposed it on this ground, that no evidence had been adduced to prove the only allegation on which the bill was founded, viz. That the smuggling of Wool into France had lately increased.

The Earl of Hopetoun also opposed the commitment of the bill, which he could consider in no other light than that of a monopoly to the manufacturers, and as injurious to the wool-growers, and the landed interest, as it was impolitic.

Earl Fitzwilliam wished that the Committee might be deferred till Friday, and he was going to make a motion to that effect, when he was informed that the motion then before the House must be first disposed of.

Lord Hay (Earl of Kinnoul in Scotland) defended the general principle of the bill: he said it was a maxim founded in wisdom, that the raw material produced by any country should be manufactured at home: this country could manufacture its wool, if it was not exported: it was wise therefore to prohibit the exportation of it. The evidence given at the bar had proved the necessity of the bill, arising from the great increase of the practice of smuggling wool into France. He said, that one great source of happiness to this country was the harmony that subsisted between the landed and commercial interests; and nothing could be more injurious to it than the sowing of any jealousy between them.

Lord Hawkesbury followed Lord Hay, and supported the bill.—The House then divided on the motion for committing the bill, when there appeared Contents 27—Non-contents 9—Majority in favour of the bill 18.

Earl Bathurst presided in the absence of the Lord Chancellor.

JUNE 16.

The order of the day for receiving the report from the Committee on the County-Election bill having been read,

The Lord Chancellor wishing for some further time to deliberate on the subject matter of the bill, moved, that the further consideration of it should be put off to the next day.

Earl Stanhope opposed the motion, which was at length negatived on a division. Contents 6—Non-contents 15.

The

The report was then read and agreed to, with the amendments.

JUNE 18.

The Wool bill having reached its last stage, the third reading,

Lord Stanhope said he had a clause to propose, which he thought their Lordships could not in justice reject. Under this bill there was a power given to compel, under severe penalties, the attendance of persons summoned as witnesses to give evidence on any point relative to the exportation, &c. of wool. Now he thought it was just that such persons should be allowed their expences, which in many cases might be considerable, and too heavy to be borne by the class of people likely to be summoned as witnesses under this bill. In the Courts of civil law a witness might refuse to open his lips in court until he was reimbursed his expences; and in criminal cases the Judges had a discretionary power to allow expences to persons attending to give evidence in support of the prosecution. Upon this general principle he moved, "That no person should be compellable under this act to attend as a witness, to whom his expences were not previously paid or tendered."

Lord Hawkebury said he must oppose the motion, because if the proposed clause was admitted, it would defeat the bill. He did not wish to see the House adopt the practice or principles of the civil law for their guides.

Their Lordships divided on the clause, which was rejected by a majority of 9—Contents 15—Non-contents 24.

The bill was then read a third time, and on the motion being made, "That this bill do pass,"

Lord Hopetoun said, that he had opposed the bill in every stage, and should do so now in this its last one.—His Lordship accordingly took the sense of the House upon it, and the bill appeared to have been carried by a majority of—15 Contents. Not Contents 9.

The bill was then declared to have passed the House.

The Slave Trade bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

The Interlude bill went through a Committee of the whole House. The Duke of Richmond proposed several Amendments, which were all agreed to; the object of them was to extend the benefits of the bill to the Royalty Theatre, Sadler's Wells, Circus, Royal Grove, &c. &c.

The controverted Election bill, just brought up from the Commons, was read a first time.

JUNE 19.

(Lord Bathurst Speaker) in a Committee on the bill relative to Justices of the Peace, went through the same with amendments, which were ordered to be reported on Saturday next.

The House upon motion came to a resolution to hear no more causes this session.

Adjourned.

JUNE 21.

The order of the day was read, for Counsel to be called to the bar against the Slave Trade regulating bill.

Mr. Graham appeared, and in a speech of considerable length recapitulated the several arguments which he made in the House of Commons.

Mr. Douglas called five witnesses, one a Mr. Tarleton of Liverpool, who stated, that the house in which he is a partner employ nine ships in the trade: that if the bill passed, six of them would be rendered unseviceable. He was very strictly examined by Earl Stanhope, the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Hopetoun.

Mr. Jones of Bristol, Mr. Miles, Mr. King, and Mr. Penny, were afterwards examined; after which the further consideration was adjourned to Monday.

JUNE 23.

The House, in a Committee on the bill to prohibit the exportation of Hay for a certain time to be limited, went through the same, and made a report thereof to the House.

The Coal Buyers bill*, and the bill relative to Justices of the Peace, were read a third time and passed.

Mess. Fielding, Plomer, and Conft, appeared as Counsel for the proprietors of the Theatres-Royal of Drury-Lane, Covent-Garden, and the Haymarket, against that part of the Interlude bill which gives the Magistrates a power to licence the Royalty-Theatre, the Circus, and Astley's Amphitheatre.—Their arguments, however, did not prevail, for their Lordships passed the bill with the clauses opposed, and ordered it to the Commons for their concurrence.

The Duke of Richmond moved for an account of the number of the ships, their tonnage, and the complement of men employed in the African Slave Trade, which was ordered.

Lord Rodney presented petitions from different Merchants against the bill.—Ordered to lie upon the table.

Lord Stanhope moved that the bill be committed to-morrow.

* This bill probably owed its being passed to the absence of the Lord Chancellor, who had opposed it, and was now prevented from attending in his place by indisposition.

Lord Bathurst, who sat as Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, expressed his wishes for the attendance of their Lordships while the bill should be in the Committee. After what had been given in evidence on this subject, their Lordships must be convinced, he said, that if the bill could be rendered palatable at all, it must be by making some essential alterations in it.

Lord Stanhope said, that whatever might be the alterations which some noble Lords might think necessary to make in the bill, the evidence delivered in at the bar must convince them that in the mode of carrying on the Slave Trade, there was a radical evil, to which the wisdom and humanity of the Legislature should apply a remedy. He would not recapitulate the evidence, but he could not avoid remarking upon one point of it. It had been proved that on board the ships employed in the Slave Trade, seven Negroes, upon an average, out of every hundred, died in their passage to the West-Indies, in the course of the three months which the voyage lasted. It was calculated that in general over the face of the earth, there did not die in a year more than one out of a hundred: he would admit, however, that the dangers of the sea being taken into consideration, it might be expected that the mortality of the Negroes, under good regulation, might amount to two in every hundred; but at present it amounted to seven; so that it might be literally said that from the present mode of carrying on the trade five persons out of every hundred were actually murdered. This traffic therefore might be styled a murderous traffic, and called loudly for the interference of the Legislature.

The Duke of Richmond did not wish to give to harsh an epithet to a traffic that had long been carried on, if not with the approbation, at least with the knowledge and connivance of the Legislature. However, since it had been proved that great evils had attended the trade, it was fit that the Legislature should devise remedies. If Negroes were absolutely necessary for the cultivation of the West India islands, and he supposed they were, let the planters pay a little more for them, and let not the poor unhappy Negroes be any longer crowded in such numbers in each ship.

The Duke of Chandos wished the bill was postponed till the general question, whether the Slave Trade should or should not be abolished, might come before Parliament: he thought the present bill would preclude all discussion of that general question, by annihilating the trade. His Grace expressed his fears, that if the present bill should pass, it would find its way to the West-Indies, when

the Negroes, taking it as decisive of the illegality and inhumanity of the Slave Trade, would rise upon and massacre all the white inhabitants.

Lord Hopetoun felt no alarm for the safety of the whites in the West-Indies, which he was sure could not be endangered by the present bill. The Slave Trade, he was free to say, was attended with evils which their Lordships were bound to remove. The Negroes, however, were not the only sufferers; those who were best acquainted with it affirmed, that the slave coast was the grave of British seamen.

Lord Stanhope's motion for the commitment of the bill on the morrow then passed without a division.

Upon the second reading of the Distillery bill,

Lord Kinnaird opposed it in a most animated speech: His Lordship said, the law was a direct infraction of the Union. The compact made at that memorable epoch knew of no distinction in the mode of levying duties on subsidies. He, as a citizen of the kingdom at large, knew but one general compact, and one kingdom; but the present bill would re-establish this odious distinction.

Lord Hawkesbury answered the arguments of the Noble Lord; after which the House divided, Contents for the second reading 14, Noes 5; Majority 9.

The bill was ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

JUNE 24.

The House, in a Committee on the Distillery bill, went through the same without amendment, and made a report thereof to the House.

JUNE 25.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the American Loyalist bill, the County Election bill, the bill to prevent the exportation of wool, the bill for laying a duty on Hides, Skins, &c. the Quebec Rum bill, the Stage-Coach bill, the Frame-Work Knitters bill, the Chimney-Sweepers bill, Mr. Twiss's Divorce bill, and three others.

The House immediately after formed itself into a Committee on the Slave Trade bill, when a conversation took place respecting the period at which the operation of the bill is to commence.

Lord Bathurst argued against making the bill retrospective.—His Lordship contended, that all *ex post facto* laws were unjust, and that the present bill would be particularly so.—That no compensation the Legislature could propose could possibly meet the case.—The merchants had embarked their adventures before the bill was proposed; and, as the bill stood, the bill was to attach upon them

them from the 10th of June, and thus subject them to the certainty of a loss, after they had put themselves to the whole expense of an adventure.—His Lordship reasoned with all that earnestness for justice that has ever characterised the noble Earl's public conduct.

Lord Rodney spoke against the bill.—His Lordship said it was absurd to suppose that the merchants, whose profit arose from the number of healthy Africans they landed in the West-India islands, would not attend to their own interests, and take every possible care to preserve their health.—His Lordship reminded the House, that the French government acted in a very different manner respecting the African trade; so far from wishing to curb and cramp it with needless regulations, they gave large premiums upon every Negro landed on their islands in the West-Indies.

The Duke of Richmond said, he intended to propose a clause to give a compensation to all those merchants, whose ships were already failed, or would be in Africa at the time that the bill should pass, for the losses they would incur from the bill attaching upon their ships retrospectively.—In respect to the day on which the bill was to commence, it certainly ought to be altered, and not to stand the 10th of June.

The Lord Chancellor said, he presumed the wish of their Lordships was to pass some bill of regulation; but as the bill stood, it was nonsense.—He pointed out the words, "the 10th of June," as stated in one clause to be the period of the commencement of the operation of the bill, and said, that in a subsequent clause, at some distance, mention was made of such ships as had failed before the 10th of June, although in the former part of the bill no notice whatever had been taken of any thing in the bill being to affect ships that had failed before the 10th of June.

His Lordship observed, that from what had fallen from a noble Lord, (Lord Rodney) it was evident the French had offered premiums to encourage the African trade (whether from folly or inhumanity was not the question), and that they had succeeded; the natural presumption therefore was, that we ought to do the same.—For his part, he had no scruple to say, that if "the five days fit of philanthropy" that had just sprung up, and which had slept for 200 years together, had continued to sleep one summer longer, it would have appeared to him rather more wise than thus to take up a subject piecemeal, which it had been publicly declared should not be agitated at all till the next session of Parliament.—Perhaps, by their

imprudence, they might teach the slaves to do that themselves, viz. to proceed to an abolition of the trade, which they had declared, in their opinion, ought not to be done at present.—His Lordship made some remarks on the evidence, in order to shew that the African merchants, trusting to the declaration, that the question should not be agitated this session, had embarked their all in the adventures of the ships already failed, and would be ruined by the bill.

The Earl of Carlisle declared himself a hearty friend to the present bill, which was merely a bill of regulation as to the mode of transporting Africans to the West-Indies. He had not a doubt but the ingenuity, enterprise, and adroitness of British merchants would find out a new African trade, equally advantageous and useful, though not liable to the same objections, were an abolition of the Slave Trade to take place. His Lordship added a variety of arguments in favour of the bill.

Lord Hopetoun strenuously supported the bill.

The Duke of Chandos said, he held in his hand a paper, that he had received since he entered the House, and which had that day only been received from Jamaica. The paper was a letter to Mr. Fuller, the agent for Jamaica, informing him that his correspondents in the island had received his communications of the 10th of Feb. and the 12th of March ult.; that in consequence the Negroes expected an end was to be put to their slavery; that there was the greatest reason to expect they would rise in consequence, and that the island was in a state of great apprehension.

Lord Sydney professed the highest respect for the characters of those Gentlemen with whom the bill had originated in the other House, and gave them full credit for the purity of their motives; but, notwithstanding his conviction, that both the one and the other deserved every degree of confidence and esteem, he could not but confess, that he wished the humanity of the African merchants had been relied on for a few months longer, and that it had been taken for granted, that, pledged as the Legislature was to discuss the general question fully next session, the merchants would not have abused their own characters so much as to have rendered themselves obnoxious to parliamentary censure, when the subject should be taken into consideration.

After more desultory conversation, the Committee proceeded to fill up the blanks, and about nine o'clock Lord Walsingham reported a progress, and moved for leave to sit again on Thursday.

JUNE 26.

Sir Lloyd Kenyon, Bart. having been, by Letters Patent, created Baron Kenyon of Gredington, in the county of Flint, was introduced between Lord Sydney and Lord Walsingham, the Deputy Great Chamberlain: Sir Francis Molyneux and Garter King at Arms preceding; his patent was in the usual form delivered to the Lord Chancellor, and his writ of summons read at the table: his Lordship then took the oaths, and afterwards his seat.

A petition of Joseph Aldern, one of the Constables who attended at the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. was presented and read, complaining of his having been prosecuted by William Hyde, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the city of Westminster, and county of Middlesex, for refusing him admittance into Westminster-Hall, on one of the days of trial, Mr. Justice Hyde refusing to show a ticket of admittance to the Petitioner, which other Magistrates had done, by order of Sir Peter Burrell, before they could come in; and also stating that the Petitioner had been put to upwards of 15*l.* expence, by defending the action, and praying their Lordships to take his case into consideration.

Joseph Aldern was then called to the bar, and examined. He was then directed to withdraw.

A motion was afterwards made, "That William Hyde, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Middlesex, do attend this House to-morrow. Adjourned.

JUNE 27.

This day Mr. Hyde attended according to order, to answer to the complaint brought against him by the Constable Aldern. Being asked by the Lord Chancellor, How he could presume to endeavour to force his way into Westminster-Hall in violation of the orders of that House, and how he dared to prosecute a Constable for having obeyed those orders? Mr. Hyde replied, That he had the most profound respect for the House and its orders, and that nothing could be further from his intention than to dispute or violate the latter. On the contrary, he had always been ready, whenever the King went to Parliament, or any thing particular was going forward, to attend and keep the passages leading to their Lordships House clear from all obstruction. As to the prosecution of the Constable, he had not brought it through any disrespect to the orders of the House, but because the Constable had assaulted him, and grossly abused him, and he was sure he should have convicted him, had he not forgot to bring his commission into Court as a Magistrate. For want of these

documents, it did not appear in evidence that he was in the Commission of the Peace, and on this ground the Constable was acquitted.

The Lord Chancellor said, it was very happy for him that the Constable had not been convicted; for if he had, their Lordships would punish Mr. Hyde the more severely.

Lord Bathurst then moved that Mr. Hyde be committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending that House. This motion passed without a dissenting voice, and the justice was accordingly committed.

Their Lordships then resumed the Committee on the Slave Trade bill, when a tedious conversation took place on various amendments that were proposed: the Committee was but thinly attended, there being present at the beginning not more than 18 Lords; and at the conclusion not half that number.

JUNE 30.

Earl Bathurst presented a petition from Mr. Hyde, who was called to the bar, reprimanded, and ordered to be discharged, on paying the fees.

A petition was presented from the East-India Company, praying that their books and records might be returned to them during the adjournment of Mr. Hastings' trial.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the bill for regulating the transportation of slaves from the coast of Africa to the West-Indies, went through the remaining clauses, and added several new ones.

The Duke of Richmond proposed a clause for compensating such losses as may be sustained by the traders in consequence of the regulations enacted by the bill; directing also the appointment of Commissioners to enquire into and to estimate such losses.

The Lord Chancellor was of opinion, that it would be more agreeable to the common law of the land, as well as more satisfactory both to the parties concerned and the public at large, to have the losses ascertained by a jury; and thought a jury of merchants fully competent to estimate them. But whatever tribunal should be appointed to decide on them, he contended most strenuously, that it was incumbent on the House as men, and as legislators, to lay down in the bill itself some general principle, or principles, by which that tribunal should be guided in making the estimate. He argued this point at great length, and stated what appeared to him, on such knowledge of the subject as he had been able to acquire, during the time the bill had been before the House, the proper principle to be adopted, and the extent to which compensation ought, in justice and equity, to be given.

The Duke of Richmond contended that no general principle which the House could adopt, would comprehend every species of loss

loss that might be incurred; and thought the extent of compensation proposed by the Chancellor would enable the traders to take an unfair advantage of the public.

