

His Royal Highness
Prince William Frederick
of Gloucester.

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THE

Free-Masons Magazine,

OR

General and Complete

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Commiſsumque teges et vino tortus et ira. Hor:



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1798.

THE

SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,

AND

FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY,

FOR JULY, 1797.

EMBELLISHED WITH AN ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

PRINCE WILLIAM FREDERICK OF GLOUCESTER;

AND A REPRESENTATION OF THE

BLOCKADE OF CADIZ BY THE EARL OF ST. VINCENT.

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PREFACE

TO

VOLUME THE NINTH.

WE cannot commence another volume of this Magazine, without expressing our grateful acknowledgments to our Subscribers and Correspondents. The first have been numerous, and the latter respectable.

We trust that we have hitherto succeeded in meriting their favours, and we can venture to promise that our future endeavours will far exceed our past exertions.

Improvements in the plan of our Work have been begun in this Number, and we feel a confidence in saying, that the arrangements which are now formed for the conduct of our Miscellany, are such as to promise not only a continuance, but an increase of the public favour.

It is our wish and determination to make our Miscellany a complete Repertory of Arts, Sciences, and Manufactures. And that we may do this, we intend to present our readers not only a regular report of scientific inventions and discoveries, but also a yearly, or half-yearly retrospect of the History of Science, illustrated with plans and suitable engravings.

In the Historical and Biographical department we mean to be particularly select; and to introduce no other characters than such as have been eminently distinguished by their talents and their virtues. Of persons of this description we shall be particularly careful to present memoirs minute, accurate, and spirited.

In that department of our work, entitled the

FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY,

we propose to be more systematic than hitherto. It is our intention to present to those of our readers, for whose use this part is designed, a regular view and elucidation of the different degrees and Offices of Masonry. The higher branches of our Order will here call for our especial notice, and with the valuable aids of which we are possessed, there is no doubt in our minds of our being able to compose a MASONIC SYSTEM OF KNOWLEDGE far more refined and

philosophic than has yet appeared, or perhaps than has yet been expected.

In some of our future Numbers we mean also to give what we shall call a

MASONIC BIOGRAPHY,

containing curious and authentic Memoirs of illustrious, ingenious, and illustrious Free Masons, accompanied, as far as we can, with their Portraits. Of many of these we are already in possession, and we can say that both Portraits and Memoirs are in our hands, which are in the highest degree valuable, and have not yet appeared in any publication.

The critical department of our Magazine will be conducted in a free and impartial manner; and although we are precluded from being very diffuse, yet we shall make up for that by the clearness of our literary report. In the miscellaneous province we wish to admit nothing but what unites profit and instruction to amusement. Mere idle speculation we shall be careful to avoid, as it will be our study to render our Miscellany truly what it imports to be,

A REPOSITORY OF SCIENCE AND FREEMASONRY.

THE

SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,

AND

FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY.

FOR JULY, 1797.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

PRINCE WILLIAM FREDERICK OF GLOUCESTER.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

OF a Prince, who has but just entered upon public life, little can be said by the Biographer. It is pleasing, however, when nothing occurs in his conduct and character, but matter of praise, on which a confidence may be formed of future eminence. That such a confident expectation is well-grounded in the distinguished subject of our present notice, we believe, will generally be allowed.

At present we have only to state a few formal facts, trusting that we shall hereafter have frequent occasion to mention his Royal Highness's name with pride.

Prince William Frederick is the son of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, by Anna Countess Dowager of Waldegrave. He was born at Rome, where his parents resided for some considerable time after their marriage, January 15th, 1776; and baptized, on February the 12th following, by the Reverend Mr. Salter: the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Gotha, and the Margrave of Anspach, being the sponsors.

His Royal Highness received a private education, and being well furnished with classical learning, he was entered at an early age of Trinity College, Cambridge, under the tuition of the Reverend Dr. Walsby, Rector of Lambourn, in Essex.

At the commencement in 1790 he was admitted to the honorary degree of Master of Arts; his Father, Mr. Pitt, the Marquis of Huntley, Earls Euston and Hardwicke, being present.

He soon after left the University, and entered on a course of studies and exercises to qualify him for a military life.

His rank in the army is that of Colonel of the 6th Regiment of Foot, dated the 27th February, 1795; and Major-General.

His Royal Highness is uncommonly attentive to the duties of his profession; he is highly esteemed by his brother officers, and revered and beloved by the soldiers under his command,

He is a great favourite at Court, particularly with his Royal Uncle; and indeed a conduct, temper, and accomplishments like his could not possibly be regarded with any thing short of the most lively affection by his illustrious relatives.

It remains now only to speak of his Royal Highness as a member of our most ancient and honourable Fraternity, and this we do with peculiar satisfaction.

The Prince was initiated into the Order of Masonry in April, 1796, in the Britannic Lodge, No. 27: notice of which being given to the Grand Lodge by his Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, G. M. April 13th, it was resolved unanimously:

'That in testimony of the high sense the Grand Lodge entertains of the great honour conferred on the Society by the initiation of Prince William of Gloucester, his Royal Highness be presented with an apron lined with blue silk, and in all future processions do rank as a past Grand Master.'

In the following Winter, on the 7th January, the Prince was exalted with great solemnity to the degree of a Royal Arch Mason, at Freemason's Tavern; and on the 11th of the same month he was further exalted to the high and sublime degree of a Knight Templar of St. John of Jerusalem in the Conclave.

We have the pleasure of adding that his Royal Highness has paid very strict attention to the arcana of the order, that his proficiency therein is highly honourable to his discernment and diligence, and that he promises to be one of the most brilliant ornaments of the first society in the universe.

TEMPERATE REFLECTIONS

SUITED TO THE PRESENT TIME.

INSENSIBLE indeed must be the mind of that man, let his political principles be what they may, who can be indifferent to the present critical situation of public affairs. The dark cloud which spreads itself so deeply and extensive, not only over this island, but the peace of all Europe and the world, ought, one should imagine, to attract the attentive consideration of every thinking being, and make him forget, for a season at least, both levity and party-spirit. At this awful moment *one thing* alone seems to be the object to which every Englishman should have respect; and that is, how he can best exert himself in the cause of his country. Political dissentions, and disputed opinions of Government, at this crisis, are as unseasonable and dangerous as abstract speculations on the longitude, or private quarrels, would be in the crew of a ship that is agitated by the most furious tempest. Every man should so conduct himself, as if the welfare of his country depended upon the course of action which he pursues. It is highly incumbent upon us to *reflect* not only on the condition of our native land, but upon our own condition in a moral view, and

upon the duties which are required by every natural and religious principle at our hands.

Nor is it, surely, a difficult matter to enter into the enquiry, and to examine what we *have done*, and what, in consequence, remains for us *to do*. On these two points should turn our meditations, and if managed with impartiality and manly resolution, the result would be favourable to the interests of virtue and of our country, and most undoubtedly would be richly beneficial to ourselves. Our enquiry, therefore, in the first place, should be how far we, by our private indulgences or public example, have contributed to the great mass of national evil; for let sceptics and libertines argue or laugh as much as they please on the subject, reason alone is sufficient to the proof, that individual corruptions tend to the injury of the state.

It is to be feared, that were this enquiry universally adopted, and the whole collected into one public spectacle of exhibition, a scene would arise that would even make the heart of torpid indifference start back with horrid apprehension. The licentiousness of former periods, (i speak of the annals of this country) will be found trivial, and almost virtue, when compared to that which disgraces the present. It would be no difficult matter to adduce proofs of this assertion by various comparisons; but he will hardly need those proofs, who considers the frequency of adulterous connections, the swarms of the unhappy impures which infest our streets, and the abominable immorality of fashionable gaming-houses, where that, which was formerly the badge of honour and the *crest* of proud distinction in virtue, is now become a sanction to the lowest of vices.

What then is our duty at this interesting moment, under the influence of these serious and alarming considerations?—What, but *personal reformation*, and the adoption of *virtuous example?*—If the stream will run on in disorder and destruction, it will be to our honour, and ultimately to our advantage, to keep close in the path of moral, political, and religious duty. Some are too apt to reason with themselves in this weak manner: 'Of what use can our little endeavours be in so extensive a concern?—What good can we do to the community by pursuing a singular course in a time of general depravity?'—It is by this sort of wretched sophistry that all the evils complained of in the society not only remain, but increase, to the danger of its final destruction.—Each member should act (as I before observed) as though the whole salvation of the state, as though the whole moral condition of the society, depended on the resolution which he forms, and the manner in which he puts it into execution.

Were any considerable number of considerate persons to be found who should resolve to act upon this enlarged principle, the face of things would not long continue as it now is. We should happily see more vigour in the body politic, more unanimous sentiments on political questions, a return of that good old Antigallican spirit, which roused and exerted itself in a greater proportion of courage as the enemy vaunted himself, and was successful. We should then no

longer see the dastardly demon of cringing Fear stalking and spreading its deadly influences in our public assemblies and private houses. The whole body of the people, from the patrician down to the lowest orders in the state, would be animated as with one heart and with one soul in the cause of their country.

Few evils, undoubtedly, are more to be deprecated than *War*, and yet no one will be hardy enough to assert that this is at all times to be avoided. It is sometimes indispensable, and whatever we may think of the precipitancy or neglect of those who have the administration of public affairs in their hands, when such an event commences, certain it is that ONE, who is higher than all, has ordained that the destroying sword shall go forth. When the calamity, therefore, has begun to operate (provided it is not on our part a war of wanton rapacity and oppression) the duty lying on us is unanimity and vigour against the common foe. In the midst of all, PEACE ought principally to be regarded; but then she is not meanly to be courted, for where she is thus sought and obtained, her residence will not be long, at least not in alliance with PROSPERITY.

It is not a reasonable ground for despondence, or for a hasty and servile negociation, that the enemy has been very successful, that our own obstructions are great; and that new evils arise to perplex the counsels of state. In proportion to danger should be the spirit of opposition and courageous exertion. Noble minds feel new strength from difficulty; and I cannot conclude better than in the words of an able writer of the present day, upon a similar occason:

'What people was ever uniformly successful in war? The Romans themselves were not always invincible. They frequently lost provinces and armies; yet they rose superior to all nations. The profits and losses of war can only be estimated on the day which concludes a peace. Let us be unanimous among ourselves, and that day cannot be distant, disadvantageous, or dishonourable; on the contrary, it will be attended with that glory, which the spirit and exertion of a great nation cannot fail to acquire.'

J. W.

AN APOLOGY

FOR THE

CHARACTER AND CONDUCT OF SHYLOCK.

———Vir bonus est quis?
Qui consulta patrum, qui leges juraque servat. HORACE.

THE vindication of injured innocence is commonly reckoned among the superior order of virtues; and to defend a *blemished character* in those points where it has suffered unjust censure, or even to extenuate its imputed errors, must deserve some praise. Justice would authorize, and humanity applaud us for rescuing a culprit from the gallows, who merely deserved a whipping.

Impressed with this idea, I lately stepped forward in defence of

the injured *Iago*;* and impelled by the same sentiments, will now undertake the cause of *Shylock*, who has likewise met with much unmerited ill treatment; being commonly looked upon in subordination, perhaps, to Iago alone, with the most unqualified aversion entertained for any character in Shakspeare's dramas—possibly for any at this time exhibited on the British stage.

To form an impartial idea of his character and conduct, we should divest ourselves of that prejudice we have contracted against him, on account of his being a JEW, a prejudice equally unjust and illiberal. How far it may be a misfortune to be born a *Jew*, is a subject on which I am neither inclined to treat, nor competent to decide; most assuredly it cannot be a fault. As, however, it is no easy matter to lay aside prepossessions, that we may judge with more candour, let us reverse the case; and suppose that Shylock, a wealthy burgess of some Jewish republic, had treated Antonio, an alien, a Christian merchant, in the same manner; had

——'Call'd him misbeliever, cut-throat dog,
And spit upon his Christian vest'—

Had

——'Voided his rheum upon his beard,
And footed him, as you'd spurn a stranger cur
Over his threshold'—

Would Antonio, had he instantaneously avenged himself for such gross insults, have incurred any severity of censure? Yet that precept of forbearance, which few Christians, in a similar situation, would have complied with, is here exemplified by a Jew.

'Still have I borne it with a patient string,
For sufferance is the badge of all our tribe.'

It must be allowed, that this forbearance is to be considered rather as political than moral; yet, had a similar sentiment been uttered by the follower of the Gospel in the same situation, such as

'Humbly to suffer is a Christian's part,
So wills the law divine, and I obey'——

And had this insulting enemy replied like the merchant in the play,

'I am as like to call thee dog again,
To spit on thee again, to spurn thee too—

Whose bosom would not have melted with compassion for the former character, and burnt with indignation against his insolent oppresor?

It may be asserted in return, that if a Christian were an usurer, as rapacious as Shylock, he would have merited the same treatment. This argument, however, is by no means conclusive. We ought not to try Shylock by our laws, but by those of the community to which he belonged. To determine on the propriety or impropriety of his behaviour in this respect, we must place ourselves in his situation. Usury is generally considered by Christians as a disgraceful

* Vide vol. viii. of this work, p. 389.

traffic, but not so by the Jews. Having been long debarred from every other mode of improving their temporal property, usury has been their hereditary profession, from the capture of Jerusalem to the present time; and the defence Shylock* makes in its favour, however inconclusive it may appear to a Christian moralist, will, I doubt not, in the opinion of those, to whom STOCK is *terra firma*, and quarterly interest and dividends ('a breed from barren metal') its living produce, be unanswerable: they will admit the full force of his observation, 'that thrift is blessing, if men steal it not.' Nay, farther, the Divine permission to take usury of a stranger,'† has in latter times been pretty generally understood by the Jews as an injunction to do so. Men's inclinations are commonly admirable casuists in their own favour; and that they should strain a precept, to overreach those who cruelly oppressed them, cannot be thought highly criminal by the most rigid moralist; for, at the time when the most enlightened nations of Europe were putting Jews, infidels, and heretics to the sword, for the glory of GOD, the more tolerant disciples of Moses were content to pillage the purse, without taking the lives of those whom they conceived to be misbelievers. It is in fact no less absurd to condemn a Jew for usury, than a Mohammedan for polygamy.

It may be alledged likewise that Shylock was vindictive and cruel. But those who condemn him for his stern unforgiving disposition, do not consider that he had suffered the most intolerable injuries from Antonio—that he had been publicly insulted, been spurned and spit upon by him, been deprived, by his means, 'of his well won thrift,' and been robbed of his daughter and property by one of his associates. Who can reflect on this, and not make great allowance for his meditating so severe a retaliation! Besides, in this instance also he ought not to be tried by the mild precepts of Christianity, but by the less perfect law of Moses. 'An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth,' was, with his followers, legal reparation and sound morality. This accorded with their ideas of retributive justice; they had a right to expect it, and for that right could plead divine prescription. The account which Solarino gives of Shylock's distress, on his daughter's elopement with Lorenzo, always excites, as was intended, laughter. But to place this circumstance in a fair point of view, to consider it impartially, let us again reverse the case; let us suppose that a dissipated young Israelite stole an only child from a Christian parent, with a considerable treasure, either acquired by his own in-

* Act i. sc. 3.

† Deut. xxiii. 20. Dr. Patrick, in his notes on this passage, observes that, 'some of the Jews would have this to be an affirmative precept, *obliging* them to make the usury of a Gentile, if they lent him any money.' Munster likewise says, 'Colligunt ex hoc loco perfidi Judæi argumentum, quod licite exercere possint usuras ergo alienos. Atque in Germania inveniuntur quam plures qui supra modum prætexta hujus privilegii ditescunt.' (Crit. Sac. vol. i 1296.) In the same work Fagius remarks, 'mirum est quantum hodie triumphant ac glorientur *Judæi, quod ipsis etiamnum hodie licet exercere usuram in gentes* - - - - per suasissimi sunt sibi licere quocunque modo, etiam injustissimis rationibus, pecuniam a nobis Christianis extorqere.' &c. (p. 1299.) I proceed no farther; for in the subsequent part of his annotations, the learned divine exhibits much more zeal than charity.

dustry, or derived to him through the frugality of his ancestors, together with some valuable memorials of former love or friendship. Let us suppose such a character introduced on the stage, bewailing, in broken sentences and pathetic exclamations, his loss of fortune, his daughter's ingratitude, and his own desolated state.

'Quis talia fando temperet a lachrymis?'

Can we entertain the least doubt, but that our hearts would sympathize with the injured father, and secretly wish that some signal punishment might be inflicted on the unnatural daughter, and on her abandoned seducer? The same ideas as those which Shakspeare attributes to Shylock, and he certainly did not mean to interest us in his favour, with little alteration, with a few tender expressions interspersed, would in all probability have that effect. It is incredible how much the manner of discourse affects us more than the matter; and how much less things depend on themselves, than on the mode in which they are related! Of this I shall endeavour to produce an instance, and it is not irrelevant to the subject, by giving, in other words, the scene betwixt Shylock and Tubal; a scene that never fails in the representation to excite a mixture of mirth and indignation, at the expence of these unpopular characters.

Let us, however, if possible, drop the idea of Shylock and Tubal, and imagine that we are looking over a domestic tragedy, in which a parsimonious, severe, but affectionate parent, is deprived of his daughter in the same manner. Let us read the scene, as it might have been written, if not ludicrously intended—I do not presume to say as Shakspeare would have written it. One or two of the original ideas have received a little variation, but none are suppressed, nor any addition, but of the slightest kind, made, except the two lines marked with double inverted commas: they are taken from a speech of Shylock's to Antonio in the first act, who does not disavow, but rather * exults in the charge. For obvious reasons, let us now for a while expunge these characters from our memory, and suppose the interlocutors to be two respectable Venetian merchants, Alberto and Spinosa.

Al. †'Spinosa here, what news from Genoa?
Say, hast thou found my daughter?'
Spi. ——————'Oft I came
Where rumour spoke of her; but she eluded
My strict pursuit.'
Al. ——————'Oh wretched that I am!
(Reduc'd in hoary age to indigence)
The precious casket that she bore away
Contained unvalued wealth—one single gem
Cost her fond father full two thousand ducats.
Surely till now our frugal race hath lived
Exempt from heavenly wrath! on me alone
Lights every ill—Oh were she at my foot
Dead, and the glittering mischief in her hearse!
My wealth, by painful industry acquired,
Is lost, the thief who riots in my spoils
Unfound, and added sums vainly expended

* Act i. sc. 3. † Act iii. sc. i.

In search of those the traitors bore away.
No gleam of comfort to console my heart!
No vengeance to appease my wounded spirit!
On me, on me alone misfortune pours
The cup of woe—I sigh, I weep alone!'
Spi. 'Deem not that misery is thine alone.
Grimaldi, as I heard in Genoa——
Al. 'Ha, say'st thou friend! has he, has he too suffered?'
Spi. 'A ship of his, with all its precious stores,
Has lately whelm'd beneath the surging main.'
Al. 'For this I thank thee, "the haughty foe,
Who in the wanton insolence of power,
Would spurn me like a dog and spit upon me,
Feels fortune's sad reverse:" I thank thee, heaven!—
But art thou sure?'
Spi. ——————'Some sailors, who escaped
The wreck, informed me of it.'
Al. ——————'Thanks, my friend,
This is a cheering cordial to my soul—
In Genoa heard'st thou this?'
Spi. ——————'E'en there in Genoa,
Where thy false daughter, such was the report,
Lavish as false, expended of thy stores
Within a single night one hundred ducats.'
Al. 'Thou plant'st a dagger in my breats—alas!
Within how short a time the hard earn'd thrift
Of years, to be restor'd no more, is fled!'
Spi. 'Have comfort—many of Grimaldi's creditors
Embarked with me at Genoa, and are now
In Venice, all convinced that thy proud foe
Is bankrupt in his fortunes.'
Al. ——————'My grieved soul
Revives and gladdens at the hopes of vengeance.'
Spi. 'One shewed me a bright sapphire; by your daughter
Most idly bartered for an Indian bird
Of gorgeous plumage.'
Al. ——————'How thou rivest my soul
With torture! Oh ungrateful child! that gem
Was once Æmilia's:—in my youthful days,
When first she listened to my vows, a pledge
Of her affection. I would not have parted
With that dear monument for all the birds
Of splendid plume that India's groves contain.'
Spi. 'Despond not; for the wretch thy soul abhors,
Is now more fallen than thou art.'
Al. ——————'True, my friend!
If he fulfill not his engagement with me,
My high wrought rage shall tear the bleeding heart
From his perfidious breast. Away, Spinosa,
And bid the officers of justice seize him,
Soon as his bond is forfeit: thro' his means,
Oft have my dues, my equitable claims,
Been shamefully evaded. He no more,—
Fortune again may crown my industry.
Away, and execute thy friend's request,
Then meet me in the square. Away, Spinosa.'

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MEMOIRS

OF

CHARLES MACKLIN,

THE VENERABLE COMEDIAN.

THIS Theatrical Veteran has at length made his *exit* from the Stage of Life. The *disorder* which put an end to his life has *hitherto* baffled the efforts of physic, and is likely still to bid defiance to *medical skill*, for this *disorder* seemed to be merely *old age*.

Charles Macklin was a native of Ireland, and was certainly born in the last century, though nobody can ascertain the period. If he ever was apprized of the exact period of his birth, time had effaced all traces of it from his remembrance. According to his own account he first came to England when he was about sixteen years of age, and acted in the capacity of Waiter at a public-house in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, which he stated to have been the only house upon the spot at that time. His mother expressed a desire of seeing him, and he returned to Ireland. He then travelled about that country as a strolling Actor, and a year or two after paid a second visit to England; wandering about the country with various Itinerant Sons of Thespis, till at last he reached the Metropolis, and obtained a situation in one of the London Theatres. He was in the lowest rank of Performers, but was thought a man of abilities, though without any education except what he had acquired by irregular industry.

When Lord Lansdown made an alteration of *The Merchant of Venice*, nobody appeared capable of performing the character of *Shylock*, or every body was reluctant to undertake so odious a part. At length, however, Macklin offered to come forward, and being *favoured* by nature with *a set of features* admirably calculated to express the *malignity* of the character, it was allotted to him.

As Lord Lansdown, with the natural vanity of an author, attended all the rehearsals, Macklin became acquainted with that Nobleman, and experienced some liberal marks of his patronage. Macklin was not deficient in self-confidence, but he declared, that when he was to go upon the Stage in the character of *Shylock*, he was so alarmed, that he almost wished somebody would shoot him through the head: 'for,' says he, 'the Pit, in those days, was the resort of Learning, Wealth, and Dignity; there were no *red cloaks* and *pattens*, but *Lawyers* from the *Temple*, with *big wigs*; *Merchants* from the City, with *big wigs*; *Doctors* from the *College*, with *big wigs*. *Dignitaries* of the *Church*, with *big wigs*; and the whole constituted so *formidable a grizzle*, as might have shook the nerves of the hardiest Veteran of the Stage; how then must it have terrified a Tyro in the Art!'

His success in the part, and the extempore couplet that was pronounced in the Theatre the same night,

'This is the Jew
That Shakspeare drew,'

raised him into notice, and he was in due time employed by Mr. Fleetwood as a Deputy Manager at Drury-Lane Theatre.

Macklin was not very susceptible of tender feelings, but he always spoke of Fleetwood with the most fervent tokens of affectionate remembrance. While he was in this situation, he quarrelled with Quin, who was the Despot of the Theatre; and as Macklin was expert in the *Pugilistic* Art, he gave Quin such a drubbing in the Green Room, that the latter could not proceed in his part of *Manly*, in *The Plain Dealer*, without making an apology to the audience. This affair had nearly terminated in a duel, if the kindness of Fleetwood had not interfered, and *patched up* a reconciliation.

The cause of the quarrel between Quin and Macklin, according to the account of the latter, was the *freedom* with which he played the character of *Jerry Blackacre*. This character Macklin was permitted to assume, though very low in the Theatre; and, in order to please the Galleries, he introduced so much of the *modern style of buffoonery*, that Quin declared he destroyed the *chastity of the scene*. Macklin at first modestly attempted to excuse himself; but as Quin was vehement and stormy, Macklin at length *gave him the lie*.

As Quin was very proud, arrogant, and overbearing in his character, it is natural to suppose that he must have been full of rage and indignation on account of such treatment from one of the inferior Actors; and such was indeed the case, for partly from the effect of the blows he had received, which were chiefly on the face, and partly from the excess of his anger, he was hardly audible on the Stage during the remainder of the performance.

As soon as the Play was over, he sent a message to Macklin, who was ludicrously called the *Wild Irishman*, and told the latter he should wait for him near the Obelisk in Covent-Garden. Fleetwood, however, who had heard of the affair, knew it was impossible to soften the temper of Quin that night, and as he was resolved to prevent an hostile meeting between the parties, he provided a good supper for Macklin, and made him sleep in the Theatre.

The next morning Fleetwood represented to Macklin, that as Quin was his principal Actor, and a great favourite with the Town, it was probable, that if the dispute was to become public, the general opinion would be on his side. He therefore advised Macklin, who was but little known, not to risque the danger of offending the Public, but to be contented with having mortified the pride, as well as battered the person of his antagonist, and to make a slight concession to the angry son of Thespis. Macklin long resisted this counsel, but at length was subdued by the solicitations of Fleetwood, whose personal manners were in the highest degree affable and insinuating. Quin received the apology with sullen dignity, but never could submit through life to be upon friendly terms with Macklin. His feel-

ings indeed broke out upon many occasions, and the person of Macklin was the fruitful source of his energetic ridicule. He once observed, speaking of Macklin, that 'if G— writes a legible hand, that fellow's a *villain!*'—and even addressing Macklin himself, he spoke in the following manner:—'Mr. Macklin, by the *lines* (I beg your pardon, Sir), by the *cordage* of your face, you should be *hanged!*'

After Garrick, at the Theatre in Goodman's-Fields, by the wonderful display of his theatrical powers, had fully established his reputation as the first Actor existing, though in the bloom of youth, he received very tempting proposals to join the Company in Drury-Lane; but having formed a friendship with Macklin, it was agreed between them that one should not engage without the other, as Macklin had quarrelled with the Drury-Lane Manager, and had no likelihood of being engaged, unless Garrick made a positive resolution not to enter into terms without him. The Manager, disgusted with the rough impracticable temper of Macklin, seemed resolved even to lose the powerful aid of Garrick's unrivalled genius, if it must necessarily be taken with such a clog as the tyrannical character of Macklin. Garrick held out as long as he could; but the love of fame, and the temptation of profit, were at last too much for him to resist, and he entered into a separate engagement.

The moment Macklin heard that his friend had deserted him, he went to Garrick, and remonstrated furiously with him on the violation of his promise. Garrick very frankly told him, that he could not afford to abide by the agreement, for he found that the Manager was determined not to have any thing to do with Macklin; and therefore, he observed, that they must both have been starved unless the compact was dissolved. Garrick concluded with telling him, that he had not closed upon the terms first offered, but upon a considerable augmentation, and that he would divide his salary with Macklin till the Manager should relent, or till Macklin should obtain a good situation elsewhere. Macklin made no answer, except to tell him that he was a 'sneaking little scoundrel,' and that he would be revenged.

On the night that Garrick was to make his appearance Macklin seated himself in the Pit, in order to tell his story to the Audience; but not trusting to the Public, he had stationed a vast body of *Irish Chairmen* in the same place, and in different parts of the Theatre. These men were *disguised* in decayed finery from Monmouth-street, and though they were of course paid for their services, they felt a strong desire to signalize their spirit and prowess in supporting the cause of their fellow-countryman.

As soon as Garrick came upon the stage, the *Masqueraders* raised a tremendous howl, and it was in vain he attempted to speak; for not a syllable could be heard. When he retired from the stage, Macklin arose for the purpose of relating his grievances; but not having properly consulted his Allies, or having engaged men who were *not unlikely to blunder* in their endeavours to serve him, it was impossible for him to allay the storm.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

ACCOUNT OF CADIZ.

THIS is the principal port of Old Spain, and is situated in the province of Andalusia, on the Island of Leon, opposite to Port St. Mary, on the continent. W. Long. 6. 40. N. Lat. 6. 30.

It occupies the whole western extremity of the island, which is composed of two circular parts, joined together by a narrow sand-bank.

A strong line of works defends the city from all approaches along the isthmus.

Except the *Calle Ancha*, all the streets are narrow, and insufferably offensive. The swarms of rats that in the night run about the streets are innumerable. The houses are lofty, the roofs are flat, and few are without a turret, for the purpose of commanding a view of the sea. Round the parapet wall are rows of pillars to fix awnings to, so that such as sit there, for the benefit of the sea breeze, may be sheltered from the rays of the sun.

High above these pinnacles, which give Cadiz a singular appearance, stands the tower of signals. Here flags are hung on the first sight of a sail, marking the size of the ship, the nation it belongs to, and, if a Spanish Indiaman, the port it comes from. The ships are acquainted with the proper signals to be made, and these are repeated by the watchman of the tower.

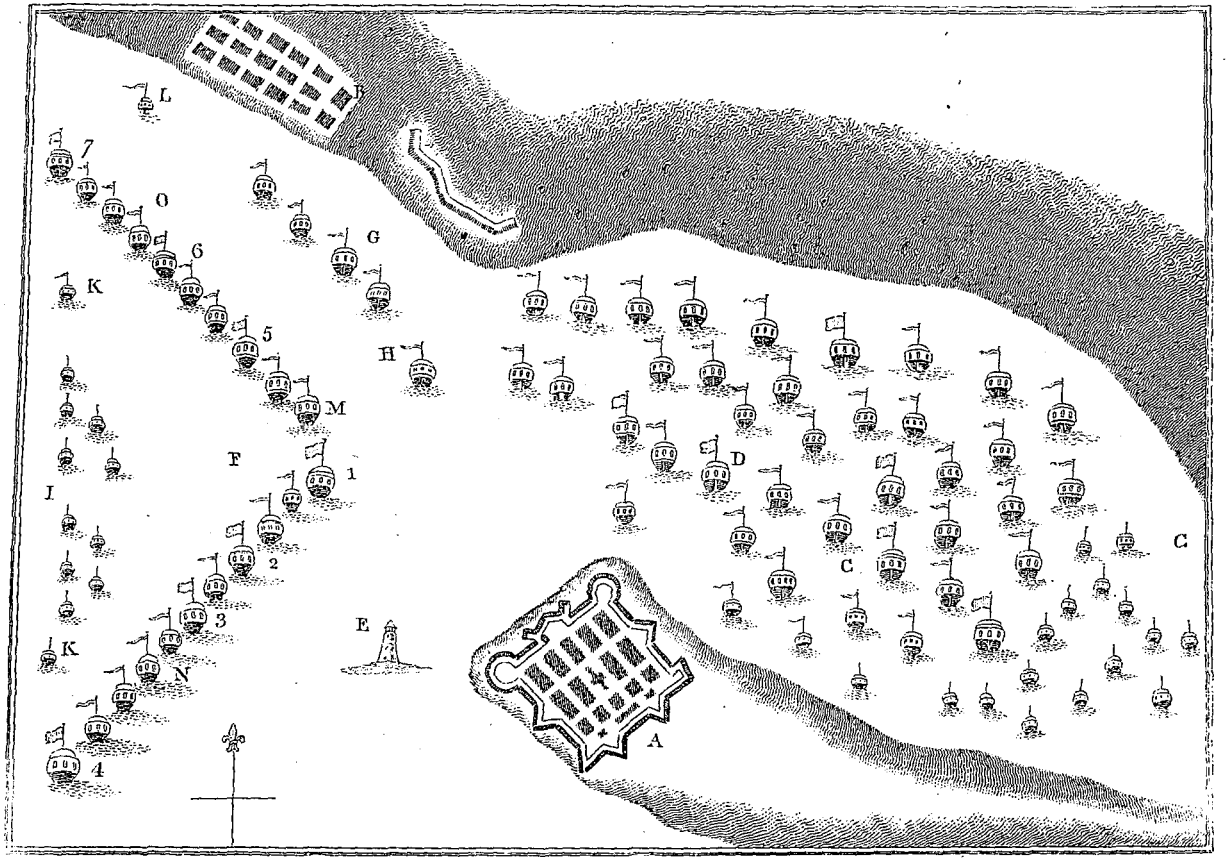
The city is divided into twenty-four quarters, each under the inspection of an officer of the police; and it is reckoned to contain 140,000 souls. The square of St. Antonia is large and handsome. The public walk is pleasant: it is fenced off the coach road by a marble rail. From this place, continuing to go west, you come to the Composanto, a large esplanade; it turns round most part of the west and south sides of the Island, but the buildings are ugly; the only respectable edifice is the Orphan-house; opposite to it is the fortress of St. Sebastian, on a neck of land running into the sea. The round tower at the end is said to have saved the city, in the earthquake of 1755, from being hurried away by the fury of the waves. This building was so strong as to withstand the shock, and break the mass of water that threatened to destroy the whole island. In the narrow part of the isthmus the surge beat over with amazing impetuosity, and bore down all before it.