The Committee divided on the question of receiving the clause, which was carried. Content, 14--Not Content, 12.

The report was then received *pro forma*, the amendments ordered to be printed, and taken into consideration on Wednesday.

A petition was presented from the West-India Merchants and Planters resident in England, praying that the bill may not pass into a law, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned to

JULY 2.

This day the Report was received from the Committee on the Slave Trade Regulation bill; when the amendments made in the committee were adopted with few exceptions. After the amendments had been read and agreed to,

Lord Hawkesbury said, he had some clauses to offer, which he hoped their Lordships would find to be such as ought not to be rejected: he trusted they would do him the justice to believe that, in what he was going to propose, he had nothing in view but humanity to the unhappy Negroes: his conduct during the progress of the bill had been marked with temper and moderation. He had neither violently opposed, nor warmly supported it; but in every stage of the business had admitted that in the Slave-trade some new regulations were necessary, though he might not be quite so clear that this was the moment for making them. However, as their Lordships had resolved that this was a proper time for introducing them, he would propose three additional regulations, and suggest a fourth, which, from its nature, must originate in the other House of Parliament.

His first regulation was—That in future no person should be employed as commander of a vessel in the Slave-trade, who should not have been previously employed in that trade two years as first-mate, and three years as second-mate.

The second was—That no vessel should be suffered to sail for the coast of Africa to take in Slaves, that had not on board a regular-bred surgeon.

The third—That no insurance upon Slaves should be legal in future, except against fire, and dangers of the sea.

The fourth, his Lordship said, was—That a bounty of 100*l.* to the Captain, and of 50*l.* to the Surgeon, should be paid by the public for every hundred Negroes embarked, of whom no more than two should die upon their passage.

He observed, that this last proposition being for a grant of public money, must be

first made in the House of Commons.—His Lordship then moved the first three regulations, which were received by the House, and made part of the Bill.

The Duke of Chandos, however, opposed the Bill in general, on this ground, that it had already produced the most alarming effects in Jamaica, where a mutinous spirit had manifested itself among the negroes. To prove this assertion, his Grace read extracts of letters which he had received from Gentlemen of that island.

The Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Carlisle, by comparing dates, shewed that his Grace's objections to the Bill were groundless, as the mutinous spirit of which he spoke could not have been produced by a Bill, the existence of which could not yet have been known to them.

It was then ordered that the Bill with its amendments be engrossed; and read a third time on the morrow. Just as the House was about to rise,

The Lord Chancellor said he had a circumstance to mention, on which, however, it was not his intention at that time to make any motion. A newly created officer of the House (Mr. Rose), the Clerk of the Parliaments, had never appeared in his place since he came into office; and had not taken the least notice of their Lordships. He barely mentioned the circumstance, without making any comment upon it. After this the House adjourned.

JULY 3.

A Petition was presented by Lord Hawkesbury, from Mr. Dawson of Liverpool, in behalf of himself and Mr. Baker, African Merchants of the same place, praying to be heard by Counsel against the third reading of the bill.

Lord Hawkesbury gave notice, that he had an additional clause to move, which would render the hearing of counsel totally unnecessary, as it went directly to relieve the Petitioners from the evil complained of in their petition. The new clause "exempted those from complying with the regulations proposed in the present Bill, who were prior to it engaged with any foreign Sovereign or State for conveying certain numbers of slaves into any of their dominions;" Mr. Dawson was under engagements to the Crown of Spain, and consequently would be favoured by the above clause.

His Lordship then moved several amendments to the clauses he had introduced on the day preceding. The only particular one was to extend the clause of insurance to insurrection, to piracy, or to capture by any of his Majesty's enemies. The new clause, and the several amendments, were acquiesced in.

Lord Rodney arose, and presented a Petition from John Tarleton, praying, that he

might lay before their Lordships a correspondence that he had received from Merchants in France; making very advantageous offers, if he would engage in the Slave Trade of that country. His Lordship moved, that Mr. Tarleton might deliver in his correspondence at the bar.

Mr. Tarleton gave in the Papers alluded to at the bar, which were read by the Clerk.

The bill was then read a third time; and on the Chancellor's putting the question, that the Bill might pass,

Lord Cathcart declared, that he could not give a silent vote on the occasion, being so fully satisfied of the utility of the measure, and of the opportunity that was afforded of paying the Ministers of the country a just compliment for bringing it forward in so active a manner.

The Duke of Chandos and Lord Sandwich were persuaded that much mischief might result from the bill, and gave notice that they should enter their public Protest against it.

The question was then put, whether the bill should pass; on which the House divided, when there appeared for the bill, Contents 19---Non-Contents 11---Majority 8.

JULY 4.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to several bills. The Commissioners were, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Chandos.

Sir William Dolben brought up the new Slave Trade bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

JULY 5.

The House proceeded to the second reading of the new Slave Transportation bill; previous to which two petitions were presented from the Merchants of London and Liverpool, complaining of the general tendency of the bill, and the particular exceptive clause in favour of Mess. Dawson and Baker, of Liverpool, and praying to be heard by Counsel against the bill.

The Duke of Richmond observed, upon these petitions, that the petitioners had been already fully heard against the bill in general, and therefore a repetition of that would be superfluous; but he hoped there would be no objection to hear what might be urged against the clause in favour of Dawson and Baker, laying it down as a rule, that the Counsel were to confine themselves to that new matter.

The Duke of Chandos was of opinion that the subjects were so mixed, it would be impossible for the Counsel to confine themselves to the one without touching on the other, consistent with the justice they owed their clients.

The Lord Chancellor quitting the wool-sack said, that as it was the unanimous opi-

nion that Counsel should be heard against the new clauses, he thought they might safely trust the good sense of the counsel (Mess. Pigot and Douglas) in not using arguments for the sake of causing unnecessary delay, as he knew no gentlemen less likely to abuse their Lordships patience.

Lord Cathcart hinted, whether it would not be proper, as counsel were to be heard against the exceptive clause, to give notice to Mess. Dawson and Baker, and that they should be allowed to reply on Monday.

This the Lord Chancellor opposed as informal; if they were to be heard at all, it should be on the present occasion, before their Lordships came to any decision.

Counsel were then called to the bar and heard; after which the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

JULY 7.

Before the House was formed, a private conversation took place between several Lords on the subject of the new Slave-trade bill, the result of which was mentioned by the Duke of Richmond, as soon as the Lord Chancellor had taken his seat on the Wool-sack.

His Grace said, that on a perusal of the new bill, it appeared that there were many errors and blunders in it, which their Lordships could not rectify, without exposing the bill to a certain rejection in the House of Commons; for as public money was to be paid under the authority of the bill, it would be considered by the Commons as a money bill, and they would, according to their practice, reject it, if any alteration was made in it: in the hope, therefore, that the Commons would bring in a new bill, free from the errors that were to be found in the present one, he moved that the further consideration of it should be adjourned for a week.

The Duke of Chandos expressed a hope, that the motion would put an end to the whole of the proceeding for the present session: he censured the precipitation with which the bill was carried through the House of Commons, and which, he said, accounted for the numberless blunders that were to be found in it.

The Lord Chancellor reproved his Grace for speaking in terms of censure of another branch of the legislature, which ought not to be mentioned without due respect. He vindicated the dispatch with which the Commons passed the bill; but at the same he admitted that there were errors in it; and for the reason stated by the noble Duke who made the motion, he, for one, would give it his support. The question was then put and carried.

JULY 8.

Their Lordships read the Slave-bill the first time, ordered it to be printed, and adjourned.

JULY 9.

The order for going into a Committee on the second Slave-bill on Monday next, made by their Lordships on Monday last, was discharged, and no motion being substituted in its room, the bill of course expired.

Their Lordships then proceeded to the consideration of a third bill, brought up on Tuesday from the Commons.

Upon the second reading of this bill, two petitions, the same as those against the former bills, were presented, praying to be heard by Counsel.—This was in part agreed to, after a few observations by

The Lord Chancellor, concerning a new clause, restricting the Surgeons to be chosen from among those that had passed their examination at Surgeons Hall; his Lordship being of opinion, that as respectable professional men were to be found in the country parts of England as among those of the capital.

JULY 10.

The House went into a Committee on the Slave-bill, Lord Walsingham in the Chair.

The Lord Chancellor proposed an amendment to the clause for limiting the number of slaves on board, as his Lordship observed that various accidents, as shipwreck, stress of weather, &c. might render it necessary, and it would be hard to subject such to the penalty.

Lord Stanhope opposed this as unnecessary, ill-timed, and ill-placed. He declared his determination of opposing every amendment whatever in the Committee, and this at any rate would be totally nugatory, as being provided for by a subsequent clause in the bill. Upon the Chancellor's remarking upon the singularity of his determination, his Lordship explained it thus: If any amendment were to take place in the Committee, the report could not take place, according to their Lordships constitution, the same day, nor the third reading on the same day of the report; the consideration, therefore, of the bill must necessarily be prolonged to Saturday, and it being known that his Majesty would prorogue Parliament the next day, it must of course be lost; therefore as any amendments that might be deemed necessary might pass in the third reading, the bill itself might thus receive the Royal Assent.

The House adopted his Lordship's ideas, and consequently negated the Chancellor's amendment. The same fate attended a number of other amendments proposed by him.

JULY 11.

Soon after one o'clock, the Chancellor came to the House, and the order of the day being moved, the bill for regulating the transportation of slaves from the Coast of Guinea was read the third time and passed, which concluded the business of the session; soon after which his Majesty made the following most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IN the present advanced season of the year, and after the laborious attendance which the public business has required of you, I think it necessary to put an end to the present session of Parliament. I cannot do this without expressing the satisfaction with which I have observed the uniform and diligent attention to the welfare of my people, which has appeared in all your proceedings.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The cheerfulness and liberality with which you have granted the necessary supplies, demand my particular acknowledgements. It must afford you the greatest satisfaction that you have been enabled, without any addition to the burthens of my people, to provide for the extraordinary exigencies of the last year, in addition to the current demands of the public service, and to the sum annually appropriated to the reduction of the national debt.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I see with concern the continuance of the war between Russia and the Porte, in which the Emperor has also taken a part. But the general state of Europe, and the assurances which I receive from foreign powers afford me every reason to expect that my subjects will continue to enjoy the blessings of peace.

The engagements which I have recently entered into with my good brother the King of Prussia, and those with the States General of the United Provinces, which have already been communicated to you, are directed to this object, which I have uniformly in view, and they will, I trust, be productive of the happiest consequences in promoting the security and welfare of my own dominions, and in contributing to the general tranquility of Europe.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said;

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 25th day of September next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 25th day of September next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

JUNE 2.

THE House resolved itself into a Committee on the report from the Select Committee to which the Earl of Newburgh's petition was referred.

Sir Herbert Mackworth moved a resolution on the report for bringing in a bill to allow the Earl of Newburgh and his heirs male, a rent-charge of two thousand five hundred pounds a year on the Derwent-water estate.

Mr. Fox said, that as this allowance, out of such a property, was certainly not a very liberal one; and as the petitioner's claim on the generosity of the Legislature was not less than the claims of those whose estates had been restored to them four years ago, he trusted the Committee would consider it as no more than acting impartially to make this rent-charge payable from the date of the act by which the forfeited estates in Scotland were restored.

Mr. Pitt said, that when he considered the expence that had been incurred by prosecuting the petition, he had no objection to something of the nature proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman, but he could not agree to burden the revenues of Greenwich Hospital with so great an arrear as four years of the rent-charge would amount to.

The resolution was agreed to.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on Sir Wm. Dolben's bill.

Counsel were called to the bar in support of the petitions of the Liverpool and London traders, and one evidence was examined. This examination took up several hours, and at eleven o'clock the Chairman reported progress, and the Committee was adjourned.

JUNE 3.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on Lord Newburgh's petition, Mr. R. Burton in the chair,

Sir Herbert Mackworth, after having settled the date with the Minister, renewed his motion for leave to bring in a bill for granting 2,500*l.* a year to the Earl of Newburgh, commencing from March 1787.

Mr. Alderman Newbham seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The order of the day being read, for the adjourned hearing of evidence on the slave-bill,

The same counsel who appeared yesterday, were again called to the bar.

Captain Norris was now re-examined with regard to the treatment and accommodations of the slaves in their passage to the West-Indies.

He was interrogated by Mr. W. Smyth, Mr. Drake jun. Mr. Young, and Sir Charles Middleton.

The next witness who appeared at the bar was Lieutenant Matthews, author of the account of Sierra Leone, on the African coast.

According to his evidence, the slaves are well treated during their passage, and great attention is paid to their cleanliness.

The evidence detained the House to a late hour, after which they adjourned.

JUNE 5.

The order of the day being read, for the further consideration of the report of Mr. Grenville's election bill, a motion was made by that gentleman, that the said bill be re-committed, for the purpose of annexing some additional clauses to it.

This motion being agreed to, a Committee of the whole House was immediately formed on the said bill, and Mr. Young took his seat at the table as Chairman.

Mr. Grenville brought up two clauses which he thought would tend to the greater perfection of the bill.

These clauses were agreed to by the Committee, and ordered to be annexed to the bill.

The House being resumed, the Chairman brought up the report of this bill; and the question was put that the House do agree to the report; upon which

Lord Maitland rose, and opposed that part of the bill which orders the appointment of two Committees to decide the right of election, and makes the decision of the last of these Committees final and conclusive, if there is even a majority of one. He moved an amendment, specifying that there must be at least two-thirds of the second Committee to form a majority.

Mr. Grenville dissented from the proposition of the noble Lord.

Mr. Cawthorne approved the amendment.

Mr. S. Wyndham was inclined to suppose that a single Committee, with all proper information before them, would be as likely to give a just determination respecting the right of election, as two or more. He recommended the noble Lord's amendment.

Mr. Grenville at some length detailed his reasons for having proposed two Committees.

Mr. Elphinstone gave his assent to the proposed amendment.

Sir Grey Cooper renewed his proposition for a third Committee to be instituted, as umpire between the decisions of the two first. But he had no motion on the subject.

Mr.

Mr. Grenville and the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed their objections to having more than two Committees in this business.

Mr. Balford hoped the House would adopt the amendment, as it would be preferable to have two-thirds on one side, rather than just more than half. He made some other objections to Mr. Grenville's bill, which in particular cases, he thought, would invalidate the right of those who were too poor to be able to defend it.

Mr. Huxley objected to a part of the bill.

A division now ensued on Lord Maitland's amendment, when the numbers were for the amendment 29--Against it 41--Majority 12.

The report of the bill was then agreed to, and it was ordered to be engrossed.

Sir W. Dolben moved, that the further consideration of the slave bill in a committee be postponed till Monday next.

This was agreed to; and about six o'clock the House adjourned.

JUNE 6.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House (which was then in a Committee of Supply) that the Commissioners for settling the claims of the American Loyalists having made their report, he was able now to state the full amount of those claims upon the public, and his plan for liquidating such sums as the Commissioners had admitted to be due to the Loyalists. The gross amount of the claims so admitted, he stated at 1,287,239l. For the purpose of dividing this sum as fairly and as equitably as possible among the American sufferers, whose claims had been allowed, he would divide them into three classes. 1st. Those who having been residents in America before the war, were driven out of it, and whose property was confiscated. 2d. Those who residing in England at the same period had property both here and in America. 3d. Those who held offices for life in America, and who were deprived of them by the revolution that took place there in consequence of the war. He should propose that those of the first class, each of whose loss did not exceed 10,000l. should be reimbursed the whole; that where the amount of the loss (in this first class) should exceed 10,000l. but be under 35,000l. there should be on repayment, a deduction of ten per cent. from 35,000l. up to 50,000l. of fifteen per cent. from 50,000l. up to 75,000l. of twenty per cent. and so in proportion up to 100,000l. but beyond this last sum the deduction should not increase. The second class being composed of persons who were in a less degree objects of national

compassion and humanity, he would propose that the deductions on repayments should be larger: he fixed them at twenty, forty, and sixty per cent. upon the proportionate claims from 10,000l. up to 100,000l.—His plan for reimbursing those who composed the third class, was to allow them sixty per cent. upon all places of 400l. per annua, or under that sum; and forty per cent. on all places above the value of 400l. a year. He concluded by moving that a sum not exceeding 1,287,239l. be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to make good the losses to that amount, sustained by the American Loyalists.

Mr. Fox, after differing from Mr. Coke, who thought that the claims of the Loyalists had no other foundation than in the *generosity* of this country (Mr. Fox deeming them founded in *right*) bestowed very liberal compliments on the Minister for the wisdom of his plan; he recommended, however, some little alteration in it, which Mr. Pitt considered as just, though the event would be nearly the same he thought.

After much conversation the resolution moved by Mr. Pitt passed, it being agreed that Mr. Harford (the natural son and heir of Lord Baltimore) whose claim stood single in point of magnitude, should be allowed 70,000l.