From hence to the wooden circus, where they exhibit the bull-feasts, you keep turning to the left, close above the sea, which dashes over large ledges of rock, so that the shore seems here absolutely inaccessible. On this shore stands the cathedral, which is not finished, though it has already occupied many years. The outward cases of this mighty structure are white marble, and the bars of the windows of bronze.

Next you come to the ramparts that defend the city on the west side of the bay. The men of war ride in the eastern bosom of this

PLAN OF THE BLOCKADE OF CADIZ, BY THE BRITISH FLEET, UNDER THE COMMAND OF EARL ST VINCENT.

As taken on the Spot by a British Officer, on the 18th of May, 1797.



Published by G. Cawthorn, British Library, 192 Strand, 31st July 1797.

bay; lower down the merchantmen are spread far and near; and close to the town an incredible number of barks cover the surface of the water. The opposite shore is enlivened by the towns of St. Mary, Port-Real, and others: behind which, to the east, stands Medina Sidonia; and further back rise the mountains of Grenada: westward, Rota closes the horizon. In a large bastion, jutting out into the bay, is the custom-house, a very heavy and extensive building.

The stir here is prodigious during the last months of the stay of the flota.

The exportation of French luxuries in dress is prodigious: Lyons furnishes most of them; England sends out bale goods; Britanny and the North linens. Every commercial country has a Consul at Cadiz; those of England are the only ones not allowed to have any concern in trade.

In 1596 Cadiz was taken, pillaged, and burnt by the English; but in 1702 it was again attempted by them, in conjunction with the Dutch, without success.

REFERENCES TO THE PLATE.

A. Cadiz.
B. Rota.
C. Cadiz Bay.
D. Spanish Admiral in Chief.
E. Light House.
F. British Fleet.
G. Four British Line of Battle Ships moored in Shore.
H. British Guard Frigate.
I. English Transports.
K. English Frigates.
L. English Guard Frigate, off Rota.
M. Centre Division of the British Fleet, consisting of Seven Ships of the Line.
N. Starboard Division of Seven ditto.
O. Larboard Division of Seven ditto.

FIG. 1. Ville de Paris, Admiral Earl St. Vincent.
2. Prince George.
3. Victory.
4. Namur.
FIG. 5. Britannia.
6. Blenheim.
7. Barfleur.

Lord St. Vincent, as soon as he refitted his ships after the glorious engagement on the 14th of February, pursued the Spanish fleet into Cadiz Bay, where he has blockaded it ever since. The accompanying Plate represents the relative position of each fleet, as taken on the spot by a British Officer, on the 18th of May last.

The British are moored at two cables and a half length asunder.

The British lies close to the Spanish fleet. The advanced ships of the latter very close to the British in-shore ships.

There are about thirty-six sail of the Spanish line in Cadiz Bay. The Spaniards *talk* of coming out, but shew no appearance of carrying such intention into effect.

The British fleet is in the highest order and spirits, and is plentifully supplied by the Spaniards with all kinds of fish, fruit, and vegetables, boats from the shore daily and regularly coming off to them.

MEMOIR
OF
WILLIAM MASON, A. M.

THIS elegant and nervous writer was born at Kingston upon Hull, in the year 1726, of which parish he was vicar. After receiving a preparatory education in his native town, he was removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B. A. and M. A. and in 1747 his poetical genius procured him a fellowship in Pembroke Hall, which he did not obtain, however, without some considerable trouble, and even litigation.

He entered into holy orders in 1754, under the patronage of the Earl of Holderness, who procured for him the appointment of Chaplain to the King, and also presented him with the valuable rectory of Aston in Yorkshire, which he held to his death.

On his being ordained, Mr. Garrick wrote the following elegant epistle to Lord Holderness, which is equally flattering to all the parties:

'To Holdernesse, the Muses three,
Of Painting, Music, Poetry,
To him, their long-lov'd patron, friend,
In grievous pet this letter send—
Give ear, my Lord, while we complain,
Our sex to you ne'er sigh'd in vain.
'Tis said—a youth, by you befriended,
Whom to your smiles we recommended,
Seduc'd by you, abjures our charms,
And flies for ever from our arms!
Could D'Arcy, whom we lov'd, caress'd,
In whose protection we were bless'd,
Could he, to whom our sire imparts
That secret rare, to taste our arts,—
Could he, ungrateful, and unkind,
From us estrange our Mason's mind?
Could he, who serves and loves the nation,
So little weigh its reputation,
As in this scarcity of merit,
To damp with grace poetic spirit?
But be assur'd your scheme is vain---
He must, he shall be ours again:
Nor crape, nor lawn shall quench his fires,
We'll fill his breast with new desires;
In vain you plead his ordination,
His cassock, gown, and grave vocation,
Whate'er he now has sworn, he swore
With stronger zeal to us before:
He pass'd our forms of consecration,
His lips receiv'd our inspiration;
To him were all our rites reveal'd,
From him no mystery was conceal'd—
Each kindred pow'r obey'd our call,
And grac'd the solemn festival!

The Loves forsook their Cyprian bow'rs,
And round his temples wreath'd their flow'rs;
The Graces danc'd their mystic maze,
Our Father struck him with his rays;
And all our Sisters, one by one,
Gave him full draughts of Helicon!
Thus bound our servant at the shrine,
Ordain'd he was, and made divine.'

January 30, 1762, he was presented by the King to the Canonry of Driffield, in the Cathedral of York, with the precentorship of the said church, in the room of Dr. Newton, made Bishop of Bristol.

In the year 1767 he lost his wife by a consumption at the Bristol Wells, a most amiable and accomplished woman, whose death he has deplored in one of the few good epitaphs to be found in our language, and which is inscribed on an elegant marble monument in Bristol Cathedral. It follows:

'Take, holy earth, all that my soul holds dear,
Take that blest gift which Heav'n so lately gave,
To Bristol's fount I bore with trembling care
Her faded form: she bow'd to taste the wave
And died. Does youth, does beauty, read the line?
Does sympathetic fear their breasts alarm?
Speak, dead Maria, breathe a strain divine;
E'en from the grave thou shalt have pow'r to charm.
Bid them be chaste, be innocent like thee,
Bid them in duty's sphere as meekly move;
And if so fair, from vanity as free,
As firm in friendship and as fond in love,
Tell them, tho' 'tis an awful thing to die,
('Twas even to thee) yet the dread path once trod,
Heaven lifts its everlasting portals high,
And bids 'the pure in heart behold their God.'

He devoted himself from this event entirely to parochial duties and literary amusements. Being exceedingly fond of Nature, he cultivated the gardens and grounds of Aston in an uncommon manner. This having engaged him in a course of elegant study, he published the result of it in a most beautiful poem, called '*The English Garden.*'

As a writer his reputation is of the very first class, and not one of his acknowledged works can be read without satisfaction. His '*Elfrida* and *Caractacus*' transcend any poems of the same kind, written in imitation of the antient drama, in our own or any foreign language. In the first the diction is elegant and sweet; in the latter it is daring and sublime. The former, in his own opinion, was the most popular; the latter, however, is acknowledged to be the most perfect, and is supposed, indeed, to stand unrivalled.

In these performances are sentiments and expressions which would do honour to the description and simplicity of Shakspeare. His elegies have been generally and deservedly admired, and they are, in fact, not at all inferior to any compositions of the kind in the English tongue, and will stand on a par with the best elegiac pieces in the Roman language.

The splendour of genius and accuracy of judgment conspicuous in

his dramas are equally displayed in his character as a lyric writer. His quarry was bold and impetuous, and he never swept the ground with an ignominious flight. As precentor of York Cathedral, he published a small volume on Church Music, which has alternately met with opposition and applause. In his '*Sappho and Phaon*' he has happily imitated the style of Dryden and Metastasio. Should the poem be finished, on which he was at work some time before his death, it will be seen with what success he has measured his strength with Dryden. His Sermons and posthumous pieces are intended for publication.

As a politician he was an indefatigable and able asserter of the British Liberty; but when the spirit of party proceeded to the length of setting at defiance all order and government, Mr. Mason, with the spirit of a true philosopher, set himself to oppose the tide of innovation.

The celebrated '*Epistle to Sir William Chambers*' has been attributed to his pen; but, we believe, without sufficient foundation, as he never acknowledged it. Of Mr. Gray, (to whose will he was executor) he was an enthusiastic admirer, almost to idolatry.

A few months before his death he collected his scattered poetical pieces, and published them as the third volume of his works.

His death was sudden and remarkable. As he was stepping into his chariot at Aston, his foot slipped, by which his leg grazed against the step; no notice, however, was taken of the accident for some days. At length, a mortification ensued, which carried him off, April 3, 1797, in the 72d year of his age.

In his manners he was very dignified, which, while it shewed the consciousness of superior learning and talents, was also united with much philanthropy and Christian piety.

VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

THE Madrid Gazettee contains the following account of the late valuable and successful voyage for discovery, undertaken by that nation. 'The geography of this globe will be much more accurately known than heretofore, from the recent voyage of a Spanish navigator. After he had taken very exact charts of the American coasts, and the neighbouring islands, from the river la Plata to Cape Horn, and from that Cape to the most northern extremity of that part of the world, he arrived in the latitude 61 of the American coast; and made a fruitless attempt to discover a passage into the Atlantic Ocean. He afterwards visited the Phillippines, the Marianian, and the Islands of Macao upon the coast of China, steering between the Island of Mindanao and the Montays, and from thence directed his course by the Island of New Guinea, and passed the equinoctial line. During this part of his voyage he discovered a bay of about nine hundred leagues in circumference, unknown to any former navigator. After remaining some time at New Zealand and New Holland, he made the Friendly Islands of Barbacos, which lie in a line, and were equally unknown to any other European voyager,'

HISTORY
OF
THE ARTS AND SCIENCES FOR 1797.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW INVENTED LUNAR GLOBE.

JOHN RUSSELL, Esq. of Newman-street, has obtained letters patent for a new apparatus, which he has called the *Selenographia*, or description of the Moon.

This apparatus exhibits the lunar phænomena more clearly than was ever done before. It consists of a globe, on which are described the spots on the moon's surface, being carefully engraved from the most accurate observations; the lunar mountains in particular being delineated with great exactness.

The instrument to which the globe is affixed gives it those motions which are necessary to describe the effects produced to us upon the face of the moon, in its different degrees of elongation from the sun, under all states of libration, in longitude and latitude; inclination of the moon's equator to the plane of the ecliptic; the first meridian of the moon with the plane of the illuminated hemisphere; the apparent motion of the polar axis of the moon; and the motion of the moon's mean centre, while performing her periodical circuit round the earth, and revolution on her own axis, during the cycle.

On this globe the lunar mountains may be elevated according to their proportionate magnitudes; but for the globe, which has not these elevations, a spherical segment is contrived, upon which are elevated the various mountains seen on the surface of the moon; and it may be coloured so that those spots may be properly represented, which owe their respective dark or light appearances not to elevation, but to other causes.

The instrument to move this globe is composed principally of circles, semicircles, and segments of spheres and of circles, so placed, that the radius of each will unite in a common centre, which is that of the lunar globe itself.

Besides the striking utility of an accurate delineation of the moon for astronomical purposes, it cannot but be an object of great curiosity. Hevelius, so far back as 1647, expressed his wish to see such an instrument as this completed; but it was not till 1745 that any thing like it was carried into effect, when Tobias Mayer undertook it, and made considerable progress in the design, but left it uncompleted at his death.

Upon the lunar globe are marked, in faint lines, three great circles; the one horizontal, the rest vertical. The first represents the equator, which is placed upon that spot named *Censorinus*, and runs within three degrees north latitude of *Grimaldus*. The second is the prime meridian, which, passing through the poles, intersects the equator at a right angle, in that point which is the mean centre of the moon's libration. The third represents the boundary of vision

when the moon is seen in a mean state of libration; and where this boundary intersects the prime meridian at a right angle, the two polar points of the moon are situated, of course each is at 90 deg. from the equator.

Upon the stand of the instrument, designed to move this globe, is placed a brass hemisphere, on which the globe and all the parts are so fixed, as to have an easy and regular motion. The bar which communicates to the globe all the motion from the other parts, enters it opposite to that point where the equator and prime meridian unite. On its front are graduated semicircles, which determine the quantity of motion given behind. When the globe is moved horizontally, it shews the libration in longitude. When moved by the pinion vertically, it exhibits the libration in latitude. On the edge of the brazen hemisphere are two marks to note the pole of the ecliptic; round which, by means of a wheel, the apparent motion of the moon's polar axis revolves, both points of it being kept at the distance of 2 deg. 30 min. by means of a pin in the wheel, and placed out of its centre, whereby a peculiar motion is communicated to the globe. On the wheel are the signs of the zodiac, to shew the points of space to which the moon's polar axis is always directed; and a moveable circle, on which are engraved divisions, respecting the periodical revolution of the moon, shewing when her revolution, with respect to the ecliptic, as seen from the earth's centre, is accomplished. On this circle are also engraved the divisions of the moon's synodical revolution, by a continuation of the divisions, marking the days and hours, &c. in a spiral direction under the former, to fill up the interval which is wanting between the accomplishment of the periodical and synodical revolution; one index pointing to both.

In the front a graduated meridian is fixed within the hemisphere; to which are attached the above mentioned semicircles: one representing the ecliptic, and at right angles to it another, named the *terminator*, which, moving upon hinges, represents the boundary of light, in every state of the moon's elongation from the sun.

This is designed to shew what spots will appear in the plane of its illuminated hemisphere at any age of the moon, and in every degree of libration in latitude, longitude, and apparent polar obliquity. In front of the lunar globe, at the bottom of the brass hemisphere, is an arch, which supports a small terrestrial globe, to familiarize the effects of the earth's parallax, or daily and monthly libration.

For the convenience of observation, the terrestrial globe is made larger than the proportional angle which our globe subtends, as seen from the moon; but converging lines upon a plane of brass, reduce it to its proper size, or to about two of the lunar degrees, at that end where this plate nearly unites to the large lunar globe.

ACCOUNT OF MR. NASH'S INVENTION OF AN IRON BRIDGE.

LETTERS Patent have been granted to Mr. John Nash, Architect, of Dover-street, London, for his invention of a new Iron Bridge.

The arch of the bridge is formed by hollow frames, each consisting of four sides, with a flat bottom. The sides compose the arch joints of the bridge, and are so lessened as to tend to the centre of the circle. When these frames are fitted together, they form the arch, the sides of which have a solid bearing throughout, like those of common bridges.

The frames are then filled with sand, or some gravelly substance, or with rough masonry, or such solid substance as that, when filled, the arch may make one solid body, which is cased with iron. The frames may be of cast iron, or wrought iron; or may be made of *flat iron plates, well put together.*

They may also be cast without bottoms, and loose bottoms afterwards put in; or they may in fact be used without bottoms at all, or formed of a series of arches, with flanches forming the arch joints, and filled up in the spandrils, or not filled up; or they may be formed of hollow cylinders, with flanches.

The arch joints may have sheet lead, or any other composition, placed between them, to fill up the irregular surfaces of the iron.

The arch joints may be screwed together; or stubbs, or tenants, fitted with correspondent holes, mortices, and grooves, may be cast *in the plates themselves, and fit into each other.*

The skirting, or kirb, which keeps in the ground, may be cast, or framed with the frames; or they may be cast separate, and then put *on; or they may be quite omitted.*

When two, three, or more arches are put together, the spaces between the arches are formed by hollow spandrils of wrought iron, or cast iron, and framed or cast as already mentioned; and they may be filled up or not, as the frames before described. These hollow spandrils may be cylindrical, triangular, quadrangular, or polyangular.

The piers are formed like the frames, hollow, and may be filled in solid or not, and may be of plate iron, either wrought or cast, and put together or framed; and with respect to form it is optional.

The piers, formed of hollow iron bodies, are fixed to the bed of *the river by hollow plates, nailed to the ground by piles of plate* iron, grooved, or dove-tailed into each other; and they may be cast with the hollow frames, forming the piers, or be fastened with iron.

The dam is formed hollow by piles of plate iron, grooved and dove-tailed into each other; which, when so joined, form a hollow box, and when inserted into the bed of the river, make a dam for the pier; and when the pier is built, they are driven into the bed of the river, and make a frame of piles, inclosing the ground in which the pier stands, and securing it from being undermined by the water passing through the arch.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

*** *We shall be thankful to our scientific and well-informed readers for accounts of new inventions and discoveries in the Arts, Sciences, and Manufactures; or for any communications that may tend to illustrate these important subjects.*

*ADDITIONAL ACCOUNT OF THE GYPSIES.**

[FROM TOWNSON'S TRAVELS IN HUNGARY, JUST PUBLISHED.]

BY the road side, from Debretzin to Tokay, I found a large party *of Zigeupers*, the Hungarian appellation for gypsies. How admirably they are pourtrayed by Cowper in these lines!

> 'I see a column of slow rising smoke
> O'ertop the lofty wood that skirts the wild:
> A vagabond and useless tribe there eat
> Their miserable meal. A kettle, slung
> Between two poles upon a stick transverse,
> Receives the morsel; flesh obscene of dog,
> Or vermin, or, at best, of cock purloin'd
> From his accustom'd perch. Hard-faring race!
> They pick their fuel out of every hedge,
> Which, kindled with dry leaves, just saves unquench'd
> The spark of life. The sportive wind blows wide
> Their fluttering rags, and shows a tawny skin,
> The vellum of the pedigree they claim.'

Hungary may be considered as the seat of this people. They are here very numerous, and lead the same vagabond life they do in other countries. Several of the later Hungarian Sovereigns have endeavoured to render them sedentary, but with not much success; they still stroll about the country as tinkers and musicians, but are not seen in such hordes as formerly. It is but a few years ago, (I think under Joseph II.) that about a score of them were condemned and executed in the Great Houtor country for being—*Anthropophagists*; but, when it was too late, it was *suspected* that their Judges had been too hasty in their condemnation. They were not seen in Hungary before 1418. What their numbers are I could never learn; but when the neighbouring country of the Buccovine was lately ceded to Austria, of 70,000 inhabitants, *one thousand were Gypsies.*

ORIGIN OF DRINKING HEALTHS.

IN this country was pertinent and sensible Rowena, a beautiful daughter of Hengistus, general of the Saxons, who having the Isle of Thanet given him by King Vortigern for assisting him against the Picts and Scots, obtained as much ground as he could encompass with an ox's hide on which to build a castle, which being completed, he invited Vortigern to supper: after the entertainment, Hengist called for his daughter Rowena, who entered with great dignity and magnificence, carrying a golden bowl full of wine in her hand, out of which she drank, and in the Saxon language said, 'Be of health, Lord King.' To this Vortigern replied, 'Drink health.' This is the first health which we hear of in history, and boasts an antiquity of thirteen hundred years.' The story adds, that King Vortigern, enamoured with Rowena's beauty, married her in a short time after, and gave her father the whole kingdom of Kent.

* Vide vol. viii. of this work, p. 308, 397.

CEREMONIAL OF THE
EXECUTION OF RICHARD PARKER,
FOR MUTINY.

[FROM AN OFFICER ON BOARD THE SANDWICH.]

Friday Evening, June 30, 1797.

PARKER wished, before the men who had been concerned with him, to appear the *hero* to the last, and we are concerned to say, that Davis and another of the Delegates, who were in *irons* on the outside of the door of the Admiral's cabin, on board the Neptune, at Greenhithe, audibly expressed a wish that *they* had likewise been condemned, that they might die with him.

He was confined in the Surgeon's cabin.—The utmost attention was shewn to supply him with every thing necessary in his unhappy situation. He was attended by a clergyman of the church of England during the whole day of Tuesday. He had been supplied with pens, ink, and paper, and all Monday night he was observed by the centinels over him to be writing.

On Wednesday evening he was removed from the Neptune, at Greenhithe, and carried on board a gun boat to the Sandwich, at Sheerness.

Friday morning, at eigh to'clock, a gun was fired from on board his Majesty's ship L'Espion, lying off Sheerness garrison, Vice-Admiral Lutwidge's flag-ship, and the yellow flag, the signal for capital punishment, was hoisted, which was immediately repeated by the Sandwich hoisting the same colour on her fore-top. The Sandwich was stationed rather above Blackstakes, the headmost ship of the fleet. The garrison, on the gun firing, were immediately under arms, consisting of the East and West York, and West Norfolk militia; a corps of Invalids, and a train of Artillery; all of which, with fixed bayonets, marched out at the Sally Port Gate, with their colours flying, and proceeded in single files along the South shore of the Medway, near to Queenborough, in order to be spectators of the event: all the barrier gates of the garrison were now shut, and each ship in the fleet at this time sent a boat off with a Lieutenant and a party of Marines, to attend the Sandwich. The crews of all were piped to the forecastle, and the marines drawn up on the quarter-decks, to be witnesses of the execution. The Prisoner, who had taken his usual repast in the birth allotted him in the gun room, and passed the night in great composure, was awakened a little after six o'clock from a sound sleep by the Martial-Provost, who, with a file of marines, composed his guard: he arose with cheerfulness, and requested permission might be asked for a barber to attend him, which was granted: he soon dressed himself in a neat suit of mourning, (waistcoat excepted) sent him by a friend of the name of Templar, wearing his half boots over a pair of silk stockings: he then took his breakfast, talked of a *will* he had written, in which he had

bequeathed to his wife a little estate he was heir to; and after that, lamented the misfortune that had been brought on the country by the mutiny, but *solemnly denied having any connection, or correspondence with any disaffected persons ashore; and declared that it was chiefly owing to him that the ships had not been carried into the* ENEMY'S PORTS!

At half past eight, he was told the Chaplain of the ship was ready to attend him to prayers upon the quarter-deck, which he immediately ascended, uncovered: at his first entrance on the deck, he looked a little paler than common, but soon recovered his usual complexion; he bowed to the Officers, and a chair being allowed him, he sat down a few moments, and steadily surveyed the military array of marines under arms, round the deck: he then arose, and told the Clergyman he wished to attend him. The Chaplain informed him he had selected two psalms appropriate to his situation; to which the Prisoner assenting, said, 'And, with your permission, Sir, I will add a third,' and named the 51st, that beautiful confessional of David, and imploring of forgiveness, '*Have mercy upon me, O God, after thy great goodness; according to the multitude of thy mercies, do away mine offences!*' &c. He then recited each alternate verse in a manner peculiarly impressive. At nine o'clock the preparatory gun was fired from L'Espion, which he heard without the smallest emotion. Prayers being soon after closed, he rose, and asked Captain Moss '*if he might be indulged with a glass of white wine?*' which being immediately granted, he took it, and lifting up his eyes, exclaimed, '*I drink first to the salvation of my soul!—and next to the forgiveness of all my enemies!*'—Addressing himself to Captain Moss, he said, '*he hoped he would shake hands with him,*' which the Captain did; he then desired '*that he might be remembered to his companions on board the* Neptune; *with his last dying entreaty to them to prepare for their destiny, and refrain from unbecoming levity!*' His arms being now bound, the solemn procession moved from the quarter-deck to the forecastle, in the following maner:

1. The Boatswain and Mates.
2. The Martial-Provost, his sword in one hand, and the halter in the other.
3. Captain's Clerk of the Sandwich, bearing the warrant of execution under the seal of the Vice-Admiral.
4. The Rev. Mr. Atherton, Chaplain of the Sandwich, in his robes.
5. The Prisoner in mourning, walked with a firm deportment.
6. The ship's Master of Arms, with his drawn cutlass.
7. Captain Moss and his Officers, with two or three other gentlemen, who were admitted on board. The whole passed through a double file of marines on the starboard side, to a platform erected on the cat-head, with an elevated projection. Arriving there, he knelt with the Chaplain, and joined in some devout ejaculations; to all of which he repeated loudly '*Amen!*' The *warrant of execution*, addressed to Captain Moss, was now read by the Clerk, in which the Sentence of the Court-Martial, Order of the Board of Admiralty, and his Majesty's approbation of the whole proceedings, were fully

recited, which the Prisoner heard with great attention, and bowed his head, as if in assent, at the close of it. He now asked the Captain, 'whether *he might be allowed to speak?*' and immediately apprehending his intention might be misconceived, he added, '*I am not going, Sir, to address the ship's company!* I wish only to declare, that *I acknowledge the justice of the sentence under which I suffer, and I hope my death will be deemed a sufficient atonement, and save the lives of others!*' He now requested '*a minute to collect himself,*' and knelt down alone about that space of time; then rising up, said, '*I am ready:*' and holding his head up with considerable dignity, said to the Boatwain's Mate, '*take off my handkerchief*' (of black silk), which being done, the Martial-Provost placed the halter over his head, (which had been prepared with grease); but doing it awkwardly, the Prisoner said rather hastily to the Boatswain's Mate, '*Do you do it, Jack, for he seems to know nothing about it.*' The halter was then spliced to the reefed rope. All this being adjusted, the Martial attempted to put a cap on, which he refused; but on being told it was indispensable, he submitted, requesting it might not be pulled over his eyes till he desired it. He then turned round, for the first time, and gave a steady look at his shipmates on the forecastle, and, with an affectionate kind of smile, nodded his head, and said, '*Good bye to you!*' He now said, 'Captain Moss, *is the gun primed?*' 'It is.' '*Is the match alight?*' 'All is ready.' On this he advanced a little, and said, '*Will any gentleman be so good as to lend me a white handkerchief for the signal?*'

After some little pause, a gentleman stepped forward, and gave him one; to whom bowing, he returned his thanks. He now ascended the platform, repeated the same questions about the gun, evidently to gain the time he wished for the perfect completion of what he had preconcerted in his own mind, then the cap being drawn over his face, walking by firm degrees up to the extremity of the scaffold, he dropped the handkerchief, put his hands in his coat-pockets with great rapidity, and at the moment he was springing off, the fatal bow-gun fired, and the reef-rope catching him, run him up, though not with great velocity, to the yard-arm!—When suspended about midway, by the elasticity of the rope, his body appeared extremely convulsed for a few seconds, immediately after which no appearance of life remained. It being tide of ebb, the starboard yard-arm pointed to the Isle of Grain, where scaffolding was erected for spectators on shore: a considerable number of yachts, cutters, and other craft, surrounded the Sandwich. The last time the Prisoner knelt with the Chaplain at the cat-head, though he made his responses regularly, his attention was particularly directed the whole time to the armed boats of the Fleet, which were plying round on duty. The whole conduct of this awful ceremony was extremely decorous and impressive: it was evident, from the countenances of the Sandwich, that the general feeling for the fate of their mutinous Conductor was such as might be wished; not a word—and scarce a whisper was heard among them!

The instant he was visible to the garrison at the yard-arm, the Telegraph was put in motion to announce it to the Admiralty; and from the clearness of the atmosphere, and quickness of working, the advice must have been received in seven minutes. He suffered exactly at half past nine, and was lowered down, after hanging at the yard-arm a full hour, when the yellow flag was struck, and his body instantly put into a shell that had been prepared for it, with all his cloaths on; and soon after it was taken in one of the Sandwich's boats, and rowed to the East point of the garrison, and there being landed, was carried to the Naval Burying Ground, out at the Red Barrier Gate, leading to Minster. The coffin-lid was here taken off to the spectators for a few minutes; his countenance appeared not much altered, but his eyes were wide open: he was interred exactly at noon.

Thus departed a man, with endowments which all must lament were so unfortunately misdirected against the interests of his country. It is but common justice, however, to his character, to acknowledge, that his decent contrition, and candid acknowledgment of the justice of his sentence, have proved the best atonement within his power for his national offence. His last words of manly submission cannot fail to have a proper influence on the minds of British seamen, delivered by the leader of their common, but desperate cause; and that neither through hopes of mercy, nor fear of death. The whole scene of his last hours was of an extraordinary and interesting nature:—it was not the exit of a *Desperado*, nor of a discomfited Pretender; but that of a man who, conscious of the enormity of his offences, was resolved at the same time to maintain his fortitude to the last, which had led him to pre-eminence in the choice of those fellow seamen, who were now to witness his last exertions! He was not without a proper awe of the dissolution that awaited him, and therefore met it with those progressive traits of heroism, which best demonstrate a firm and gallant mind!

PEACE TO HIS REPENTANT ASHES!

He was a man of genteel manners, shrewd understanding, keen and vehement in his observations, very violent in his temper, but generous to the extreme when he had it in his power. In his person he was rather tall, well made, and of strong features.

A BRIEF SYSTEM OF CONCHOLOGY.

THE singular regularity, beauty, and delicacy in the structure of the shells of animals, and the variety and brilliancy in the colouring of many of them, at the same time that they strike the attention of the most incurious observers, have at all times excited philosophers to inquire into and detect, if possible, the causes and manner of their formation. But the attempts of naturalists, ancient and modern, to discover this process, has constantly proved unsuccessful. M. de Reaumur hitherto appears alone to have given a plausible account, at least, of the formation of the shell of the garden-snail in particular, founded on a course of very ingenious experiments, related in the Paris Memoirs. He there endeavours to show, that this substance is produced merely by the perspirable matter of the animal condensing, and afterwards hardening on its surface, and accordingly taking the figure of its body, which has performed the office of a mould to it; in short, that the shell of a snail, and, as he supposed, of all other animals possessed of shells, was only the product of a viscous transudation from the body of the animal, containing earthly particles united by mere juxtaposition. This hypothesis, however, is liable to very great and insurmountable difficulties, if we apply it to the formation of some of the most common shells: for how, according to this system, it may be asked, can the oyster, for instance, considered simply as a mould, form to itself a covering so much exceeding its own body in dimensions?