Mr. Burgess then made his motion respecting the expences of Mr. Hastings' trial, which, after a humorous ridiculing speech from Mr. Burke, was lost by the previous question being moved and carried.

JUNE 9.

The report from the Committee for repairing the losses sustained by American Loyalists was brought up and agreed to; as was the report from the Committee on the bill for renewing the powers of the Commissioners for hearing and determining the claims of such Loyalists as have not yet been heard.

The House then ordered two new writs for members to serve in the room of Sir Lloyd Kenyon, called up to the House of Peers by the title of Lord Kenyon, and of Mr. Rose, who has vacated his seat by accepting the office of Clerk of the Parliament, vacant by the death of Ashley Cowper, Esq.

The House then went into a Committee on the bill for regulating the transportation of negroes, but was soon counted out, there not being forty members present.

JUNE 10.

Mr. Grenville's election bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered to be carried to the Lords for their concurrence.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for leave to bring in a bill to remove all doubts

doubts respecting the act of the 26th year of his present Majesty, for granting a pension to Lady Maria Carleton.

This motion was agreed to, as was likewise another from the same gentleman, for leave to bring in a bill of the same nature with respect to the pension granted in the year above-mentioned to Mr. Alderman Watson.

These two bills were immediately brought in, and read a first time.

The bill for adjusting the claims of the Loyalists, according to the plan proposed on Friday last by the Minister, was brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Captain Elphinston observed, that, on coming to the House to-day, he had been refused admission, because the Court of Peers were sitting in Westminster-Hall. He thought this a breach of privilege, and hoped the House would take it into consideration.

Lord Newhaven moved, that Mr. Thomas Baker, the lower door-keeper, be called to the bar, and interrogated with regard to this circumstance.

Mr. Baker accordingly made his appearance at the bar. Being questioned, he replied, that in refusing admittance, he had acted in compliance with the orders of the Deputy Chamberlain, Sir Peter Burrell.

Mr. Yiner proposed, that the consideration of this business be deferred till to-morrow.

Sir James Johnston was of opinion that it ought to be taken into immediate consideration. The offence complained of was a breach of privilege that ought to be enquired into.

The House at length agreed, that this affair be discussed to-morrow.

Mr. Gilbert brought up the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the returns of charitable donations to the poor.—He then proposed that this business should be taken into consideration early in the ensuing Session of Parliament; which, after a few words from Mr. Husley, was agreed to.

The Slave bill was ordered to be resumed to-morrow.

Between three and four o'clock, the House adjourned.

JUNE 11.

Captain Elphinston renewed his complaint, that by order of Sir Peter Burrell, a door had been kept shut during the procession of the Peers to Westminster-hall, through which door it had been usual for the Members of the Commons House of Parliament to pass to their own House.

Sir Peter Burrell being asked by the Speaker, if he avowed the order laid by the door-keeper to have been given by the Hon. Member, replied, that the door-keeper was

certainly in the right, for he had acted under his (Sir Peter's) orders; and therefore Sir Peter said the responsibility for those orders belonged wholly to himself.

Lord Belgrave (son to Earl Grosvenor) wished the business might drop: he conceived the order in question to be very proper; for the House of Commons being supposed to be in Westminster-hall before the procession begins from the House of Peers, it could be no breach of privilege to prevent Members from passing through the door in question, under the idea of their going to the House of Commons, then supposed to be in Westminster-hall; and for his part he conceived that a member insisting upon passing through that door, under the circumstances alluded to, was guilty of a breach of order, instead of having any ground for complaining of a breach of privilege.

Lord Newhaven said the servants of the House ought not to receive any orders but from the House through the Speaker.

Lord Belgrave then moved that the consideration of the complaint be adjourned to this day three months.

Mr. Montague seconded the motion, which was put and carried on a division, Ayes 41—Noes 15.—Majority 26.

Lord Newhaven rose immediately after the division to move that the Serjeant at Arms, and other Officers of the House, be instructed to receive no orders from any one but the Speaker—but his Lordship agreed, at the request of Sir Peter Burrell, to put off his motions till to-morrow.

The further consideration of the Slave Bill was put off to the next day, and then the House adjourned.

JUNE 12.

The order of the day was read, for a Committee to consider of the bill for granting a compensation of 2,500l. per annum to the Earl of Newburgh.

The bill being gone through, and the House having resumed itself, the report was fixed for to-morrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that there be laid before the House a copy of the returns made by Captain Perry, who had been sent to Liverpool to take the admeasurement of ships employed in the African trade; which was agreed to.

The Comptroller of the Navy (Sir Charles Middleton) immediately presented these returns to the House; and it was resolved that they should be printed.

Sir Peter Burrell now rose, and observed, that no subject of the British empire was more anxious to maintain the privileges of this House than he was. In the case lately alluded to, he had solely acted under the directions of the House of Lords, whose orders it was

his

his duty to execute. In the discharge of his trust, he had done all in his power to accommodate both Houses; and if he had erred, it was not with design. He wished that gentlemen would wait the event of another day of the trial, before any motion was brought forward in consequence of the late complaint.

The Hon. Mr. Bouverie was as ready to support the privileges of the Commons as any person could be, and equally ready to avoid any encroachment on those of the Upper House.—He had no wish to encourage any violation of order, or to countenance those persons who were willing to interrupt the procession of the Lords into the Hall. The only circumstance which he objected to was, that the door-keepers of this House should receive orders from the House of Peers. He would therefore move, that the Serjeant at Arms be directed to prevent any Members from entering or crossing the passage leading to the House by the end of Westminster-hall, during the procession of the Lords from their House into the said Hall.

Mr. Hufsey seconded this motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was of opinion, that the Lords, by issuing an order to keep the passage in question perfectly clear, had done what was very proper, and had not in any respect infringed the privileges of the Lower House. It was their duty to endeavour to preserve order on this occasion as much as in any ordinary Court of Justice; and the Commons, instead of resenting this conduct in the progress of an impeachment in which they are parties, ought to concur in every measure that was necessary to prevent disorder and interruption. He suggested the omission of an immaterial part of the motion; to which the mover having readily assented, he signified his acquiescence in the motion.

Mr. Burke approved the motion, as a very proper concurrence with the House of Lords in preserving order. He highly complimented Sir Peter Burrell for the assiduity, attention, and politeness, by which he had distinguished himself during the course of his attendance in the Hall, and which, he said, would long be remembered among *the good things of the trial*.

Sir Grey Cooper said a few words to the question, and commended the behaviour of Sir Peter Burrell in the Hall.

The question being put, Mr. Bouverie's motion was agreed to.

The other order of the day was then read for the further consideration of the Slave-bill, in a Committee of the whole House; and Mr. Whitbread having taken the chair, ordered that the Counsel be called in.

Messrs. Pigot, Graham, and Douglas, appeared at the Bar; and Mr. Archibald Dalziel was called in to be examined.

After hearing evidence for a considerable time, the House adjourned.

JUNE 13.

Received a message from the Lords, informing the House, that on the *first Tuesday* in the *next Session* of Parliament their Lordships would proceed further in the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq.

The House being resolved into a Committee of the whole House on the Slave Regulating bill, Mr. Whitbread in the chair, Counsel were called in, and James Penny, Esq. called to the bar, and examined for a short time, when the Committee being ordered to be counted, and but sixteen Members being present, the House was accordingly counted out at half past five o'clock.

Adjourned till

JUNE 16.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Slave Trade Regulation bill.

Mr. Gascoigne expressed his surprise that the Hon. Mover should persevere in endeavouring to carry through a bill, for the consideration of which he had not been able to procure the attendance of forty Members, the House having been counted out for want of that number which was necessary to constitute a House. However, he, for one, was willing to go into the Committee: but as the Counsel originally employed were not just then ready to attend, he moved that the Solicitor might be permitted to examine the witnesses.

This was agreed to after some observations from Sir William Dolben.

The House then went into a Committee on the bill, and heard evidence upon it.

Mr. Penny, formerly master of a ship in the African trade, was called to the bar, and examined by the Solicitor. Adjourned.

JUNE 17.

The first business of consequence was a motion from Mr. Sheridan concerning a reform in the boroughs of Scotland. This motion gave rise to a short conversation, in which the speakers did not enter into any detail, but referred the mature discussion of the subject till the ensuing session.

Mr. Sheridan stated, that the internal administration of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland had been long conducted in such a manner as loudly called for parliamentary interference. The most flagrant abuses had prevailed in the system pursued by the respective corporations. They had rendered the

magistracy,

magistracy, as it were, hereditary in their own families. They had imposed unjustifiable exactions on the inhabitants. Whenever any public works had been carried on, they had made them serve as lucrative jobs for their own private friends. But the principal point which demonstrated the necessity of a speedy reform, was their not being responsible for their application of the public money. Various appeals had been made to the different tribunals in Scotland to obtain redress of these grievances, but to no purpose. The courts had declared themselves incompetent to the business; so that the abuses had been persisted in to a shameful degree.

For these reasons he would move, that leave be given to bring in a bill to reform the internal government of the Royal Boroughs of North-Britain, and, in particular, to render the Corporations accountable for the disbursement of the public money.

Sir James Johnstone was very averse to the reform in question, for which, he thought, there was no necessity, as the grievances complained of did not exist, to his knowledge.

Mr. Anstruther also expressed his objections to the proposed bill.

Mr. Dundas would not oppose the introduction of the bill; but he wished to peruse it before he gave a decided opinion either for or against it. He would, however, affirm, that he did not think that sufficient grievances existed to call for a reform.

Sir Thomas Dundas did not object to the principle of the bill, but was desirous of seeing its contents.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought it informal to state particularly in the motion, that one object of the bill was to render the magistrates responsible for the public expenditure. As this was repugnant to the charters of the boroughs, it would be better not to mention it in the motion, but to leave it to be discussed afterwards. It would be sufficient to word the motion in a general view.

Mr. Sheridan consented to omit that part of his motion.

The motion, thus amended, was put, and a division ensued; when the whole House (54 in number) divided in favour of it, against Sir James Johnstone on the other side.

Mr. Sheridan then moved, that there be laid before the House copies of the charters of the Scotch Boroughs; to which no objection was made.

He now brought in the bill, which was read a first time.

A conversation followed on the propriety of making some compensation to Major Gillpin, Captain Jonathan Scott, and other witnesses called to give evidence on the trial of Mr. Hastings; but, though the House seemed inclined to make a recompense to those gentlemen, no motion was adopted on the subject.

The bill to prevent the exportation of Hay was read twice, and ordered to be committed to morrow.

Mr. Bearcroft then proposed, that the House should agree to the amendments made by the Lords in his County-election bill.

Mr. Young objected to these amendments, and moved for the omission of a particular part of the bill as now amended; but, on a division, his motion was rejected, the numbers being 37 against it, and 3 for it.

The Slave bill was then committed, Mr. Whitbread in the chair.

Mr. Douglas (the Counsel) detailed the objections of his clients (the Liverpool merchants) to the bill, which, he said, would tend to the annihilation of the trade, if less than two slaves were allowed to one ton. It would be unfair, he said, to invade the property of the subject in this way, particularly as there were no sufficient grounds to complain of the ill treatment or too close stowing of the slaves.

After the Counsel had retired the Chairman began to read the bill *pro forma*.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the date from which the bill was to commence, should be retrospective, so as to include those ships which had lately sailed, and which, probably, had sailed the earlier, with a view of being before-hand with the bill. The time fixed in his motion was the 10th of the present month.

Lord Penrhyn, Mr. Brickdale, and Mr. Gascoigne, opposed this motion, which, however, was agreed to without a division.

Sir William Dolben moved, that in vessels under 150 tons, where the space between decks was not less than five feet, there should be carried five slaves to three tons; and that, in vessels of more than 150 tons, where the space between decks was less than five feet, there should be three slaves to two tons. He said it would be ridiculous to pretend, that such a restriction would tend to the abolition of the trade, for there would still be a sufficient profit.

Lord Penrhyn and Mr. Gascoigne were both of opinion, that the trade would not be worth carrying on, if this motion should be agreed to by the House; for there would be less than two slaves to a ton, and the encouragement for continuing the trade would be wholly taken away.

Lord Belgrave warmly censured the manner in which the Slave Trade had been hitherto carried on. The humanity of the House, he said, was interested in behalf of the wretched Africans, who had been so long oppressed by mercantile avarice. While Parliament were extending the strong arm of justice against those who had disgraced this country in the East, he hoped they would endeavour to alleviate the sufferings of those who had served it in the West. He thought the motion of the Hon. Baronet perfectly just.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared, that if it should appear that the trade could not be at all carried on, except in the same oppressive manner in which it had been hitherto conducted, nothing short of an entire abolition of it would satisfy his feelings. He took a review of the evidence given at the bar, which had brought to light many things that were not before generally known; inasmuch that the House, he thought, and, indeed, the public in general, ought to take to themselves a very considerable degree of blame, and great sorrow and contrition, for having suffered such abuses to proceed so long without an attempt at making some new regulations.

Mr. Beaufoy severely reprobated the close crowding of the slaves in the transport-ships, by which their mortality was rendered seventeen times greater than that of people in general in other situations.

Mr. W. Smith reviewed the evidence, which afforded, he said, ample proof of the improper manner in which this trade was managed.

Mr. Ryder agreed to the motion.

Mr. Martin was also friendly to the motion.

The House divided on Sir William Dolben's motion, when the numbers were, for it, 50—Against it, 5—Majority 45.

The bill having gone through the Committee, the House adjourned.

JUNE 18.

The Slave Trade Regulation Bill was read a third time, and passed; ordered immediately up to the Lords.

The House in a Committee on the bill for preventing the exportation of Hay, when it was proposed, the House being resumed, that the report should be immediately brought up.

Sir Robert Smith opposed this. He said, that the only ground for such a bill was the present drought; but that was in his opinion a bad ground, for from the mildness of the late winter, there was still on hand a great stock of last year's hay.

The House proceeded to divide on the motion for bringing up the report: but it was then found that there were not forty members present; and the House became *ipso facto* adjourned.

JUNE 19.

The House having agreed to all the amendments made by the Lords in Mr. Bearcroft's County-election Bill, that gentleman carried it back to the Lords.

The amendments made by the Lords in the Wool Bill were read and agreed to; and the bill was sent back to their Lordships.

On the further consideration of the report of Mr. Sawbridge's bill for preventing the exportation of Hay, the amendments made in the Committee were agreed to by the House.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed; and, soon afterwards, the question was put on the motion of Mr. Drake, jun. that this bill be now read a third time.

Sir Peter Burrell rose, and expressed his objections to the frequency of prohibitory acts upon insufficient grounds. He did not think that there was such a scarcity of hay as would justify the interposition of Parliament in this instance. For this reason he would move that, for the word "now," there be substituted the words "this day three months."

Sir James Johnstone opposed the bill, and would therefore second the Hon. Baronet's motion—he said the Heavens were against the bill, as appeared from the rain which had fallen this day.

Sir Peter Burrell's motion was rejected without a division.

The bill was then read a third time; and a clause was brought up, by way of rider to it, purporting, that it should be lawful to export hay to the garrison of Gibraltar, when occasion might so require.

This clause being annexed to the bill, it was passed, and carried to the Lords.

Adjourned to

JUNE 25.

Sir W. Chambers requested to have his plan of Somerset buildings returned.

A petition was presented, from the Freeholders, Clergy, and Gentlemen of the county of Nottingham, against the Slave-trade.

The Speaker attended by several Members, went to the House of Peers, and being returned, reported that his Majesty by Commission had given his royal assent to

The American loyalists bill, the contested election bill, the wool bill, the bill for laying a duty on hides, skins, &c the Quebec rum bill, the frame-work knitters bill, the chimney sweepers bill, the Maldratch draining bill, Mr. Twiss's divorce bill, and two estate bills.

Mr. Grenville moved, ' that the amendments made by the Lords in the county election bill be now considered.

The amendments were immediately read, agreed to, and Mr. Grenville ordered to carry the bill back to the Lords.

Mr. Sheridan rose to move, that the consideration of the amendments made by the Lords in the interlude bill, be postponed to that day three months. He said it would be unnecessary to trouble the House long on the propriety of the motion, believing that no person who had seen the amended bill would give any opposition to the consideration of the amendments being postponed. The bill he said had come back from the Lords in such a manner as no bill had ever before been sent back to the Commons. It was rendered by the amendments perfectly absurd. The preamble, stating the necessity of limiting places of public amusement, and enforcing the laws in being against those who exhibited Theatrical performances in unlicensed places, the proprietors of which it termed rogues and vagabonds, was suffered to remain by their Lordships unaltered; — then came a clause inserted by way of amendment, increasing the number of those places which in the preamble was declared necessary to be limited, and licensing those persons, deemed by the preamble rogues and vagabonds, to do that which was declared ought not to be done — which was illegal and mischievous. After making a few further remarks upon the amendments, he said, if the present bill was suffered to pass, it would be an act of the grossest violation on private property that ever was submitted to that house — far greater than passing a bill to take off the Duke of Richmond's duty on coals. He concluded by moving, ' that the consideration of the amendments be postponed to this day *three months.*'

The question being put, it was carried *sent. con.*

A new writ was moved for Windsor, in the room of Penniston Portlock Powney, Esq. who since his election hath accepted the office of Ranger of Little Windsor Park. And another for Lymington, in the room of Mr. Eurrard, who has accepted the office of Steward of the three Chiltern Hundreds. Adjourned.

JUNE 26.

The Speaker came down to the House between two and three o'clock; but being unable to procure a sufficient number of Members to form a House, he departed about a quarter after four o'clock.

JUNE 27.

Sir John Miller gave notice, that early in the next session he would move for leave to

bring in a bill to reduce all the different weights and measures now in use in the different parts of the kingdom, to one common standard.

New writs were ordered for the election of two Members to serve in Parliament in the room of Sir Archibald Macdonald, and Sir John Scott, who have vacated their seats, the former by accepting the Office of Attorney-General, and the latter that of Solicitor-General.

JUNE 30.

There not being 40 Members present, the Speaker could not take the Chair, of course the House adjourned without doing any business.

JULY 2

The Speaker came down at the usual hour, but not being able to make a House, no business was done.

JULY 4.

Sir Richard Pepper Arden took his seat for the Borough of Aldborough, in Yorkshire, to which he was re-elected since he accepted the office of Master of the Rolls.

Mr. Rose went through the same ceremony for the Borough of Lymington.

The Speaker, on the motion of the Master of the Rolls, issued his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a writ for the election of a Member for Hindon, Wilts, in the room of Edward Beaumont, Esq. who has accepted the office of Chief Justice of Chester.

Another for a Member for Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, in the room of Francis Burton, Esq. who has accepted the office of the other Justice of Chester.

Another on the motion of Mr. Steele, for Maidstone, in the room of Clem. Taylor, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Sir John Miller said he had a motion to make, to which he humbly presumed there would be no objection, a similar one having been made in the year 1765, which was not opposed. There was now in the Bank, in the name of the suitors of the Court of Chancery, money to a vast amount; much of it had been laying a dead stock so far back as the year 1739; thus a vast mass of property remained absolutely useless. By an act of Parliament passed in 1763, part of the interest of this immense sum had been appropriated to the augmentation of salaries of the Masters in Chancery; it was then 3,700,000*l.* and now five or six millions; it would therefore appear obvious, that this sum ought to be applied to some useful purpose: he should therefore move, that early in the next session of Parliament there be laid before this House an account of all the cash and securities belong-

ing to the suitors in the Court of Chancery, that were deposited in the Bank of England from the year 1739 to the year 1788.

Mr. Pitt said, that as the Hon. Baronet had not assigned a single reason for this motion, and as the amount was uncertain, he should oppose the motion.

Sir John Miller said, when the motion was complied with, the House would be able to see whether there were any large sums of money of the description he had given laying dead or not. If there should not appear to be any such sums in the Bank, no harm would be done, very little labour would have been lost, and the paper would remain on the table for the satisfaction of the House.

Mr Orde said, he believed such a motion had never been introduced before. When the motion had been made in the year 1765, it was with a view to satisfy the suitors in Chancery, and to convince them, that there was money enough belonging to the Court lodged in the Bank to answer all their claims. At present there had been no application from the suitors to the House, nor any other ground whatever laid for the motion.

Upon putting the question, the motion was negatived.

On motion to take into consideration the amendments of the Lords in the Slave Bill, it was further moved that the consideration of the amendments be put off for three months, and agreed to.

Sir Wm. Dolben then made the formal motion for leave to bring in a new bill for regulating the mode of transporting negroes from Africa to the West-India Islands, and other parts of the British dominions—Leave granted.

Sir Wm. Dolben immediately brought in the bill, which was read a first time.

Mr. Gascoigne presented a petition from Liverpool, requesting to be heard by Counsel against it.

Mr. Pitt said, this bill was in substance the same as the last, which had met the approbation of that House, with the advantage of improvements from the other House; but form required that the whole should be discussed, clause after clause, in a Committee of the whole House; it was therefore deemed expedient to bring in the present under the title of a new bill, which was however nothing more than a transcript of the former with amendments; the improvements were all in favour of the trade, and as objections could not of course be urged, there appeared therefore to him no just ground for hearing Counsel.

Mr. Gascoigne said a few words, and hoped he was not understood as being desirous of creating delay.

Mr. Pitt said, a clause had been recom-

mended by a certain great personage, whose name it was not quite regular to mention; it was extremely friendly to the principle of the bill; it was, that a bounty of 100l. be allowed to every master of a ship who transported 100 slaves from Africa to the West-Indies with the loss only of two, and that the surgeon should have 50l. and that if he transported 100 with the loss only of three, 50l. to the master, and to the surgeon 25l. This would, he hoped, have the desired effect, that of stimulating both master and surgeon to prevent, as much as possible, the mortality of those unhappy men.

The House went into a Committee of the whole House, Mr. Gilbert in the Chair.

The Bill then went through all the different stages, and was carried to the Lords. Adjourned to Tuesday,

JULY 8.

Sir William Dolben made a motion for leave to bring in a new bill to regulate, for a limited time, the shipping and carrying of slaves in British vessels from the coast of Africa. The resolution of the 4th instant was read, and Sir William Dolben then presented the bill. The same was read a first time, and on the motion, "That it be now read a second time," Mr. Gascoigne brought up two petitions against the bill; one from the Merchants of Liverpool concerned in the African Trade; the other from Mr. Williams, praying to be heard against the bill by counsel. The Petitions were read and ordered to lie on the table. Mr. Gascoigne said, that after all the trouble both Houses had taken, the amendments did not render the bill less objectionable than it appeared to him to be before it first went out of that House. He should therefore dissent from it.

Mr. Gamon said, as far as the principle went, he went with it, as no man was more sincerely a friend to the cause of humanity; but the bill contained two clauses, which it was impossible for the House to understand without some discussion; namely, the compensation clause, and that containing a proviso in favour of the contract of Messrs. Dawson and Co. with the King of Spain. It, therefore, the House did not take time for the discussion, but were willing precipitately to pass it through its several stages without deliberation of any kind, he should consider it as his duty to move to leave out the word "now," and insert the words, "this day three months."

The House divided on the question, "that the word *now* stand part of the motion."—Ayes 35,—Noes 2.

The Bill was then read a second time, and the House immediately afterwards resolved itself into a Committee upon the Bill, (Mr. Gilbert

Gilbert in the Chair) when several amendments were proposed and agreed to. Among others, an amendment was moved by Mr. Sheridan, that the surgeons employed on board the African vessels shall severally have been attested as having undergone a regular examination at surgeons-hall; which was agreed to.

The Bill having passed the Committee, was reported and engrossed, and then having been read a third time, was sent up to the House of Lords by Sir William Dolben, and the House adjourned till Thursday,

JULY 10.

Prayers were read between three and four

o'clock; but as a sufficient number of Members did not attend to make a House, no business was done.

JULY 11.

The Slave Trade bill was returned from the House of Lords, with several amendments, to which the Commons agreed without any debate; after which the bill was carried up to the Lords, to receive the Royal Assent.

A new writ was moved for the city of Westminster, in the room of Lord Hood, appointed a Lord of the Admiralty.

Thus ended the Fifth Session of the present Parliament.

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 Vol. XIII. Page 440.)

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

TUESDAY, MAY 20.

AFTER an adjournment of ten days, during the Whitsun holidays, the Court again resumed its functions in all due form. At twelve o'clock, Mr. Burke called upon the Clerk to read some Persian Correspondence, consisting of letters from Hyder Beg, the Vizier, the Nabob, and from the Governor-General.

After these had wasted nearly two hours, Mr. Burke wished to corroborate the evidence already adduced, by an extract from a Persian Newspaper! The weight which this might have, seemed at first to be uncertain, as a record in a Court of Justice; but the Manager declared it had great authenticity, and the Clerk finished the Newspaper.

Mr. Sheridan then proceeded to declare to their Lordships, that the Managers intended to produce evidence to prove, that the Nabob Vizier was a mere cypher in his own dominions, and that the government of them, though nominally in that Prince, was really and effectually in the East-India Company; and consequently, that Mr. Hastings was responsible for the mal-administration of the provinces of Oude, while he was the representative of the Company, as their Governor-General.

He observed to their Lordships, that it was the more necessary he should relate these circumstances, as Mr. Hastings had asserted in his defence, that "It was not true that the Nabob of Oude was ever under the controul of the Bengal Government in the extent stated in the charge:—That the Resident, who represented the Council-

General, had an influence at his Court, could not be disputed; but that it was notorious, that the acts of the Nabob's Government were, on various occasions, remonstrated against, and ineffectually opposed by the Resident, as might be seen by the public correspondence of Messrs. Middleton and Bristow:—That it could not, therefore, be admitted that the English name and character were concerned in every act of his government, or in any not authorized by them."

Mr. Sheridan said, he trusted that the Managers would be able to prove, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the English name and character were really and truly concerned in every act of the government of Oude.

The proofs produced were authentic written documents from the records of the India-House. From these it appeared, that even prior to the time when Mr. Hastings was appointed Governor-General, the Nabob of Oude was entirely dependent upon the Company; and that the prisoner had afterwards so far degraded him, as to leave him nothing more than the name of a Sovereign: that whatever favourite Minister the Governor-General desired he would remove, he had immediately removed; and that he raised to the rank of Ministers those whom Mr. Hastings was pleased to recommend, or rather to appoint. Letters were produced from the Ministers who had been appointed on the recommendation, or rather nomination, of Mr. Hastings, returning that gentleman thanks for their appointment, and acknowledging themselves to have derived their then situation from him. The Manager proved, by other letters, that the neighbouring Princes considered

considered the English as the *masters* and *rulers*, not the *protectors* or *allies*, of the Nabob of Oude. A letter from Fyzoola Khan, the only remaining Prince or Chief of the Rohillas, to the Governor and Council, shewed, that the once flourishing country of Rohiland was running fast to decay; that *thousands* of villages in it had been deserted; and that if some remedy was not speedily applied by the Company, the whole country would, in a year or two, be reduced to a wilderness. Fyzoola Khan stated, in this letter, that it was his regard for the Company, and its honour, that made him write upon a subject in which he had no longer any personal concern.

Other letters were produced from Persian Newspapers, published by authority, like the London Gazette, and recorded by Mr. Hastings himself, which proved that other neighbouring Princes, and particularly the Emperor of Hindostan, looked upon the Governor-General as the real Sovereign of Oude. Letters from the Nabob himself clearly proved the sense he entertained of his own little weight in the government of his own country; for he said he would leave it entirely, and go to the Governor-General, and reside with him. But no proof was so strong as a letter from Mr. Hastings himself to Mr. Bristow, the English Resident at Lucknow; in which, complaining of Hyder Beg Khan, Minister to the Nabob, whom in other respects he before, and ever since, supported against his master, he makes use of the following contemptuous language of the Prince himself:—"By an abuse of his influence over the Nabob, he (the Nabob himself) being (*as he ever must be*) in the hands of some person a MERE CYPHER, in his (the Minister's) DARED to make him (the Nabob) ASSUME a very UNBECOMING tone of refusal, reproach, and resentment, in opposition to measures recommended by ME, and even to acts done by MY authority."

It was proved, that the measure of stationing a brigade of the Company's troops in Oude, at the expence of the Nabob, but paid by him through the Company, and governed by him, had been opposed in the Supreme Council, and that Mr. Francis and Sir John Clavering had both protested against it. The protest of the former was very short. It stated, that such a measure must necessarily appear to all surrounding nations as *compulsory*, because it was not in nature, that an independent Prince should voluntarily agree to a measure that *virtually* DETHRONED him. Sir John Clavering protested against it, because the taking from a Sovereign Prince the government of his subjects, and

the entire dominion over his army, was contrary to the laws of justice and of nations.

After the documents by which these different points were established, had been read, Mr. Sheridan informed their Lordships, that the Managers intended to give some *parole* evidence, to prove that the charge brought against the Begums, of their having rebelliously joined Cheyt Sing, was totally groundless; and that it was a calumny propagated for the purpose of giving a colour to the infamous act of plundering these Princesses: for this purpose Mr. Sheridan desired that

Captain EDWARDS

might be called in.

From the testimony of this gentleman it appeared, that he had been between *seven* and *eight* years in Oude, in a military capacity; and that for the latter part of the time he had been Aid de Camp to the Nabob, and constantly about his person. He attended his Highness from Lucknow to Chunar, when the Prince joined Mr. Hastings at that place. The Nabob, hearing that Cheyt Sing had taken arms against the Company, and that the Governor-General was reduced to great straits, posted from Lucknow with all the cavalry and infantry he could muster, and sent orders to all the other troops he could spare from other quarters, to join him at Chunar. Captain Edwards attended the Nabob to Chunar; but neither at that place, or on his way to it, had he ever heard a word of the disaffection of the Begums, or of their being in arms; and he was very sure, that if common report had stated them to be disaffected at the time, and in arms, such report must have reached his ears; but he never heard any thing of the kind whilst he was at Chunar, nor for above a fortnight after he had left it.

On the Nabob's return to Lucknow, the witness attended him. When they had got within a short distance of that capital, the Nabob, with Mr. Middleton, and the Minister Hyder Beg Khan, turned off to Fyzabad, and the witness went on to Lucknow. The Nabob travelled so fast, by means of relays of elephants (on which he had heard he had travelled near 60 miles in one day) that he could not take his infantry with him; nor had his *cavalry* been able to keep up with him; so that in fact he arrived at the residence of his mother and grandmother without any troops at all. The rabble and camp-followers of the Nabob might amount to about 30,000. [N. B. This was at the time when Mr. Hastings would have believed that the Begums were in rebellion; and though it was said that the Begums intended

tended to dethrone their son, yet he without hesitation paid them a visit without a guard.]

The witness said, that when he first heard of the charge of rebellion brought against the Begums, the report was, that they intended to drive the English out of the country, dethrone the Nabob, and place a more favoured brother, Saadit Ally, on the throne. The Nabob, he believed, had not heard of this report at Chunar, or for a long time after; for he was sure that if he had heard of it, he would have been the first to take the alarm, on account of the danger which threatened him personally, and would have immediately communicated the alarm to the English; but he, in fact, did no such thing. Had the whole of this regular cavalry, that attended the Nabob when the witness and he parted, accompanied him all the way to Fyzabad, it would have been found to be greatly inadequate to the task of defending his person against an attack from the troops of the Begums, if any attack had been made; for the number consisted of no more than 600, badly mounted, badly accoutred, almost naked, and ill paid: their pay was 15 or 16 months in arrear; they were disaffected on that account, and he had known them refuse to go upon service, because they were not paid: in a word, they were troops on which no dependence could have been placed; but had they been the best in the world, they could not have preserved the Nabob's person from danger at Fyzabad, if it had been in any; for his Highness had out-travelled them, and left them on the road behind him.

The witness was examined next as to the state of the country in 1774, under the late Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, and in the year 1783, under his son, the present Nabob, Afoph ul Dowlah. He said, that at the former period, the country was in a most flourishing condition, as well in point of agriculture, as of manufactures and commerce, and the people were in a state of happiness and prosperity. But at the latter period, the country, in many places, bore the strongest marks of desolation; and the inhabitants, reduced to poverty and wretchedness, were obliged to abandon their homes, and fly from the places of their nativity. He said, that he had heard from common fame, that the people ascribed their distresses to the oppressions of Lieut. Col. Hannay. He was asked, if he believed common fame had carried the tidings of these oppressions to the ears of Mr. Hastings? He answered, that he was inclined to think it had not; for he believed, that had Mr. Hastings heard of oppressions, he would instantly have removed the author of them. He was asked, whether the desolation of the country had not been occasioned

by the long drought with which the provinces of Oude had been afflicted? He replied, that it had not; for during the whole of his residence in that country he had never heard of a drought; nor did the people depend so much upon rain for fertilizing their fields, as upon waters preserved by them in wells, and collected from different rivers.

This witness being done with by the Council, different Lords asked him questions—Lords Porchester, Hawke, &c. The latter asked much about the attendance on the Nabob's *hunting*, in order to ascertain the numbers of the troops that followed him.

Mr. Sheridan and the Court having done with Capt. Edwards, the former desired that Colonel ACHMUTY might be called.