M. Herissant* has discovered the structure of shells to be organical. In the numerous experiments that he made on an immense number, and a very great variety of animal shells, he constantly found that they were composed of two distinct substances: one of which is a cretaceous or earthly matter; and the other appeared, from many experiments made upon it by burning, distillation, and otherwise, to be evidently of an animal nature. These two substances he dexterously separated from each other by a very easy chemical analysis; by the gentle operation of which they were exhibited distinctly to view, without any material alteration from the action of the solvent, or instrument employed for that purpose. On an entire shell, or a fragment of one, contained in a glass vessel, he poured a sufficient quantity of the nitrous acid, considerably diluted either with water or spirit of wine. After the liquor has dissolved all the earthy part of the shell (which may be collected after precipitation by a fixed or volatile alkali), there remains floating in it a soft substance, consisting of innumerable membranes of a reiform appearance, and disposed, in different shells, in a variety of positions, which constitutes the animal part of it. This, as it has not been affected by

* Memoirs of the French Academy of Sciences for 1766.

the solvent, retains the exact figure of the shell; and, on being viewed through a microscope, exhibits satisfactory proofs of a vascular and organical structure. He shows that this membranous substance is an appendix to the body of the animal, or a continuation of the tendinous fibres that compose the ligaments by which it is fixed to its shell; and that this last owes its hardness to the earthy particles conveyed through the vessels of the animal, which fix themselves into, and incrust, as it were, the meshes f rmed by the reticular filaments of which this membranous substance is composed. In the shell, called *porcelain*, in particular, the delicacy of these membranes was so great, that he was obliged to put it into spirit of wine, to which he had the patience to add a single drop of spirit of nitre day by day, for the space of two months; lest the air generated, or let loose by the action of the acid on the earthy substance, should tear the compages of its fine membranous structure into shatters; as it certainly would have done in a more hasty and less gentle dissolution. The delicate reticulated film, left after this operation, had all the tenuity of a spider's web; and accordingly he does not attempt to delineate its organization. In other shells he employed even five or six months in demonstrating the complicated membranous structure of this animal-substance by this kind of chemical anatomy. In general, however, the process does not require much time.

Of the many singular configurations and appearances of the membranous part of different shells, which are described in this memoir, and are delineated in several well-executed plates, we shall mention only, as a specimen, the curious membranous structure observed in the laminæ of mother-of-pearl, and other shells of the same kind, after having been exposed to the operation of the author's solvent. Beside the great variety of fixed or permanent colours with which he found the animal-filaments of these shells to be adorned, it is known, that the shell itself presents to the view a succession of rich and changeable colours, the production of which he easily explains from the configurations of their membranes. Nature, he observes, always magnificent in her designs, but singularly frugal in the execution of them, produces these brilliant decorations at a very small expence. The membranous substance above-mentioned is plaited and rumpled, as it were, in such a manner, that its exterior laminæ, incrusted with their earthy and semi-transparent matter, form an infinite number of little prisms, placed in all kinds of directions, which refract the rays of light, and produce all the changes of colour observable in these shells.

With respect to the figures and colours of shells, it is observed, that river shells have not so agreeable or diversified a colour as the land and sea shells; but the variety in the figure, colours, and other characters of sea-shells, is almost infinite. The number of distinct species we find in the cabinets of the curious is very great; and doubtless the deep bottoms of the sea, and the shores yet unexplored, contain multitudes still unknown to us. Even the same species differ in some degree in almost every individual; so that it is rare to find any two shells which are alike in all respects.

This wonderful variety, however, is not all the produce of one sea, or one country; the different parts of the world afford us their different beauties. Bonani observes, that the most beautiful shells we are acquainted with come from the East Indies and from the Red Sea. This is, in some degree, countenanced by what is found to this day; and from the general observations of the curious, it seems, that the sun, by the great heat that it gives to the countries near the line, exalts the colours of the shells produced there, and gives them a lustre and brilliancy that those of colder climates always want: and it may be, that the waters of those vast seas, which are not subject to be weakened by fresh rivers, give a nourishment to the fish, that may add to the brilliancy of their shells.

The shores of Asia furnish us with the pearl-oysters and scallops in great perfection. About Amboyna are found the most beautiful specimens of the cabbage-shell, the arrosoir, the ducal mantle, and the coral oysters, or echinated oysters. Here also are found a great variety of extremely beautiful muscles, tellinæ, and volutæ; some fine buccinums, and the shell called the *Ethiopian crown*, in its greatest perfection. The dolia, the murices, and the cassandræ, are also found on these coasts in great beauty. Many elegant snails and screw-shells are also brought from thence; and finally, the serapion and spider-shells. The Maldive and Philippine Islands, Bengal, and the coast of Malabar, abound with the most elegant of all the species of snails, and furnish many other kinds of shells in great abundance and perfection. China abounds in the finest species of porcelain shells, and has also a great variety of beautiful snails. Japan furnishes us with all the thicker and larger bivalves; and the Isle of Cyprus is famous above all other parts of the world for the beauty and variety of the pattella, or limpet, found there.

America affords many very elegant shells, but neither in so great abundance nor beauty as the shores of Asia. Panama is famous for the cylinders or rhombi, and we have beside, from the same place, some good porcelains, and a very fine species of *dolium*, or *concha globosa*, called from this place the *Panama purple shell*. One of the most beautiful of the cylinders is also known among our naturalists under the name of the *Panama shell*. About Brasil, and in the Gulf of Mexico, there are found murices and dolia of extreme beauty; and also a great variety of porcelains, purpuræ, pectens, neritæ, bucardiæ, or heart-shells, and elegant limpets. The Isle of Cayenne affords one of the most beautiful of the buccinum kind, and the Midas ear is found principally about this place. Jamaica and the Island of Barbadoes have their shores covered with porcelains, chamæ, and buccina; and at St. Domingo there are found almost all the same species of shells that we have from the East Indies; only they are less beautiful, and the colours more pale and dead. The pearl-oyster is found also on this coast, but smaller than in the Persian Gulph. At Martinico there are found in general the same shells as at St. Domingo, but yet less beautiful. About Canada are found the violet chamæ, and the lakes of that country abound with muscles of a very elegant pale blue and pale red colours. Some species of these are

remarkably light and thin; others are very thick and heavy. The Great Bank of Newfoundland is very barren in shells: the principal kind found there are muscles of several species, some of which are of considerable beauty. About Carthagena there are many other mother-of-pearl shells, but they are not of so brilliant colours as those of the Persian Gulf. The Island of Magellan, at the southern point of America, furnishes us with a very remarkable species of muscle called by its name; and several very elegant species of limpets are found there, particularly the pyramidal.

In Africa, on the Coast of Guinea, there is a prodigious quantity of that small species of porcelain which is used there as money; and there is another species of porcelain on the same coast which is all over white: the women make bracelets of these, and the people of the Levant adorn their hair with them. The coast of Zanguebar is very rich in shells: we find there a vast variety of the large porcelains, many of them of great beauty; and the *nux maris*, or sea-nut, is very frequent there. Besides these, and many other shells, there are found on this coast all the species of nautili; many of which are very beautiful. The Canary Isles abound with a vast variety of the murices, and some other good shells; and we have from Madeira great variety of the echini, or sea-eggs, different from those of the European seas. Several species of muscles are also common there, and the auris marina is no where more abundant. The Red Sea is beyond all other parts of the world abundant in shells, scarce any kind is wanting there; but what we principally have from thence are the purpuræ, porcelains, and echini marini.

The Mediterranean and Northern Ocean contain a great variety of shells, and many of very remarkable elegance and beauty; they are upon the whole, however, greatly inferior to those of the East Indies. The Mediterranean abounds much more in shells than the Ocean. The Gulf of Tarentum affords great variety of purpuræ, of porcelains, nautili, and elegant oysters: the coasts of Naples and Sardinia afford also the same, and with them a vast number of the solens of all the known species. The Island of Sicily is famous for a very elegant kind of oyster, which is white all over; pinnæ marinæ and porcelains are also found in great plenty there, with tellinæ and chamæ of many species, and a great variety of other beautiful shells. Corsica is famous, beyond all other places, for vast quantities of the pinnæ marinæ; and many other very beautiful shells are found there. (*Lister, Hist. Conchyl.*) About Syracuse are found the gondola shell, the alated murex, and a great variety of elegant snails, with some of the dolia and neritæ. The Adriatic Sea, or Gulf of Venice, is less furnished with shells than almost any of the seas thereabout. Muscles and oysters of several species are, however, found there, and some of the cordiform or heart-shells; there are also some tellinæ. About Ancona there are found vast numbers of the pholades buried in stone; and the aures marinæ are particularly frequent about Puzzoli. (*Bonani, Recreat. Ment. et Ocul.*).

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ESSAY ON THE WRITINGS OF *LORD CHESTERFIELD.*

AMONG the publications which have contributed, within the last century, to diffuse immorality, I do not hesitate to place the Letters of Lord Chesterfield in the foremost rank. Light and airy and flimsy books may induce a futile way of thinking. By inuring the mind to images of inanity, they may, awhile, indispose it for the seriousness that becomes the dignity of man. But, if they do not inculcate vice, they will not pervert the reason, nor immediately influence the moral conduct. Licentious writings may temporally inflame and agitate the passions; may picture to the mind voluptuous scenery, and occasion irregularities and deviations from virtue. But, maturer reason will often recur, and disapprove of such excesses; since these writings have no secret end to corrupt the principles. The inclinations were indulged in a temporary frenzy; but as there was no procedure upon conviction, judgment did not pretend to justify the indulgence.

The Letters of Chesterfield, however, are a deliberate system of corruption; pretendedly founded upon the principles of reason, and introduced in the most insinuating manner. They are addressed in the calm hour of meditation, amidst the stillness of a library, from a father to his son. He, who was bound by reason and the religion of nature (which even the heathen understood) to guard his son against every vice and to inform him in every virtue, sits down coolly *to give him instruction how to sin*!

He, who should have pointed out to an inexperienced youth the *lurking places of evil, taught him how to detect and shun them,* shewn him its various tempting shapes, and exhibited vice in her native deformity; *studies with more than Belial artifice (for it is a father working the ruin of his child)* to conduct his own offspring into the mazes of sin, and attempts to throw a new and flattering disguise over the most shocking immoralities. What virtuous man can behold, without indignation, a father turned pander to his son! Is not this worse than parricide?—Can any crime equal or approach it in turpitude?

But the heart of Chesterfield was too corrupt to stop here. He began by poisoning his child, and he proceeded by spreading the venom through the mass of society.

Whether his Lordship's advice were meant chiefly and even exclusively for his son, or considered as proper advice for young men in general, is a question very little to the purpose, when it is considered, that the Letters were evidently composed with a view to publication.

It is clear enough, that his Lordship's instructions had not regard to the young man only; since the father was evidently training up

the son to the life of a courtier. But there is a great deal of advice which he deemed proper to be followed by all young men; who are, I suppose, to be vicious, in proportion as they approach the elevated rank to which he had destined his son. That at the very time Chesterfield was composing his Letters, he meant them for the public we have sufficient internal evidence in the stile and manner in which they are written. 'To do justice to Lord Chesterfield's composition (says Hunter) would require a pen like his own; or let his Lordship's favourite Venus and the Graces join in concert to sing his eulogium.' It is, indeed, unfortunate for the world that he hath united 'laconic brevity with attic elegance;'—that 'he resembles more the vernal breeze, than the thunder of Heaven.' He had a deep design upon the general morals: hence this elegant diction—this *insinuating air.*

These observations on Chesterfield were occasioned by my hearing, the other day, a father recommend the 'Letters' to his son, as four excellent volumes upon education, which he ought to read attentively, and from which he would reap considerable advantage. The father added, that 'to some of the letters very absurd objections had been offered; since they were represented by the ignorant, as tending to train up youth in simulation and immorality; and that the Hottentot Johnson had been most absurdly severe upon them, when he said, that his Lordship was inculcating into his son the manners of a dancing-master and the morals of a whore.' The gentleman concluded his advice by observing, that 'in the minds of the most sensible people, the doctor prejudiced himself much more than Lord Chesterfield; in whose works his son might see, how much that nobleman (the most witty and the most wise, perhaps, this country had to boast, and at the same time the most acccomplished) thought address, figure, and ease in behaviour, worth the trouble of acquiring.'

If I have not given the exact words, I have scrupulously preserved the turn and the manner of the expression; particularly the parenthesis, *for which this gentleman is as remarkable in his conversations* as Clarendon is in his writings. For the sentiment, I must own, his *strain of applause, where censure only seemed due, excited my indignation*—which the well-bred sire observing, added this strange apostrophe 'My son! as far as your line of life will admit of imitation, may you imitate Chesterfield in all things!'—I had nearly said, 'execrate him in all things.' But I suppressed my feelings and sentiments; because, to interfere between too such near relations would have been impertinent, and probably irritating as well as useless. But I think it by no means unseasonable, to throw out a few hints on Chesterfield's Letters; since they are still read and studied, and since I doubt not but *there are many fathers, like Eutrapelus.*

I confess, that as far as Chesterfield's Letters respect behaviour, his observations are, many of them, just. But he lays much too great a stress on the exterior of a gentleman. Though it is surely worth while for every young man who hath received a classical education, to attain the disengaged air, attention and behaviour of a gentleman,

yet this must not be his principal object, after he has quitted his puerile studies. This, like the ceremonials of religion, should not be left undone: but their are other weightier matters, which it would be criminal to neglect, on account of politeness, or even to imagine in competition with it. To politeness, however, Chesterfield would sacrifice the most serious considerations: nor is it too strong to say, considering the gross immorality of his book, that for the sake of polishing the body, he would absolutely annihilate the soul—sacrifice immortality to the art of pleasing for a moment, and sell his birthright in Heaven for a bow. In Chesterfield's Letters, can we separate this exterior air from internal depravity? Can we disjoin corporeal gracefulness from mental corruption? If we could, the Letters, though frivolous and contemptible, might be, comparatively, innocent. The truth, however, is, that the Chesterfieldian politeness cannot exist without the 'volto sciolto, pensieri stretti'—the secret heart and the transparent countenance—that it is connected, indeed, not only with dissimulation, but with the most abominable hypocrisy. If there be any thing in the Letters like a recommendation of morality and religion, is not the heart wounded on discovering that appearances only were intended? Is not the *assumption* of religion set down as one of the *proprieties* of behaviour; and is not the *reality* sneered at? And is not vanity with Lord Chesterfield (as it was always with the French) the chief motive of every moral action? All this is too plain, to be denied. Nor can it be dissembled, that Chesterfield recommends a scheme of intrigue, the most infamous—objecting only to common prostitutes, because they might contaminate the gentleman; and approving of adultery as creditable in the world of fashion. But this adultery must be with a woman of fashion: whether married or unmarried, is of little consequence, provided the woman be a well-bred woman—a whore of quality with whom his son intrigues. Thus a father, far advanced in life, addresses his poor inexperienced child. The truth is, that throughout his Letters, on every view of the subject, he considers vice only as discredtable and avoidable, when debased by adventitious vulgarities. To commit a sin, in one way, is blackguardly: to commit it, in another, is gentlemanly. To cheat or to lie, directly, is infamous: but to impose and deceive, by the deepest artifices and long-drawn falsehoods, is polite and politic. To be surprised in a momentary connection with 'a strange woman who flattereth with her lips'—is a vice so extremely low and vulgar, as to admit of no extenuation: but to seduce by a train of circumvention a married woman of quality from the affections of her husband, is a token of manly spirit—an evidence of fine accomplishments and address.

After all this, which I defy any one to disprove, can it be said in justice, that Johnson was too severe? Would not every sensible and religious man applaud the revered moralist, for his noble indignation?—But if Johnson's authority be disregarded, a greater than Johnson is here—attend to the Bishop of London—Listen to Porteus—as pious as Johnson, and as polite as Chesterfield! 'The maxims that are now to enlighten and improve mankind (says this eloquent

preacher) are adulation to those we despise, courtesy to those we hate, connections without friendship, professions without meaning, good humour without benevolence, good manners without morals, appearances saved, and realities sacrificed!' From these enlightening maxims may God preserve us and our children. W.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE *FISHERIES OF THE RIVER BAN,* IN IRELAND.

THE river *Ban*, so celebrated for its salmon fishery, takes its rise in Lough Neagh, (the greatest lake, that of Ladoga, near Petersburgh, excepted, in Europe) whence, after a N. N. E. course of about twenty-five miles, in which it divides the counties of Antrim and Londonderry, it falls into the sea, four miles below Coleraine; from which town, to its mouth, it is navigable, though with much difficulty, on account of its rapid current; but what nature has denied in the facility of its navigation, is fully compensated by the abundance of fish that frequent its waters, particularly eel and salmon.

The salmon begin to enter the river from the sea, as indeed is the case in almost every other salmon river in Ireland, early in January, in great numbers, and continue their ascent until Midsummer, when, after depositing their spawn in the several shallow brooks and rivulets that run into the Ban, they return to the ocean, followed in due time by myriads of their offspring.

The eels, on the contrary, go to the sea to spawn, and periodically return to the river, accompanied by their countless progeny; to facilitate whose access, at the rapid falls of the river, the country people hang straw ropes in the water. When the season for the return of the eels, arrives many of them weigh from seven to ten pounds. The eel fisheries of this river are rented at one thousand pounds a year; and the salmon and eel fisheries together produce an annual revenue to the London Companies, Lord Donegal, &c. of six thousand pounds. The production of so great a revenue from these fisheries of the river Ban will not appear strange, when the amazing fecundity of the fish is considered: in the year 1779 there were four hundred tons of salmon taken, two hunded of which were disposed of fresh on the spot, at from one penny to three halfpence per pound; the remainder salted for exportation, and sold at from 18l. to 20l. per ton.

It is remarkable, that though all the great rivers in Ireland abound with salmon, which on the spot are sold at the low rate here mentioned, yet in the city of Dublin a pound of pickled salmon cannot be had under sixteen or eighteen pence; while in London the best Newcastle pickled salmon is to be had at six pence per pound: a circumstance surely not very creditable to Irish industry.

THE FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY.

ON

THE MASONIC CHARACTER.

ESSAY III.

'Hoc sit primum in preceptis meis ut demonstremus quem imitemur.'
CICERO.

A Valuable *critique* upon Mr. Hutchinson's work, entitled 'The Spirit of Masonry,' attracted my notice in the last month's Review of new Publications in your Freemasons' Repository, and naturally directed my attention to the ingenious and elegant speculations of that gentleman, in the perusal of whose work, I think I may venture to assert with confidence, every well-informed Mason, who professes the doctrines of Christianity, must frequently admire the ingenuity of the author, and his application of the particular truths of the one profession to the general principles of the other.

Masonry deserts us when we quit the paths of Virtue: she is difficult of access, and limited to a select few, in proportion to Christianity, which is the most easy of access, open to every one, and ever solicitous to bring us back from Vice. The *object* of both, in one point of view, may be considered the *same*; but the *means*, though not inconsistent with, but rather, as Mr. Hutchinson has shewn, assisting each other, are as distinct as the various religious opinions of their professors.

In the course of these Essays, it has been considered worthy of remark, that *to study Nature in all her works, and man in society*, forms no inconsiderable portion of the real Mason's attention. Out of the earth, the most ancient, universal, and authentic evidence which the world at large possesses, evinces, that man was originally formed, and from him was woman afterwards made; the first instance of society in its most simple state. The original expression in the Scripture, which signifies the formation of Eve, is particularly applicable to *Masonry* in its *literal sense*, as it imports *building or forming any thing with* a singular care, contrivance, and proportion; and it is also observable, that our bodies, in that sacred volume, are frequently called houses, Job. iv. 19.—2 Cor. v. 1.—and in many other passages, which might be referred to, sometimes they are denominated temples—John ii. 15.—1 Cor. iii. 16. Many other allusions of the following nature might be quoted—Job. xxxviii. 4. 6.—'Where wast thou when I laid the foundation of the earth—declare, if thou hast understanding? Whereupon are the foundations thereof fastened, and who laid the corner stone thereof?'

To these passages, Mr. Editor, I apprehend I may be fairlyp ermitted to refer as incontrovertible proofs of the importance, as well as of the

antiquity of Masonry in its literal acceptation. Let the Atheist, if such a being can exist, endowed with the slightest degree of observation or of attention, reflect upon the state of man at his birth, and after his dissolution—does it not evince to him, beyond the possibility of a doubt, from the nature of things, that there must have been a *first Parent*, originally formed by some intelligent Power? Why not out of the dust of the earth, since it is evident, to that state all do unexceptionably return? Never could the progress of the Arts, of Science, or of Civilization, in Egypt, Greece, or Rome, have arrested the favourable attention, or escaped the invidious insinuations of such a man, had not the lasting monuments reared by this art bounded his presumptuous scepticism. What greater and more unequivocal proofs have we at this day of the state of civilized Society, than the multitude and magnificence of its public and private edifices? They, like the ornaments, which, upon the first impression, serve to discriminate the relative situation of the Orders in Architecture, enable the traveller to class in the scale of society and of perfection the relative situation of those countries and of those cities which they decorate.

By its capital, the architect is enabled to recognize the order of the column; but he can only ascertain the real proportions by the more slow and tedious process of admeasurement. The Doric, to his discriminating eye, at one glance displays her triglyph; the Ionic, her volutis; and the Corinthian pillar, her axanthus. Much depends upon the nature and well directed choice of actions and of things, as well as the manner in which they are introduced to our attention, in the formation of a solid and rational taste, which enables us to determine with judgment and propriety, when it becomes necessary we should execute with firmness and dispatch, our most serious concerns in life. It is exceedingly natural, that the habit of mind which is acquired by attention to those more serious duties; that the same dispositions, the same desire to find something steady, substantial, and durable, on which the mind can lean as it were, and rest with safety, should be transferred to the pursuit of lighter amusements. We only change our subject, but pursue the same method in our search after the idea *of Beauty*, by looking for *perfection*—of *Virtue*, by looking forward, beyond ourselves, to society and to the whole—and of *Arts*, by extending our views, in the same manner, to all ages, and to all countries.

As early as in the fourth chapter of Genesis, verse 17th, we have an account of Cain building a city. Then do we observe the necessary consequences of civilization, and the progress of the arts and sciences, rising into notice, and becoming an object worthy of record—the forming of tents, the handling of the harp and organ, the curious workmanship in brass and iron.

Could it have been permitted me to have entered into the detail, or had it been strictly allowable to have proved the antiquity of *Speculative* Masonry from more particular, though not less authentic evidence, than that to which this Essay has had recourse, I am satisfied within my own breast, your various readers would have agreed with

me in conceiving it capable of being traced to as early an æra as *Operative* Masonry. The customs, principles, and practices of the former are strongly characterised by simplicity, uniformity, and universality: they are not numerous, but they are impressive: they tend rather to make men humble and well-informed, than presumptuous and pedantic; to point out to the Mason rather what is ornamental and useful, than what is trifling and insignificant—to beware of the slavish effects of ignorance and of prejudice, and to cherish an unbounded affection for the independency of real knowledge.

B. *MASONICUS.*

THE INFLUENCE OF FREEMASONRY ON SOCIETY

PHILOSOPHICALLY INQUIRED INTO.

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN OF THE INSTITUTION.

THE facts which I shall attempt to prove in the present investigation are these:—That the Institution of Freemasonry has an absolute tendency to inculcate every thing laudable and useful to society; and that its leading qualities are, Philanthropy well-directed, Morality pure, Secrecy inviolable, and a taste for the Fine Arts.

It may be observed, that Solon, Lycurgus, Numa, and all the other political legislators, have not been able to render their establishments durable; and that however sagacious might have been their laws, they had at no time the power to expand themselves over all countries, and to all ages. Having little more in view than victories and conquests, military violence, and the elevation of one set of people above another, they were never universal, nor consonant to the taste, or genius, or interest of all nations. Philanthropy was not their basis. The love of country, badly understood, and pushed into limits on which they should not verge, destroys often, in warlike republics, the love of general humanity. Men are not to be essentially distinguished by the difference of tongues which they speak, of clothes which they wear, of countries which they inhabit, nor of dignities with which they are ornamented: the whole world is no other than one great republic, of which each nation is a family, and each individual a child. It was to revive and re-animate such maxims, that the Society of Freemasons was first instituted. The great design was to unite all men of sense, knowledge, and worthy qualities, not only by a reciprocal love of the Fine Arts, but still more by the great principles of virtue, where the interest of the Fraternity might become that of the whole human race; where all nations might increase all knowledge; and where every subject of every country might exert himself without jealousy, live without discord, and embrace mutually, without forgetting, or too scrupulously remembering the spot in which he was born. What obligations do we not owe to those superior souls, who, without listening to the suggestions of

interest, or the natural desire to surpass others in power, first conceived an establishment, whose end was the re-union of the understanding and the heart, to render both better by the contact?

The sanctity which attends the *moral* qualities of this Society, is the next branch of the subject worthy of observation. Religious Orders were instituted to render men more perfect Christians; Military Orders were founded to inspire the love of glory; but the Order of Freemasonry was instituted to form men into good Citizens and good subjects; to make them inviolable in their promises, faithful votaries to the God of Friendship, and more lovers of liberality than of recompence.

But Freemasonry is not bounded by the display of virtues merely civil. As a severe, savage, sorrowful, and misanthropic kind of Philosophy disgusts its votaries, so the Establishment under consideration renders men amiable, by the attraction of innocent pleasures, pure joys, and rational gaieties. The sentiments of this Society are not such as a world which loves ridicule may be tempted to suppose. Every vice of the head and heart is excluded: libertinism, irreligion, incredulity, and debauchery, are banished and unqualified. The meetings of the Masons resemble those amiable entertainments spoken of by HORACE, where all those are made welcome guests, whose understandings may be enlightened, whose hearts may be mended, or who may be any way emulous to excel in the true, the good, or the great.

O noctes, cænasque Deum.
Sermo oritur non de regnis, domibusque alienis,
————————sed quod magis ad nos
Pertinet, et nescire malum, et agitamus
Utrumve divitiis homines.

From the Society in question are banished all those disputes which might alter the tranquillity of friendship, or interrupt that perfect harmony which cannot subsist but by rejecting all indecent excesses, and every discordant passion. The obligation which is imposed upon this Order is, that each Member is to protect a Brother by his authority, to advise him by his abilities, to edify him by his virtues, to assist him in an exigence, to sacrifice all personal resentment, and to seek diligently for every thing that may contribute to the pleasure and profit of the Society.

True it is, that this Society hath its secrets; but let not those, who are not initiated, laugh at the confession; for those figurative Signs and sacred Words, which constitute amongst Freemasons a language sometimes mute and sometimes eloquent, are only invented to prevent imposition, and to communicate at the greatest distance, and to know the true Member from the salse, of whatever country or tongue he may be.

Another quality required by those who enter into the Order of Freemasonry, is the taste for all useful sciences and liberal arts of all kinds. Thus the decorum expected from each of the members is a work which no Academy nor University have so well established. The name of Freemason, therefore, ought not to be taken in a lite-

ral sense, as if the institutors had been really workers in stone and in marble. They were not only able architects, but many princes, both warlike and religious, dedicated their talents and fortunes, under this banner, to the Most High.

And this leads me naturally to present an abridged history of the origin and progress of the Order of Freemasonry.

In the times of the holy wars in Palestine, a great number of princes, noblemen, and citizens, entered into a scheme to establish christian temples in the Holy Land, and engaged themselves, by oath, to employ their talents and fortunes to give them all the primitive advantages of architecture. They agreed among themselves to use certain signs and symbolical words, to distinguish themselves. These mysteries were never communicated but to those who solemnly promised, at the foot of the altar, never to reveal them. But this sacred promise, so far from being the impious and unmeaning oath which some people imagine, was that respectable guarantee, in order to unite men of all nations in the same confraternity. Freemasonry, therefore, ought not to be looked upon as a revival of Bacchanalian dissipation, or scandalous intemperance, but as a moral order, instituted by our virtuous ancestors in the Holy Land, with a view to recall the remembrance of the most sublime truths, in the midst of the most innocent, social pleasures.

The kings, princes, and noblemen, on their return from the Holy Land, established a number of Lodges; and in the time of the last Crusade, we find several of these were erected in Germany, Italy, France, and Spain.

James I. of Scotland was Grand Master of a lodge established at Kilwinning, a very little while after the death of Robert III. king of Scotland. This Scotchman received, as Freemasons in his lodge, the Earls of Gloucester and Ulster.

After the deplorable demolition of the Crusades, the discomfiture of the Christian armies, and the triumph of Bendoedar, sultan of Egypt, Henry III. king of England, seeing that there was no longer any security for the Masons in the Holy Land, led them from Palestine, and established his colony of brothers in England. As Prince Edward was endowed with all those qualities of the heart and understanding, which form the hero, he publicly declared himself Protector of the Order, and gave it the name of the Freemason Society. From England the institution passed into France, and it is at this time flourishing in all the civilized states of Europe. Its universality is an instance of its value and worthy tendency; and if by means of this short Essay any one acquires a clearer idea of its origin or intent than he had before, the pains and the purpose of writing it will be amply answered. T.

NOTICE OF A MASONIC DESIDERATUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASON's REPOSITORY.

SIR,

I HAVE long been in expectation of an elucidation of the mysteries of our sublime Institution, separated from those dry chronological details, and declamatory disquisitions, which have been so frequent of late years.

The accounts of Solomon's Temple, the descriptions of ancient structures, and of modern religious edifices, appear to me to have no proper connection at all with Freemasonry; at least they appear to me to have none, when I am attending on the refined lectures in the higher degrees.

It is clear, from the obligations and the ceremonials of our Institution, that something more serious than mere Operative Masonry, or Religious Architecture, (if I may be allowed the term), gave rise to this peculiar Fraternity, which, springing up in the *East*, in ages far remote, has spread itself to the *West*, and has become wonderfully dignified and respected in these latter ages.

The appearance of mechanical labour has indeed been given to this Institution, but whether this has not been a mere semblance set up to deceive the vigilance of the arbitrary and bigoted part of the community among whom it was originally established, is a question that undoubtedly deserves more discussion than it has yet met with.

We can hardly imagine that plain Architecture would ever have acquired such a mighty importance, as to have been the means of establishing so peculiar an Order as this, which should subsist among people possessed of no scientific skill, and be diffused into countries where its influence as a branch of science has certainly never been felt.

If we view Freemasonry impartially, we shall find that it has hardly been connected with the practical arts of life any where; and not at all so with those of that laborious complexion with which its appellation would lead us to suppose that it must be the most materially connected. In addition to this, if we attend closely to the ceremonies and allusions of our order, we shall certainly find much reason to be surprised at the mechanical characteristics with which it is distinguished.

The farther we carry our observation into the more elevated degrees, the more we perceive the remoteness of this affinity between the operative and speculative parts of Masonry, till at length it is entirely lost. The sublime points know nothing of Masonry as a matter of art and manual labour. Masonry here becomes refined and sentimental, in the most elegant sense.

What, therefore, Mr. Editor, I regard as the most valuable desideratum in Freemasonry, is a minute and philosophical research into the grounds of analogy of the various parts of the institution.

Of *Pocket Companions—Books of Constitutions—Helps to Brothers—Disquisitions on Masonry—Elements of Masonry—Illustrations of Masonry, &c. &c. &c. &c.* we have had, in my humble opinion, more than enough. They have all followed each other. Few have attempted at elucidation, and fewer still have succeeded in it. We were some time since, indeed, led to expect a work from the pen of a learned member of this society, that promised to fill up this chasm; but it has not yet appeared. If the present letter falls under his eye, I hope it will serve to stimulate him to do this great service to an institution of which he is certainly a very shining ornament.

I beg leave, before I conclude, to return my thanks, as a Brother, to Mr. Hutchinson, for the great satisfaction which I have recently received from the perusal of his valuable Lecures on the '*Spirit of Masonry*,' a work which, I think, evey one one must allow, is the most perfect and ingenious that has yet appeared on this curious and interesting subject.

I am, Sir, heartily,

Your well wisher,

Z——L.

Bristol, June 2, 1797.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1797.