This gentleman had a command in a place 300 miles distant from Fyzabad, and therefore he could say nothing of his own knowledge about the rebellion of the Begums. He could only speak, he said, from report to the transactions at Fyzabad and Benares, on account of the distance between those places and his station. Being asked what that distance was? he excited a smile more than once, by referring the Lord Chancellor from his *memory*—which he could not trust—to the *Book of Roads* published under the direction of the Company!

He had heard, however, of the disturbances at Benares, and was even preparing to send forward a battalion of sepoy's for that purpose were sent to him by Major Palmer. He had also heard of the seizure of the Begums' treasures, but he had *never* heard of those Princesses being in a state of rebellion! Sir Elijah Impey, on his going to Chunar, and Mr. Hastings, on his return, had both visited him at his cantonments, but from neither of them had he heard a single word of the rebellion.—Col. Achmuty being cross-examined by Mr. Hastings' Council, was asked, whether it was the custom of the latter gentleman to speak of public business at table? He replied, that he had never been in the confidence of Mr. Hastings.—He was asked, if the Begums, supposing they had intended to drive the English from Oude, had strength sufficient to accomplish such a purpose? He replied in the negative. He said further, that the accomplishment of such a project was, in his opinion, impossible. He had heard of the complaints of the inhabitants of Barach against Col. Hannay; and, as far as he could learn, their opinion of that gentleman was very unfavourable, or rather it was a very bad one; but of the grounds of that opinion the witness could say nothing of his own knowledge.

Being

Being questioned with respect to oppression, the witness replied, that "he did not believe from the GENERAL CHARACTER of Mr. Hastings, that he would oppress any body"

Lord Cathcart asked some questions. This witness being dismissed, further written evidence was proceeded on till five o'clock, when the Court adjourned.

[To be continued.]

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JULY 2.

MR. ILIFF appeared the first time on a London Theatre, at the Haymarket, in the character of Douglas. This gentleman is tall and slim, and displayed a proper conception of the character. The execution, however, was inadequate to his knowledge of the part, and too much resembled the performance of a school-boy, instructed in every line and accent. Practice, however, may overcome these objections, and render him in time a useful performer. Lady Randolph was represented by Mrs. Farren, formerly Miss Mansel.

After the Play, THE PRISONER AT LARGE, A Farce, by Mr. O'Keefe, was performed for the first time.

The characters as follow :

Lord Edmund,	Mr. Williamson
Dowdwell,	Mr. Mofs
Count,	Mr. Wewitzer
Jack Connor,	Mr. R. Palmer
Tough,	Mr. Burton
Father Frank,	Mr. Matthews
Frill,	Mr. Phillimore
Muns,	Mr. Edwin
Rachael,	Mrs. Brooks
Mary,	Miss Collet
Adelaide,	Mrs. Kemble.

This Farce is one of the best of Mr. O'Keefe's late productions. The Prisoner at Large is supposed to allude to Lord Maza-reen, an Irish Nobleman, who has been long confined in a French prison. With this has been coupled a well-known tale of a lady who walked in her sleep; and in this state being found by her lover, has a ring put upon her finger, which leads to an explanation, and from thence to the catastrophe.

The appendages of the tale consist of Irish low characters, pantomimically grouped in whimsical and improbable, but very laughable situations, which, by the excellent acting of the several performers, render the piece extremely entertaining.

7. Miss Prideaux, from Bath, a young lady who has lived much with Mrs. Abington, appeared at the Haymarket, in the character of Lady Bab Lardoon, in The Maid of the Oaks. This performer imitates Mrs. Abington (whom she somewhat resembles in person) in voice and manner and frequently with success. She was apparently disconcerted on the first *entrée*. But

in personating Philly Nettletop, she exhibited the archness and simplicity of the character in a manner that both deserved and obtained applause.

10. WAYS AND MEANS; or, A TRIP TO DOVER: a Comedy; by Mr. Colman, jun. was performed, for the first time, at the Haymarket.

The characters as follow :

Young Random,	Mr. Palmer,
Old Random,	Mr. Aikin,
Scruple,	Mr. Williamson,
Tiptoe,	Mr. R. Palmer,
Round see,	Mr. Bannister,
Quirk,	Mr. Mofs,
Paul Peery,	Mr. Usher,
Carney,	Mr. Barrett,
Sir David Dunder,	Mr. Bannister, jun
Lady Dunder,	Mrs. Webb,
Mrs. Peery,	Mrs. Love,
Miss Kitty Dunder,	Miss Prideaux,
Miss Harriet Dunder,	Mrs. Kemble.

The scene of this Play is partly at Dover, and partly at Dunder-Hall in the neighbourhood; and the fable of it has some resemblance to that of the Beaux Stratagem. Two dissipated adventurers pursue two young ladies of fortune to Dover; their father living in the neighbourhood, by contrivances and misapprehensions they are introduced into the family, and fix the hour of elopement. Unfortunate and blundering accidents prevent the execution of the plan, and bring the parents of the principal parties to the scene of business, who, as usual, consent to the union of the young people.

Though the fable of this Play has not much the air of originality, the characters and incidents are new, and they spring up in an animated and interesting manner. The father of the young ladies is a dramatic personage truly original, happily conceived, and admirably supported. The other persons are less distinguished, but grouped with the happiest dexterity in stage effect. The faults of the play chiefly arise from a luxuri-ancy, which time will correct in a young author. Wit, humour, metaphors, puns, quibbles, and repartees appear every minute. Some of them might have been spared. The performers did ample justice to their several characters. The Prologue and Epilogue were spoken by Mr. Palmer.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

PLAN for a FASHIONABLE ROSCIAD; and some ACCOUNT of Mr. FECTOR's PRIVATE THEATRE at DOVER.

S I R,

THE practice of people of distinction and fortune to erect theatres, and commence actors to perform in them, *en famille*, is now so general, and is indeed, under certain restrictions, so very praise-worthy and innocent, that a sort of general account of all the play-houses and players of *ton*, to be continued occasionally, would perhaps be a pleasant, not to say profitable, companion or vade-mecum to those places of resort: and it might, appositely enough, be called THE FASHIONABLE ROSCIAD.

In this work the separate powers, and combined excellence, of the corps of *Theatrical Independants* might be at once justly and candidly pointed out; defects might be corrected with a gentle hand; because whatever is designed to promote hospitality, by the medium of a refined intellectual pleasure, offered without an *idea to reward*, is, in great measure, precluded from the rigour of criticism on *professional* exhibition: excellencies might be encouraged without setting in motion any of the engines of flattery; and, in short, a periodical paper of this nature, whether in prose or verse, or occasionally both perhaps, might at once gratify and instruct curiosity. I have wrought my mind into such a fervor on this subject, that if my judgment and ability keep pace in any degree with my feeling, my communications on this subject will be acceptable to the numerous readers of your entertaining miscellany.

To give, however, some farther insight into my plan, and to shew its bearings and delineations, I shall, by way of introduction, offer some prose remarks on one of our provincial private theatres; and then, in a future Magazine, enter into a poetical examination of the dramatic characters and merits of the respective gentlemen and lady performers of that theatre, designing it as a general specimen: and if this meets your approbation, Mr. Editor, and that of your readers, I shall, from time to time, proceed in my plan till the series is complete.

That I may begin at one of the edges of the empire, I will first carry your readers to Dover cliffs, celebrated by the great parent of the British drama, and even bearing his name.

A neatly elegant theatre was erected at the town of Dover by William Fector, Esq. the youngest son of Peter Fector, Esq. the banker, whose worth, hospitality, and various merits entitle him to the happiness

derived from extensive property and amiable children.

Mr. Fector's little theatre was opened on the 30th of October 1783, with Dr. Young's admirable tragedy of the Revenge. This was succeeded in March 1784, by Thomson's *Tancred and Sigismunda*. The third exhibition was in October of the same year, when *Venice Preserved* was performed, which was succeeded by the *Orphan of China* in March 1785; the *Siege of Dimasus* in October; and *Murphy's Zenobia* in November of the year.

The April of 1786 presented the *Roman Father*, which was followed in December, (same year) by *Zara*. The tragedy of *Mahomet* was exhibited in March 1787; that of *Matilda* in December.

This was followed by the very beautiful little comedy of the *Guardian* on the 24th of April in the present year, and the *Deuce* is in Him.

In each of these pieces, well selected on account of the delicacy of the drama for private representation, Mr. Fector, the founder of the feast, who literally made it

“A feast of Reason, and a flow of soul,”

sustained the principal character in each of these pieces, and with a versatility and accommodation of powers that demonstrate great richness of genius, for his comic talents are no way inferior to his tragic exertions. The other parts were, some of them, admirably, and all respectably supported. His auxiliaries were ladies and gentlemen, either from his own family or his friends. Amongst these, in the first line, appeared Mr. and Mrs. Whitmore, both excellent; Mr. and Mrs. Mantell, Miss Oakley, and Miss Fector, not less powerful allies—Messrs. Gill, Curling, and Boys; Mr. Stewart, Mr. Sayer, &c. &c. of whom, as of the whole company, I might be tempted to speak more at large here, were it not anticipating my plan of offering them at a future opportunity in *verse*, in the *Fashionable Rosciad*. It may however be proper for me to note, that the performances were very handsomely got up as to scenery, dresses, and decorations, and that each piece was ushered to the attention of a splendid audience (composed of the nobility and gentry of the adjacent counties) by a preliminary poetic address. The names of Capt. Topham, Mr. Andrews, Peter Pindar, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Gillum, &c. are to be found among

among the volunteer laureats of the Dover private theatre. The prologues and epilogues, with the writers names, have, most of them, appeared in the European Maga-

zine; and they were for the most part spoken by Mr. Feſtor himſelf, whoſe delivery is, in general, eminently happy in theſe ſort of addreſſes.

P O E T R Y.

H Y M N to the M U S E.

WHILE my advent'rous ſong prepares
To celebrate the Muſe's name;
Away, ye fond intruding cares,
That damp the Poet's generous flame.
Wrapt in the theme, above controul,
I feel th' exulting current roll,
And raiſe to nobler ſcenes the mounting ſoul.
Hail, Goddeſs! in whate'er retreat
Thy wandering feet delight to ſtray,
There Honour plants his awful ſeat,
And guardian Juſtice wings her way.
Scar'd at the lightning of her eye,
Pale Guilt and lawleſs Rapine fly,
War's murderous train, and baleful Infamy.
Touch'd by thy ſoul-ennobling power,
The ſweetly ſympathetic tear
Bewails the ſuff'rer's mournful hour,
When preſt by Miſery's pang ſevere;
While ſad condoling Pity lies,
And kindly vents unceaſing ſighs,
And wipes the pearly moiſture from her eyes.
O never, never, hence depart,
Ye fond ſenſations, all unknown
To Polly's ſtern barbaric heart,
Who feels no ſorrows but her own.
'Tis yours, benevolent and kind,
To melt and humanize the mind,
By Virtue nurtur'd, and by Thought refin'd.
Congenial to my trembling breaſt,
Thy tuneful voice, Aonian Maid,
Unbounded ſpreads one general feaſt,
When round the laurel-woven ſhade,
Glad Nature waſts her rich perfumes,
The purple roſe ſpontaneous blooms,
And Earth luxuriant all her pride aſſumes.
Or when, their thouſand beauties loſt,
Stern Winter, with tempeſtuous brow,
Hurls from afar his hoary froſt,
And, howling, drifts the ſcaſter'd ſnow;
E'en o'er this deſolate domain
Attractive Beauty leads her train,
Nor woes Attention's liſt'ning ear in vain.
By thee young Genius, taught to roam,
Impulſive darts his quick'ning ray;
And Fancy, with un govern'd plume,
Thro' worlds unnumber'd learns to ſtray;
Whilst forms fantaſtic round her riſe,
And ſwift unfold their glittering dyes,
As o'er the Poet's mind the airy viſion flies.

Then ardent burſts th' unconquer'd fire,
And o'er th' enraptur'd boſom glide
The thought ſublime, the ſtrong deſire,
Which ſpurn th' ignoble ſons of pride,
Whoſe unaſpiring ſouls alone
In pleaſure's frantic chace are known,
Till baffled Reaſon quit her boaſted throne.
Let ſordid Avarice anxious pile
Her yellow hoard with ceaſeleſs care,
And Ignorance, with taunting ſmile,
Mock the pure bliſs he ne'er muſt ſhare;
While I, from dull enjoyments far,
Fly the hoarſe jargon of the war,
And woo the Muſe, and baniſh mortal care.
Oh, youth! profuſe of gay delight,
How ſoon thy boaſted beauty dies;
Like ſhadows of the faithleſs night,
Life's vernal morn too ſwiftly flies.
Recal the vaniſh'd joy again,
For future hours perhaps remain,
Partners of faded grief and torturing pain.
On Time's impetuous pinion borne,
Already dawns th' ungenial hour,
When cares frequent the breaſt forlorn,
And Fancy ſoon can bloom no more;
On Time's vaſt ſtage reluctant thron'd,
An alien in a clime unknown, [frown.
Fearful of Slander's tongue, and Envy's baleful
O ſoother of my troubled ſoul,
Yet once thy baniſh'd child inſpire;
Submiſſive, at thy powerful call,
To ſweep th' enthuſiaſtic lyre.
But if condemn'd to anxious pain,
An exile from thy lovely train,
And doom'd to join the crowd and toil for gain;
Then, Memory! ceaſe to paint the ſcene,
When bliſſefome in the laurel grove
I ſung of Delia's pleaſing mien,
And ſung the tender tears of love;
An humble candidate for fame,
When bold I nurſ'd the riſing flame,
And the pulſe flutter'd at the Muſe's name.
When trembling age, with wither'd hand,
Shall youth's luxuriant pride conſume;
When Fate diſplays her ebon wand,
And points the regions of the tomb;
Let me not grieve I left the grove
Where calm th' angelic ſiſters rove,
Melodious Muſic, Poetry, and Love.

W. M. H.

An ODE to INDIFFERENCE.

INDIFFERENCE hence! I loathe thy
 listless reign;
 I loathe that torpid power which lulls thy
 soul;
 Thy boasted freedom from all pain,
 My manlier mind shall ne'er controul:
 Ne'er shall the *shame* of feeling for distress,
 Thy brutal charms enhance or make my
 transports less.

Rather may lightest griefs dissolve,
 And deepest tears for ever glow;
 For ever other's ills involve,
 Than lost this heart to sympathetic woe!
 What though no cries thy pity move,
 No agonizing shrieks thy selfish love;
 What though misfortunes not appal,
 And orphan wretches vainly call;
 Yet say—are these the weighty joys
 Thy lifeless votaries so much prize?
 Are these, sure emblems of a giant vice,
 The alien comforts that entice?
 Delusive thought! such bliss be thine;
 To read the soul, and feel, are mine.

Sparkles the tear in Virtue's eye,
 My bosom heaves the honest sigh;
 Meets my shock'd sight the vagrant child,
 My ev'ry softer sense grows wild:
 The change I hail—I hail the start,
 And stamp his injur'd form full on my bleed-
 ing heart.

Not so thy lost lethargic mind;
 To all—ev'n to thyself unkind.
 For know, to such of human race
 As *Sensibility* embrace,
 Though hardest woes more hard appear,
 Severest sorrows more severe,
 Reverse the scene, thou soon shalt find,
 The kindest comforts yet more kind,
 The happiest hour more happy still,
 More warra the tend'rest warmest will.
 Hence then, Indifference! hence! nor dare
 to stay;
 Thy torpid power I loathe—I loathe thy
 listless sway.

CAMISIS.

A PASTORAL.

Vale, vale, iterum, iterumque vale.

I.

AH, me! what an anguish is mine,
 What a heart-rending torture I feel!
 Sweet Hope! at thy smiles I repine,
 And I doubt what I dare not reveal.
 See the roses they fade from my cheek;
 See the lustre they glooms on mine eye:
 I must find what I tremble to seek,
 I must weep at her falsehood and die.

II.

'Tis distraction to love her in vain; [grief!
 Would to heav'n I was freed from my
 Yet, methinks, I could bear ev'n this pain,
 Than, *Indifference!* implore thy relief.
 True, I grant thou canst quiet my breast;
 Thou canst restore, I grant, my lost peace:
 Yet it is but the *stupor* of rest,
 And I scorn such a wretched release.

III.

Yet why should I—why should I not?
 She was *once* kind and constant, most sure;
 But her constancy now is forgot,
 And her kindness remember'd no more.
 O, fool! thus to publish her shame;
 O, fool! thus to bear with her will.
 If I love her—I'm surely to blame;
 If I slight her—I'm more to blame still.

IV.

Fond thoughts! *miss!* I bid you adieu?
 Must I bid you a lasting farewell?
 Since *Elisa* has thus prov'd untrue,
 Calm Retirement! how welcome thy cell!
 Thy cell, by the mountain so lone,
 Where, while bleak blows the whistling
 wind,
 I will mix with the blast my sad moan,
 With the blast than *Elisa* more kind.

V.

All frantic and wild let me fly,
 Let me fly to some desolate spot,
 Where in peace I may languish and die,
 Where my mem'ry may soon be forgot;
 Where my green turf may flourish unknown,
 Nor one tear o'er my cold corpse be shed;
 Nor one plaint—save the nightingale's moan,
 That shall warble my sorrows when dead.

VI.

Ah! wherefore, to poison our joy,
 Should *Affection* with *Jealousy* join?
 Would too soon the sweet Luxury cloy,
 Did not thus the two passions combine?
 Poor wretch! how I pity his woes,
 Who yet doats on—yet doubts of his fair;
 None, none know what he undergoes;
 'Tis an agony past all compare!

VII.

Heaven knows I would give all I have,
 (And I would it were ten times as much)
 To be thought but her poor faithful slave;
 Yet I may not be reckon'd as such.
 Then should grief in her bosom appear,
 Or gay joy flutter round her fond heart;
 For the one I would shed a soft tear,
 For the other forget all my smart.

VIII.

Oh ye scenes! that delight now no more,
 And thou grove! 'mid whose shades I've
 oft mus'd,
 Ye can never my quiet restore;
 Behold me—I've much been abus'd.

This

This poor heart, and I speak it with pain,
That would die for the fair faithless maid,
Has conceal'd all its sorrows in vain,
For Eliza my love has betray'd.

IX.

Inconstant! I fly from thy arms:
Inconstant! I loathe the vile found.
She is true—but, alas! she has charms,
And her charms do her constancy wound.
Would to heaven I was freed from my pain;
Yet I feel—though I cannot tell why—
I should wish for my torture again;
Should again hail the heart-rending sigh.

CAMISIS.

AN ELEGY.

WHERE shall I find the smiling maid I
love?
Inform me, swains, where Happiness is
laid:
Abides she in the hill-surrounded grove?
O tell me, for I've lost the smiling maid.
When hope was mine, whilst yet her charms
were fair,
The nymph I seek was nigh—her sister—
friend—
Ah, woe is me!—I scarce beheld her there.
Ah! soon away I saw her footsteps bend.
I fled to Love, the heav'n-born maid to find:
Alas! with Love the fiercer passions dwell.
I ask'd the Muse, and she, of simple mind,
Directs me to the lonely hermit's cell.

I seek her there, nor there her form descry;
Her active mind disdains th' unsocial scene;
For there the Virtues all inactive die;
For there the Passions droop in Sorrow's
mien.

Where'er she wanders, or on rocks or plains,
Or on the ocean's breast, or where yon spires
Eft their bold heads, and dissipation reigns,
I will pursue her till my breath expires.

No, she is lost! gone to her native skies!
And vainly searching o'er the world I rove;
Oh, never shall I view her smiling eyes!
Oh, never hear her voice within the grove!

Dover.

RUSTICUS.

LETTRE de VOLTAIRE à Madame la
Comtesse du BARRI.

On le peut--Je l'essais--Un plus savant le fasse!
LA FONTAINE.

Madame de la BORDE me dit, qu'elle avait
en charge de me donner deux baisers de
votre part.

QUOI! deux baisers à la fin de ma vie?
Quel passeport daignez m'envoyer!
Deux, c'en est trop, adorable Egérie!
J'en serois mort de plaisir, le premier!
Elle me fit voir votre miniature, Ne vous
offensez point,

Madame! de ce que je pris la liberté de ren-
dre les deux baisers.

Vous ne pouvez empêcher cet hommage,
Foible tribut de quiconque a des yeux:
C'est aux mortels d'adorer votre image;
L'original était fait pour les dieux.

Attempted in ENGLISH.

A LETTER from VOLTAIRE to the
Countess du BARRY, Mistress to
Lewis XV.

Madame de la BORDE tells me she was com-
missioned to give me two kisses from you.

TWO kisses sent me at the point of death?
O glorious passport!—sent me too by
you!

While one, through extacy, might stop my
breath;

Divine Egeria kindly sends me—two!

Madam de la BORDE shewed me your picture
in miniature.

Be not offended, Madam! at my returning
the two kisses.

T'oppose such homage is not in your pow'r;
Poor tribute from whoever is not blind:
Mortals the copy only may adore;
Th' original was for the gods design'd.

ANONYMOUS.

ON WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.

YE antique towers, ye distant spires,
No more your Henry boast;
Eliza's praise our souls inspires,
Your Henry's glory's lost.

Now 'tis no pleasure to survey,
From Windor's stately brow,
The hoary Thames meandering way
Through flow'ry meads below.

No more the muse those shady groves,
No more that dull retreat,
No more poor Henry's shade she loves,
But fair Eliza's seat.

Desert those hills, desert that wild,
Forake rusticity;
Here take your flight, where, Nature's child,
Dwells true Simplicity.

Here with no heavy cares oppress,
No thoughts disturb our ease;
Fresh ardour glows in every breast
With every gentle breeze.

No boast we make of hill or vale,
Of groves or mossy cells,
But walk the studious cloyster pale,
Where contemplation dwells.

All free from envy, pallid fear,
From jealousy and care,
None here the fury Passions tear,
None comfortless despair.

Here

Here none are subject to the pow'r
Of sorrow's piercing dart;
New joys glide on with ev'ry hour,
To cherish every heart.

No paths of vanity we tread,
Or feed on foolish hope;
No change of fickle fortune dread,
Or melancholy hope.

Unknown to ev'ry vicious crime,
Untaught to give offence;
Securely here we pass our time
In perfect innocence.

No useless fount's excessive height
Attracts the stranger's eye;
No hidden grotts or cells excite
His curiosity.

Here gentle travellers, amaz'd,
A tear of pity shed;
Where monuments to glory rais'd,
Remind us of the dead.

Cease then in honour of those towers
That crown the wat'ry glade;
Here grateful science now adores
Eliza's holy shade.

Haste, haste, ye youths, and ye shall see
What pleasures here abound:
Here youthful mirth and jollity
Are ever to be found.

While some in learning's rugged way
Their busy time employ;
Some, void of care, around them play,
And testify their joy.

While some within their little reign
Indulge their vacant hours,
Others the narrow bounds disdain,
And fly these sacred towers.

No tyrant cares their peace annoy,
Each moment pleasures rise:
All free from bitter woes enjoy
A perfect paradise.
WESTMONASTERII FAUTOR.

A S O N G.

By the EARL of CARLISLE.

MY heart's mighty empire bright Celia
possest,
And reign'd a most absolute queen in my
breast;
Till too far the presum'd on the power that
I gave,
And from a free subject soon made me a slave.
Love's laws she subverted with insolent pride,
And redress of my grievances ever deny'd.
In distress to Amelia my griefs I impart,
Amelia was destin'd to conquer my heart;
She summ'd each beauty to rise up in arms,
And the tyrant drove out by the force of her
charms.

The following beautiful LINES, address'd to
Dr. WARNER, on his leaving London,
and more serious Business, tempted by
the Hospitalities of MATSON, the Seat of
G. SELWYN, Esq. were written by
W. HAYLEY, Esq.

AH! slippery Monk! to leave thy book
and bell,

Put out thy candle, and desert thy cell!
Yet, *Reverend Fugitive*, unlicens'd roam,
Since strong temptations urg'd thee from thy
home.

While rich October gives to groves of gold
Graces that make the charms of May look
cold;

The gloom of London who would fail to quit
For hills enliven'd by *thy SELWYN's wit?*
Wit, that in harmony with Autumn's scene,
Strikes, like October air, benignly keen;
Brings distant objects gaily to our view,
And thews us NATURE in her *sweetest bus!*

The following LINES, written by Mrs.
CRESPIGNY, are plac'd at the Entrance
of her Grotto, which is dedicated to
CONTEMPLATION; and within View of
the Metropolis.

YOU who are led to this serene retreat,
Where Contemplation holds unrivall'd
sway,

Stop—if Reflection you would dread to meet,
And from her rigid mandates shrink away!

But if a vot'ry at soft Pleasure's fane,
(Allur'd by yon proud City's tempting
powers)

From day to day you join the thoughtless train,
And in illusion waste life's choicest hours:

'Tis you who chiefly want Reflection's aid:
Bow then to Contemplation's power sub-
lime;

Here be your vows with pious fervour paid,
And Reformation shall redeem your time.

But if curst Apathy pervades your breast,
And veils it 'gainst Conviction's heavenly
light,

The Goddess here, your off'rings will detest,
Nor with one favouring smile your vows
requite.

And yet Fair Virtue may have scatter'd seeds,
Which in your barren mind uncherish'd
lie;

Or, choak'd by Dissipation's baleful weeds,
Just spring to life, and blossom but to die!

Then enter *here*—to Contemplation bend,
Her power can raise the seed which Vir-
tue sows;

From Folly's blights the tender plant defend,
Till vigorous as the tow'ring Oak it grows.

S O N G.

SONG,

Written by Mrs. CRESPIGNY, and sung
at her Fete at Camberwell.

YOU have ask'd me, my friend, what of
life's the best end?

And bid me the question revolve:

But the point, you must own, is so hard to
be known,

'Twill take up some time to resolve.

When the brisk glass goes round, and our
spirits abound,

Say what with the bottle can vie?

Ev'ry care is at rest, and our wishes possess,
For that all our wants will supply.

But the sportsman won't yield the delights of
the field,

When hallooing the vallies resound,

As he flies o'er the plain while he pants in
each vein,

He swears no such joy can be found.

When the lover hears this, he vows that all
bliss

Dwells with her who possesses his heart;
That to live in her sight is extatic delight,
But 'tis death's cruel pang when they part.

Then in short, my dear friend, it must come
to this end—

To each of these pleasures repair—
Take the sportsman's delight, let the bottle
invite,

And crown both with the charms of the fair.

LURKING LOVE.

By Mrs. PIOZZI.

WHEN Lurking Love in anguish lies
Under Friendship's fair disguise—

When he wears an angry mien,

Imitating Spite or Spleen;

When, like Sorrow, he seduces;—

When, like Pleasure, he amuses—

Still—howe'er the parts are cast,

'Tis but "Lurking Love" at last.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*NOTE delivered the 18th of June by the
RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR at STOCKHOLM
to the SWEDISH MINISTRY.*

IN consequence of the various objects which
the underwritten Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Imperial
Court of Russia has lately conferred upon
with his Excellency Count D'Oxenfeirn, he
has the honour now to present to him a suc-
cinct recapitulation of the same in the pre-
sent note.

Whatever may have been the surprize of
the Empress my Sovereign, when she was
informed of the armaments carrying on in
Sweden, her Imperial Majesty, not seeing
any just motives which could occasion them,
resolved to be silent as long as those motions
should be confined to the interior parts of
the Kingdom. But being apprized of the
motives alledged by the Senator Count
D'Oxenfeirn to the Minister of Denmark,
and which he, in consequence of the intima-
cy subsisting between the two Courts, com-
municated to the underwritten, her Imperial
Majesty has resolved to break silence, and
given orders to the underwritten to enter
into the following explanations with his
Swedish Majesty's Ministers.

During 26 years of her reign, the Empress
has not ceased to give constant testimonies to
the King, and to the whole Swedish nation,
of her wish to cultivate the most perfect
harmony and good neighbourhood, such as
the last peace has established between the

two States: if, therefore, in the midst of the
repose which her Empire enjoyed from its
other neighbours, her Imperial Majesty has
never conceived the least idea of disturbing,
or altering, in any shape, the order of things,
it would be arguing against every degree of
probability to attribute it to her now, when
she finds herself in a war which has been
unjustly instigated against her by a powerful
enemy, and to which she cannot give too
much attention. Provoked in this manner
to display all the means which she holds from
Providence to repel the attack of her enemy,
she has not failed to make an amicable com-
munication of it to all the Christian Powers;
particularly she observed this conduct, when
she resolved to arm a fleet to send into the
Archipelago; which intention the under-
written did by her orders communicate to
the Swedish Ministers. All these dispositions
and preparations being therefore visibly and
singly directed to the circumstances which
Russia found herself in, were in no shape of
a nature to alarm any neighbour that did not
nourish some secret intention to multiply her
embarrassments, and take advantage of them.
But admitting for a moment, that the Court
of Russia had supposed such designs, that of
Sweden, however contrary they are to the
faith of treaties which bind them; sound rea-
soning, as well as the interest of the first,
would have confined all her measures to pre-
vent its effects, and not to provoke them;
and, in fact, such as prudence dictated, and

were adopted, after the rumours which were spread on all sides of the armaments carrying on in Sweden are reduced to a trifling reinforcement of the Russian troops in Finland, and the destination of the usual squadrons, that annually cruises in the Baltic to exercise the seamen; a custom to which Sweden has never given any attention, or occasioned any umbrage. Nevertheless, her armaments were daily advancing and increasing, without the Court of Stockholm thinking proper to give any formal notice of it to the Court of Peterburgh, and then at last they were prepared. The Senator Count D'Oxenstiern, in the name of the King, did not fail to declare to the Minister of a Court strongly allied to Vienna, and consequently, it may be presumed, not bound to conceal it from us, that those preparations were directed against Russia, on a supposition that Sweden was threatened to be attacked by her.

In this situation the Empress, on her side, has as readily ordered the underwritten to declare to his Swedish Majesty's Ministry, and to all those who have any share in the administration, that H. I. M. could not give them a more solid proof of her pacific dispositions towards them, and of the interest she takes in the preservation of their tranquillity, than by assuring them, on her Royal word, that all the opposite intentions which some might impute to her, are void of all foundation. But if assurances so formal and so positive, joined to arguments so plain and convincing, are not sufficient to re-establish the calm and tranquillity; her Imperial Majesty is resolved to await the event with that confidence and security which the purity and innocency of her intentions inspires her with, as well as the powerful means which the Almighty has put into her hands, and which she has never employed but for the glory of her empire, and the happiness of her subjects.

Stockholm, June 18, 1788. (Signed)

COUNT ANDRE RASAMOUSKY.

The following is the Answer of the COURT of STOCKHOLM to the preceding RESCRIPT.

HIS Majesty could not avoid being greatly surprised when he saw, in the note delivered on the 18th of June, by Mr. Le Comte de Razoumofsky, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Russia, the manner in which it was attempted to distinguish between the King and the nation, and the assurances given by the Empress of her disposition in their favour, and of the interest which she takes in the preservation of their tranquillity.

Although in this language the King recognizes principles often divulged by the Court of Russia in other countries, his Majesty can-

not reconcile such friendly sentiments on the part of the Empress, with an insinuation that tended directly to draw a distinction between him and his people; and firmly resolved never to admit such a principle, he cannot believe that a declaration of that nature was ordered to be made to him by the Court of Russia. The King is rather willing to impute it to their Minister only, residing at his Court: but, surprised as well as hurt at the language it contains, which is at once irregular and hostile to the tranquility of his kingdom, he cannot after this moment acknowledge the Comte de Razoumofsky as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at his Court, reserving himself, until his arrival in Finland, to answer the Empress of Russia in the other articles of the declaration by his Minister at Peterburgh. Mean while his Majesty finds himself obliged to require the departure of Comte de Razoumofsky, by announcing to that Minister that he can no longer treat with him, as having in his written memorial offended both the principles of the Swedish Government, and failed in the respect due to the person of the King.

The attention wherewith the King has honoured this Minister ever since he knew him, strongly marks the regret felt by his Majesty in commanding his departure; and nothing less than the powerful reasons, of his dignity being personally offended, and the peace of his dominions rendered liable to be disturbed by those principles it was not scrupled to avow, could have influenced his Majesty to wish the removal of a person who has such claims upon his regard: tho' in signifying his intention to the Comte de Razoumofsky (whom he no longer acknowledges a public Minister) his Majesty allows him a week to make the necessary preparations. The King has also given orders for ships and every other accommodation that can render his passage to St. Petersburg convenient, that being the only mark of attention that the present circumstances leave it in his power to shew to the Count Razoumofsky.

Copy of a CIRCULAR NOTE delivered by the Court of SWEDEN to all the Foreign Ministers, dated STOCKHOLM, June 23, 1788.