THIS day the Society of Free and Accepted Masons, under the Constitution of England, (His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES being Grand Master) held their Annual Feast, at Canonbury-House, under the direction of the Lodge of Country Stewards. The Lodge was opened in the anti-chamber, whence the procession in all due masonic form, with splendid regalia, passed into the large room, where a most numerous and respectable assembly of Brethren was collected. The chair was taken by Alderman Newnham, supported on the right by the Worshipful Brother Counsellor Downing, Provincial Grand-Master of the County of Essex; and on the left, by Brother E. Dowling, Senior Master of the Lodge of the Three Grand Principles. Brother Wingfield, Master of the Lodge of Country Stewards, and Brother John Dowling, Past Master of the same Lodge, officiated as Wardens. The exertions of the Stewards were not confined to the present gratification of their numerous friends then assembled, they opened an additional source of pleasure, by the production of several subscriptions to the Female Charity School, under the protection of

Her Royal Highness the Dutchess of Cumberland. On this occasion the venerable Master of the Knights Templars, Captain Hannam, was respectably conspicuous in bringing the collection of ten guineas from his Chapter. The meeting was honoured with the presence of many Grand Stewards; and the whole was conducted with all that order, harmony, and friendship, which the principles of the Royal Craft enforce, and by which it is the pride and the wish of every good Mason to regulate his life and actions.

SCOTLAND, WICK, JUNE 14, 1797.

THIS day, the Masters, Wardens, and other Members of St. Fergus's Lodge walked in procession from the Town-hall of Wick to the church-yard thereof, and there Major William Macleay, Master of the said Lodge, with proper assistance, laid the foundation stone of a new Church, to be erected at the expence of the Heritors.

After a short but suitable address from the Master, the Reverend Mr. William Sutherland, Minister of Wick, consecrated the said Work by solemn prayer, and ordained this, with the following inscription, to be immured underneath the foundation-stone, and put up in a sealed phial, viz.

'To the WORSHIP of the MOST HIGH GOD.'

'These walls we to Thine honour raise;
'Long may they echo to thy praise:
'And Thou, descending, fill the place
'With choicest tokens of Thy grace.'

DUBLIN, JUNE 29, 1797.

ON Wednesday last there was a Meeting held at Armagh, of the General Committee of the Thirty-four Lodges of Freemasons belonging to that County, when several resolutions were agreed to, and a declaration made of their determination to support His Majesty and the Constitution.

NOTICE.

In our fourth volume we commenced, what was highly commended, a MASONIC DIRECTORY. *This was dropped for the want of sufficient communications.*

As several applications, however, have been made to the Publisher for a renewal of this design, which certainly is combined with great utility, our Subscribers, who approve of it, are requested to transmit their names, places of abode, occupations, lodges to which they belong, and offices they hold therein, to the Publisher, G. CAWTHORN, No. 132, British Library, Strand, *post paid, accompanied with six-pence for each respective signature. It will be necessary that these names should be sent before the first day of November next, as the Directory is intended, provided there is a sufficient number of communications, to be published with the Magazine for December.*

REVIEW

OF

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Spirit of Masonry, in Moral and Elucidatory Lectures. By William Hutchinson. *The second Edition.* 8vo. 7s. *Carlisle, printed by* F. Jollie.

CONCLUDED FROM VOL. VIII. P. 420.

IN his Lecture on the *nature of the Lodge* will be found much pleasing and instructive disquisition, expressed in chaste and appropriate language, and with all that peculiar delicacy which the subject requires.

Lecture V. is an illustration of the furniture of the Lodge, in which the following remarks on the *floor* of the Lodge are neat and ingenious.

'As the steps of man tread in the various and uncertain incidents of life; as our days are chequered with a strange contrariety of events, and our passage through this existence, though sometimes attended with prosperous circumstances, is often beset by a multitude of evils: hence is the *Lodge* furnished with *Mosaic work*, to remind us of the precariousness of our state on earth:—to-day our feet tread in prosperity, to-morrow we totter on the uneven paths of *weakness*, *temptation*, and *adversity*. Whilst this emblem is before us, we are instructed to boast of nothing;—to have compassion and give aid to those who are in adversity;—to walk uprightly, and with humility;—for such is human existence, that there is no station in which pride can be stably founded:—all men in birth and in the grave are on the level.—Whilst we tread on this *Mosaic work*, let our ideas return to the original which it copies: and let every Mason act as the dictates of reason prompt him, *to live in brotherly love*.'

This is followed by an elucidation of the apparel and jewels of Masons, which cannot be read without moral improvement by him who has any just sense of the institution whereof he is a member.

The seventh Lecture is on the temple at Jerusalem, in which we are sorry to see little that is new on so interesting a subject.

The eighth Lecture is on Geometry, which is liable to the same objection as the preceding.

We are better pleased, however, with the next Lecture on 'the Master's Order,' wherein we meet with some very sagacious observations on a very intricate topic.

For extracting the following remarks we are sure of meeting with the approbation of our Masonic readers.

'The *Master* Mason imposes a duty on himself, full of moral virtue and Christian charity, by enforcing that brotherly love which every man should extend to his neighbour.

'*First*, That when the calamities of our brothers call for our aid, we should not withdraw the hand that might sustain him from sinking; but that we should render him those services, which, not incumbering or injuring our families or fortunes, charity and religion may dictate for the saving of our fellow-creature.

'*Second*, From which purpose, indolence should not persuade the foot to halt, or wrath turn our steps out of the way: but forgetting injuries and selfish feelings, and remembering that man was born for the aid of his gene-

ration, and not for his enjoyments only, but to do that which is good; we should be swift to have mercy, to save, to strengthen, and execute benevolence.

'*Third*, As the good things of this life are variously dispensed, and some are opulent whilst others are in distress; such principles also enjoin a Mason, be he ever so poor, to testify his good-will towards his brother. Riches alone are not the only means of doing good; *virtue and benevolence* are not confined to the walks of opulence:—the rich man, from his many talents, is required to make extensive works under the principles of virtue; and yet poverty is no excuse for an omission of that exercise; for as the cry of innocence ascendeth up to heaven, as the voice of babes and sucklings reach the throne of God, and as the breathings of a contrite heart are heard in the regions of dominion; so a Mason's prayers, devoted to the welfare of his brother, are required of him.

'*Fourth*. The fourth principle is never to injure the confidence of your brother, by revealing his secrets; for perhaps that were to rob him of the guard which protects his property or life. The tongue of a Mason should be void of offence, and without guile;—speaking truth with discretion, and keeping itself within the rule of judgment;—maintaining a heart void of uncharitableness, locking up secrets, and communing in charity and love.

'*Fifth*, Of charity, so much is required of a Mason, in his gifts, as discretion shall limit: Charity begins at home—but like a fruitful olive tree, planted by the side of a fountain, whose boughs over-shoot the wall, so is Charity: it spreads its arms abroad from the strength and opulence of its station, and lendeth its shade for the repose and relief of those who are gathered under its branches.—Charity, when given with imprudence, is no longer a virtue; but when flowing from abundance, it is glorious as the beams of morning, in whose beauty thousands rejoice. When donations, extorted by pity, are detrimental to a man's family, they become sacrifices to superstition, and, like incense to idols, are disapproved by heaven.

'As Moses was commanded to pull his shoes from off his feet, on Mount Horeb, because the ground whereon he trod was sanctified by the presence of the Divinity; so the Mason who would prepare himself for this third stage of Masonry, should advance in the naked paths of truth, be divested of every degree of arrogance, and come as a true *Acacian*, with steps of innocence, humility, and virtue, to challenge the ensigns of an order, whose institutions arise on the most solemn and sacred principles of religion.'

The tenth Lecture is a very ingenious speculation on the Secrecy of Masons, in which the subject is treated not merely morally but historically.

Lecture XI. is an elegant and pathetic disquisition on Masonic Charity. This is followed by one of a similar character on Brotherly Love.

The thirteenth Lecture is on the occupations of Masons, in which we meet with much antiquarian research and conjecture. Mr. Hutchinson is of opinion, and justly, 'that builders and architects were not the original members of our society.'

'Why the title of *free* is annexed to our society, or that of *accepted*, we hope, we may be allowed to conjecture, was derived from the crusades.—There the volunteers entering into that service must be *freemen*, born free, and not villains, or under any vassalage; for it was not until long after the crusades, that vassalage and feudal services, together with the slavish tenures were taken away.

'They were entitled to the stile of *accepted*, under that *plenary indulgence* which the Pope published, for all that would confess their sins, and inlist in the enterprize of the holy war; whereby they were accepted and received into the bosom of the father of the church.'

The fourteenth Lecture is merely a recapitulation of the whole.

In addition to these Lectures we are presented with a variety of charges, and other Masonic pieces, most of which belong to other authors, though this is not intimated in the work.

A very elegant oration on Masonry pronounced in 1773 at laying the foundation stone of Rookby Bridge, on the river Tees, by Mr. Hutchinson, is inserted in this edition; but many parts of it are in the exact words of the preceding Lectures, of which, indeed, it appears to be an abridgement.

We here take leave of this publication, recommending it to all our Masonic readers, particularly to every young brother, not only on account of the charitable view which it is designed to promote, but on account of the valuable information which it contains.

Indian Antiquities; or Dissertations relative to the ancient Geographical Divisions, the pure System of Primeval Theology, the grand Code of Civil Laws, the Original Form of Government, the widely extended Commerce, and the various and profound Literature of Hindostan; compared throughout with the Religion, Laws, Government, Commerce, and Literature of Persia, Egypt, and Greece. The whole intended as introductory to, and illustrative of the History of Hindostan. Vol. VI. Part I. 8vo. Richardson.

THIS is another valuable volume from the industrious pen of the ingenious and learned Mr. Maurice, and will be found not at all inferior to those which preceded it.

This part contains two dissertations; one on the *Origin of the Druids*, and the other on *the ancient Commerce of Hindostan*.

Mr. Maurice falls in with the opinion of some other very learned men of this country, that there is a *striking affinity* between the religious rites and ceremonies anciently practised in the British Islands and those of the Brahmins of the East.

This dissertation is divided into three parts; the first inquires into the geographical connection between India and the Northern Empires of Europe, and the similarity between their primeval languages. The second considers some peculiar customs of those different countries; and here we find the following curious account of the origin of making fools on the first of April.

'During the *Huli*, when mirth and festivity reign among Hindoos of every class, one subject of diversion is to send people on *errands and expeditions that are to end in disappointments*, and raise a laugh at the expence of the person sent. The *Huli* is always in March, and the *last day* is the general holiday. I have never yet heard any account of the origin of *this English custom*, but it is unquestionably very ancient, and is still kept up even in great towns, though less in them than in the country: with us, it is chiefly confined to the lower class of people; but in *India*, high and low join in it, and the late *Suraja Dowla*, I am told, was very fond of making *Huli fools*, though he was a Mussulman of the highest rank. They carry the joke here so far, as to send letters, making appointments in the name of persons, who, it is known, must be absent from their houses at the time fixed upon, and the laugh is always in proportion to the trouble given.'

In the third section we find our learned author giving into some notions which appear fanciful, if not, indeed, extravagant. *He is of opinion that the magnet* was known to the ancient Romans by the name of *Lapis Heraclius*, and he asserts that it has been used from time immemorial by the wandering Arabs, to direct their progress over their vast and trackless deserts.

The following description of the learning of the *Druids* is elegant:

'What sciences, in particular, flourished among the Druids besides *astronomy*, which they seem to have carried to a wonderful perfection, for those

periods; *moral philosophy*, whose sublime and awful precepts they incessantly inculcated on their disciples; *music*, whose solemn melody, breathed from innumerable harps during the public worship, roused to transports of enthusiasm the votaries of that animated superstition; *mechanics*, which enabled them to elevate to such surprising heights the immense masses of stone discovered of above, (*Stone-henge*, &c.) and *botany*, to which a race, constantly residing in woods, and accustomed to use plants and herbs of a supposed mysterious efficacy in the rites of divination, could be no strangers. What sciences, I say, besides these they might have cultivated, the impenetrable darkness in which they delighted to bury themselves and their pursuits, must ever prevent our knowing. An acquaintance with *geography* is indeed allowed them by Cæsar, but to a race so entirely secluded from the rest of the habitable globe, little more of that science could be known, than what they might learn from the Phœnician and Grecian navigators, who successively visited the coast of Britain. Ignorant of its external surface, however, the deep and productive mines with which the island abounded, afforded that inquisitive race a noble opportunity of *contemplating* its *internal wonders*; and advancing far in the knowledge of *minerals*, *metals*, *gems*, and other productions of the subterraneous world. Of *geometrical knowledge*, also, no inconsiderable portion may fairly be assigned them, as being so intimately connected with *astronomy* and the *mechanical arts*, in which they had evidently made so great a proficiency. Dr. Borlase, indeed, from his own personal investigation, greatly confirms this latter position; for on one of the rocks on the famous *Karnbre-Hill* in *Cornwall* he discovered a very regular *elliptical* bason, ten inches by fourteen, which, he observes, could hardly be so exactly delineated without stationing the *two focusses* of the *ellipsis mathematically*; a strong evidence, that not only the said bason was made by the Druids, but that they understood the principles of *geometry*.'

In the second dissertation, many curious and entertaining enquiries are persued. The commerce of the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Greeks, with the British Islands for tin, is amply and minutely described.

In the account of the ancient navigation we are told, that the Greeks used to fortify the outside of their vessels with *pitch*, mixed with *rosin*, which gave them a dark appearance, and hence, in Homer, they are uniformly denominated *black*. The Romans in succeeding periods improved on this practice, and set the first example to posterity of *sheathing vessels with metal*.

'Trajan's ship having been weighed out of the lake of Riccio, where it had lain sunk *above thirteen hundred years*, it was observed that the *pine* and *cypress* of it had lasted most remarkably. On the outside it was built with double planks, daubed over with *Greek pitch*, caulked with linen rags, and over all a sheet of *lead*, fastened on with *little copper nails*. This ship was weighed up by the order of Cardinal Prospero Colonna. Thus it appears, that caulking and sheathing were in use sixteen hundred years ago.'

We are extremely sorry to find from Mr. Maurice's complaints, that his learned labours have not received that encouragement to which they are most undoubtedly entitled. This is, indeed, a national reflection, which we sincerely hope will be soon done away.

An Attempt to account for the Infidelity of Edward Gibbon, Esq. founded on his own Memoirs, published by John Lord Sheffield. By John Evans, A. M. 8vo. *1s. 6d.* Longman.

THERE can be no doubt but that the credit of Mr. Gibbon as an historian hath been injurious to the interests of religion. And certainly his character is considerably sunk as a writer of integrity in this view of his prejudices. An addition to the evil of his example has been made by Lord Sheffield, in the publication of his friend's memoirs and posthumous pieces.

To counteract the bad tendency of this performance is a laudable design, and from what we can see the tract under our consideration is well suited to the purpose.

The author writes with feeling as a Christian minister, and particularly as a teacher of youth.

From Mr. Gibbon's Memoirs Mr. Evans accounts for his scepticism, in the following way: 1. The want of a religious education. 2. The connexion of Mr. Law, the mystic divine, with the family of Mr. Gibbon. 3. The little regard paid to his instruction at Oxford. 4. The mode adopted to reclaim him from the errors of Popery, into which he had inconsiderably lapsed. 5. The desire of literary fame which prevailed in his breast. On all these points our author makes very ingenious and spirited reflexions, chiefly with an eye to young persons, and several useful cautions are suggested, for the purpose of checking the progress of scepticism.

By way of opposing Mr. Gibbon's celebrity as a writer, a brief account of the late Lord Lyttleton is subjoined, to shew, that as elegant scholars as the Roman Historian have been firm believers in the truth of the Christian religion.

The following remarks, with which we shall conclude our notice of this article, are pertinent and forcible.

'Suppose that Mr. Gibbon, upon *finishing his elaborate History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, had, like Lord Lyttleton, sat down to the *great question*, respecting the truth of Christianity, it is more than probable, that his enquiries would have terminated in conviction; because he, of all modern unbelievers, is allowed to have best understood that striking branch of the argument for Christianity, which arises from its promulgation. In consequence of this favourable issue, he would either have expunged or corrected certain passages in the two obnoxious chapters which have given such just umbrage to the friends of revelation. Thus would he have exhibited to the world a *greatness of mind*, which could not fail of rendering his character more estimable in the eyes of the sensible and virtuous part of mankind, and of placing his fame upon a more secure and durable basis. Whereas, *now*, these chapters, replete with insinuations against our religion, remain an awful monument of the weakness of the human understanding, since it will appear that even the talents and erudition of a GIBBON did not preserve him from prostituting his powers in the wretched cause of infidelity.

'Christians, however, who profess to believe in the *divine origin* of their religion, should not indulge any serious apprehensions on account of the attacks to which it has been subjected. Nor need they be greatly alarmed at the unusual progress which infidelity is now making in the earth. The gloom of scepticism *which is daily gathering, and settling* over the nations of Europe, will be dissipated by the return of pure and unadulterated Christianity. The Divine arm, which, in the primitive ages, was stretched forth for its promulgation, will, in these latter times, ensure it a still more illustrious triumph. It must, nevertheless, be recollected, that agreeable to the suggestion of Sir Isaac Newton, an almost universal prevalence of infidelity, in the dispensations of Providence, is expected to precede the ultimate diffusion of truth and righteousness. Unbelievers may deem the miracles of Christ to be the tricks of a magician, and the prophecies of Scripture to be the effusions of a distempered imagination. From the intrinsic excellence of our religion, borne down and buried beneath a heap of rubbish, the eye of the rational enquirer may be averted. The followers of Christ may be loaded with calumny, and stigmatised with being the disciples of fanaticism and superstition. But this *inverted* state of things continues only for a limited period. The same infinite wisdom that predicted this temporary degradation of religion, has also assured us of its subsequent triumph and glory. By its celestial radiance, *the truth, as it is in Jesus*, shall break through every cloud by which its splendour has been eclipsed, and in which it has been involved, either by

the weakness of its friends, or by the malignity of its enemies. Like yonder sun in the firmament, it shall burst upon the astonished soul, in all that attractive effulgence, with which GOD hath originally invested it. Its nature, its evidences, its tendency, will be clearly understood, and thoroughly felt, shooting its beams into the remotest regions of the globe!'

Memoirs of the present Countess of Derby, (late Miss Farren) including Anecdotes of several distinguished Persons. By Petronius Arbiter, Esq. *4to. Pages 27. 1s. 6d.* Symonds.

THIS is one of the most scandalous publications that has disgraced the English press for a long time. Under the pretence of fidelity, it reports the most atrocious falsehoods, and endeavours to render a person ridiculous, who has long stood most deservedly high in the public esteem both for her accomplishments and her virtues.

The Testimony of Truth to exalted Merit: or a Biographical Sketch of the Right Hon. the Countess of Derby; in Refutation of a false and scandalous Libel. With an engraved Portrait. 4to. 2s. Fine Edition. 4s. Cawthorn.

THIS elegant and spirited performance evidently proceeds from no ordinary pen. It may be pronounced an animated panegyric on the amiable Countess, the production of a writer well acquainted with his subject.

The particulars given of her Ladyship are not many, but they are sufficient to refute the calumnies with which the public has been insulted in the tract to which it is an answer.

Speaking of the penury of Miss Farren's early days, when she was left with several other orphans, and a widowed mother, without any sort of dependence, and which circumstance has been sarcastically dwelt upon by certain writers, our author has the following pathetic and serious remarks.

'The reader of sensibility, will enter feelingly into the situation of this afflicted family, thus deprived of their only earthly dependence. He will not contribute his smile of approbation to the pen of Slander, which drops expressions of insulting triumph on the picture of domestic misery, which exposes the habitation of sorrow to the sneer of the scorner, the envious, and the proud.

'It is not necessary that the truth should be disguised,—it is far from being dishonourable to any person of exalted rank, that though title and affluence now surround him, he or his ancestors once dwelt in a cottage. Innumerable are the instances which might be produced, of the most illustrious characters having issued from the most lowly and obscure situations. One shall be alledged as pertinent and amusing. It is of no less a man than Sixtus the Fifth, Pope of Rome, who used to sport upon the meanness of his own origin in the most brilliant companies, saying punningly, that he was *domi natus illustri*, 'born of an illustrious house,' which he explained by describing his father's cottage, through the roof and broken walls of which the solar rays had free access.'

Having conducted his heroine through the various stages of her life to her present exalted station, her Ladyship's gallant Vindicator thus concludes his testimony:

'We here close our view of the Countess of Derby, leaving it to her own clear and undiminished lustre, to speak her future praise, in no degree doubting that the rectitude which has preserved her from incurring merited censure in situations the most critical and trying, will enable her to maintain the exalted station to which she has arrived, with a Honour equal to the Virtue which has procured it.'

This performance, which is elegantly printed, is ornamented with a striking likeness of her Ladyship, admirably engraved.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE-ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

July 15. THE new Comedy, entitled the HEIR at LAW, submitted to the Public this evening, is the acknowledged work of Mr. Colman. The following are the characters:

Lady Duberly,	Mr. Suett.
Dick Dowlas,	Mr. Palmer.
Henry Moreland,	Mr. C. Kemble.
Dr. Pangloss,	Mr. Fawcett.
Mr. Steadfast,	Mr. Aickin.
Ezekiel Homespun,	Mr. Munden.
Kendrick,	Mr. Johnstone.
Lady Duberly,	Mrs. Davenport.
Caroline Dormer,	Miss de Camp.
Cicely Homespun,	Mrs. Gibbs.

The Play opens with a scene at breakfast between Lord Duberly and Lady Duberly. Lord Duberly was plain Daniel Dowlas, a chandler, at Gosport, in the Isle of Wight, and was unexpectedly raised to the dignity of the Peerage, while he was retailing all his ludicrous miscellany of articles, which he is often inclined to describe, amidst the splendour of his exaltation. His wife, as vulgar as himself, is constantly reproaching him for alluding to his shop, and not endeavouring to assume the habits suitable to his rank. In order to improve himself, he employs Dr. Pangloss, a needy pedant, to mend his diction. The frequent mistakes of the Peer constitute a chief source of entertainment in the piece. It appears that the late Lord Duberly had sent his son, Henry Moreland, to Quebec, in a military station, and that he died under a belief that his son was drowned, as the vessel was lost in its passage to this country. Old Dowlas, though very distantly related to Lord Duberly, was the next heir, if that Nobleman had died without issue. Having kept up no connection with the Duberly family, Daniel Dowlas was discovered by a public advertisement, inserted by an Attorney, from motives of malice towards the Duberly family. Soon after this chandler is invested with his title, it appears, that Henry Moreland had been saved, when near expiring after the wreck, by Mr. Steadfast, a fellow passenger, and they both arrived safely in this country. Henry Moreland does not know of the death of his father, and hearing of Lord Duberly, he naturally supposes that the elevated chandler is that father. Fearful, however, of agitating an affectionate parent, who supposed him dead, by the sudden surprise of an unexpected return, he begs his friend, Mr. Steadfast, will wait upon his father, and reveal the agreeable event. Henry Moreland first pronounces an high eulogium on the talents, knowledge, and dignified character of his father, and prepares his friend Steadfast for certain marks of Aristocratic importance, and perhaps too flourishing a parade of language, the result of parliamentary speaking. Steadfast readily undertakes the office, and much diversion arises from his disappointment in finding Old Dowlas so different from what he expected, according to Henry Moreland's account of his father. The interview produces no explanation, for Steadfast concludes that he had been misled by filial regard, and Old Dowlas supposes, when Steadfast informs him that his son was safe, that he meant Dick Dowlas, his own offspring, whom he had articled to an Attorney in Derbyshire, and whom he sent for to town, that he might participate in the new-obtained honours of the family. When Steadfast rejoins Henry Moreland, a quarrel is likely to ensue, on account of the different opinions they entertain respecting the late and present Lord Duberly. Before Henry Moreland quitted England, he had an attachment to Caroline Dormer, the daughter of a respectable Merchant, who dies, however, in embarrassed

circumstances. She comes to London, and applies to a man who had been raised to affluence by her father; but meets with nothing but a cold profession of pity; and the Banker who possessed the wreck of her fortune, two hundred pounds, failing, she is brought to great distress. Dick Dowlas, who has arrived in town, at his father's desire, is accompanied on his journey by a country friend, named Ezekiel Homespun, and his sister, Cicely Homespun, to whom Dick Dowlas is attached, and intends to marry, before he hears of the prosperous turn in the affairs of his father. The sudden elevation intoxicates him, and after some struggles between his old honest feelings and the new-born pride of rank, he proposes to Ezekiel to take his sister into keeping. The honest rustic feels the utmost indignation, and renounces all connection with Dick Dowlas. The latter, however, is in reality a good lad; and sensible of his misconduct, and of the merit of Cicely, he waits on her, avows his penitence, and offers her his hand. Caroline Dormer, before she knew of the loss of her money at the Banker's, and while she expected protection from the friend of her father, had advertised for a maid-servant, and had taken Cicely into her service. Ezekiel Homespun having found a lottery-ticket, purchased by his late father, applies to know the event, and has the good fortune to get a prize of twenty thousand pounds. As Miss Dormer had behaved with great kindness to his sister, he lays his bank-notes upon the table, and bids her take all she likes. At this time, however, Kendrick, her old faithful Irish servant, meets Henry Moreland in the street, and leads him to Caroline, whose happiness in finding a lover she supposes dead is exquisite. At length Old Daniel Dowlas finds that he has possessed a title and estate to which he has no right, and he quietly resigns it to *The Heir at Law*, who promises him a liberal provision. The real Lord Duberly marries Miss Dormer, Dick Dowlas is united to Cicely, and all the parties are finally happy, except poor Dr. Pangloss, who having been promised an annuity of three hundred pounds a year by the pretended Lord Duberly, his Lady, and their Son, if he pursues the mode of education which each recommends, is, by their degradation to their original state, reduced from his supposed *nine hundred a year* to the hopeless prospect of living by *his wits*.

In this Comedy Mr. Colman has not attempted to build upon the established rules of dramatic composition in point of fable, but to introduce a mixture and contrast of characters, whimsical situations, and pleasantry of dialogue. He has, therefore, not studied the stratagems of surprise, and the artifices of suspense, for the catastrophe is evident the moment Henry Moreland appears, which is early in the play. Though the mind, however, must unavoidably anticipate the conclusion, there is such a ludicrous display of character, with such whim and spirit in the dialogue, that there is a constant interest and amusement through the piece.

The only attempt at originality of character is in Dr. Pangloss, who is eternally quoting from Greek, Latin, and English Authors, and who always annexes to every passage, so introduced, the name of the writer from whose works it is derived. This practice produces the most risible effect, and though John Bull heard of Horace, Ovid, Propertius, Cicero, and a hundred names that he had never, perhaps, heard of before, and was wholly ignorant of the meaning of the quotations, yet he was highly diverted. This character may be considered as a satire upon many pedantic writers, who, in their works, make an ostentation of numerous authorities for the illustration of a trifle. Mr. Colman has shewn adroitness in giving the several passages a ludicrous application to the circumstances that produce them.

Upon the whole, this Comedy is very creditable to the talents of the Author; and we cannot but admire the versatility of his genius, which can so well imitate, in his higher compositions, the manner of Shakspeare, and the vigorous style of the old dramatists, and descends so pleasantly to ridicule the follies and fopperies of the day.

POETRY.

PROLOGUE

TO

THE HEIR AT LAW.

WRITTEN BY THE HON. FRANCIS NORTH.

HARD is the task---as you've been told before--- [more---
And will, while Prologues last, for ever
To furnish matter, in this Critic age,
Worthy the liberal patrons of the Stage.
With listless apathy the Audience hears
What none regard---an Author's anxious fears. [certain
Where'er the Bard may be, the Prologue's *Always*, to make him quake behind the curtain.
His Play, he owns is faulty---Bad, 'tis true,
He owns 'tis bad, and *kindly* gives it you.
Our Author scorns to woo with arts like these,
And boldly tells you he aspires to please.
As once Patroclus, in the Trojan field
Wielded the lance beneath Achilles' shield,
So has our Bard of *late* maintain'd the fight,
For Shakspeare shelter'd what he strove to write.
His faults this night, to Critics be it known,
And merits (if he has them) *are his own.*
'Rash man, beware!' cold Caution may exclaim,
Why risk your little sooterkin of fame?
Why quench the spark you caught from Shakspeare's flame?
Tho' leaving Shakspeare now, he trusts you'll find
He has not left poor Common Sense behind.
To make you laugh, each honest art he'll try;
He loves, my friends, no more than you, to cry.
Yet, like an April Day his Piece appears,
Or, more like real life---some mirth, some tears.
Plain Nature's simple path he keeps in view,
Convinc'd, what Nature dictates must be true.

EPILOGUE

TO THE SAME.

DICK.

CUSTOM exacts, and who denies her sway?
An Epilogue to every five Act Play.

PANGLOSS.

You speak it then; and do not mouth it:---
Come! [hum!
But be not too tame neither--Shakspeare--

DAN. DOWLAS.

Odd rabbit it; best let these Logs alone.

Panglos. Dan. Dowlas. Mrs. Dowlas.

Epi--- Well, *Epilogs*--They're all the *Tone.*

ZEKIEL.

What be this *Epilogue* you be talking on?

PANGLOSS.

Epi and logos---vide Lexicon.

KENRICK.

I'll tell you, honey: Epilogues, they say,
Are what are always spoke before the Play,
By some good-looking gentleman, well drest.

CICELY.

Oh, then I'm sure my Dick will speak it best.

HENRY.

To win the town, the Epilogue intends,
And, the Play over, please our best of friends.

ZEKIEL.

Please our best of friends? Aye, that be right: I spy [Who'll try?
A power, here, we fain would please---

Hen. Car. Old Dow. Mr. Dow. Zek. Ken. Dick. Cic. P.
I, I, I, I, I, I, I, I, &I,

KENRICK.

Oh! faith we're of one mind, had we been
'Tis carried--- [twenty.

PANGLOSS.

Nemine dissentiente.

DICK DOWLAS.

Thus to begin then---
If here some thoughtless youngster may be found,
In fashion's giddy vortex whirling round,
May he, to-night, from Dick's example, see
That Honour's real prop is Honesty:
May Reformation's pledge his cheek o'ercast---
The self-accusing blush for errors past.

CICELY.

If there's a lass in love here---Yes, I've spied her, [beside her.
Sitting quite snug, with that young man
[*To the Gallery.*
Let her, like Cicely, to this maxim cling---
'Love slights all gold,' except a wedding ring.

DAN. DOWLAS.

Pray is there ne'er a Chandler here? because
Old Dowlas *axes* his applause.

Mrs. Dowlas. *Dan. Dowlas.*
Hush! hold your tongue. Why, zounds!

MRS. DOWLAS.

'Twill never stop.

DAN. DOWLAS.

I'm only begging custom for the shop.

HENRY.

While filial duty animates our youth,
While virtuous passion warms the breast of truth;
With qualities like these, to Britons dear,
Henry may surely hope for favour here.

CAROLINE.

And may not Caroline applause secure,
Who, to all these, adds feeling for the poor?

KENRICK.

Och, bother! You've so many virtues here,
There won't be any left for me, I fear.
Burn him who leaves---I can't say more nor less---
A patron, friend, or female, in distress.

ZEKIEL.

Flesh! gi's your fist---that's hearty, now, and fair---
You be of Zekiel's kidney to a hair.

PANGLOS.

Hem--on my virtues I shall lay no stress--
I'm L. L. D. and an A double S.
If any body wants a Tutor here,
My terms are just three hundred pounds a year.
On their own merits modest men are dumb:
Plaudite, et Valete---Terence---hum!

ELLEN AND DANVERT;

A TALE.

BY THE REV. MR. POLWHELE.

ONCE, in Eliza's days, beside a pile
Of rock gigantic upon rock, whose mass
Curtain'd with ivy clos'd a deep defile,
A castle rose. Illuminated glass
In ether dancing, thro' the narrow pass
Now caught the traveller's eye whilst yet aloof:
Now, thinly shaded by the sharp rye-grass,
Appear'd a buttress against ages proof:
Now frown'd thro' battlements a greyly-pointed roof.

There enter'd oft beneath the vaulted gate,
Gleaming in azure steel, full many a knight;
What time the festival its banner'd state
Wav'd to each window's airy shafted light;
And many a damsel as Aurora bright,
'Rain'd from her eyes sweet influence, while the meed
That consecrates hereditary might,
Was to the tourney's victor-chiefs decreed,
And rung the galleried hall to each heroic deed.

Here, mid her sire's high cheer, had Ellen seen
The blooming Danvert crown'd. His generous air
And all the graces of his manly mien
Had touch'd the yielding bosom of the fair!
Oft would she panting to the grove repair
Whence he had born away the martial prize:
Oft in her pensive walks she breath'd the prayer
Mild as she saw the beam of Hesper rise,
That his dear form again might meet her wishful eyes.

Once thro' the twilight as she wander'd far,
From the dim sky that seem'd one sheet of lead;
Scarce twinkled with scant rays a sickly star:
Scowl'd on the hilltop clouds of dusky red;
And sudden, like a murmur from the dead,
The low blast sigh'd along the reedy fen.
The faint air paus'd: a heavier darkness spread
O'er all; and in a blaze the distant glen
Stream'd on the sight, and fled---obscur'd from mortal ken.

Now rush'd the squally wind: and now large drops
Fell scattering thro' the stillness. To an oak
Had Ellen ran; when, issuing from the copse,
'Tempt not, a stranger cried, the lightning's stroke---
'Fly to the opening pathway.' Scarce he spoke,
When, as if heaven's terrific arm would dash
The shrinking forest to destruction, broke
Full on the oak's broad branches the white flash,
And struck the chief to earth amid the shivering crash.

'O Danvert,' she exclaim'd, as o'er her face
Flush'd with a transitory crimson, stray'd
Her lovely tresses in disorder'd grace!
And with a feeble effort he essay'd,
As near his body stood the trembling maid,
To raise his limbs; when, cheering to the sight,
A taper gleam'd across the lurid shade:
'Twas from a neighbouring cottage ray'd the light,
Where, as the rustics deem'd, liv'd a hoar wizard wight.

But here no wizard wight his fancies told;
Her father he had serv'd, full many a day,
Dextrous with spade to turn the garden mould,
Tho' now his arm was weak, his locks were grey,
Yet did he love the village roundelay;
Oft to his hallow'd fountain with sly wink
Beckoning sick girls that sigh'd from Venus' sway;
When, as the water bubbled, o'er the brink
He mark'd, with boding looks, their pins or pebbles sink.

Thither, sustain'd by Ellen's feeble arm,
The youth repair'd; tho' faint his faultering feet,
And, 'O (he cries) if danger hath a charm,
''Tis when in sighs responsive bosoms meet.
'Bath'd by my Ellen's sympathy how sweet
'The thrilling keenness of heaven's fiery dart!'
High mantled her warm blushes. As they greet
The gard'ner, and their fateful tale impart,
The mingl'd passions rise, and swell each conscious heart.

How vain was her essay, to quench the fire
Of love, or dissipate the secret fears:
For Ellen knew, full well, her haughty sire
Would scorn her Danvert. And distress-
ful tears [rears
Flow down her cheek, as where the castle
It towers, 'tis hers to seek the dubious way.
Yet the dire gloom reviving Danvert
cheers:
And his true passion many a future day,
Beneath the peasant's roof, would Ellen's
smiles repay.

Close by the mossy thatch, an ash had spread
Its light leaves o'er a path, that, taught to
flow
Meandering up a hill's steep verdure, led
Thro' tufts of purple lilac, such as blow
To vernal airs; till, darken'd at the brow
By laurels and tall-crested firs, it stole
Into a jasmine bower; whence, far below
Abruptly starting from the soft-green knoll,
The eye saw cliffs descend, and distant bil-
lows roll.

Oft in this bower, where whisper'd overhead
The pine, was Danvert lost in amorous
trance,
As the sweet sentiment of love he read
In her blue eyes that languish'd to his
glance!
Yet, as she view'd ideal steps advance,
The tear of shrinking apprehension gleam'd;
When from the trees above, whose che-
quer'd dance
On the smooth turf a wavy lustre stream'd,
Type of some human form the tremulous
shadow seem'd.

Nor seldom, meeting in a cypress maze,
The lovers rov'd; where, long-untrodden,
grew
The matted grass, and scarce the noonday
blaze [blue.
Had pierc'd for years the screen of spiry
'Twas far behind a branching avenue
That from the castle stretch'd its statelier
march, [hue
The cypress gloom'd. Within, the paler
Of a fane glimmer'd: o'er its walls the larch
Floated, and briony half-hid each crumbling
arch.

Once, on the fane while glow'd the wester-
ing day, [laid bare;
They climb'd the flint-steps to the light
As no more echoing to the choral lay
The unpillar'd rood-loft seem'd to rest on
air. [fair!
Her heighten'd beauties shone, divinely
The summer-sunbeam ting'd, more richly-
warm,
The bright luxuriance of her flaxen hair;
And lovelier was her whole illumin'd form---
When sudden rush'd a sound that carried
pale alarm.

Ellen, amidst the murmur, tottering down
The fractur'd staircase, sought the imper-
vious shade,
But instant, at her father's vengeful frown
Fell, as transfix'd; when crashing o'er
her head
Disparted fragments shook the cypress
glade.
Strait, to the thistled pavement as she
clung, [happy maid,
She swoon; nor op'd her lids the un-
But to behold, the embattled towers among,
Damp solitary walls by many a cobweb
hung.

As she awoke, to memory rising faint
Each broken image came, but to appal.
Her lover's danger fancy prompt to paint,
Now saw him by her father's falchion
fall,
Now, by the ruins of the shatter'd wall
O'erwhelm'd. As each idea fill'd her mind,
She started at herself. Around her, all
Was fearful silence; save when, as confin'd
Within some hollow cell, she heard the wail-
ing wind.

Stretch'd to a wide extent, the dark'ning
dome [breath'd,
From its deep vaults funereal horrors
As the light scarcely broke the dismal gloom,
From the dismantled windows, ivy-
wreath'd. [unsheath'd
'There ghastly spectres oft ('twas said)
'Their flametipt swords!' Hence superstı-
tious dread
To airy habitants alone bequeath'd
The haunted room, and many a phantom
bred, [nials fled.
From whose gigantic stride the castle-me-

Meantime had Danvert scarce escap'd the
sire, [grove,
As, darting thro' the thicknesss of the
He shunn'd the curses of vindictive ire,
Yet unresenting for his Ellen's love.
Dire was the conflict he was doom'd to
prove,
As many a night enwrapt in darkness drear,
Beneath the castle-towers 'twas his to
rove; [hear;
Listening, perchance his Ellen's voice to
But only the cold shriek from night birds
pierc'd his ears.

One time, as slow he pac'd the walls around,
He caught an echo as of Danvert's name:
From the aerial dome with turrets crown'd
He deem'd the plaining of his Ellen came.
And love, that fir'd with a romantic flame
His fervent spirit, bade the hero brave
The frown of danger, as with daring aim
He yet resolv'd to rescue from the grave
The persecuted maid, if ought avail'd to
save.

And on one ominous night, a heavy door
That creak'd to many a melancholy gust
As Danvert mark'd, beneath the turret-floor;
Sudden, its hinges, fretted deep with rust,
Flew open at despair's emholden'd thrust.
Up the long staircase with loose fragments
pil'd [trust
He ran to the tower-chamber, 'Ellen,
To thy own Danvert,' with impatience
wild, [his child.
He cries---'A father fly, that ruthless slays

(TO BE CONTINUED).

MARIE ANTOINETTE.

[In her gaite de coeur, she defied a wit of the court to collect into a song all the defects ascribed to her by her enemies. How he acquitted himself will appear from these stanzas:]

VOULEZ-VOUS savoir les *ondit*,
Qui courent sur *Themire?*
On dit que par fois son esprit,
Paroit être en délire.
Quoi! de bonne foi?
Oui, mais, croyez moi,
Elle fait si bien faire,
Que sa déraison,
Fussiez vous Caton,
Auroit l'art de vous plaire.

On dit que le trop de bon sens
Jamais ne la tourmente;
On dit même qu'un grain d'encens
La ravit et l'enchante,
Quoi! de bonne foi?
Oui, maiz croyez moi,
Elle fait si bien faire,
Que même les dieux
Descendroient des cieux
Pour l'ensenser sur terre.

Vous donne-t-elle un rendez-vous,
De plaisir ou d'affaire,
On dit qu'oubliant l'heure et vous,
Pour elle, c'est misere.
Quoi! de bonne foi?
Oui, mais croyez moi?
Se revoit-on prés d'elle,
Adieu tous ses torts,
Le tems même alors,
S'envole a tire-d'aile.

Sans l'egoisme rien n'est bon
C'est-là sa loi supreme;
Aussi s'aime-t-telle, dit-on,
D'une tendresse extrême.
Quoi! de bonne foi?
Oui mais croyez moi,
Laissez-lui son système;
Peut on la blâmer,
De savoir aimer
Ce que tout le monde aime?

TRANSLATED.

WOULDS'T thou know what rumours say,
On fair Themira when they dwell,
'Tis said, her spirits, frank and gay,
To folly's bounds will sometimes swell.
Are these things so?
They are---but know,
Her trifling has so sweet an air,
That spar'd from philosophic toil,
Even Cato's rigid self would smile,
And censure, so misplac'd, would spare.

They say, Reflection never haunts
The soft recesses of her mind;
That her sweet breast for flattery pants,
And joy can in its incense find.
Are these things so?
They are--but know,
That in her pleasure-sparkling eyes,
So many nameless charms combine,
That Gods descending from the skies,
Would offer incense at her shrine.

For pleasure or for business made,
Does she a bless'd appointment give?
They say, forgetful why she staid,
You're left through tedious hours to *grieve.*
Are these things so?
They are---but know,
That, happy in her converse gay,
And all your fleeting wrongs forgot,
So blest, so pleasing is your lot,
On swiftest wing Time flies away.

They say, that conscious of her charms,
Of charms all others which excel,
Unmindful how the topic harms,
She ever on *herself* can dwell?
Are these things so?
They are---but know,
To no false height her soul aspires,
If on her charms her thoughts repose,
She feels, what each beholder knows,
What *all the gazing world* admires!

EPITAPH ON THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE.

OF Burke here lies the cold, inactive clay;
His soul exulting in perpetual day:
With universal genius born to shine;
All themes, at once, to strengthen, and refine;
Science, in aid of Fancy to engage;
And pour it, soften'd, on his ardent page.
Survey the beauties of his classic mind;
The critic leaves Longinus far behind.
Hear the great legislator plead the cause
Of instituted, of eternal laws;
Oppression, and rapacity submit
To matchless reason, eloquence, and wit.
See, while his thunders iron hearts assail,
The tyrants of each hemisphere turn pale!
Hail! shade beatified! thou friend of man!
Friend of God's mortal, and immortal plan!
Thy noble works, that guard us while we live,
Of heavenly bliss a demonstration give:
For surely minds like thine can never die;
They mount, by nature, and assert the sky;
Their glory fires us, to our latest breath:
Protects, thro' life; and animates, in death!

EPITAPH ON PARKER.

FROM THE BRUSSELLS PAPER.

Ci-git Parker.
Ne pour agiter l'Angleterre,
Il agita la mer, il agita la terre,
Et finit par agiter l'air.

IMITATION OF THE ABOVE FRENCH EPITAPH.

HERE Parker rests, who *fir'd* the brand
With which wild Faction raves,
Whose treason shook his native *land*,
And Albion's subject *waves*.

The rebel, as he fail'd to share
One element's compliance,
Kick'd, at the last, th' indignant *air*,
In token of defiance.

REPORT

OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, March 9.

THE Commons brought up three private Bills, which were read a first time, and the other Bills on the Table were read in their different stages.

Friday, 10. Their Lordships heard Counsel in the Scotch Appeal, Lidderdale, Esq. v. Mungo Dobie, on behalf of the Appellant. The Counsel for the Respondent was not called upon to reply.

The Lord Chancellor entered at some length into the circumstances of the case, and upon the whole, deemed the conduct of the Appellant to be highly reprehensible. His Lordship deemed it incumbent on him not only to affirm the decree of the Court of Sessions, but to attach an extraordinary quantum of costs to the appealing party, in order to discourage appeals of the like nature in future.

The House then, on the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor, affirmed the decree, and adjudged 200l. costs.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Manufacturers' Note Bill; the Mutiny Bill; and six private Bills. The Lords, who sat on the Woolsack in their robes, were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Spencer.

Monday, 13. The Bills on the Table were read in their respective stages; after which an adjournment took place.

Tuesday 14. The Earl of Moira expressed his satisfaction at seeing the Noble Secretary for the Home Department (the Duke of Portland), as the subject to which he wished to call the attention of their Lordships was more particularly connected with that department of the administration. He meant the situation of affairs in Ireland. These he considered to be in the most critical and alarming state; and it were worse than folly, he said, to defer any longer taking steps to guard against the impending evils. Post after post brought the most alarming intelligence from that country; several parishes in the North were not long since declared to be in a state of disturbance, and recently one whole county (Down) was declared to be in a similar state. That county his Lordship described to be the richest and most populous of any in Ireland; and for its size, its population was greater than any part of Europe he had ever been in. The great importance of Ireland as a member of the empire, and its close connection with the safety and prosperity of Great Britain, were too well known and felt, to need insisting on; and on this ground, the propriety and necessity of this country taking a part in its concerns, when the urgency of the occasion required, was obvious. He was aware that it might be objected against him that Ireland was an independent country, ruled by a separate legislature of its own, and that any interference respecting its internal concerns, on the part of the Legislature of this country, would be highly impolitic and improper. On great and important occasions he thought directly the reverse; and he believed that it would be found on enquiry, that the evils which agitate that unhappy country resulted solely from the system enforced there by the Administration of this country. Never did there exist a subject of more important national concern, or which more imperiously called for the interference of Parliament. The effect of what he meant to propose, his Lordship stated, would be to move their Lordships to entreat the paternal intervention of

his Majesty, to order steps to be taken to allay the jealousies, and redress the grievances, which exist in his kingdom of Ireland. The occasion was too momentous, and the necessity of immediate inquiry too great to be delayed. He, therefore, deemed it incumbent on him to name an early day.

Lord Grenville observed, that he deemed it incumbent on him, even in that stage of the business, to state the very great impropriety and gross impolicy of their Lordships' coming to such a decision as that suggested by the noble Earl; and so deeply was he impressed with this conviction, that he deemed it necessary, in those general terms, to state, then, his decided disapprobation of it.

Earl Moira, in explanation, insisted on the propriety and necessity of the interference of the British Parliament on such an occasion, in order to evince to the people of Ireland, that it was neither the sense of the Parliament, nor of the bulk of the people of Great Britain, that the grievances of that country should remain unredressed.

Wednesday, 15. The Bills brought up yesterday were read a second time, and their Lordships received two more from the Commons. Very few Peers were present, and the House adjourned at an early hour.

Thursday, 16. Lord Albemarle rose to make his promised motion respecting the Naval Defence of Ireland. He prefaced it with a speech of some length, wherein he contended that the neglect of Ministers, on this occasion, had been great and obvious, and that it was through the intervention of Providence alone that Ireland was saved from the enemy. He entered into a detail of the operations of both the enemy's and British fleets on the occasion, and stated his disapprobation of the conduct of the latter in several instances; the fault lay somewhere, and the object of his motion was, to enquire where the blame lay. He concluded by moving for the appointment of a Committee of their Lordships, to enquire into the steps taken for the defence of Ireland, by a naval force, on the late attempt to invade that country.---On the question being put,

Lord Spencer rose, and at great length stated his reasons why the step recommended by the noble Earl was unnecessary. He was confident, that from an examination, and a candid decision on the Naval Papers before the House, it would be seen that no blame was imputable either to the Board of Admiralty, or to the brave Naval Commanders to whom the expedition for the discomfiture of the enemy had been entrusted. It was solely to be placed to the account of the adverse weather, against which no vigilance could guard. Every prudent precaution was taken to prevent the enemy's fleets from annoying these kingdoms, as well by a fleet stationed before Brest, as by the disposition of the channel fleets. His Lordship recurred to a variety of papers in support of his allegations, and read several extracts, in order to substantiate them. He left the whole to the candid and just determination of their Lordships; stating, that it was impossible to controul the weather, and if any person could be got to direct the naval force of this country, able to contend with the winds and weather, he would gladly resign in his favour.

Lord Carlisle stated his opinion, that the Papers before the House were partially selected, and it was impossible to decide properly on the subject therefrom.

Several Peers delivered their sentiments, when the question being called for, the House divided, and there appeared in favour of the Motion, including Proxies, 15. Against it (ditto) 94. Majority 79. Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, *March* 9, *(Continued.)*

MR. Sheridan rejected this assertion *in toto*, and asked if the eleven millions were brought to market like any other Government securities, whether they would produce more than five or six millions? The high price of Bank stock was owing to the largeness of their annual dividend, and that dividend to profits arising from the rest of their property. Mr. Sheridan concluded, by comparing the measure to the *Arret* of the French Council in 1788, which forbad the Banks in that country to part with their bullion; and declared his dissent from the implied indemnity held

forth by the present Bill. He could not agree to legalize *an act of robbery and plunder*.

Mr Fox reminded the House, that they could not object to any individual names. If this Committee were to be revived, it must be revived altogether. If the names were to be taken singly, there were several to which he should certainly object.

On the question 'that the Committee be revived,' a division took place. Ayes 174. Noes 65. Majority 109.

Mr. Sheridan, whilst the doors were closed, renewed his former motion, 'that the name of Mr. Fox be added to the Committee.' On a division, the numbers were, Ayes 60. Noes 157. Majority against the motion 97.

Friday, 10. Mr. Pitt moved, that a select Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the National Debt, from January 5, 1793, to January 5, 1797; and that this Committee be chosen by ballot.

Mr. Fox doubted, if from the wording of the motion, the inquiry would be sufficiently extended.

Mr. Pitt explained; and having moved that the Committee be appointed by ballot,

Mr. Sheridan opposed such a mode of choice being adopted for such a Committee, which he could not but regard as a breach of privilege of the House.

Mr. Curwen said, that in a situation of the country like the present, a fair and unanimous concurrence should conspire to name a Committee that was to enquire into matters of such importance. He was astonished to see a gentleman of the first abilities (Mr. Fox) shut out by the Minister from taking a part in that Committee.

Mr. Sheridan rose to make the motion of which he gave notice yesterday; its object was, that the Bank should be reinstated on the footing of its original institution; that it should never be permitted to owe more than was due to it by Government, agreeably to the spirit of its charter, granted by act of King William; but in order to enable it to emerge from its present difficulties, he moved,

'That it appears to this House that the effects of the Bank on the 25th of February, 1797, amounted to 17,597,280l. and that their outstanding engagements to the same date amounted to 13,770,000l. That the debt then due by Government to the Bank, exclusive of the permanent capital of the latter, amounted to 9,964,000l. and that it is expedient, for the honour of Government, and for the credit of the nation, that the speediest measures should be taken for the repayment of such advances from the Bank, or a considerable part thereof.'

Mr. Tierney seconded the motion; and Mr. Grey and Mr. Fox supported it. After which Mr. Pitt replied; when a division took place on Mr. Sheridan's motion. Ayes 45. Noes 185. Majority 140.

Monday, 13. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up a Bill for confirming and continuing the late order of Council, prohibiting the Bank to make any further payment in specie for a time to be limited. It was his intention, he said, that the Bill should be printed previous to its being read a second time; it was also his wish that a sufficient interval might intervene before its discussion, that it might be duly weighed and considered. He would, therefore, move, that it be read a second time on Thursday next: he also moved that the Bill be printed; both which motions were agreed to.

The Secretary at War moved for leave to bring in a Bill for increasing the rates paid to Innkeepers who have soldiers quartered on them.

Mr. Harrison rose to make his promised motion respecting the abolition or retrenchment of the emoluments of sinecure places. The neglect and prodigality which notoriously attended the expenditure of the public money had, in his opinion, principally heaped upon us the various and accumulated calamities, under which the nation now groans. To the same cause was also owing the vital blow lately struck at the national credit, by the interference of Government in the affairs of the Bank. All these growing evils must, at length, rouse the people to a sense of the hard condition to which they are reduced, and ought also to rouse the House of Commons, who style themselves the guardians of the public purse, to adopt some measure for lessening the profusion of public money, and relieving the people from the heavy burdens under which they labour. In that view he would now move, that the extent of the supplies lately called for by Government

having heaped such heavy taxes on the people, it was the duty of the House to procure some relief from the same by the abolition or retrenchment of the emolument of certain offices and sinecure places.

Lord W. Russell seconded the motion in a very forcible speech.

Mr. Pitt replied to Mr Harrison, and said, that he was not averse to some retrenchment being made in the Emoluments of Public Offices, but that he did not wish it to be done in the manner now proposed; it was his intention to submit that question to the Secret Committee that was to enquire into the Finances of the Country; *he would therefore move the previous question.*

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Pollen supported the motion; Mr. Windham, Mr. Rose, Mr. Canning, and Dr. Lawrence opposed it; after which the House divided on the previous question. Ayes, 169.---Noes, 77.---Majority 92.

Mr. Sheridan afterwards moved, that Mr. Fox be added to the Secret Committee, *on which the House again divided.* Ayes, 75.---Noes, 148.---Majority 73. Adjourned.

Tuesday, 14. Mr. M'Dowall moved for leave to bring in a Bill to permit Banks and Bankers in Scotland to issue small Notes; which, after a few words from Mr. Secretary Dundas, was ordered.---The Bill was then brought in and read a first time.

Wednesday, 15. Mr. Tierney moved, that there be laid before the House an account of the Amount of Exchequer Bills, bearing date the 11th of March 1797, and issued the 13th of the same month, together with an account of the persons to whom they were issued, the rate of discount, and for what sums.

Mr. Grey complained that some of the Accounts of the Army Extraordinaries had not been presented according to order.

The House in a Committee went through the Scotch Army and Navy Bill. The Devizes and Kirkcudbright Roads Bill, and the Hele and Barningham Inclosure Bills, were read a third time, and passed. The Tweed Fishery, and Penge Inclosure Bills, were read a first time.

Friday, 17. A Petition was presented from the Company of Surgeons, desiring leave to form their Society into a College.

Mr. Pitt said, that the Bill to confirm the late order of the Privy Council, and to indemnify the Bank for acting under it, had been ordered to be read a second time yesterday. That order having become ineffectual, from the want of a sufficient number to form a House, he supposed there would be no objection to the second reading of the Bill immediately; after which he would move that it be committed on Monday.

Mr. Fox did not rise to delay the second reading of the Bill, but to call the attention of the House to a few topics connected with it. The Bill, in the first place, granted an indemnity to the Bank for complying with the directions of Government, but he did not find in it any obligation on Government to take the notes of the Bank. He did not know how far the intercourse of individuals with each other would be affected by this bill. After the passing of it, the creditors of the public would undoubtedly receive only bank-notes in payment of their claims; every man in England, therefore, whose property consisted in funded or other claims on the public, would be at the mercy of his creditors for that cash which he had no certain means of obtaining. Persons, who had signed the associations, would, to a certain degree, be in the same situation. These circumstances were certainly alarming, but if they were tolerable, they were better than any act of violence relative to the circulation of paper. Bankers would be equally at the mercy of those who had lodged money with them. These inconveniences were great, and it might be true that no remedy could be found for them, which would not produce greater evils. He only wished the House to know what topics they had to consider of. The Bill ought, at all events, to contain a clause for limiting, if not prohibiting, farther advances from the Bank to Government, and another for limiting the issue of Bank-paper during the continuance of the Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, not thinking this the proper time for such discussions, would only observe, that they might be fully entered into in the Committee.

Sir J. Sinclair greatly doubted the propriety of reading this Bill a second time.

There were two great interests concerned in it, those of the public, and those of the Bank proprietors. Some caution and delay were therefore necessary. The Bill, he understood, had not been submitted to the consideration of the Bank proprietors, who certainly were entitled to time for calling a meeting, and laying their opinions before the House. He must object to the clause which granted an indemnity to the Bank, without assigning a reason for it; and also to the precedent of erecting the Privy Council into a sort of Board of Controul over the Bank.

Mr. Hobhouse objected to the Bill *in toto*, considering the Order of Council as an act of robbery, the sanction of which would be an encouragement to the plunderer to renew his depredations. The Bank of England was the great wheel of our circulation---the life of our interior trade, and the very soul of our foreign commerce: to arrest the progress of this wheel was to check every means of our prosperity. When this suspension should be taken off the Bank, would not all the holders of bills run in with them? Would they ever incur the same risk again? The Bank had met with great difficulties at its first institution, and had overcome them; but he feared it would be long before it recovered the same degree of respect it had lost.

Mr. Bryan Edwards said, the House was in this predicament, they either must take off this suspension from the Bank, or pass some new laws; in the one case, there would, perhaps, be a run upon the Bank; in the other, if they read this Bill before receiving the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the suspension, they would act with too great precipitation, and too little respect for the forms of their proceedings. He was therefore against the second reading at present.

Lord Hawkesbury stated, that the first Committee had given their opinion for confirming and continuing the Order of Council.

Mr. Grey concurred in the second reading of the Bill, but begged leave to state, that one of the accounts of the Exchequer Bills, now laid upon the table, disclosed some very alarming information. When his Hon. Friend moved to prohibit farther advances to the Emperor, a sort of assurance was given that no further sums should be immediately issued to the Emperor. It appeared, however, from this account, that no longer ago than the 11th of March, the Bank being then under a stoppage of payment, Ministers had issued to the Agents of the Emperor Exchequer Bills to the amount of 120,000l. which sum could not be remitted from this country, except in gold and silver. He would admit, that this money was part of the 500,000l. which Parliament, before Christmas, authorised the Minister to pay the Emperor, if the whole of that sum should be necessary; but would they have authorized that payment, if they had foreseen the stopping of the Bank? And ought not the Minister, under such circumstances, to have forborne from issuing the remainder of that sum? Was not such a Minister still more desperate than even the desperate situation of the country? The House, he hoped, would restrain him, by a resolution, from this encreasing waste of the public money, and not pursue that system of confidence, of which the country was now feeling the dreadful effects.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer would go no farther into the present discussion, which was unconnected with the question before the House, than to say, that he had not given such an assurance as was stated; and to enquire whether the House would now retract the permission they had before granted. That the payment of this 120,000l. would be made in cash was not proved; if the Course of Exchange continued to be what it had been, the payment would not be made in cash; and it was well known that the Exchequer Bills were payable at a distant period.

Mr. Tierney wished to know who bore the loss arising from the difference between the actual discount of these bills, which were from three to three and a half per cent. and that they were issued at, which was one quarter per cent. It was not a little alarming, that Ministers, by allowing even these five shillings per cent. should acknowledge the public paper to be at a discount, and this too for the purpose of sending money to the Emperor.

Mr. Pitt replied, that the individuals to whom they had been issued, for the use of the Emperor, had agreed to take them at no greater discount than the quarter per cent. at which they were issued.

Monday, 20. In a Committee of the House on the Militia Pay Bill,

Mr. Bastard proposed an amendment to allow persons who had been Adjutants for 16 years a pension of six shillings per day, in case they were incapacitated by age or infirmity.

The House in a Committee heard the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the most effectual mode of promulgating the Statutes.

Mr. Abbot enforced the necessity of some regulations being adopted, and concluded by moving the following Resolutions:

1. That for the more speedy promulgation of the Statutes, his Majesty's Printer, instead of printing the usual number of 1126 copies of the statutes, be authorised and directed to print not less than 3550 copies. That he be also authorized and directed to print 200 copies of public Local Acts, including Road Acts; and 200 copies of all private Acts; and that this be effected in such a manner, as shall appear to the Committee may be done, without any additional expence to the Public.

2. That his Majesty's Printer be authorized and directed to print and deliver as soon as possible, after the Royal Assent has been given to Bills, the 3550 copies of the public Statutes to the Post Office, in order to their distribution in different parts of the kingdom.

3. That his Majesty's Printer be authorized and directed to print and deliver, as soon as possible after the Royal Assent has been given, the 200 Local Acts, including Road Acts, in order to their distribution in different parts of the kingdom.

4. That every Chief Magistrate of every city, town, borough corporate, and every borough in Scotland, and every Sheriff and Clerk of the Peace, upon receiving any such copies, shall preserve them in a proper place, and transmit them to his successor.

5. That no charge be incurred by the Public for the printing of Private Bills, which shall be done at the expence of the parties concerned in them.

6. That his Majesty's Printer be authorized and directed, in printing the statutes, to state the general heads and clauses, together with the substance of each head in one particular clause.

7. That the period of the duration of any new or temporary Bill shall be expressed in the preamble, and in the end thereof, and no where else.

8. That upon the revival of any statutes, the precise duration of them shall be expressed in the title.

These resolutions were agreed to, reported, and ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, 21. The Scotch Army and Navy Augmentation Bill; the Scotch small Note Bill; the Militia Pay and Cloathing Bill; and the Innkeepers' Bill, were read a third time and passed.

After a short conversation between Mr. Bastard, Mr. Dent, Mr. Keane, and the Speaker, relative to the Orders of the Day, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, 22. A variety of private Bills were forwarded in their respective stages.

Sir John Sinclair rose, and made his promised motion respecting the general Inclosure of Waste Lands. He recalled the attention of the House to the Bill of last year, which had made great progress, and far advanced towards perfection. The object of that Bill extended only to waste and unproductive lands; but many were of opinion that its range should have been wider, and that it should have embraced common fields and meadows. He hoped that Gentlemen would be found who would bend the whole energy of their minds to the subject; and after pointing out the fatal consequences that must result to this country from being under the necessity of importing corn at all times, for which he stated three millions sterling had been paid in the years 1795 and 1796, he concluded by moving, 'That a Committee be appointed to take into their consideration the means of cultivating and improving the waste and unproductive lands, and the common pasture and arable lands in the kingdom.'

After some observations by Sir William Pulteney, the motion was put and carried.

[TO BE REGULARLY CONTINUED.]

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

INTELLIGENCE
FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

WHITEHALL, MAY 27, 1797.

THE King has been pleased to grant the dignities of Baron and Earl of the kingdom of Great Britain to Sir John Jervis, K. B. Admiral of the Blue, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and tile of Baron Jervis, of Medford, in the county of Stafford, and Earl of St Vincent.

The King has also been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain to the following Gentlemen, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz. Charles Thompson, Esq. Vice Admiral of the Blue, and William Parker, Esq. Rear Admiral of the Red.

The King has also been pleased to nominate and appoint Horatio Nelson, Esq. Rear Admiral of the Blue, to be one of the Knights Companions of the most Honourable Order of the Bath.

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 1.

The King having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Lord Malmesbury, Knight of the Bath, to be his Majesty's Plenipotentiary for negociating and concluding a Treaty of Peace with the Plenipotentiaries of the French Republic duly authorized for that purpose, his Lordship set out yesterday for Lisle, where the Negociations are to be forthwith opened.

His Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the Hon. Henry Wesley to be *Secretary to the above mission.*

PARLIAMENT-STREET, JULY, 13, 1797.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant Colonel Simcoe, commanding his Majesty's troops in the Island of St. Domingo, dated Port-au-Prince, *May 8*, 1797.

'In my letter of the 13th of April I have done myself the honour of informing you, that the army of the enemy under Toussaint, after the unexpected evacuation of Mirebelais, had possessed itself of Grand Bois, while the division of their forces on the side of Leogane continued to fire with cannon against Grenier.