WHILE the King, anxious to preserve a good understanding with all his neighbours, neglected nothing in the cultivation of the same with the Court of Russia; he has been astonished to observe the little effect which his sentiments have produced on the Minister of that Power, whose language, for some months past in his public conduct, still appears to bear the marks of that system of dissention which his predecessors transmitted to him,

him, and which they have perpetually laboured to extend. The King was always willing to deceive himself on this point, and wished he could doubt the existence of the efforts made by the Russian Envoy, to induce the Swedish nation to return to those errors which led it astray during the times of anarchy, and to disseminate anew, in the heart of the State, that ancient spirit of discord, which Heaven and his Majesty's paternal care have happily extinguished; till at length Count Razoumoffky, by his note of the 18th of June, has extinguished all those doubts the King was still desirous of preserving on this subject. Amidst the declarations of the Empress's friendship for the King, with which the note is filled, this Minister has not hesitated to appeal to others besides the King. He addressed himself to all the Members of Administration, as well as to the nation itself, to assure them of the sentiments of his Sovereign, and how much she has their tranquillity at heart. This Sweden, however, derives solely from its proper union; and the King could not but see, with the greatest surprize, a declaration expressed in such terms, discerning therein but too much of the policy and language used by that Minister's predecessors; who, not content with sowing divisions among his Majesty's subjects, wanted to set up other authorities in opposition to the legitimate power, and to undermine the fundamental laws of the kingdom, by calling in aid of their assertions, witnesses which the form of Government cannot recognize. It was in vain that his Majesty sought to reconcile the assurances of the friendship of the Empress of Russia on the one side, with the appeal to the subjects of Sweden on the other. Every Minister being charged to declare the sentiments of his Masters, ought not, nor can announce them to any other than the Sovereign, by whom his credentials have been accepted. All other authority is unknown to him, and every other witness superfluous. Such is the law, such is the constant practice in all the Courts of Europe; and this rule has never ceased to be observed, unless when by captious insinuations the only aim has been (as heretofore in Sweden) to embroil matters, to confound every thing, and again to set up those barriers which form the distinction between the nation and their Sovereign. Thus hurt in a way most nearly affecting his dignity, and no longer hearing from Count Razoumoffky the language of a Minister, hitherto charged to convey the friendly sentiments of the Empress; but, at the same time, unable to conceive, that expressions so contrary to the fundamental laws of Sweden, and which by dividing the King and the State, would render

every subject culpable, were prescribed to him, the King chooses rather to attribute them to the private sentiments of the Russian Minister, of which he has given sufficient indication, than to the orders of his Court. In the mean time, after what has passed, after declarations as contrary to the happiness of the kingdom, as to the laws, and respect due to the King, his Majesty can no longer consider Count Razoumoffky in the quality of a Minister, and finds himself obliged to require his departure from Sweden, confiding to his Ambassador at the Court of Russia, the answer to the other points which have been just communicated.

Nothing less than to direct an attack on the dignity of the King, on the part of Count Razoumoffky, could induce his Majesty to insist on the departure of one whom he has honoured with particular regard. But seeing himself reduced to such necessity with regret, his Majesty, in consequence of his former good-will, has endeavoured to soften the disagreeable nature of this event, by the care he takes in regard to Count Razoumoffky's departure, and by the attention that will be paid to the time, and to his accommodation in his voyage to St. Petersburg.

His Majesty wishing that the diplomatic body should be acquainted with the foregoing occurrences, the Senator Count Oxenstierna has the honour of communicating the same.

Signed,

OXENSTIERNA.

Petersburg, June 6. By letters from Field-Marshal Count Wartenstien, of the 4th instant, it appears that a detachment of his army had intercepted a Turkish convoy of provisions, intended for Belgrade, and destroyed what they could not carry off.

Vienna, June 14. Advices of the 3d inst. from Prince Lichtenstein mention, that a body of Turks, consisting of 3000 men, horse and foot, in three divisions, made an attempt on the Austrian lines, extending from the right side of the Glna to the redoubt of Szaroz Szello. As soon as the advanced posts perceived the enemy marching in superior force, they gave the alarm, and retired under the fort, the fire of which soon obliged the Turks to disperse. A party then attempted to pass the Glna, and attacked the Austrians posted at the bridge at Kattinovacz, but met with so vigorous a resistance, that after returning three times to the assault, they were repulsed with loss. This party afterwards rejoined the main body, and returned to the charge in greater numbers, but with no better effect, finding a braver resistance from a detachment of the regiment of Szluner, under the command of Major Knefsvich, and from

a company of the first regiment of the frontiers, who at length put the Turks to flight, and pursued them into their own lines.

The enemy left behind 34 dead, with the standard-bearer and several horses. They threw about 40 men into the river, and carried with them besides a considerable number of killed and wounded. Our loss amounts to two officers and 40 men killed, and four wounded.

Warsaw, June 18. By letters received yesterday from Bohopol, on the Bog, of the 5th instant, we learn, that the army, under the command of the Marshal Prince Potemkin, had been assembling for some days, and that between Ingul and Olwopol there were near 70,000 men under arms, exclusive of eight regiments of Cossacks of the Don, and some other detachments. That the field-artillery consisted of 127 pieces, from 12 to 24 pounders. That on the 1st inst. 2430 waggons, with biscuit, &c. arrived at Olwopol from Kremenzuk. That from the 2d to the 5th inst. the 2d division of the Russian army, consisting of about 30,000 men, commanded by Prince Repnin, had passed the Bog, and had taken post on the Turkish side of the river. That the first division waited only the arrival of Prince Potemkin from Elizabeth to do the same. That there is certain advice of a reinforcement of 40,000 men, with a quantity of provisions and ammunition, being arrived at Oczakow, by sea; and that a Serakier is in march, at the head of 50,000 men, to cover that place by land. In the mean time Marshal Romanzow, with his army, has passed the Dniefter, at and in the neighbourhood of Jumpul.

Hague, July 4. Yesterday morning the States General, in a body, waited on his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, at the House in the Wood, to communicate to him the Act of Guaranty which the Confederate States have mutually entered into, for the maintenance of the Stadtholderian form of government in each of the Provinces respectively. On this occasion M^{rs}. Heckeren de Zudera, First Deputy of Guelderland, made a complimentary speech to his Serene Highness.

Vicna, July 9. A courier from Prince Potemkin has brought the news of an advantage gained by the Russian naval force, commanded by the Prince of Nassau, over the Turks in the mouth of the Dniester, on the 19th of June last, of which the following are the particulars: The Captain Bassaw being at anchor with his fleet near Oczakow, sent all his light vessels, row-boats, gun-boats, and small craft, to the number of 57 sail, to attack the Russian vessels, consisting of 27 sail, of the same sort and size. The Prince of Nassau stationed his force in such a manner as to prevent an attack in line, and exerted himself in such a manner as not only to repulse the Turks, but to gain a victory over them. Two of their vessels were blown up, one sunk, and the rest were thrown into confusion, and driven back with great loss, till they got under the protection of the Turkish ships of the line.

[The Gazette contains the only authentick accounts of the Turkish war, which we shall regularly lay before our readers.]

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

JUNE 11.

IN the Court of Common-Pleas, a question was determined of considerable importance to the poor peasantry of this kingdom. It was a point reserved for the judgment of the Court upon an action of trespass. The question was, "Whether the indigent poor have a right, by law, to glean after harvest."

The learned Judges (excepting Mr. Justice Gould) said, there was no positive law or usage upon which a right to glean could be ascertained. The soil and the culture belonged to the farmer, and he had an exclusive claim to all the fruits of his own soil. The permission of the poor to glean was merely an act of humanity on the part of the farmer. It was obligatory only with respect to his own conscience, but could not be claimed as a right; for where the law gives a right, it always provides a remedy

for the violation of that right; but no action or prosecution could be maintained against the farmer for refusing the gleanings.

The learned Judges then replied to the arguments that had been formerly adduced in support of the right of the poor, from the law of Moses, Levit. xxiii. "And when ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not make clean riddance of the corners of thy field, when thou reapest, neither shalt thou gather any gleanings of thy harvest; thou shalt leave them to the poor and the stranger." The law of Moses, the learned Judges observed, in this instance, was not obligatory on the Christian dispensation, but was recommended as a work of religious charity, but there was no temporal law to compel a man to exercise the virtues of charity; every man's conscience in this respect should be his own law. If an usage had ever prevailed to compel the farmer

mer to give the gleanings to the poor for their sustenance, the 45th of Elizabeth had altered the law, as by that act a parochial provision was made for their better support. After many other learned observations, the Judges were of opinion, that the gleanings were the property of the farmer, as his own productive industry; and that therefore the poor had no right by law to glean.

Mr. Justice Gould regretted, that he was under the necessity of differing from the learned Chief Justice on the present question. He then adduced a number of strong arguments in support of the right of the poor, both from the law of Moses, and usage, which he said was coeval with the constitution. He cited a number of learned authorities in support of his opinion, and particularly Sir Matthew Hale, Gilbert, and Judge Blackstone. The Old Testament, he contended, being united with the New, was obligatory, and formed part of the law of the land. He concluded a learned speech, by giving his opinion in favour of the right to glean.

19. Came on the trial of John Vickery, a sailor, charged with an assault on Mrs. Elizabeth Stede, on the 10th of April last, by dangerously wounding her on the head with a quart bottle, which he threw from the Upper Gallery of Covent-Garden Theatre into the Pit. The fact being proved by three witnesses, who saw him throw the bottle, the Jury found him guilty; and the Court sentenced him to be confined in Tothill-fields Bridewell *one year*.

25. Were executed at Newgate, pursuant to their sentence, William James, alias Levy, John Gilbertson, Jeremiah Grace, and Margaret Sullivan.

After the men had been hanging about a quarter of an hour, the woman was brought out, dressed in black, attended by a priest of the Romish persuasion. As soon as she came to the stake she was placed upon the stool, which after some time was taken from under her, when the faggots were placed round her, and being set on fire, she was consumed to ashes.

26. Between three and four o'clock this afternoon, a greater fall of rain than has been remembered for many years, began, and continued incessantly for two hours, accompanied by some tremendous claps of thunder, and several flashes of lightning. The streets were totally impassable for foot-passengers.

During the storm, a part of the wall of Tower-Ditch, next the hill, gave way. On the North-West side, near to the Tower-Gate, about 15 yards of the wall is entirely thrown into the ditch, and about 30 yards has been moved forward enough to occasion

a chasm from six inches to two feet wide, and from five to eight feet deep; on the South-East side the Tower, all that part of the wall, from the Iron-gate to the angle opposite the stone battery, has given way, without any part being entirely thrown down, but has left one continued chasm of from one to four feet in width, and from five to twelve feet in depth.—On the South-East side, there is an embankment for a considerable way up the wall within the ditch, which may be almost equal to a proper counter-scarp, in its effects of supporting the upper wall; on the side next the postern, there is apparently not so good a security—yet that has escaped without any injury to the wall.

JULY 1. This morning one of his Majesty's messengers arrived at the Office of the Marquis of Carmarthen, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, with the King of Prussia's ratification of the provisional treaty of defensive alliance signed at Loo on the 13th of June last, which was exchanged at the Hague on the 27th of June last.

2. The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when 11 convicts received judgment of death, 53 were ordered to be transported, five to be kept to hard labour in the house of correction, five to be whipped and discharged, and 26 discharged by proclamation.

7. Last week the long depending appeal, brought by the fellows, and Mr. Bourdieu, against Dr. Tonkington, master of Clare-hall, for refusing to admit Mr. Bourdieu a fellowship, though elected by a great majority of fellows, on the plea of the master's possessing a negative voice by the statutes, was finally determined by a decree of the visitor, against the master.

Yesterday morning a man went to the person who shews the Monument to strangers, and requested that he might be permitted to view the interior part of it, and ascend to the top: this, on paying the usual fee, was complied with. On his coming to the extreme height, he immediately plunged himself from the top and fell into the yard, and his body was dashed to pieces. One of the lower railings was bent, against which it is supposed he struck his head. The body was taken up a shocking spectacle.

9. A motion was made in the Court of Chancery, praying a restoration of the mansions and property belonging to Mr. Bowes, which were taken forcibly by the agents of Lady Strathmore, in consequence of a late decree; when, upon hearing the arguments on both, the Lord Chancellor was pleased to order the whole to be restored till a further hearing.

10. The noted Barrington, the pick-pocket, was apprehended at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, attempting to pick pockets; he said he was a Dentist, and that he was born in North Wales. He stands indicted for robbing E. Le Mesurier, Esq. some time since, at Drury-Lane Theatre, and is also outlawed. He has been since conveyed to Newgate.

William Brodie, the person who robbed the Excise-office, in Edinburgh, some time ago, was lately taken at Amsterdam in consequence of a packet, containing letters to several persons in Edinburgh, being intercepted, and which discovered his intended route; at the time he wrote the above letters he was at Ostend. It is said to have cost Government 6000*l.* to bring this man to justice. He was principal of a gang of notorious thieves in Edinburgh, where he is sent to take his trial before the High Court of Judicature, one of his confederates being admitted an evidence against him. Brodie, about 9 years ago, was Deacon Convener of the incorporated trades in that city, and possessed of 500*l.* a year.

12. On Wednesday morning last, about a quarter before four o'clock, the greatest part of that ancient and venerable pile of building, St. Chad's church, in Shrewsbury, suddenly fell down, to the great astonishment of the inhabitants. Some workmen had been employed the two preceding days in repairing the North-West pillar, which had lately been discovered to be in a dangerous state. Providentially the men were not gone to their work, nor was any person near the church at the time this accident happened. The whole of the tower (except the wall on the south side) together with the floors, roof over the principal part of the body of the church, and part of the side walls, are entirely in ruins. The organ, galleries, pulpit, desk, pews, &c. are destroyed, and several of the bells broken. So great is the devastation, that such of the remaining walls as are left standing, must be entirely taken down.

On examining the ruins, it was discovered that the four masonry pillars which supported the tower were only cased with stone, the insides being filled with common loose rubble. The timber of the roof appears quite rotten, and persons conversant in old buildings are surprised that this structure stood so long. The above church was built in or about the reign of Richard II. an old church, which stood on the same spot, having been burnt, with a great part of the town, in 1393.

13. Their Majesties, with their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal, Princess Augusta, and Princess Elizabeth, having set out from Windsor yesterday morning at a quarter

before seven o'clock, proceeded to the Earl of Harcourt's at Nuneham, and, after staying there two hours, continued their journey to Cheltenham, where they arrived a little before five in the afternoon. The concourse of people was very great in all the towns through which their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses passed, and every demonstration of loyalty was shewn on the occasion.

This morning their Majesties and the Princesses attended Divine Service at the parish church, where a sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester. *L. Gaz.*

14. The famous pedestrian Powell undertook to walk 100 miles in the space of twenty-two hours, for a very considerable wager. He set off on Sunday night, at ten o'clock, from Hyde-Park Corner, and went to the fifty mile stone on the Bath road, and returned last night at twenty minutes after seven, which was forty minutes within the time. He appeared to perform it with very great ease.

15. An expedition of discovery to the interior parts of Africa is going forward this present year. A subscription has been raised to pay the expences of it. Among other names are Lord Mulgrave, Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Cavendish, Mr. Greville, Lord Leicester, Bishop of Carlisle, Duke of Richmond, Lord Stanhope, and Lord Rawdon.

New Orleans, the capital of Louisiana, in South-America, was in March last entirely reduced to ashes. The Spaniards estimate their loss at twenty millions of piastres. The fire broke out on Good-Friday. The number of houses destroyed is 936.

Of the States of America the following have accepted the New Constitution:—New Jersey, Delaware, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. The recusants are Rhode Island and New Hampshire, to which is expected to be added New York.

Fun will circulate among the *great* as well as among the vulgar, and we could not but smile at the boyish trick which it is rumoured the House of B—k have taken with the House of Bourbon,—that while a young gentleman of the latter (brother to the Duke of O.) was endeavouring to *tickle a trout*, a certain heir apparent belonging to the former came slyly behind him, and threw him neck and heels into the stream.

The Duke of Newcastle has sold Oatlands to the Duke of York.

16. The Secretary of State sent a free pardon to Mr. Wilkins, the Printer, in Newcastle, which his Majesty signed among the first official papers at Cheltenham. The Right Hon. Lord George Gordon, the author of the publication in favour of the prisoners, printed

printed by Mr. Wilkins, still continues in Newgate.

This day was examined before W. Addington, Esq. in Bow-street, W. Mason, charged with having stolen out of the house of the Duke of Devonshire, a great number of valuable gold and silver coins, and several other valuable articles. The prisoner is about 21, and has been, upon the recommendation of Lady Spencer, some time in his Grace's service, as under confectioneer. The priso-

ner being examined by his Grace, immediately confessed, and gave information to whom he had sold the property.

Some part of the property is recovered—and the prisoner is very desirous to give every information in his power to recover the remainder.

The number of Bankruptcies, within these six months, has been upwards of three hundred and sixty.

C O U N T R Y - N E W S .

ROYAL SPA, CHELTENHAM, July 16.

THIS morning His Majesty and the Princess-Royal were very early at the Spa. About seven o'clock they retired. At ten, their Majesties and the three Princesses, attended by Lord and Lady Courtown, Colonels Digby and Gwyne, Miss Burney, &c. set off for Tewkesbury. The Royal visitors walked thro' Tewkesbury, viewed the inside of the church and what else was worthy attention, and returned here about three o'clock. Tewkesbury is 9 miles from Cheltenham.