'The preservation of these posts was an object of considerable moment. Every method was taken, in case of their loss, to guard the mountain, and to dispute the ground on which the enemy could place their howitzers for the destruction of Port-au-Prince, the object which was supposed to be in their contemplation; but as it was evident that the army of Toussaint could not be prevented from crossing the Plain, and, under this impression, the Baron Montalembert had obtained my permission to evacuate the post of *Thomazeau*, at the foot of the Mountains of Grand Bois, I determined to take the guns in the battery against Grenier, that, in case the armies of Toussaint and Leogane should join, they might be totally without cannon, which could not well be brought across the plain of the Cul de Sac, and without cannon or separation of their armies was equally indifferent. Colonel Dessources was therefore placed at the head of 2000 troops, and such preparatory arrangements were made as provided for the protection of L'Arcahaye, and were well calculated to mislead the enemy; and such feints were directed as might distract their attention.

'The attack was intended to have taken place on the 15th of April; but the wind did not permit the arrival of Colonel Dessources with his regiment until the 26th, when he marched early in the morning from Port-au-Prince to Tourmier. The enemy, as was their custom, placed some troops in ambuscade, who were soon dispersed, and the King's forces arrived at Tourmier with little loss. The enemy had occupied two posts on the crest of the mountain L'Hospitre, on each

side of Tourmier, and nearly at two miles distance from it, at the habitations of Boutillier and St. Laurent. It was necessary to dislodge them from these positions. Colonel De Peyster was therefore detached to Boutillier, from which, with his usual gallantry and good conduct, he drove the enemy. The post of St. Laurent was more obstinately defended, and by the unfortunate loss of Major Pouchet, who was killed in leading on the Jeremie troops, they were thrown into confusion; nor was the post taken till a greater force, with cannon, appeared against it.

'The delay occasioned by the defence of St. Laurent induced Colonel Dessources, to pospone the attack of the battery till the next day; and that intelligent Officer employed the remainder of the night in making such preparations as were necessary to assure the success of this enterprize.

'The defence of the Cul de Sac was entrusted to the Baron Montalembert, who made a considerable detachment to the pass where the road from Leogane by Grenier enters the plain. This detachment was skilfully conducted by Major O'Gorman. It attracted the notice of considerable bodies of the enemy, and, on its return to the Croix des Bouquets in the evening, was attacked on all sides by small parties, who were repulsed.

'Toussaint entered the plain in the course of the day, and marched to the side of the Croix des Bouquets, actuated, as it is said, by some vague report of that important post being to be abandoned on his first appearance. His cavalry fell in with the advanced posts of the Baron Montalembert's cavalry, under the command of Captain Comte Manoux. That officer, collecting his troops, immediately charged the enemy with great vivacity, when they fled, and withdrew, with the utmost expedition, to the mountain.

'In the mean time Captain Couchet of his Majesty's ship Abergavenny, with some armed vessels, proceeded off Leogane, which place has been effectually blockaded since my arrival at Port-au-Prince, and made various demonstrations to draw the enemy's attention to that side. I am happy in this opportunity to express how much I am beholden to the zeal and promptitude with which Captain Couchet has assisted me in promoting his Majesty's service.

'On the morning of the 17th Colonel Dessources, having made his dispositions, marched in two Columns, the left directly to Grenier, under the direction of Colonel De Peyster, in which was the British detachment, commanded by Major Clay. The right column, under the direction of Colonel Viscomte D'Alzune, descended from St. Laurent.

'Upon the division of the left arriving in the bottom, which separated the post of Grenier from the enemy's battery, it turned to the right, and joined the column that had marched from St. Laurent. The fog and haze in the bottom prevented the enemy from seeing this movement. It was also concealed by the judicious manner in which Captain Spicer, of the Royal Artillery, threw shells from the heights of Fournier from an howitzer and carronade, directing them against the various ambuscades and defences which the enemy had thrown up to protect their battery from any attack in its front or on its right.

'On the junction of his divison into one column, Colonel Dessources proceeded through a most difficult and almost inaccessible country, to turn the left of the enemy's battery, and the works which supported it, having left troops on the heights of St. Laurent, to secure his retreat, and Major Clay to protect him from any attack that might be made by the road from Leogane.

'As the Colonel approached the flank of the battery, and that of the breastwork which defended it, he successively broke his troops into divisions, which kept the enemy's force in check and suspence, until another division, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dessources, had, to their great surprise, possessed themselves of the heights, considerably beyond them, when, after an ineffectual resistance, they fled on all sides, and left Colonel Dessources in possession of their battery, the work of several months, and of a gun, which they had, in the preceding night, withdrawn from it, for the defence of their breast-work. This critical enterprize, I am happy to say, was effected with but little loss, and, by its success, I was freed from any apprehensions from the junction of the enemy's armies.

'I am persuaded this additional proof of Colonel Dessources's military ability and spirit will meet with his Majesty's approbation. That Officer speaks in the highest terms of the behaviour of the troops under his command, of the officers who commanded the columns, and, in a particular manner, of the Captains Rodanes, Conegrat, and Mouchet, of the Colonial forces, who formed his advanced guard, and to their intrepidity and conduct he attributes much of the success of his operation.

'As the troops were assembling to proceed to other objects, which I thought of importance for the King's service, I was informed by Brigadier-General Churchill of an attack that had been made at Irois, where, though the enemy had been fortunately repulsed in the assault upon that post, they still continued to invest it, and to threaten its siege.

'No time was lost in detaching the Hon. Colonel Maitland with a sufficient force to the assistance of that officer. On his arrival, Brigadier-General Churchill informed him of the repulse of the enemy.

'I have the honour to inclose to you a return of the killed and wounded upon the attack and destruction of the enemy's battery and breast-works, and of the ordnance and ordnance stores taken and destroyed.'

Return of Killed and Wounded in his Majesty's British and Colonial troops.

In driving the enemy from their ambuscade above post Guerin, (Jean Kina's entrenched camp) under the command of Major Clay, of the 40th regiment.

Total, 1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 Serjeant, 1 rank and file wounded.

On the attack of posts St. Laurent and Boutillier.

Total, 2 Officers, 1 Serjeant, 4 rank and file killed; 4 Officers, 9 rank and file wounded.

At the attack of the enemy's battery, breast-works, and places of arms, near post Grenier.

Total, 1 rank and file killed; 1 Officer, 1 Serjeant, 12 rank and file wounded.

Names and Rank of Officers killed and wounded.

Captain Haly, of the 3d Irish Brigade, wounded; Major Pouchet, of the Jeremie troops, killed; Lieutenant De la Rue of Dessources's, killed; Ensign Eviere, of Prince of Wales's Chasseurs, wounded; Lieutenants Babin and Campanne, of Jean Kina's corps, wounded; Ensigns Le Pine and L'Artigonave, of ditto, wounded.

THURSDAY, JULY 20.

At a quarter before four o'clock, his Majesty came down to the House of Peers in the usual state. He proceeded forthwith to the Prince's Chamber, where he was invested with the Insignia of Royalty. He then entered the House, and took his seat on the Throne. The Sword of State was borne by Viscount Sydney, and the Cap of Maintenance by the Earl of Hardwicke. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was dispatched to order the attendance of the Commons, and accordingly that House appeared below the bar, with the Speaker at their head. The personal Royal Assent of his Majesty was then declared to twelve public and private Bills. Among the former were the East India Judicature, the Consolidated Fund, and two of the New Tax Bills. His Majesty then concluded the Session of Parliament with the following Most Gracious Speech from the Throne:

'*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

'I cannot put an end to this Session of Parliament, without returning you my most sincere and cordial thanks for the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the important objects which have required your attention, and for the wisdom and firmness which you have manifested in the new and difficult emergencies for which you have had to provide.

'I must particularly express the just sense I entertain of the salutary and effectual provisions which you made for strengthening the means of National defence, and the measures adopted for obviating the inconveniences which were to be apprehended to credit from the temporary suspension of payments in cash by the Bank; as well as of the promptitude, vigour, and effect, with which you afforded me your assistance and support in suppressing the daring and treasonable

mutiny which broke out in a part of my fleet, and in counteracting so dangerous and pernicious an example.

'I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that since the accession of the present Emperor of Russia, the commercial engagements between the two countries have been renewed, in such a manner as will, I doubt not, materially conduce to their mutual interests.

'*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

'I must return you my particular thanks, for the liberal and extensive provision which you have made for the various exigencies of the public service; and while I lament the necessity which increased them to so large an amount, it is a consolation to me to observe the attention you employed in distributing the heavy burdens which they occasioned, in such a manner as to render their pressure as little severe as possible to my people.

'*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

'The issue of the important Negociation in which I am engaged is yet uncertain: but, whatever may be the event, nothing will have been wanting on my part to bring it to a successful termination, on such conditions as may be consistent with the security, honour, and essential interests of my dominions.

'In the mean time, nothing can so much tend to forward the attainment of peace, as the continuance of that zeal, exertion, and public spirit, of which my subjects have given such conspicuous and honourable proofs, and of which the perseverance and firmness of Parliament have afforded them so striking an example.'

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 fifth day of October next, to be then there holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursdsy the fifth day of October next.'

DOMESTIC NEWS.

CEREMONIAL OF THE NUPTIALS OF THE *PRINCE OF WIRTEMBERG WITH THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND.*

ST. JAMES'S, SATURDAY, MAY 20.

Thursday being the day appointed for celebrating the Nuptials of his Serene Highness FREDERICK WILLIAM, Hereditary Prince of WIRTEMBERG STUTGARDT, with CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA MATILDA, Princess Royal of Great Britain, Lady of the Imperial Order of St. Catherine, &c. it was observed in Grand Gala.

The Peers, Peeresses, Sons of Peers, and their Wives, Officers of State, dignified Clergy, and the Attendants in Waiting on the several branches of the Royal Family, began to assemble soon after eleven o'clock. At half past twelve their Majesties and six Princesses came from the Queen's house to St. James's. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke and Duchess of York, Prince of Wirtemberg, and the rest of the Royal Family, arrived within half an hour. On notice from the Lord Chamberlain, that the procession was in readiness, it began to move at one o'clock from the Council Chamber through the Presence and Guard Chamber, to the great door of the Chapel; the Yeomen of the Guard, three deep, keeping a clear passage through the Guard Chambers; the regiment of Life Guards lining the stair-case, and a regiment of Infantry keeping order, and a clear passage under the portico. The procession entered the Chapel at ten minutes past one o'clock in the following order:

PROCESSION OF THE BRIDEGROOM.

Drums and Trumpets, Kettle Drums, Serjeant Trumpeter,
Filed off at the Door of the Chapel. Played only in the several Processions to

the Chapel, and on the last return.

The Master of the Ceremonies, with one of the chief Officers of the Bridegroom.

The Bridegroom's Gentleman of Honour between the two senior Heralds.

THE BRIDEGROOM,

Conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain, and supported by two Dukes.

On entering the Chapel, the Bridegroom was conducted to the seat prepared for him; and the two Dukes, with the Master of the Ceremonies, and the Gentleman of Honour, retired to the places assigned them.

The Lord Chamberlain, Vice Chamberlain, the two Heralds, with the Drums and Trumpets, returned for the Bride's procession.

PROCESSION OF THE BRIDE.

Drums and Trumpets, as before.

The Bride's Gentleman of Honour between the two Provincial Kings of Arms.

THE BRIDE,

In her nuptial Habit, &c. &c. with a Coronet, conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain, and supported by their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Clarence and Prince Ernest Augustus. Her Train borne by four daughters of Dukes and Earls, who stood near the Bride, while the Marriage Ceremony was solemnizing.

On entering the Chapel, her Royal Highness was conducted to the seat prepared for her.

The Lord Chamberlain, with the Vice-Chamberlain, and the Provincial Kings of Arms, with the Drums and Trumpets, return to attend his Majesty, in the following order:

Drums and Trumpets, as before.
The Knight Marshal.
Pursuivants.
Heralds.
Two Serj. at Arms. — Treasurers and Comptroller of the Household. — Two Serj. at Arms.
Master of the Horse.
Groom of the Stole.
Lord Steward of the Household.
Provincial Kings of Arms.
Lord Privy Seal. Lord President of Council.
Archbishop of York. Lord Chancellor.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Gentleman Usher. | Garter, Principal King of Arms, with Sceptre. | Gentleman Usher.

The Earl Marshal, with his Staff.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.

Vice Chamberlain of the Household. | Sword of State. | Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

HIS MAJESTY,

In the Collar of the Order of the Garter.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard. Colonel of the Life Guards in Waiting. Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

The Lord of the Bedchamber in Waiting.

Master of the Robes.

A Groom of the Bedchamber to the Queen.

Vice Chamberlain to the Queen.

The Queen's Master of the Horse. | HER MAJESTY. | The Queen's Lord Chamberlain.

Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS of WALES.

Their Royal Highnesses the PRINCESSES,
Supported severally by their Gentlemen Ushers.

Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of YORK.

Princess SOPHIA of GLOUCESTER,
Supported by a Gentleman Usher.

Ladies of the Bedchamber.
Two Gentlemen Pensioners.
Four Yeomen of the Guard to close the Procession.

Upon entering the Chapel, all Persons in the Procession retired to the several places appointed for them. None remained on the Haut Pas, except the Lord of the Bedchamber in waiting behind the King; the Lord who beared the Sword of State, on his Majesty's right hand; and the Lord Chamberlain on the left, having the Vice Chamberlain near him; also the Groom of the Stole and the Master of the Horse.

Their MAJESTIES in their Chairs of State.

Her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain, Vice Chamberlain, and Master of the Horse, standing behind her.

The PRINCESSES on Seats near the PRINCES of the BLOOD.

The Marriage Ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury; at the conclusion of which the BRIDE and BRIDEGROOM retired to their Seats while the Anthem was performing.

THE RETURN.

Drums and Trumpets, as before.
Master of the Ceremonies, with the Chief Officer of the Bridegroom.
The Bridegroom's Gentleman of Honour between two Heralds.
THE BRIDEGROOM,
Attended by the two Dukes, as before.
The Bride's Gentleman of Honour between the two Provincial Kings of Arms.
THE BRIDE,
Supported by their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Clarence and Prince Ernest Augustus.

His Majesty was preceded and attended by the Great Officers in the manner in which he went to the Chapel.

Her Majesty, with the Princesses, following in the Order as before.

The Procession, at its return, filed off at the Door of the lesser Drawing-room.

Her Royal Highness, on her entrance, trembled very much, and appeared greatly affected throughout the whole of the ceremony; and so indeed did all the Royal Family, particularly the Princess Elizabeth. The Queen had evidently been weeping before she came to the Chapel, and the King and the Duke of Clarence frequently wiped away the tear of affection during the ceremony, which was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London. The King was so much affected when he gave away the Bride, that he laid hold of the wrong hand, but instantly corrected himself. Both the Bride and Bridegroom went through the ceremony with the utmost correctness and solemnity. The Bride looked extremely well; indeed, it was generally remarked, that her Royal Highness never appeared to so much advantage; and his Serene Highness paid the most affectionate attention to her; his eyes being never drawn from her during the whole time they were in the Chapel but by his necessary attention to the ceremony. Lady Mary Howe was so much affected, that it was several times feared she would have fainted.

The ceremony was concluded by the following Anthem, which was performed by a full Band.

Psalm LXVIII. 32. 'Sing unto God, O ye kingdoms of the earth: O sing praises unto the Lord.'

CXXVIII. 1. 2. 'Blessed are all they that fear the Lord: O well is thee, and happy shalt thou be. 3. Thy wife shall be as the fruitful vine upon the walls of thine house. 4. Thy children like the olive-branches, round about thy table. 5. Lo, thus shall the man be blessed that feareth the Lord.'

XLV. 16. 'Instead of thy fathers thou shalt have children, whom thou mayest make Princes in all lands.'

CXII. 2. 'His seed shall be mighty upon the earth, and they shall inherit the land.'

CXXVII. 4. 'Lo, children are an heritage and gift that cometh of the Lord. 5. Like as the arrows in the hand of the giant, even so are the young children. 6. Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them.'

cvi. 46. 'Blessed be the Lord God Almighty, from everlasting to everlasting. And let the people say, Amen.---Hallelujah. Praise ye the Lord---Hallelujah. Blessed be the Lord---Hallelujah. Praise the Lord---Hallelujah.

As soon as the ceremony was concluded, his Serene Highness knelt on one knee, and kissed the hand of the King, and afterwards that of the Queen, who raised his Highness, and saluted him; he afterwards embraced his Majesty.

At twenty minutes past two the procession returned from the Chapel in the same order in which they entered; and on their arrival under the canopy in the Council Chamber, the Royal Family formed a large open circle, in the middle of which were the Bride and Bridegroom, when the Nobility, &c. of both sexes approached and paid the usual compliments on the occasion; among whom were the Duchess of Gordon, Countesses of Jersey, Derby; Lady Almeria Carpenter, &c. The Royal Family retired from the circle to their apartments soon after four o'clock, to disburthen themselves of their court-dresses, and to partake of some slight refreshments.

At a quarter past five their Majesties, the Prince and Princess of Wirtemburg, and the other five Princesses, set off from the garden-gate in their post-carriages and four, with the usual escorte, to Windsor Lodge, to dinner. The Prince and Princess were alone in the King's travelling post-chaise. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke and Duchess of York, and the rest of the Royal Family, went to their respective residences; and the Nobility and Gentry separated as soon as they could be accommodated with their carriages and chairs, which took up a considerable time, from the crowd of spectators collected at every avenue to the Palace, though the military, &c. were remarkably attentive to preserve order.

It being Gala Day, all the Knights of the respective Orders appeared in their Collars; the Attendants, Heralds, &c. in the several badges of their profession. So few favours appearing, is attributed to the Bridegroom being a widower.

A Ball and Supper were given at Windsor on the Monday following, in honour of the Nuptials, on the most magnificent, grand, and extensive scale possible. Besides all the Royal Family of England, the Prince and Princess of Orange, and a most numerous party of the Nobility attended. On Tuesday the entertainments were renewed. The company dined at Frogmore Lodge at three o'clock, and a *Fete* commenced at five, on the lawn, in the front of the house, consisting of theatricals, horsemanship, and a variety of comic gambols, which concluded at nine. In the evening a ball and supper finished the celebration of the Royal Nuptials.

On Friday morning, at eight o'clock, their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wirtemberg set off from London for Germany. The Princess was dressed in a blue riding habit, with the star of the Order of St. Catherine at her breast; she wore a straw bonnet: she endeavoured to appear cheerful, but it was evidently forced, for with faltering accents she bade her attendants and the people who had assembled, farewell! The Prince appeared at the window several times, and affectionately embraced his amiable Consort. On their leaving their apartments, the scene was truly affecting, and drew tears from many of the spectators. None of the Royal Family were present except the King, as they had taken leave the preceding night; they were all so deeply affected at her leaving them, that it is impossible to describe the agitation of mind they experienced; her Majesty and the Princesses were absorbed in tears, while the Princess hung upon her Royal Father's neck, overwhelmed with grief. The Prince at last prevailed on her to go with him, and he supported her to the coach, the King following them to bid his daughter a last adieu! but so overpowered were his parental feelings, that he could scarce give utterance to his speech. His Majesty however proceeded in a separate coach with the Prince and Princess to Whitechapel by the New Road. After taking an affectionate farewell there, he returned on horseback by the same road, through Oxford-street, at half an hour past ten o'clock.

MUTINY AT PLYMOUTH.

At the time when the Mutiny on board the ships at Portsmouth was nearly allayed by the concessions of Government, the crews of the Atlas, Majestic, and Saturn, lying at Plymouth, obtained information of the dispute. They immediately imitated the measures of their companions in Lord Bridport's fleet, and after depriving their officers of all command, sent orders to the Edgar, which was then in Hamoaze, to join them. This was complied with; and the discontent and distrust continued to prevail long after discipline was restored at the other port. No argument being sufficient to convince them that all differences were adjusted, on the 29th April they hired a passage boat, and sent two deputies from each ship to Portsmouth, to know the real state of the case.

On the 2d of May, letters were received from the deputies, who, wisely judging that the post would travel faster than their vessel, availed themselves of that conveyance to inform their shipmates that every thing was settled to their satisfaction.

It is somewhat remarkable, that in the mutiny, the sailors, though more than commonly affluent, observed the strictest sobriety; would not suffer the bumboats to come alongside as usual when they received an advance of wages; and severely ducked a woman for conveying spirits on board.

May 20. The mutiny on board all the men of war in this harbour still continues. A great many officers have been turned on shore from the ships, some of whom may not, probably, be re-admitted. The most severe discipline is kept up among the sailors, who will not allow, in the smallest degree, a disobedience of their public orders.

22. *Five o'clock P. M.* We are happy to say, that this moment Sir J. B. Warren has again resumed the command of his ship in Cawsand Bay. And we have reason to hope that perfect order is once more restored on board this squadron.

25. The officers who were obnoxious to the crews, have, much to their honour, retired, and the seamen have peaceably returned to their duty. Several officers of different ships have, this morning, been drawn in open carriages through the streets of Dock and Plymouth by the seamen, attended by the ships companies, and were afterwards rowed on board their respective ships with the utmost pomp, and that respect and attention paid them as usual.

Plymouth Dock May 21. This day the Delegates of the men of war at this port returned from Portsmouth: at twelve o'clock every ship was manned, and gave three cheers; and a band of music on board the Cambridge played 'God save the King,' and 'Rule Britannia.' The men will now return to their duty as usual.---The crew of the Powerful last evening flogged and ducked a Surgeon's Mate for ill conduct, and afterwards drummed him on shore.

23. Several Officers have been sent on shore by the sailors of the fleet lately arrived under command of Lord Hugh Seymour.

26. A great number of seamen came on shore this morning from the ships of war in Hamoaze, and in the course of the day committed several acts of outrage, by breaking windows, &c. They completely gutted two houses in Castle-lane, and threw the furniture into the street. It became at length so alarming, that the Mayor was under the necessity of calling in the military, who were assembled with the utmost alacrity, and paraded the streets, preceded by the magistrates and peace officers, whereby order was soon restored. Hand-bills are now distributing, by direction of the Mayor, requesting every housekeeper of the town to attend at the Guildhall, in order to be sworn in constables, for the preservation of the public peace.

A private marine of the Powerful, who had been chosen a delegate during the first Mutiny, having been sent a few days ago to the marine barracks at Stonehouse, and confined in the guard-house, the crew of one of the ships, and a regiment quartered in the neighbourhood, resolved to liberate him, and to pull down the barracks. To render this project more easy, another marine assembled 150 of his comrades on Stonehouse-hill, and swore them separately to make no resistance. These particulars being known to the commanding officer of the corps, he issued orders to secure the arms, while the men were on the parade,

armed the non-commissioned officers and the band, and sent off an express to London with an account of the conspiracy. Several of the marines are now in confinement.

27. This morning Admirals Sir R. King and Sir J. Orde, Bart. attended by all the boats belonging to the fleet, went on board all the men of war, and read the Proclamation, with the King's pardon to the seamen. The crews then cheered, and the discontents were terminated.

SECOND MUTINY AT PORTSMOUTH.

We are sorry to be obliged to relate the particulars of a mutiny still more alarming than the last. Early in May, in consequence of information having been received, that a French fleet of eighteen ships of the line and a great number of transports were lying in the outer road of Brest, ready for sea, Lord Bridport was ordered to sail. On the same morning he made the signal to weigh, but the sailors, instead of obeying, ran up the shrowds, and cheered one another as they had done before.

Their discontent is supposed to have arisen from a suspicion that the concessions made to them were not to receive the sanction of Parliament, and from the alarm which they took at some instructions sent down by the Admiralty, in which it was ordered,

'That the Captains and Commanders of his Majesty's ships be particularly attentive to the conduct of the men under their command, and that they may be ready on the first appearance of mutiny to use the most vigorous means to suppress it, and to bring the ringleaders to punishment.'

As resistance to mutiny has at all times been well understood by sea officers to be their duty, and has been practised whenever circumstances would admit, this order was at any rate superfluous. It appears also to have been injudicious, since, in a moment of fermentation and distrust like the present, it was by no means unlikely that the seamen should construe it into a desire to catch them tripping, and to punish them at once for the present and the past. However this may be, the delegates from the different ships at St. Helens were assembled, and sent to hold a convention on board the London at Spithead. When they came alongside, Admiral Colpoys refused them admission, and upon their endeavouring to force their way into the ship, some small arms were fired upon them, and several seamen, among whom was Dugan, and another delegate, were killed. Four were sent wounded to Haslar Hospital, of whom three soon after died. It has never been clearly made out whether the marines obeyed the orders of their officers to fire, or whether they refused, and the discharge of musquetry was made by the officers themselves. From the small number of persons killed and wounded, the latter supposition seems the most probable, as it does also from the little resistance that was made to the crew and delegates, who, after shooting Lieutenant Sims of the Marines through both arms, and wounding a Midshipman, made themselves masters of the ship, and put Admiral Colpoys and Captain Griffiths in confinement.

The following day several delegates repaired to the hospital, and being told that three of the wounded were dead, desired to see their bodies. After having inspected them, they vowed that the Admiral's life should pay for those that had been lost, returned to their ships, and soon after the London, Marlborough, La Nymphe, Virginie, and the other ships at Spithead, were seen sailing down to St. Helen's, where it was understood, that after the mock formality of a trial, the gallant Admiral was to suffer an ignominious death. This apprehension was, however, unfounded; the rage of the sailors moderated by degrees; and on Thursday, May 11, both the Admiral and Captain were put on shore. At different times Admiral Gardner, Captain Holloway, Captain Beazely of the Hinde, and a number of other officers were also dismissed by the seamen from their respective ships.

On Wednesday Earl Howe repaired to Portsmouth to try the effect of his influence over the Seamen.

On Thursday and Friday he went on board the different ships, by the crews of which he was respectfully received; but his mission, according to the most recent accounts, has not had all the effect that could have been hoped for. Those

accounts we subjoin. Our readers, however, will observe, that the news from the fleet is so exceedingly multifarious, confused, and contradictory, that, without being able to vouch for the accuracy of our narrative, we can only say that we have selected the particulars that come in the least questionable shape, and are the best ascertained.

May 12, Seven o'clock. Last night, at half past eight o'clock, Earl Howe landed from the ships at Spithead, after being afloat above nine hours, when we had only to anticipate the probable effects of another day's labour of his Lordship.

This morning, about seven o'clock, his Lordship again went down to St. Helen's to meet the Delegate on board the Royal George, to know their final determination: he returned this afternoon about five o'clock, when a great number of very respectable people were waiting, in hopes of hearing that every thing was finally settled to their satisfaction: but we learn that the Seamen still refuse such Officers as those to whom they have made any objection.

The Officers who returned on board yesterday, still remain there.

But the Sailors continue perfect masters of the Fleet. The yard-ropes are still reeved; and a great many men have been pupished this day, for inebriety and other improper conduct. We hear that a man is to be formally tried tomorrow, for sending on shore a false statement of the intentions of the crew, viz. that they intended going to France with the ships. Some persons have been taken up for distributing pamphlets on board the Fleet, who have been bailed.

17. Admiral Earl Howe left Portsmouth this forenoon, after having entirely quieted the minds of the men, and restored peace and good order on board the fleets of both Lord Bridport and Sir Roger Curtis.---*The men* have all returned to their duty, and are perfectly satisfied. The ships are refitting and will be ready again for sea in a few days.

MUTINY AT WOOLWICH.

London, May 27. Yesterday morning, at two o'clock, an express arrived in town from Woolwich, with intelligence that a spirit of discontent and insubordination had manifested itself among the Privates of the Artillery Corps at that place. The Duke of York, the Marquis Cornwallis, Sir William Fawcett, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Dundas, were immediately summoned to the Horse-Guards, and after a consultation of about an hour, the Marquis Cornwallis set out for Woolwich. The *following is an authentic account:*

Woolwich, 26. A spirit of insubordination has certainly manifested itself in the Royal Regiment of Artillery here for some days past. Yesterday being the weekly pay-day of the troops, the men appeared evidently to have drank more than usual; and, at the close of the evening parade, one or two of them stepped forward, and delivered some incoherent expressions of displeasure at certain officers' contemptuous conduct towards them. This being resented by the officers, a disagreeable altercation took place, and the men retired to their barracks so irritated, that it was thought indispensably necessary by the commanding officer to send off express for Marquis Cornwallis, their Master General, who arrived here about five o'clock this morning. At seven the men were paraded, and asked by the General the cause of their dissatisfaction? After much hesitation, their spokesman stated, that certain officers had treated them with much severity and contempt; and that they had further to complain of unnecessary drilling, and a want of increased pay.--The noble Marquis reprimanded them for their unsoldier-like conduct, and dismissed the parade; since which all has been quiet. It has been thought necessary, however, to place a double guard upon the Magazine, from a different corps.'

From the general diffusion of political knowledge, or rather from the poisonous effects of the writings of the *Painites*, and from the successful effort made by the sailors for an increase of pay, a general spirit of murmuring and discontent began to appear among the military in various parts of the kingdom.---Government, aware, from what passed at Spithead, of the fatal effects of procrastination, proposed, of their own accord, an advance of pay to the Army, to take place from the 25th of May, viz. to a soldier, one shilling a day; to a drummer, thirteen pence farthing; to a corporal, fourteen pence farthing; to a serjeant, eighteen pence three farthings. These terms were first read to the Guards, on the 30th of May, by order of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and afterwards to the whole Army, wherever stationed.

OBITUARY.

LATELY, at his seat at Audley-end, in his 79th year, John Griffin Griffin, *Lord Howard de Walden, and* Lord Braybrooke, *field-marshal of his* Majesty's forces, lieutenant, custos rotulorum, and vice-admiral, of the county of Essex, colonel of the Queen's own dragoons, recorder of Saffron-Walden, and K.B. He was eldest son of Edward Griffin Lord Griffin of Braybrooke, son of James Lord Griffin, by Lady Essex Howard, eldest daughter and coheiress of James third Earl of Suffolk and Baron Howard of Walden. On the death of his father, Edward, 1742, without surviving issue, the title of Lord Griffin became extinct, and his two sisters became his coheirs; Elizabeth, married, first, to Henry Grey, of Billingbere, Berks, Esq; secondly, to John Earl of Portsmouth; and died 1762, without issue: and Anne, married to Wm. Whitwell, of Oundell, co. Northampton, Esq. by whom she had four sons, of whom the eldest was the subject of this article. His aunt, the Countess of Portsmouth, gave him, 1749, her share of the estate, at Saffron-Walden, and Audley-house by her will; upon which, by act of parliament 22 George II. he took the surname and arms of Griffin. Having greatly distinguished himself in the war in Germany, he was made a knight of the Bath, and installed May 26, 1761, and returned in several parliaments for Andover. In 1784 he claimed and obtained the barony of Howard of Walden; and in 1796 the barony of Braybrooke devolved on him. He married, in 1748-9, Anne Mary, daughter of John Baron Schutz, who died Aug. 18, 1764, and was buried at Walden; and, on June 11, 1765, he was married to his present lady, Catherine, daughter of William Clayton, of Harleyford, co. Bucks, Esq.; but having no surviving issue, the title of Baron Howard of Walden will be extinct; but that of Braybrooke was revived 1788, with remainder to Richard Aldworth Neville, Esq. of Billingbere, Berks, and his heirs-male. His Lordship's income, including his regiment, was about 7000*l.* per annum. His landed property devolves to his only surviving sister, Mary, wife of the Rev. Dr. Parker, one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary, and rector of St. James's, Westminster, who has no issue. The house at Audley-end, restored to splendour, and decorated with copies of many family-portraits, and other paintings by Rebecca, will be a monument of his Lordship's taste; and the handsome stone bridge erected, at his expence, over the river in the road to Walden, will enroll him among the public benefactors of the county.---On the 2d of June his remains were removed from Audley-end, and deposited, with those of his ancestors, in the family-vault in Saffron-Walden church. The procession from the house began at eleven o'clock; and the concourse of people of all ranks, assembled at this awful solemnity to offer the last tribute of their esteem for that truly respectable Nobleman, was very great. The funeral-service was read by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, archdeacon of Colchester, and accompanied by the heartfelt sorrow of multitudes, who have lost a most valuable protector and friend. To detail his several and numerous good qualities would be an arduous attempt. Suffice it to say of him, that, if unfeigned piety, if humanity, beneficence, charity, philanthropy, be virtues estimable in heaven, laudable on earth, all these he practised in a very superior manner; for these he will be rewarded above; and long, very long recorded in the memory of every grateful survivor.