As their Majesties visit was sudden and unexpected, the inhabitants did not assemble in a concourse proportioned to their curiosity, loyalty, and affection. The illumination at night was almost universal, the labourer cheerfully contributing to its splendour at the expence of those earnings, which, perhaps, should have procured his next day's subsistence.

When his Majesty rode into Tewkesbury, the people stood upon the walls of the bridge to see him pass. Observing them in that dangerous situation, the Monarch, with a striking benignity, said, *My good people, I am afraid that some of you may fall.—Don't run such hazards to see your King. I will ride as slowly as you please, that you may all see him.*

20. Yesterday their Majesties, the Princesses, and attendants, went to Cirencester, and from thence to Lord Bathurst's delightful seat of Oakly Grove. Their Majesties were particular in viewing the parks and woods, and expressed great satisfaction at seeing the new river which his Lordship is cutting.—They returned about four o'clock to dinner.

As his Majesty rode up town Wednesday morning, he observed to Lord Courtown, "Whoever lives to see twenty years hence, will find the appearance of this town very different to what it is at present."

Glocester, July 22. The public will rejoice to hear that our gracious Sovereign re-

ceives great benefit from the waters of Cheltenham.—His Majesty rises very early, and generally appears on the walks about six o'clock.—After breakfast, the King, Queen, and three Princesses, make excursions into the country, and generally appear again on the walks between six and seven in the evening.

When the King was asked what guards he chose to attend him to Cheltenham, he said, *I shall take no guards. Can I have better guards than my people?*

The condescending affability of their Majesties captivates the whole country.—The King, the other morning, met a farmer on the walk in a great heat. *So, friend, said his Majesty, you seem very warm.—Yes, Sir, said the man; I came a long way; for I want to see the King.—Well, my friend, said his Majesty, here is something to refresh you after your walk—giving him half-a-guinea.—But where, worthy Sir, said the man, can I see the King? Friend, said the Monarch, you see him now before you.—It may be easily supposed how highly the man was gratified by so pleasing an instance of Royal condescension.*

Tork, July 22. On Monday evening in the evening, Mr. Winter, the walking Hair-Dresser, set off from West-Malling in Kent for this city; and on Wednesday evening last, about nine o'clock, he arrived at the George Inn, St. Martin's, Stamford, (124 miles) where he stopped near an hour for refreshment, and then proceeded on his journey; but we are informed that he was (in the Jocky phrase) *knocked up* at Grantham, from whence he was determined to return.

Cheltenham, July 25. On Thursday last the King, the Queen, and the three Princesses visited the City of Gloucester. Their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses alighted at the Bishop's Palace, who, attended by the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral, and the clergy of the diocese, addressed the King on the occasion, who was pleased to receive them very graciously, and they had also the honour of

being presented to the Queen. The Mayor and corporation of Gloucester then attended, and the Town Clerk addressed his Majesty in their name. They were likewise presented to the Queen. Their Majesties afterwards visited the Cathedral, the pin manufactory of Mr. Alderman Weaver, the county infirmary, and the gaol now building agreeably to a

plan of Sir George Paul and Mr. Howard. Their Majesties then returned to the Bishop's Palace, and as soon as their equipages were ready, set out with the Princesses on their return to this place. The concourse of people in the streets of Gloucester was immense; but from the attention of the Magistrates, their Majesties were not in the least incommoded.

P R E F E R M E N T S.

THOMAS Bearcroft, esq. to be his Majesty's Justice of the counties of Chester, Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery.

Francis Burton, esq. to be one of his Majesty's Justices of the above four counties.

The Right Hon. John Earl of Chatham; Richard Hopkins, esq; Lord Viscount Bayham; John Lovelorn Gower, esq; Lord Ashley; Right Hon. Charles George Lord Arden; and the Right Hon. Samuel Lord Hood, to be Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

His Grace William Duke of Leinster to be Master of the Rolls in Ireland, vice Rt. Hon. Richard Rigby, dec.

9th reg. of foot. Hon. Lieut. Gen. Leslie, of the 63d reg. of foot, to be Colonel, vice Lord Say and Sele, dec.

Hon. Lieut. Col. Francis Elliott, of the 6th or Inniskilling reg. of dragoons, to be Aide de Camp to the King, vice Earl Waldegrave, promoted.

Capt. William Gomm, of the 55th reg. to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the forces in the Leeward and Caribbee Islands, with the rank of Major in the army.

To the Right Hon. Richard Vise. Howe, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignities of a Baron and Earl of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, title, and title of Baron Howe, of Langar, in the county of Nottingham, and Earl Howe, with remainders successively of the

said Barony to his eldest daughter the Hon. Sophia Charlotte Curzon, wife of Penn Ashton Curzon, esq. and his other daughters, the Hon. Mary Juliana Howe, and the Right Hon. Catherine Louisa Countess of Altamont, wife of the Right Hon. John Dennis Earl of Altamont, of the kingdom of Ireland, and to the respective heirs male of their bodies successively lawfully issuing.

George Earl Waldegrave to be Colonel of the 63d reg. of foot, vice Major-General Leslie.

Major-General Henry Lawes Earl of Carhampton to be Colonel of the 6th reg. of dragoon guards, vice General Sir John Irvine, K. B. dec.

F. Edward Gwyn, esq. to be Lieut. Col. of the 4th reg. (Royal Irish) of dragoon guards, vice Earl of Carhampton.

William Curtis, esq. Alderman, and Benjamin Hammett, esq. Alderman, to be Sheriffs of the city and county of Middlesex for the year ensuing.

Matthew Bloxam, esq. Member for Maidston, vice Gerard Noel Edwards, esq.

Dr. Skeete to be Physician to Guy's Hospital, vice Dr. Tomlinson, dec.

The Prince of Wales has appointed Lieut. Thomas Dyer to be his Extraordinary and Honorary Equerry.

Penniston Portlock Powney, esq. to the office or place of Ranger or Keeper of his Majesty's Little Park at Windsor.

M A R R I A G E S.

JOSEPH THORPE, esq. to the Right Hon. Lady Susan Murray, daughter of the Earl of Dunmore.

At Bath, John Minshull, esq. of the county of Durham, to Miss Liddiard, sister to the Right Hon. Lord Craven.

John Billam of Leeds, M. D. to Miss Brown of that place.

The Rev. William Woolley, late of Nottingham, to Miss Lawrenton, an heiress of 500l. per annum.

Major Grant, of White-Waltham, Berks, to Lady Charlotte Bouverie, aunt to the Earl of Radnor.

The Rev. Mr. Tripp, of Ruc, Devon, and rector of Spofforth in Yorkshire, to

Miss Fanny Thompson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Thompson, rector of Kirk Deighton.

Vice Admiral Sir Alex. Hood, K. B. to Miss Bray, only daughter of the late Thomas Bray, esq. of Edmonton.

Major Blosfield, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Wilmot, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Eardley Wilmot.

Edward Gale Boldero, esq. of Cornhill, banker, to Miss Cornwall, daughter of John Cornwall, esq. of Portland-place.

At New York, the Hon. Capt. Alexander Cochran, brother to the Earl of Dundonald, to Lady Wheate, widow of Sir Jacob Wheate, bart.

The Rev. James Edwards, of Fairford, to Miss Sophia Kerby, of Castle Eaton, Wilts.

John Jackson, esq. to Mrs. Grieve, widow of the late Tamez Grieve, esq. of Peterham.

Robert Kerr, esq. late commander in the India service, to Miss C. Moncrieff, daughter of Col. Moncrieff.

Mr. Michael Burrough, banker, and draper, of Salisbury, to Miss Read, daughter of Wm. Read, esq. of Fryern Court, Hants.

Mr. Harrison, attorney, to Miss Whalley, daughter of the Rev. Peter Whalley, rector of St. Margaret Pattens, and St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-street.

The Rev. Mr. Roberts, rector of Murch Martle, Herefordshire, to Miss Forward, only daughter of the late Mr. Forward, of Bristol, attorney.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Burford, to Miss Moses.

The Rev. Mr. Shipley, master of the grammar-school in Bromsgrove, to Miss Jenkins, of Bristol.

The Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of Guilelev, to Miss Walton, daughter-in-law to the Rev. Mr. Myers, rector of Somerby in Lincolnshire.

The Rev. Mr. Underwood, Prebendary of Ely, to Miss Knowles, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Knowles, of Bury St. Edmund's.

Edward Lewis, esq. of Rhuddall, in Denbighshire, to Miss Augusta Beauvois, of London.

B. Hyet, esq. of Painwick, to Miss Adams, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Adams, Master of Pembroke College.

Jonathan Twiss, esq. to Miss M. Wiggins, of James-street, Westminster.

The Rev. Charles Cole, of Twickenham, to Miss Mary Reid, of Gower-street.

At Knutsford in Cheshire, Col. Hanfield, to Miss Skellorne.

Capt. Davies, of Oswestry, to Miss Sidney Dorset, daughter of the late Francis Parry Dorset, esq. of Plas-Ucha in Denbighshire.

Rich. Dansey, esq. to Miss Johnson, daughter of the Rev. S. Johnson, of the Schools, Shrewsbury.

The Right Hon. Viscount Dudley and Ward, to Mrs. Baker.

Luke Foreman, esq. jun. of John-street, Bedford-row, to Miss Mary Chandler, of Willey in Surry.

Robert Herring, esq. of Norwich, third son of the late Dean of St. Alaph, to Miss Elizabeth Edgar, of Ipswich.

Capt. Eben. Berresford, in the East-country trade, to Mrs. Bulkley, late of Covent-Garden theatre.

The Rev. Mr. Hambly, rector of Bermondsey, to Miss Hallet, of North-Audley-street.

At Chichester, Capt. Wright of the King's light dragoons, to Lady Ann Coventry, only daughter of the Countess of Coventry.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hereford to the Hon. Miss Powis, daughter of Earl Powis.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for JULY 1788.

APRIL.

AT Jamaica, William Gray, esq. formerly Provost Marshal-General of that island.

8. At St. Vincent's, Sir William Young, Bart. aged 63.

JUNE 7. The Rev. James Uttermarck, Vicar of Isle-Abbots, and Justice of Peace for Somersetshire.

13. At Stanstead, in Essex, the Rev. James Johnston.

17. The Rev. Philip Dowker, Vicar of Salton, near Malton, in Yorkshire, aged 75.

20. Mrs. Seward, Newington.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Moore, senior Vicar of Lincoln.

21. Mr. Elwinson, Hackney.

Mrs. Plummer, wife of Mr. Plummer, Bookseller, at Doncaster.

At Sheephead, Leicestershire, aged 79, Mr. Thomas Hawley, sen.

22. Philip Skene, esq. of Hallyards, Fifeshire, late Lieut. Col. of the 69th regiment of foot, and Major-General in the army.

23. The Rev. Charles Topping, Vicar of West Bradenham, in Norfolk, and Rector of Coveney, in the isle of Ely.

24. Christian Hely Hutchinson, Baroness of Donoghmore, of Kneeklosky, Ireland.

Mrs. Helen Macklay, widow of Francis Macklay, esq.

25. Mrs. Mulgrave, relict of the Rev. James Mulgrave, LL. D. many years Rector of Chinner, in the County of Oxford.

Nathan Garrick, esq. nephew of the late David Garrick.

26. Joseph Royle, esq. alderman of Canterbury.

Dr. Nichols, Vicar of St. Lawrence, Reading, and formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

Lady J. Sackville, mother to the Duke of Dorset.

27. Lady Miller, widow of Sir John Miller, Bart. of Lavant, in Suffex.

28. Mr. Joseph Flowter, Artillery-street. Mrs. Roberts, at Feverham, aged 75.

Francis Aytough, esq. of South-Hall, in the County of Middlesex.

John Francis Colepepper, esq. at Boulogne, France.

Mr. Christopher Wilson, of Malton, Yorkshire.

29. Mrs. Loveton, relict of Isaac Loveton, of Whetstone, aged 67.

At Bridgeness, in West Lothian, Sir Harry Seton, Bart.

Alexander Innes, Esq. Commissary for Aberdeenshire.

Late y, aged 82, William Stanley, esq. of Moor-Hall, Lancashire.

30. Miss

30. Miss Elizabeth Church, daughter of Richard Church, Esq. late of Bombay.
Mr. David Anthony, formerly a stationer in Chancery-Lane.
Mrs. Martha Bates, relict of Alderman Bates.
Lately, James Buller, esq. formerly Cornet in the 4th regiment of Dragoons.
31. David Harvey, Esq. Upper Charlotte Street, Rathbone Place.
July 1. The Right Hon. Lord Say and Sele.
Mr. Thomas Beach, one of the Coroners for Middlesex.
Miss Jane Dalton, aged 17, niece to Mrs. Griffith, author of the Letters of Henry and Frances.
2. Mrs. Browne, aged 89, widow of the late Dr. Thomas Browne, of Arlsey in the County of Bedford.
3. Mr. Becket, woollen-draper, of York.
4. Miss Adenaire, at Richmond, lately arrived from the West-Indies.
The Rev. Dr. Morris, Vicar of Hicklin and Stotherne in Leicestershire.
Mr. Thomas Byett, formerly rider to the Earl of Portmore.
Mr. Charles Dawson, well known on the Turf.
5. Elizabeth Lady Byron, wife of Lord Byron, sole Daughter and Heiress of Charles Shaw, Esq. of Besthorpe in the County of Norfolk.
John Harding, esq. Tring, in Hertfordshire.
Mrs. Adair, late of Bath.
6. Mr. Jeremiah Henderson, of Stockton upon Tees.
7. John Maitland, Esq. of Eccles, a Captain in the Navy.
Lately, Mrs. Yates, widow of Maile Yates, Esq. of Maile, in the County of Lancaster.
8. Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, elder sister and coheiress of the late Richard Jackson, esq.
Mr. Isaac Rawlinson, mercer and draper, at Lancaster.
Lately, at Waddow, in Craven, Thomas Weddell, esq. one of the Justices of the West Riding of York.
Lately, at Bedlington, in Northumberland, the Rev. F. Drake, aged 65, many years Rector of St. Mary le Bone, Durham, and Vicar of Bedlington.
9. William Pym, esq. of Hasel-Hall, Bedfordshire.
Mr. Hugh Taylor, late an Alderman of Warwick, aged 85.
Mr. William Withers, banker, at Newbury.
John Graham Campbell, esq. of Shirvan, Scotland.
10. The Rev. Robert Adams Hicke, Rector of Broughton Gifford, Wilts.
Lately, the Rev. Edward Leathes, Rector of Reedham, and Vicar of Freethorpe and Limpenthoe, in Norfolk.
11. Mrs. Coggan, a widow lady at Hoxton, aged 81.
Robert Grant, of Auchterblair, Scotland.
Lately, at Selkirk, William Riddell, aged 116 years.
12. Abel Smith, esq. Member for St. Germans, Cornwall.
13. Mr. Thomas Cutler, of St. Peter's Hill, Thames Street.
Miss Brydges, at Canterbury.
Mrs. Dalmahoy, widow of Mr. Dalmahoy, late of Ludgate-hill.
John Crew, esq. Woolhampton, Berks.
Lately, at Dagenham, Mr. William Richardson, printer, nephew of Mr. Samuel Richardson, author of Clarissa, &c.
14. Mrs. Daglish, school-mistress, at Pancras.
Lately, Mr. James Clow, Emeritus Professor of Logick, and Dean of Faculties in the University of Glasgow.
Lately, Mrs. Hobart, wife of the Honourable Henry Hobart, Member for Norwich, and younger brother of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.
16. Lately, Edward Welferstan, esq. at Bony, near Hartland, Devonshire.
Lately, at Chesterfield, Mr. Francis Hilton, late of Beverley, aged 78 years.
17. Mr. Wilham Watts, pastry-cook, Knightsbridge.
Mr. Christopher Croft, formerly a Portugal merchant.
Christopher Wharton, esq. formerly a Captain in Colonel Harvey's regiment of West Yorkshire militia.
19. Mr. Dawson, grocer, Great Carter Lane.
20. Mr. Cox, surgeon, at Peterborough.
Lately, Ralph Ocks, esq. aged 84 years, one of the Engravers of the Mint.
21. At Margate, Lady Rich, relict of Sir Robert Rich, and wife of Mr. Walker, Master of the Ceremonies at Margate.
At Walthamstow, Robert Butcher, esq.
22. Henry Halcomb, esq. at Stratford.
23. Mr. John Westcott, Director of the Chamber of Commerce, Cornhill.
Mr. Badner, of Redcross Street, many years Common-Councilman of Cripplegate Ward.
24. Lady Frances Burgoyne, relict of the late Sir Robert Burgoyne, bart. of Sutton Park, in Bedfordshire, and sister to the late Earl of Halifax.
Mr. Joseph Plighty, Turpentine Merchant, at Hackney.