In Ireland, in consequence of a wound he received in a duel with Mr. Gore, William Brabazon, ninth Earl of Meath, Baron Brabazon of Ardee. He was born July 6, 1769; succeeded his father, Anthony, 1790, being then knight of the shire for the county of Dublin. His death is much to be lamented, as he was a young nobleman of great worth and some abilities; and has fallen a martyr, in the very prime of life, to the influence of false honour, and to the detestable practice of duelling. Dy-

ing without issue, he is succeeded in his very antient title, one of the oldest earldoms in Ireland, by his first cousin, Edward Brabazon, Esq. eldest son of his father's only brother, the late Hon. Wm. B.

June 4. At the house of his uncle, Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, Bart. at Fulham, co. Middlesex, in his 35th year, after an agonizing illness, which he bore with true Christian fortitude, Sir Andrew Snape Douglas, late captain of his Majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, and colonel of marines. As an officer in his Majesty's navy, few have equalled, and, for activity and courage, none surpassed, him. No name stands higher in the list of fame, or has been more justly celebrated for acts of heroism on the memorable first of June, 1794; when, though severely wounded in the head, he scorned to leave his station beyond a moment necessary to stop the flow of blood, but exerted Nature almost beyond her powers. On the victorious 23d of June, 1795, when no ships were in a situation to support him but the Irresistible and Orion, undaunted at the heavy fire of nine sail of the enemy's fleet, he boldly arrested their flight at the very mouth of L'Orient; and to his intrepidity and perseverance England stands chiefly indebted for the capture of three ships of the French line. His benevolence as a man equalled his gallantry as an officer; and he proved, on all occasions, a father to those he commanded. As a patriot and a public character, at this momentous crisis particularly, his death is a loss which cannot but be painfully regretted. His remains were interred, on the 12th, in Fulham church, attended by his uncle, Mr. Aubin, secretary to Earl Howe, Captains Bowen and Hay, of the navy, and several of his friends.

At Liverpool, the Rev. Dr. Nicholas Clayton, late pastor of the society of Dissenters' meeting on the High Pavement, Nottingham. He was educated at Glasgow, whence he received the degree of D.D. and first settled with a congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Boston, co. Lincoln; afterwards joined the *Society* meeting at the Octagon chapel at Liverpool, to whom he preached a sermon Feb. 25, 1776, explaining the views with which their Liturgy was composed, the reasons for laying it aside, and for their union with the Protestant Dissenters at Benn's garden, in the same town. These he afterwards quitted; and, after preaching to various congregations, finally settled at Nottingham, on the death of the Rev. John Milne. He was youngest of the three sons of Mr. Samuel C. formerly an eminent linen-draper in London, who purchased the estate of Gen. Monk at Old Park, in Enfield parish, still occupied by his eldest son and namesake. Their only sister married the late Rev. Timothy Laughter, pastor of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Hackney. The Doctor's wife died at Enfield, on the 9th of July, 1785.

At his house in Sergeant's-inn, in his 85th year, Thomas Coventry, Esq. of North Cray-place, near Bexley, in Kent (which estate, of the annual value of 1400l. he had on the death of the Rev. Wm. Hetherington), one of the benchers of the Inner Temple, and formerly, for many years, sub-governor of the South-sea Company. His estates, which are considerable, descend to his kinsman, the Earl of Coventry. He was son of Thomas C. Esq. a Russia merchant, and younger brother to William fifth Earl of Coventry, father of the present Lord, who, consequently, was his first cousin, and to whom and his family he has bequeathed a considerable portion of his property. The following is the substance of his will: To his great nephew 50,000l. 3 per cent. stock, when he is 24 years old, and, if he dies under age, to be divided between the blind objects to Mr. Hetherington's charity and Christ's hospital; to Lord Deerhurst and his seven children 10,000l. each; to Lord Coventry 10,000l.; to his eldest son by his present lady 10,000l. and his youngest son by her, residuary legatee; to Mrs. Evans, of Queen-square, 500l.; to her brother, Dr. Evans, prebendary of Worcester, 500l.; to three ladies in Worcestershire 500l. each. Mr. C's remains were interred in the bencher's vault at the Temple church. He was a very amiable and beneficent character. When his friend, Mr. Hetherington above-mentioned, at his death left him his fortune, he said, 'Why has he done this? I did not want it;' and he instantly gave the legacies and benefactions to the purposes of the

testator, although he might have retained them for his life.

Sir John Turner Dryden, of Canon's-Ashby, com. Northampton, bart. *(whose death we announced in our Obituary for last May,)* so created April 11, 1795, (and who died on Sunday the 16th of April last), was the third son of Sir Edward Turner, bart. and younger brother of Sir Gregory Page Turner, bart. of Batlesden, co. Bedford; also of Ladies Hawke and Say and Sele. William, the second brother, has been guily of much irregularity, and though inheriting a good fortune, wants resolution to do himself justice in conducting it; and was a prisoner in the fleet, July 1793, when he had six guineas a-week allowed him by his family. Sir Gregory Turner Page, his elder brother, took the name and arms of Page pursuant to the will of Sir Gregory Page, bart. of Wrickle marsh, on Blackheath; and married, in 178-, Miss Howell, a milliner in St. James's-street, by whom he has several children, born in Portland-place.

Sir J. T. D. after receiving a liberal education, made the grand tour under the auspices of Dr. Nugent, author of the 'Travels to Mecklenburgh.' 'The Grand Tour,' and other works, and father in law to the Right Hon. Edmund Burke. He stayed some time in Germany, at the court kept by the Queen's brother, to whom he was introduced. On his return to his native country, he entered into the guards, and Captain Turner soon became one of the most fashionable officers about town, both with respect to dress and equipage. At length he left the guards, and relinquished a life of dissipation on his union with a very amiable lady, who survives him, and is the great grand daughter of our English poet, Dryden, and daughter of Sir Edward D. bart. of Canon's-Ashby, co. Northampton, who was of the family advanced to that dignity in 1619. With her he obtained a considerable fortune; and, on the death of the dowager Lady Dryden, came into the possession of nearly 2000l. a year landed estate, a small portion of which belonged to the poet.

Mr. Turner took some pains, on getting possession of Cannon's-Ashby, to discover the papers and MSS. of his wife's ancestor, but with little success; for, he soon found out that they had all been carried to Rome by his son, and are to be deposited in the Vatican. He served the office of high sheriff of the county of Northampton in 17...; was soon after knighted, and speedily after that created a baronet; for he had raised a troop of yeomen cavalry, and been at great pains not only to promote, but also to present, a petition from Northamptonshire, approving of the present war. On many occasions he exhibited repeated instances of great liberality in politics; was above all little personal enmities; and an exceedingly elegant and well-bred man. The disease, or rather the complication of diseases, which proved fatal to him, was an asthma, with which he had been long afflicted, accompanied with a nervous complaint, attended, as usual, by an uncommonly high degree of irritability. This was rather increased than abated by the unhappy turn of public affairs, he being passionately attached to his country and its welfare.

"England! with all thy faults I love thee still,'

was a sentiment to which he most cordially assented. He lived long enough, however, to express his abhorrence and detestation of a war he had once supported; a circumstance which gave him great uneasiness. He was accustomed, indeed, within his last three months, frequently to exclaim, that, like Mutius Scævola, he would burn that hand which had presented a petition to the King, countenancing the present unhappy contest. He was about 49 years of age; has left a large family; and is succeeded by an infant son, now Sir Edward Dryden.

In his 55th year, at his seat at Hurstbourne park, Hants, John Wallop, Earl of Portsmouth, Viscount Lymington, Baron Wallop, of Over Wallop, in that county. His Lordship succeeded his grandfather, as earl of Portsmouth, Nov. 23, 1762; married Urania Fellowes, youngest daughter of the late Coulson F. late M. P. for the county of Huntingdon, in August, 1763, who still survives, and by whom he had issue four sons and four daughters, of whom are now living, John Charles Viscount Lymington, now Earl of Portsmouth; the Hon. Newton Fellowes, of Eggesford, co. Devon, who changed his name in consequence of a large property left him by his maternal uncle; the Hon. Coulson Wallop, M. P. for Andover; and three daughters.

LIST OF BANKRUPTS.

March 18. J. Gould, Coventry, factor. W. Back, Morchard Bishop, Devon, serge-maker. S. Green and J. W. Killingley, Nottingham, bleachers. J. Handley, Manchester, common-carrier.

March 21. J. Watson and W. Wilcocks, Norwich, merchants. S. Fawcett, Northowram, Yorkshire, merchant. T. Harper Liverpool, merchant. J. Hazledine, Bridgenorth, iron-founder. J. Cowx, Cockermouth, tanner. T. Francis and A. Wier, Swansea, shopkeepers. J. Strahan, Ipswich, Suffolk, corn-merchant.

March 25. W. Lovell, Bishopsgate-street, baker. J. Thomas, Sloane-street, ironmonger. H. Wetton, Fore-street, Limehouse, corn-chandler. J. C. Meyricke, M. Eyre, and F. Fulford, St. Paul's Church-yard, warehousemen. W. French, North Green, Worship-street, timber-merchant. J. Dodson the younger, Milnthorpe, York, horse-dealer. T. Whitesmith, Bawtry, York, brandy-merchant.

March 28. W. Fielder, Bunhill-row, builder. C. Hill, Charing-cross, silversmith. T. Lomas, Manchester, cotton-merchant. G. Marmsden, Tottingham, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. E. Burt, Croydon, shopkeeper. R. Carss, Bury St. Edmund's, banker.

April 1. W. Cork, Leadenhall-market, salesman. M. and T. Edwards, Kent-street, cotton-manufacturers. R. Bullcock, Union-street, Bishopsgate-street, merchant. W. Weeks, Walworth, haberdasher. J. Cooper, Catherine-street, near the Tower, baker. B. Lawn, Providence-row, Finsbury-square, baker. J. R. Jowett, Fleet-street, man's mercer. W. Jenkins, Bristol, dealer and chapman. R. Fisher, Witney, Oxfordshire, blanket-weaver. R. Ripley, Leeds, Yorkshire, boot and shoe-maker. W. Lloyd, Brighthelmstone, linen-draper. T. Brownrigg, Egremont, Cumberland, dyer.

April 4. R. Dickson, Cullum-street, merchant. E. Ward, Crookholm, Cumberland, dealer. J. Bailey, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, and T. Bailey, Birmingham, gardeners. J. Glaister, Hesket, Newmarket, shopkeeper. W. Warren, Plympton, miner. M. Apsey, Bury St. Edmund's, ironmonger. J. Gumbrell and E. Chiles, Richmond, carpenters.

April 8. W. Coumbe, Poultry, hatter. J. Reed, Tooley-street, money-scrivener. G. Clapham, Orange-street, Loman's Pond, cabinet-maker. J. Watts, Milk-str. broker. J. H. Black, Bishopsgate-street, laceman. A. Le Texier, Lisle-street, Leicester-fields, bookseller. W. Allen, Market-street, St. James's, and R. Allen, Pimlico, carpenters. G. Nesbitt, Aldgate, victualler. J. Pedwell, Wapping, smith. Z. Fitch, Duke-str. Middlesex, milliner. J. Mac Namara, West-lane, Bermondsey, master mariner. A. Ergas, Mile End Road, wine-merchant. J. S. Krauss, Manchester, merchant. J. Wrigley, Bankfoot, Yorksh. maltster. A. Larkworthy, Holy Trinity, Exeter, fuller. T. Baker the elder, Bellericay, Essex, sadler. B. Penn, Moseley, Worcestershire, hop-merchant. R. Patterson, Newcastle upon Tyne, vintner. J. Weston, Shelton, Staffordshire, potter. W. Smith, Wrecclesham, Surry, linen-draper. W. B. Pearson, Kingston upon Hull, vintner.

April 11. H. Fearon, St. Mary Axe, factor. J. C. Simpson, Sweeting's-alley, Cornhill, music-seller. C. Ward, Thames-street, warehouseman. J. and W. Routledge, Manchester, cotton-spinners. J. Segary, Northampton, gun-maker. J. and T. Allan, New Malton, corn-factors.

April 15. P. Harley, Liquorpond-str. butcher. J. Parker the younger, Wapping, taylor. G. Marsh, Old Jewry, silk-broker. J. Dards, Bankside, Surry, lighterman. R. and W. Hennell, Foster-lane, ribbon-manufacturers. C. and S. Rashfield, Vauxhall, brush-makers. J. Piercy and A. Edwards, Bishopsgate-street, haberdashers. A. Bicknell, Upper-Berkeley-street, butcher. G. Hogsflesh and R. Phipps, Gutter-lane, ribbon-manufacturers. R. Bigland, Frocester, Gloucestershire, cheese-factor. F. Willis, Bristol, broker. A. Lingham, Bedwardine, Worcestershire, glove-manufacturer. R. Milman, Exmouth, Devonshire, haberdasher. R. Wedgwood, Burslem, Staffordshire, potter. D. Hum, Bury St. Edmund's, yarn-maker. J. Hammond, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. J. Harrison, Gumber Thorn, Yorkshire, horse dealer. W. Chowne, Shad Thames, Surry, mast-maker. J. and T. Steel, Sutton, Surry, brick-makers.

April 18. W. Williams, Old Change, warehouseman. J. Rowley, Stoke upon Trent, Staffordshire, potter. E. Evans, Leominster, Herefordshire, innholder. R. Foster, Tickhill, Yorkshire, miller. R. Terry, Hadleigh, Suffolk, mercer. H. Robins and J. Chorlton, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers. R. Haycock, Wells, Norfolk, merchant. Z. and J. Kirkman, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers. J. Reily, of St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, sugar-baker. T. Budd, Lyndhurst, Southampton, shopkeeper.



Mr. Hull.

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THE

SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,

AND

FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY,

FOR AUGUST, 1797.

EMBELLISHED WITH AN ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF

MR. THOMAS HULL,

OF THE THEATRE ROYAL COVENT-GARDEN.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

OUR respectable Correspondent, who transmitted us part of the Journal of a Tour through the West of England and Wales, has our warm acknowledgments, and we only delay inserting any part of it till we have received the promised continuation, which, we trust, will be soon.

The illiberal author of 'Free Reflections' only deserves to be known, to receive the reward of his ingenuity.

Various Favours are under consideration.

We again beg our Friends to turn their attention to our principal objects of Science and Masonic Information, and to regulate their communications accordingly.

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THE
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AND
FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY.

FOR AUGUST, 1797.

MEMOIR OF MR. HULL.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

THE biography of living persons is generally a difficult, and certainly is a delicate undertaking. To obtain accurate information respecting them is seldom easy, and to speak with freedom, or upon general information, may probably be offensive and imprudent.

It is pleasant, however, when the language of praise can strictly be that of truth. It relieves the mind of the biographer from considerable embarrassment, when he has no circumstances to throw into shade, nor any traits of character to soften down by the exaggeration of others. That pleasure is amply enjoyed by the writer of this sketch.

Mr. Hull, whose portrait graces our present number, was born in the Strand, where his father enjoyed good practice as an Apothecary. He was educated at that respectable seminary, the Charter-House, where he laid in a good stock of classical learning, and gave some early specimens of poetical genius. On quitting school, he became apprentice to his father; but whether he continued in that business long enough to set up for himself we know not.

It is probable the histrionic Muse early captivated him, for we find him a dramatic author in the year 1764, and have reasons to think that he was a performer some years before that period.

He is now, except Mr. King, of Drury-Lane Theatre, the oldest performer on the London stage, and certainly one of the most respectable men upon it.

His deportment in life has always been dignified and exemplary; and he has ever been forward to relieve the indigent, to patronize the friendless, and to advise the profligate with mildness.

A Theatrical Fund, for the relief of distressed performers, was long talked of; but never began until Mrs. Hamilton, a once eminent Actress, was reduced to extreme poverty. This appeared a favourable crisis, and Mr. Hull stepped boldly forward, called a meeting of the Children of Thespis, and addressed them on the expediency of making some provision for the sustenance of those who, by age or misfortune, might be reduced to want; the scheme succeeded, and it was agreed that sixpence in the pound should be paid out of the weekly salaries towards raising a fund for that purpose. The same plan was adopted at Drury-lane, where Mr. Garrick performed annually for its benefit, and where there is still a night given to it every season.

The founding this excellent institution must perpetuate the philanthropy of Mr. Hull, who likewise claims a honourable rank among literary men, for the several dramatic pieces which he has produced. His tragedy of *Henry the Second, or the Fall of Rosamond*, is distinguished by spirit, discrimination of character, and by considerable poetic feeling.

Soon after Mr. Colman relinquished the management of Covent-Garden Theatre, the better to attend the Hay-market, which was his sole property, Mr. Hull was appointed to conduct the business in his stead, a situation which he filled with great credit for eight years, when finding it too laborious for his constitution, he resigned it; and Mr. Lewis, the present Acting Manager, was chosen for his successor.

Mr. Hull is now considerably advanced in years, yet he still officiates with reputation in the Theatre. His parts are confined to aged fathers. In such characters as *Priuli, Friar Lawrence, Sir John Flowerdale*, &c. he is precisely what they were designed to be, tender, moral, and infirm.

As a Writer he is undoubtedly respectable. His versification is easy, chaste, and correct. His prose composition is perspicuous, pointed, and sometimes elegant. He was the intimate friend of the late amiable Shenstone, whose letters he has published. He has also preserved the friendship of many eminent persons, literary as well as others, and certainly no man has more deserved it.

Mr. Hull has published various pieces besides those mentioned above: among which are the following:

1. Pharnaces, an Opera, 8vo. 1765. 2. The Spanish Lady, a Musical Entertainment, 8vo. 1765. 3. The Perplexities, a Comedy, 8vo. 1767. 4. The Fairy Favour, Masque, 8vo. 1767. 5. The History of Sir William Harrington, a Novel, edited by Thomas Hull, 4 vols. 1771; reprinted 1797. 6. Genuine Letters from a Gentleman to a Young Lady, his Pupil. 2 vols. 12mo. 1772. 7. Richard Plantagenet, a Legendary Tale, 4to. 1774. 8. Moral Tales in Verse, 2 vols. 8vo. 1797.

AN APOLOGY FOR THE *CHARACTER AND CONDUCT OF SHYLOCK.*

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

NOTWITHSTANDING the homeliness of the garb in which the father's sentiments are cloathed, I do not conceive that any reader, impressed with the idea of his being a Christian and a man of integrity, would smile at his intemperate passion, or allow that his wrongs did not greatly palliate the severity of his intended vengeance. And yet many arguments, that might be urged in favour of the Jew, strongly militate against the Christian. The former, under the idea of strict retribution, acts in conformity to the Mosaic law; the other violates one of the most positive precepts of the gospel. Shylock's feelings are certainly neither laudable, nor consonant to the purity of *our* religion; yet they are not unnatural to any one in *his* situation.

He does not appear, knowingly, to avoid any divine or human law; but boldly avows, in conscious integrity, before a court of judicature, that 'he dreads no judgment, doing no wrong.'

We are in general sufficiently candid with regard to the civil or religious prejudices of dramatic characters. When a Cato or a Brutus stabs himself, we allow for the manners and opinions of the times; for the imperfect state of morality when they existed; we ever applaud their unwarrantable conduct; we sympathize with *their* distresses, and yet we exult over those of Shylock. But if we reasoned impartially, we should no more condemn a Jew for usury and revenge, than a Greek or a Roman for suicide, according to Christian precepts, of a much deeper dye. We commiserate Cato, in spite of his Stoic pride and invincible obstinacy. We love Brutus, notwithstanding his ingratitude. But in Shylock, the insulted and injured old man, the deceived and plundered father, make not the least impression on us. Nay, so engrossed are our minds with the detestation of him, that no one, who peruses, or sees the 'Merchant of Venice' represented, ever conceives an unfavourable opinion of the undutiful Jessica, or the prodigal Lorenzo. And why? Because the person whom he robs of his wealth and of his daughter is a JEW. A most exquisite reason! On the same admirable principle he is supposed to have been persecuted by Antonio, who 'disgraced him, hindered him of half a million, laughed at his losses, mocked his gains, scorned his nation, thwarted his bargains, cooled his friends, heated his enemies, and for what reason? Because *he was a Jew.*' 'But hath not a Jew eyes? hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? Is he not fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same summer and winter as a Christian is?'* Were any of Shylock's countrymen poets, I am convinced they would represent him in a very different light, and indeed a much fairer one, than that in which he appears to us. They would most probably convert his story into a deep tragedy, and by giving it a different catastrophe, softening some harsh expressions, and introducing others of a pathetic kind, interest every sentimental and tender-hearted descendant of Abraham in his favour.

Let us, and the supposition will cost nothing, conceive the Jews to be again settled in their former territories, or any where else you please; dramatic entertainments to be a fashionable amusement, and the story of Shylock brought forward on their theatre. In such a case it might be easily imagined that some Jewish stage-enamoured *critic, a correspondent of the Jebusite Morning Post* or the Jerusalem Daily Advertiser would communicate his opinion in terms not unlike the following:

'On the fourth day of the first week, in the month Nisan, was represented the tragedy of 'Shylock,' written by Nathan Ben Boaz. The plot is borrowed from an old British bard, who flourished in the seventeenth century of their æra; and who composed it under the influence of the spirit of inveterate malice against our nation, for which,

* Act 3. Scene 1.

in that and many preceding ages, the Europeans were notorious. The scene is laid in Venice. Shylock, the hero of the drama, is represented as an exemplary follower of the law, and as having acquired a considerable property by adhering to that precept which *enjoins lending to the stranger upon usury.*

'He excites a case too common in those days, the envy and hatred of the Christians among whom he dwells. He is more particularly injured and insulted by a merchant, named Antonio, and meditates a plan of retaliation, which he pursues with address, perseverance, and resolution. He carries, indeed, his resentment so far, that some persons of weak minds and tender dispositions, particularly several of the fair sex, who did not properly reflect on his various and complicated sufferings, looked upon him at first as rather too violent and obdurate. Those, however, who possessed a stronger understanding, and listened with deep attention to the story, neither wondered at his warmth, nor censured his inflexibility, for he is not only grievously wronged by the merchant, but his only child, the daughter of his bosom, whom he most dearly loved, is stolen from him, together with an immense treasure, by a young profligate companion of the merchant, and, like him a scoffer at our law and our religion. When Shylock complains of this double robbery, he is ridiculed * by his other libertine associates, and derided by the city at large. These scenes, in which the father's different sensations are delineated, his rage, grief, paternal tenderness and indignation, are peculiarly interesting, and produced repeated plaudits from the audience. We must conclude that he would have sunk under those distresses, but for the consolation he received from Antonio's having forfeited his bond; which was to repay Shylock 3000 ducats within a limited time, or to allow him, in case of failure, to cut off a pound of flesh nearest his heart. The money not being repaid at the time appointed, Shylock expects to obtain a signal and glorious revenge, on his own and his people's enemy; to shew the world an example, that a son of Abraham was not to be wronged and trampled on with impunity.

His firmness and patriotic sentiments on this occasion deserve the highest commendation. His resentment, though severe, is just; he had endured irreparable wrongs, and had a right to expect the most exemplary vengeance for their atonement. The law, however, on which he founds his claim, is evaded by shameful sophistry.

Shylock is permitted to take the pound of flesh, but is warned, at the same time, that if he sheds 'one drop of Christian blood in cutting it, his lands and goods are confiscated to the State, by the laws of Venice.' † But how can we suppose its legislators could have foreseen and obviated the fulfilling of so singular a contract as that between the merchant and Shylock? That in their great wisdom they should enact a decree, by which a man is allowed to take his creditor's forfeiture, yet punished for not performing an impossibility in taking it? Can we imagine that Shylock's notary could have drawn, or himself have signed a bond, that *fairly* admitted such an interpre-

* Vide Act ii. Sc. 9; and Act iii. Sc. 1.

† Act. 4. Scene 1.

tation, or incurred such a penalty? Yet on this absurd, perverted construction of a plain contract is Shylock condemned!

'Another quibble of equal weight is urged against him; that having a right to cut from the merchant's breast a pound of flesh, and a pound *only*, if he took more or less than that—even the minutest particle, he should suffer death: as if the spirit of the bond did not clearly imply, that he was limited to take no more than a pound! Shylock is found guilty of death by this curious exposition of the Venetian laws; but Antonio, not satisfied unless insult was added to injustice, requests the Duke that his life may be spared, if he would make over his remaining fortune to his unnatural daughter and profligate son-in-law, now reduced to penury by their extravagance; with this trifling addition, that he renounce his faith, and embrace Christianity. These conditions he complies with in the British Drama; but at the inhuman proposal mentioned above, not an eye was to be seen unmoistened with tears in our Theatre. The sensations of the audience corresponded with those of Shylock, which were indeed such as could only have justice done them by the masterly pen of Nathan Ben Boaz.'

'It may not be unworthy notice, that such a character as Shylock's in the same situation as here represented, from the address of the Christian poet, and the prepossession of the audience, never appeared on the English Stage, but as an object of abhorrence, instead of that commiseration which was so generally excited by this performance. It appears, likewise, on examining Shakspeare's numerous commentators, and other records of the times, that no censure was ever cast, no unfavourable sentiment entertained of the unjust judge, the injurious merchant, the undutiful daughter, and prodigal lover. Nay, it is recorded that the profligate speech of the latter, respecting Jessica's intention of robbing her father, has not unfrequently been received with applause on the British stage. By this extraordinary declaration we are first to understand, that robbery, ingratitude, and a want of filial affection towards a Jewish parent, are such supererogatory virtues in a daughter, as will not only atone for her own faults, but most probably for his also, and entitle him to a happy immortality. In the second place we learn, that the same *meritorious demerits* will even preserve her from the common calamities and casualties of life, unless the untoward circumstance of her *faithless father*'s being descended from the father of the faithful, should counteract their effect. What an idea does this give of the English Nation, when such sentiments could be applauded! What a striking instance does it afford of the lax state of morality, and the dominion of religious prejudices in the darker ages!

'The sudden, yet natural death of the malevolent merchant is well imagined. The turbulent phrenzy of the judge, brought on by the recollection of his corrupt decision, and the tender melancholy of the daughter, who bewails her misconduct too late, are equally affecting, and demonstrate the author's perfect knowledge of the human heart. The moral sense may be awhile suppressed or perverted, but conscience, some time or other, will resume its dominion, and severely punish the violators of her laws.

OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
DESTRUCTION OF SENNACHERIB's ARMY.

AT a time when infidelity is so peculiarly prevalent, particularly among young persons, some occasional observations, tending to clear away the obscurities of the scriptural narrations, and to reconcile those apparent contradictions which stagger the faith of unlearned readers of the sacred volume, cannot but be profitable and acceptable. We shall, therefore, occasionally notice this subject.

Mr. Boswell, in his Life of Dr. Johnson, informs us, that it was a subject of conversation between them, in what manner so great a number of Sennacherib's army was destroyed. 'We are not to suppose,' says the doctor, in reply, 'that the angel went about with a sword in his hand, stabbing them one by one, but that some powerful natural agent was employed; most probably the Samyel.' Whether the Doctor had noticed some picture in which the angel was thus employed, is uncertain; but it should seem that this idea is current; and even Dr. Doddridge appears to have conceived of the angel, as of a person employed in slaughter; for he says, on the passage where our Lord mentions his Father could furnish him with twelve legions of angels, 'How dreadfully and irresistible would such an *army of angels* have been, when *one* of those celestial spirits was able to destroy one hundred and eighty-five thousand Assyrians at one stroke!'

Without attempting to investigate the power of celestial spirits, we shall endeavour to present the history of the destruction of Sennacherib's army, according to what we conceive was the real fact, offering, first, the account of Mr. Bruce, respecting this wonderful natural phænomenon, the Samiel: only premising, that the Simyel, Sumiel, Sumoon, Simoom, are different names for the same meteor.

'Idris,' the guide said, 'what he feared most was that extreme redness in the air, which was a sure sign of the coming of the Simoom.' I begged and intreated Idris that he would not say one word of that in the hearing of the people, for they had already felt it, and were already distracted at the apprehension of finding it here.' *Bruce's Travels*, vol. iv. p. 555.

'We had this day, as it were, enjoyed a holiday, free from the terrors of the sand, or the dreadful influence of the Simoom. This poisonous wind had made several attempts to prevail this day, but was always overpowered by a cool breeze at north.' *Ibid.* p. 565.

'We had no sooner got into the plains than we felt great symptoms of the Simoom, and about a quarter before twelve, our prisoner first, and then Idris, cried out, *the Simoom! the Simoom!* My curiosity would not suffer me to fall down without looking behind me; about due south, a little to the east, I saw the *coloured haze* as before. It seemed now to be rather less compressed, and to have with it a shade of blue. The edges of it were not defined as those of the former, but like *a very thin smoke*, with about a yard in the middle tinged with those colours. We all fell upon our faces, and the Simoom passed with a *gentle ruffling wind*. It continued to blow in this manner till near three o'clock, so we were all taken ill that night, and scarcely

strength was left us to load the camels and arrange the baggage.' *Ibid.* p. 581.

'The Simooms, with the wind at S. E. immediately follows the wind at North, and the usual *despondency* that always accompanied it: the *blue* meteor, with which it began, passing over us about twelve, and the *ruffling wind* that followed it, continued till near two. Silence, and a desperate kind of indifference about life, were the immediate effects upon us; and I began now, seeing the condition of my camels, to fear we were all doomed to a sandy grave, and to contemplate it with some degree of resignation.' *Ibid.* p. 583.

'I here began to provide for the worst—I saw the fate of our camels fast approaching, and that our men grew weak in proportion: our bread, too, began to fail us, although we had plenty of camel's flesh in its stead: our water, though, to all appearance, we were used to find it more frequently than in the beginning of our journey, was brackish, and scarce served the purpose to quench our thirst; and above all, the dreadful Simoom had perfectly *exhausted our strength*, and brought upon us *a degree of cowardice and languor, that we struggled with in vain.* I therefore, as the last effort, began to throw away every thing weighty I could spare, or that was not absolutely necessary.' *Ibid.* p. 584.

After this, the following extract may afford information: it is from Dr. Obsonville's Essays on the East:

'Some enlightened travellers have seriously written, that every individual who falls a victim to this infection, is immediately reduced to ashes, though apparently only asleep; and that when taken hold of to be awakened by passengers, the limbs part from the body, and remain in the hand. Such travellers would evidently not have taken these tales on hearsay, if they had paid a proper attention to other facts, which they either did or ought to have heard. Experience proves, that animals, by pressing their nostrils to the earth, and men, by covering their heads in their mantles, have nothing to fear from these meteors. This demonstrates the impossibility that a poison, which can only penetrate the most delicate parts of the brain or lungs, should calcine the skin, flesh, nerves, and bones. I acknowledge, these accounts are had from the Arabs themselves; but their picturesque and extravagant expressions are a kind of imaginary coin, to know the true value of which required some practice.'

Notwithstanding this remark of our author, if the word *immediately* was exchanged for *quickly*, the account might be pretty much justified. He proceeds:

'I have twice had an opportunity of considering the effect of these Siphons with some attention. I shall relate simply what I have *seen in the case of a merchant and two travellers, who were struck during their sleep, and died on the spot.* I ran to see if it was possible to afford them any succour, but they were already dead; the victims of an *interior suffocating fire.* There were apparent signs of the dissolution of their fluids, a kind of serous matter issued from the nostrils, mouth, and ears; and in something more than an hour, the whole body was in the same state. However, as according to the custom of the Arabs, they were diligent to pay them the last duties

of humanity, I cannot affirm that the putrefaction was more or less rapid than usual in that country. As to the meteor itself, it may be examined with impunity at the distance of three or four fathoms, and the country people are only afraid of being surprised by it *when they are asleep;* neither are such accidents very common, for these Siphons are only seen during two or three months of the year; and as their approach is *felt,* the camp guards, and the people awake, are always very careful to rouse those who sleep, who also have a general habit of covering their faces with their mantles.'

We must account for any seeming contrariety of representation between these gentlemen, by supposing that, in different desarts, or at different times, these meteors are more or less mortal; but we would wish to direct the reader's attention to some peculiar ideas, implied in these accounts.

1. The meteor seems like a thin smoke, i. e. seen by day-light when Mr. Bruce travelled. 2. It passed with a gentle ruffling wind. 3. It was some hours in passing. 4. It affected the mind, by enfeebling the body; producing despondency. 5. It is dangerous, by being breathed. 6. It is fatal to persons sleeping. 7. Its effects even on those on whom it is not fatal, are enfeebling and lasting. 8. It is felt like a suffocating fire. 9. Its extent is sometimes considerable; about half a mile, sometimes more, sometimes less. 10. To prevent inspiring it, it is necessary first *to see it,* which is *not always practicable,* especially by *night.*

Let us now compare the nature and effects of the Simoom with the occurence related in 2 Kings xix. and Isaiah xxxvii.

I. 'Behold I will *send a blast upon him,*' (Sennacherib). Now the word rendered blast [RUACH] does not imply a vehement wind; but a gentle breathing, a breeze, a vapour, an exhalation; and thus agrees with the above description.

II. It is supposed that the prophet alludes to this meteor, when he says, chap. xxx. 27. 'The Lord's anger is burning, or devouring fire.' 33. 'The wrath of the Lord, like a stream of brimstone, doth kindle it.'

III. The army of Sennacherib was destroyed in *the night.* It appears that, in full security, they were negligent, and their discipline was relaxed; the camp guards were *not* alert, or were themselves first taken off; and then those who slept, not wrapped up, imbibed the poison plentifully and fatally.

If the Assyrians were not accustomed to this meteor at home they might not expect it. The gross number of this army is not mentioned; perhaps it was three or four times the number slain; that it was very great appears from Sennacherib's boastings sent to Hezekiah. If the extent of the meteor was half a mile, or a mile, in passing over a camp, it might slay many thousands of sleepers: while those on each side of its course escaped.

The subsequent languor and despondency attending this meteor, contributes to account for Sennacherib's return home; even though his army might be very numerous, notwithstanding this loss. The Babylonish Talmud hath it, that this destruction was executed by lightning; and Josephus says that one hundred and eighty-five thousand perished in one night by a *judicial pestilence.*

HISTORY

OF THE

ARTS AND SCIENCES FOR 1797.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

SPECIFICATION OF PATENTS GRANTED IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

ON the 1st of January, 1797, letters patent were granted to George Coates, of Edward-street, Christ Church, Surry, carpenter, for a machine which facilitates the manufacture of horse-shoes, nails, and other articles of smith-work. A *frame*, like those used in rolling-mills, which may be worked either by steam or horses, is adopted for this purpose. A mould of the article to be manufactured, filled with iron, is placed between the rollers; and the pressure which the mould thence receives in the operation, gives the material its required form.

JANUARY 24th. Letters patent were granted to the Rev. Robert Ferryman, rector of Iping in Sussex, for a hand-mill, for the more convenient grinding, blanching, and dressing of corn in a domestic manner.

Through the middle of a large cheek frame passes an iron axle, on one end of which is affixed a fly-wheel, and on the other a common winch and lever handle, by which it is turned; and by means of a fluted roller in the middle, the corn is ground. The first action brings the corn through all its processes, till it is received by a drawer at the bottom: herein it has an advantage (by avoiding shifting) over all other hand-mills.

JANUARY 24th. Letters patent were granted to Timothy Sheldrake, of the Strand, truss-maker, for his newly invented method of curing deformities, which arise from, or are connected with, a distortion in the form, or in the combination of the bones.

The principle of this invention consists in the repeated application of a spring or springs, to be applied with bandages, and by instruments, in such a manner, that the spring shall be constantly acting to correct the disease, and have its powers so varied and modified, according to the circumstances, as to diminish the deformities gradually, till they are totally removed.

This principle is thus applied to various cases of distortion:

First. In those which arise from the improper form of the bones, as that of curvature in the bones of the legs. The application of the spring is equally simple and useful, whether the bend be inward, outward, or forward.

Secondly. In cases in which deformity arises from an improper combination of the bones, as in that occasioned by the knee bending inward, while the bones of the leg and thigh are straight and perfect.

Thirdly. In those distortions which arise from defects in muscular action, whatever may be the cause of those defects; as in the case which is occasioned by the contraction of the gastrocnimii muscles

and tendo achilles, or by the want of power in those muscles whose office it is to correct them.

Fourthly. In the incurvation of the spine.

JANUARY 31st. Letters patent were granted to Messrs. Rolfe and Barrow, of Cheapside, for their newly invented piano fortes.

The principle of this invention consists in the substitution of a vibratory substance in the body of the instrument, in the room of the usual sounding board. That which has been found to answer the best is an ox's hide, prepared as vellum, and preserved from accidents by spirit, varnish, and camphor.

On this vibratory substance pedals and hammers act from beneath, so as to produce the full effect of the double drum accompaniment.

The instrument, with these improvements, possesses evidently great advantages over the common ones, as well in variety as in sweetness and richness of tone.

FEBRUARY 7th. Letters patent were granted to John Falconer, of Atlee, in the parish of Wandsworth, Surry, for a new method of cooling and condensing spirits in the process of distillation.

Mr. Falconer has contrived to introduce a vessel into his worm-tub, to which he has given the name of a *refrigerator*, from which proceeds another worm to receive the spirit, before it goes to the cistern. This additional worm, which is introduced into the middle of the common one, is made of several coils, square or circular, at pleasure; and having a greater length of coil, the spirit becomes the sooner condensed, before it arrives at the discharging cock.

ON the same day, like letters were granted to John Groves, of Chesham, in the county of Bucks, for an improvement in the constructing and fixing of coppers, boilers, furnaces, &c. and likewise for a method of lessening the consumption of fuel. The objects of this improvement are to introduce less fuel, and to divide it more equally in the act of ebullition. The first of these purposes is effected by confining the fire under the copper within a smaller compass; and the last by a tube, which receives the flame from the fire below, and which passes through the side of the copper. After the flame has produced a complete revolution within the body of the copper, it evaporates by means of a flue.

FEBRUARY 23d. Letters patent were granted to George Hodson, of the city of Chester, for an improved method of separating the mineral or fossil alkali from the muriatic acid, as it exists in common salt.

FEBRUARY 28th. Letters patent were granted to Thomas Oxenham, of Oxford-street, press-maker, for the invention of a new mangle which is worked by a common lever. It occupies one third of the space usually taken up by mangles, and has no weight of stones like them. The linen to be worked on, is put round a horizontal cylinder, and by the power of the lever (which a child may manage) it is pressed against another cylinder, so as fully to produce the desired effect.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES

OF

PETER PORCUPINE;

WITH A FULL AND FAIR ACCOUNT OF ALL HIS AUTHORING TRANSACTIONS.

THE subject of these memoirs is the author of several well-known pamphlets in *America*, some of which have been reprinted in England. As the adversary of Paine, his triumph has been very complete, and as the historian of Dr. Priestley's reception in America, he has led the Doctor to entertain less favourable opinions of the inhabitants of that Land of Promise than he did while at home. Peter Porcupine's success, in his own bold, rough, and peculiar style of political writing, entitles him to our notice; and the manner in which he has espoused the British cause in America, to our respect. We shall, as opportunity presents, lay before our readers his Life, as written by himself.

TO be descended from an illustrious family, certainly reflects honour on any man, in spite of the *Sans-Culotte* principles of the present day. This is, however, an honour that I have no pretension to. All that I can boast of in my birth is, that I was born in Old England—the country from whence came the men who explored and settled North America—the country of Penn, and of the father and mother of General Washington.

With respect to my ancestors, I shall go no further back than my grandfather, and for this plain reason, that I never heard talk of any prior to him. He was a day-labourer, and I have heard my father say, that he worked for one farmer from the day of his marriage to that of his death, upwards of forty years. He died before I was born; but I have often slept beneath the same roof that had sheltered him, and where his widow dwelt for several years after his death. It was a little thatched cottage, with a garden before the door. It had but two windows; a damson tree shaded one, and a clump of filberts the other. Here I and my brothers went every Christmas and Whitsuntide, to spend a week or two, and torment the poor old woman with our noise and delapidations. She used to give us milk and bread for breakfast, an apple-pudding for our dinner, and a piece of bread and cheese for supper. Her fire was made of turf, cut from the neighbouring heath, and her evening light was a rush dipped in grease.

How much better is it thus to tell the naked truth, than to descend to such miserable shifts as Dr. Franklin has had recourse to, in order to persuade people that his fore-fathers were men of wealth and consideration! Not being able to refer his reader to the Herald's Office for proofs of the fame and antiquity of his family, he appeals to the etymology of his name, and points out a passage in an obsolete book,

whence he has the conscience to insist on our concluding, that in the old English language, a *Franklin* meant a man of *good reputation and of consequence*. According to Dr. Johnson, a *Franklin* was what we now call a gentleman's steward, or land-bailiff, a personage one degree above a bum-bailiff, and that is all.

Every one will, I hope, have the goodness to believe, that my grandfather was no philosopher. Indeed he was not. He never made a lightning rod, nor bottled up a single quart of sun-shine in the whole course of his life. He was no almanack-maker, nor quack, nor chimney-doctor, nor soap-boiler, nor ambassador, nor printer's devil; neither was he a deist; and all his children were born in wedlock. The legacies he left were his scythe, his reap-hook, and his flail: he bequeathed no old and irrecoverable debts to an hospital: he never *cheated the poor during his life*, nor *mocked them in his death*. He has, it is true, been suffered to sleep quietly beneath the green-sward; but if his descendants cannot point to his statue over the door of a library, they have not the mortification to hear him daily accused of having been a whoremaster, a hypocrite, and an infidel.

My father, when I was born, was a farmer. The reader will easily believe, from the poverty of his parents, that he had received no very brilliant education: he was, however, learned for a man in his rank in life. When a little boy, he drove the plough for two-pence a day, and these his earnings were appropriated to the expences of an evening school. What a village school-master could be expected to teach, he had learnt, and had besides considerably improved himself in several branches of the mathematics. He understood land-surveying well, and was often chosen to draw the plans of disputed territory: in short, he had the reputation of possessing experience and understanding, which never fails in England to give a man, in a country place, some little weight with his neighbours. He was honest, industrious, and frugal; it was not, therefore, wonderful that he should be situated in a good farm, and happy in a wife of his own rank, like him beloved and respected.

So much for my ancestors, from whom, if I derive no honour, I derive no shame.

I had (and I hope I yet have) three brothers: the eldest is a shopkeeper, the second a farmer, and the youngest, if alive, is in the service of the Honourable East India Company, a private soldier, perhaps, as I have been in the service of the King. I was born the 9th of March, 1766: the exact age of my brothers I have forgotten, but I remember having heard my mother say, that there were but three years and three quarters difference between the age of the eldest and that of the youngest.

A farther like ours, it will be readily supposed, did not suffer us to eat the bread of idleness. I do not remember the time when I did not earn my living. My first occupation was, driving the small birds from the turnip seed, and the rooks from the peas. When I first trudged a field, with my wooden bottle and my satchel swung over my shoulders, I was hardly able to climb the gates and styles, and, at the

close of the day, to reach home was a task of infinite difficulty. My next employment was weeding wheat, and leading a single horse at harrowing barley. Hoeing peas followed, and hence I arrived at the honour of joining the reapers in harvest, driving the team, and holding the plough. We were all of us strong and laborious, and my father used to boast, that he had four boys, the eldest of whom was but fifteen years old, who did as much work as any three men in the parish of Farnham. Honest pride, and happy days!

I have some faint recollection of going to school to an old woman, who, I believe, did not succeed in teaching me my letters. In the winter evenings my father taught us all to read and write, and gave us a pretty tolerable knowledge of arithmetic. Grammar he did not perfectly understand himself, and therefore his endeavours to teach us that necessarily failed; for though he thought he understood it, and though he made us get the rules by heart, we learnt nothing at all of the principles.

Our religion was that of the Church of England, to which I have ever remained attached; the more so, perhaps, as it bears the name of my country. As my ancestors were ever persecuted for their religious opinions, they never had an opportunity of giving such a singular proof of their faith as Dr. Franklin's grandfather did, when he kept his Bible under the lid of a close-stool. (What a book-case!) If I had been in the place of Dr. Franklin, I never would have related this ridiculous circumstance, especially as it must be construed into a boast of his grandfather's having an extraordinary degree of veneration for a book, which, it is well-known, he himself durst not believe in.

As to politics, we were like the rest of the country people in England; that is to say, we neither knew nor thought any thing about the matter. The shouts of victory, or the murmurs at a defeat, would now and then break in upon our tranquillity for a moment; but I do not remember ever having seen a newspaper in the house, and most certainly that privation did not render us less free, happy, or industrious.

After, however, the American war had continued for some time, and the cause and nature of it began to be understood, or rather misunderstood, by the lower classes of the people of England, we became a little better acquainted with subjects of this kind. It is well known, that the people were, as to numbers, nearly equally divided in their opinions concerning that war, and their wishes respecting the result of it. My father was a partizan of the Americans: he used frequently to dispute on the subject with the gardener of a nobleman who lived near us. This was generally done with good humour, over a pot of our best ale; yet the disputants sometimes grew warm, and gave way to language that could not fail to attract our attention. My father was worsted without doubt, as he had for antagonist a shrewd and sensible old Scotchman, far his superior in political knowledge; but he pleaded before a partial audience: we thought there was but one wise man in the world, and that that one was our father. He who

pleaded the cause of the Americans had an advantage too with young minds: he had only to represent the King's troops as sent to cut the throats of a people, our friends and relations, merely because they would not submit to oppression, and his cause was gained. Speaking to the passions is ever sure to succeed on the uninformed.

Men of integrity are generally pretty obstinate in adhering to an opinion once adopted. Whether it was owing to this, or to the weakness of Mr. Martin's arguments, I will not pretend to say, but he never could make a convert of my father: he continued an American, and so staunch a one, that he would not have suffered his best friend to drink success to the King's arms at his table. I cannot give the reader a better idea of his obstinacy in this respect, and of the length to which this difference of sentiment was carried in England, than by relating the following instance:

My father used to take one of us with him every year to the great hop-fair at Wey-Hill. The fair was held at Old Michaelmas tide, and the journey was to us a sort of reward for the labours of the summer. It happened to be my turn to go thither the very year that Long-Island was taken by the British. A great company of hop-merchants and farmers were just sitting down to supper as the post arrived, bringing in the Extraordinary Gazette which announced the victory. A hop-factor from London took the paper, placed his chair upon the table, and began to read with an audible voice. He was opposed, a dispute ensued, and my father retired, taking me by the hand, to another apartment, where we supped with a dozen others of the same sentiments. Here Washington's health, and success to the Americans, were repeatedly toasted, and this was the first time, as far as I can recollect, that I had ever heard the General's name mentioned. Little did I then dream that I should ever see the man, and still less that I should hear some of his own countrymen reviling and execrating him.

Let not the reader imagine, that I wish to assume any merit from this, perhaps mistaken, prejudice of an honoured and beloved parent. Whether he was right or wrong is not now worth talking about: that I had no opinion of my own is certain; for, had my father been on the other side, I should have been on the other side too, and should have looked upon the company I then made a part of as malcontents and rebels I mention these circumstances merely to shew that I was not nursed in the lap of Aristocracy, and that I did not imbibe my principles, or prejudices, from those who were the advocates of blind submission. If my father had any fault, it was not being submissive enough, and I am much afraid my acquaintances have but too often discovered the same fault in his son.

It would be as useless as unentertaining, to dwell on the occupations and sports of a country boy; to lead the reader to fairs, cricket-matches, and hare-hunts. I shall, therefore, come at once to the epoch, when an accident happened that gave that turn to my future life, which at last brought me to the United States.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MEMOIRS

OF

CHARLES MACKLIN,

THE VENERABLE COMEDIAN.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

ALL the endeavours of Macklin to procure a hearing from his *friends* were fruitless—they considered his attempts to attract their attention as incitements to greater violence.

Garrick came forward, and bowed with all possible humility. It was in vain that he attempted to proceed in the performance, and all his efforts to obtain any attention to the subject of dispute were opposed by still greater outrage. He was pelted from all parts of the House, and obliged to retire. Every body, who did not come with an intention to aid the riot, quitted the Theatre as fast as possible. The *Gentlemen* who came as allies to Macklin being of athletic frame, were admirably well adapted to the purpose. They prevented every struggle on the part of the friends of Garrick, as well as of those who wished the performance to go on. They tore up the benches in the Pit, and threw them upon the Stage, and made an active search after Garrick, who had prudently retired from the Theatre, or it is highly probable that, in the fury of their zeal, he would have been the sacrifice of their ferocious attachment to the cause of their Countryman.

If it had not been for the danger that attended this outrageous scene, it might have appeared highly ludicrous: for these formidable foes to peace made no distinction of friend or enemy, and while Garrick was supplicating a hearing on the Stage, Macklin was anxiously employed in the same hopeless attempt in the Pit, and was unable to obtain silence among his friends. The riot did not terminate on that night, but was resumed after the Theatre was repaired.

The resources of Macklin, however, beginning to fail, and several of his *friends* forgetting to return what they had been suffered to borrow from the *wardrobe* in Monmouth-street, he was obliged to give up the vain hope of obstructing the career of Garrick, or inducing the Public to espouse his cause.

He then, we believe, returned to Ireland, where he was received with great kindness, and considerably increased in professional repute. As his reputation was so high, he found little difficulty in procuring an advantageous engagement in London. He came, and all old grievances were forgotten.

He played Shylock often, and always with great attraction. He also performed Sir Gilbert Wrangle, in Cibber's very pleasant Comedy of The Refusal.

About this time a very lamentable circumstance happened, which lessened the credit of Macklin, and almost rendered him an object of public abhorrence; though his conduct was certainly not imputable to malignity, but to the accidental anger of a moment.

The melancholy circumstance to which we allude, happened one morning, during the rehearsal of a new piece. Mr. Hallam, uncle, we believe, of Mrs. Mattocks, the present admired Actress, was a performer at the same Theatre with Macklin, and was upon very good terms with him. Hallam had obtained *a wig* from the Property-man, in which he intended to play in the new Drama. Macklin, unluckily, had chosen the same wig, and resolved not to relinquish it. The dispute, though arising from such a trifle, and between friends, at length became so violent, that Macklin, in the heat of his passion, pushed his stick in the face of Hallam. Unfortunately it entered deeply in the orbit of the eye, and was attended by such dreadful consequences, that poor Hallam died in a very short time.

Macklin was tried for this action; but as the persons who appeared in his behalf were some of the most respectable characters in this country, as well as many of the theatrical profession, and as they all represented him to be a man of a humane disposition, though of harsh manners, and as it clearly appeared that he was upon amicable terms with the deceased, and that the whole of this unfortunate affair was the mere result of the moment, Macklin was acquitted. The consciousness, however, of having been the occasion of the death of a fellow-creature, made a strong impression upon him, and almost disposed him to look with disgust upon a profession which had led to such a lamentable event.

During the time that he was distinguished for theatrical merit, he employed all his leisure in teaching elocution; an attempt that was rather daring, considering that he did not possess the advantage of a regular education, and gathered his knowledge as well as he could, while in the daily labour of an occupation by which he subsisted. By his private teaching of Elocution he very much improved his finances: for his fame was, strange to say, very high in this respect, and he was followed by many Citizens and members of the Church of England, the former wishing to figure in the *Arena* of the *Common Council*, and the latter to shine as models of oratorical precision in the place where, as Voltaire satirically says, 'they are luckily *placed above contradiction*.' Churchill has the following allusion to the high reputation of Macklin in this respect:

> 'Dull Cits, and grave Divines, his worth proclaim,
> And join with Sheridan's their Macklin's name.'

At length Macklin began to dislike the daily and nightly toil of the theatrical profession, and determined to retire from it. He therefore opened a Coffee-house under the Piazza in Covent-Garden. This Coffee-house was, according to his plan, to be a source of intellectual as well as animal gratification: it was to administer food to the mind as well as body: for he issued proposals for a Disputing Club, of which himself was to be the President.

At this time he had a violent quarrel with Foote, who carried on a similar institution in the same neighbourhood. The controversy ran so high between these two *great men*, that their Rhetorical Seminaries at last descended into mere stages for personal attacks. Foote had obviously the advantage over Macklin *in* wit, humour, and knowledge; but Macklin had a strong hold over his antagonist on the score of private character: for Macklin affected austerity of morals, and even a Roman simplicity of manners. Foote was an avowed libertine and profligate.

When Macklin professed to make Foote the subject of the debate at his Oratorical Tribunal, he announced it in his bills by the name of the *Black Night*. Upon one of these occasions, he told a story of Foote's having accepted a gentleman's invitation to accompany him on a tour through France and Italy, and having contrived to secrete the gentleman's portmanteau, which was thought to have been lost on the road. According to Macklin's account, Foote then found a pretence to get rid of a companion he did not like, rambled to Paris by himself, and was detected by the Gentleman whom he had robbed, who, on returning to Paris, saw his own cloaths upon the back of Foote. Macklin concluded by a whimsical parody of *Hamlet*'s soliloquy, which, he said, Foote uttered when he was going to open the portmanteau—

To *steal*, or not to steal, &c.

Foote represented this story as the mere effusion of Macklin's malignant invention; 'but (says he) it is Nature's fault, not his: for if the poor fellow had it in his power to *be witty*, I believe he would not have *told lies*.'

On one of the debates which Foote allotted to Macklin, he animadverted upon a *Latin Motto* which the latter had fixed over his Tribunal.—'I have often (said Foote) wondered where the devil Macklin could pick up even the few Latin words which the poor fellow sometimes drags in by the *head and shoulders*.—I have it!—He was *Footman* to a Gentleman of Trinity College, Dublin, and was often sent by his Master to *pawn his* Horace for their *common dinner*, and he used to peep into the book as he went along, and so got a few *Latin words*——No; upon reflection that could not be the way— for the fellow *could not read!*'

This oratorical warfare, which never was an object of interest to the Public, was at length reduced to such miserable detraction and abuse, that the Town was wearied with the dispute. Empty benches drove each of the combatants to other resources, and Macklin looked for his chief support in the Ordinary which he had instituted in his Coffee-room; but his provision was so coarse and niggardly, that it was wholly neglected.

It is a curious circumstance in the account of Foote and Macklin, that soon after their public attack on each other, they were both sauntering along the Piazza in Covent-Garden with their respective friends. The Piazza, at that time, was the favourite morning *lounge* of the Actors, Wits, and Witlings. Macklin amused his acquaintance,

as they passed Foote, with stories calculated to represent the latter as one of the greatest scoundrels in the world. Foote was not wanting in anecdotes and inventions equally at the expence of Macklin, and the recitals and observations were repeated on each side as their companions went on, and new ones succeeded. At length nobody remained in the Piazza but Foote and Macklin. Foote approached with easy gaiety, and asked Macklin where he dined? The latter had no engagement, and they went amicably away to take *a chop together.*

Finding that his Coffee-house and his Rhetorical Lectures were not very profitable, Macklin resumed his theatrical functions, and was, as before, a respected Actor. He was twice married. His first wife was a very good Actress in the characters of old women, which she represented with truth and humour. He had two children by this wife, a daughter, who was an admired Actress; and a son, whom he bred to the Law. Miss Macklin was not handsome, but possessed an agreeable person in the earlier part of her life. Macklin was a very harsh, but well-meaning parent. He gave her a good education, and devoted great attention to her talents, in order to fit her for the Theatrical profession. She sung, danced, understood music and French. Her *forte* as an Actress was manifested in fine Ladies and buxom spirited Girls. When totally separated from her father, and living upon the profits of her acting, such was the impression of his austere controul, that she never saw him without a strong degree of terror. She was a very worthy woman, and a dutiful daughter, often contributing to relieve her father in his embarrassments. The son inherited the features of his father with *improved deformity*. He was a dissipated young man, and paid so little attention to his profession, that his father procured him a situation in India, in hopes that he would realise a fortune with Asiatic rapidity; but he returned, however, with no improvements in his circumstances, took chambers, and made a shew of having resumed his legal studies. He soon fell a victim to diseases produced by his intemperate course of life.

Just before Macklin, though much advanced in life, began to feel the decay of his mental or corporeal powers, he was ambitious of distinguishing himself in a new tract of theatrical exertion. For the heroic province he was totally unfit, on account of his time of life, and the constant habits of his profession. He, however, announced his intention of playing *Macbeth* at Covent-Garden Theatre. The House was thronged at an early hour, and there was a general eagerness to see this veteran Actor in such an unusual part.

Though Macklin was certainly, in a general consideration of his powers, but little calculated to do justice to so very difficult a character as *Macbeth*, yet it would be unjust to deny that he fully understood the intention of his Author, and executed that intention as far as his abilities and personal qualities would admit. There was, indeed, nothing of grace and dignity in his personation of the Scottish Tyrant, but there was science, energy, and feeling. His friend, that respectable veteran of

literature, Arthur Murphy, appositely described Macklin's performance, when he said, that Macklin had given 'a good *black-letter edition* of *Macbeth*.' There was, in truth, so much critical merit in his exhibition of the character, that we can have no doubt, if he had adopted that province of acting in early life, he would have made a more distinguished figure in his art.

On the first night of his performing this part, he met with some interruption from a faction, who professed to consider the attempt as the excess of presumption, vanity, and folly. The more matured critics, however, supported his cause, and the general sentiment of the Public was evidently in his favour. This interruption was resumed on his next attempt in the character, and was at length so violent, that in some scenes it was impossible to hear him.

Macklin, finding that a party had determined to persevere in opposing him, thought it necessary to trace the authors of this persecution, and rather too hastily accused Reddish, the Actor, of having been the chief agent in the disturbance. Reddish denied the charge, and Macklin promised to come forward with his proof. Accordingly, on the night on which he was to make his third appearance in *Macbeth*, the house was soon crouded, in expectation of a speech from Macklin, in support of his accusation against Reddish. Macklin came upon the Stage before he dressed for his part, and was received with very great applause; not, however, without some marks of disapprobation from the party who had occasioned the confusion. So great was the partiality of the audience, that they would not suffer him to speak standing, but demanded a chair. A chair was brought upon the Stage, and he made a long speech, but without offering any substantial proof against Reddish. At length he concluded with asserting, that his wife was in the Gallery, near Reddish, heard him hiss, and saw him take an active part in hostility against the performance of her husband.

This account did not seem very satisfactory to the audience in general, who, however, felt for a man at his advanced age, and one who had been an established favourite. The audience therefore would probably have passed the affair quietly over, after such unsatisfactory evidence; but the friends of Reddish grew outrageous, and as it is always in the power of a party to disturb the entertainment of an audience at large, Macklin, when he appeared dressed for *Macbeth*, was assailed by the most violent uproar. In vain he attempted to address the audience—in vain he attempted to perform the character—Not a syllable that he uttered could be heard from the beginning to the end of his part. He endeavoured to play it a fourth time, but without the least chance of attention; for, although the other Performers were patiently heard, not a word from Macklin was audible.

His next attempt was in *Shylock*, but with no better success; the party continued their clamours, and at length a board was brought upon the Stage, on which it was stated, that 'in obedience to the wishes of the audience Mr. Macklin was discharged from the Theatre.' This was too serious an injury for Macklin to bear with patience,

He discovered the persons who had combined to drive him from the exercise of his profession, and brought an action against them for a conspiracy. The cause was tried at Westminster, before Lord Mansfield. The parties were clearly convicted; but Macklin, before the punishment was awarded, begged to be heard. His request was granted by the court, and he observed, that no little motive of private resentment had urged him to bring forward the affair in a Court of Justice, but a regard to his profession, in order to rescue his fraternity from the attack of personal hostility, and to shew them, that while they conducted themselves properly in the public exercise of their talents, they were as much under the protection of the Law as any other class of the community. He concluded with expressing his wish, that no heavy pecuniary mulct might be inflicted upon the culprits, but that they might be permitted to take a certain number of tickets of the Theatre, to compensate for the expence and disappointment which they had occasioned.

This conduct of Macklin made a strong impression on the minds of all present; and the enlightened Sage upon the Bench expressed himself in the following manner:—'Mr. Macklin, I have often admired your talents upon the Stage; but I think you never *acted better* than upon the present occasion.' We dwell upon this incident, because it produced a considerable change in the manners of the public; and though Macklin effectually vindicated his own character, and asserted his own rights in this affair, it may be doubted whether it was not attended with an injury to the profession which he intended to serve.

Before this event, there was a kind of *popular justice* that was always able to controul the power of a Manager. It was impossible for those in whose hands the government of the Theatre was vested to dismiss a favourite Performer without due reason, or to allot any character unworthy of the abilities and reputation of the Actor or Actress to whom such character might be assigned. It was also impossible for a Manager to keep a Performer in the back ground, and render him insignificant by non-employment. To say nothing of the tyranny to which female beauty might be exposed, if it should be virtuous enough to resist the persecuting gallantry of the Theatrical Monarch.

On all such occasions, a liberal Party started up, under the name of *The Town*, and compelled the Theatre to summary and signal justice. No such Party now ventures to appear, lest the Law should inflict its vengeance. The Public can now only give its judgment on the first night of a new piece; but the Manager, if the piece is the production of a friend whom he is determined to support, can *thrust it down the throats* of the Public in defiance of criticism and common sense; or appeal to the Law for protection against a conspiracy.

It is also in the power of a Manager, if he has conceived any ill-will against a favourite of the Public, to find a pretext for dismissing the object of his malevolence; and the latter has no redress, but must endeavour to retain his situation by ignominious concessions and

servile compliance, or resort to some Provincial Theatre for mere subsistence.

Macklin's intention was certainly laudable, but the effect of his success may be injurious to the Public and to his profession. Actors have now no appeal from the caprice and tyranny of a Manager. The most respectable and admired Performer may now be discharged upon the slightest pretence, or thrown aside to make room for some raw adventurer, who may have *nothing to recommend him* but *novelty, or the patronage* of a great man. If a favourite Performer should artfully be disgusted into a resignation of his engagement, and a secret compact should prevail between the Managers, by which the conductor of one Theatre binds himself not to employ those who quit, or who are discharged from the other, how precarious and how *unpleasant must be the situation* of an Actor! Yet such is the effect of Macklin's success.

The Public may now be obliged to endure a repetition of the veriest trash, if it be the will of the Theatrical Sovereign. It may be urged that the Public need not attend the Theatre if the Entertainment should be disapproved; but if a Manager should be inclined to convert his Stage into a *Bear-garden*, there will always be found an audience of a correspondent taste. Hence the Drama, which is one of the noblest amusements of a refined people, and which may be rendered, in proper hands, the friend of Virtue, Taste, and the decencies of life, may become a wretched instrument of Avarice, and the resort of vulgar dissipation.

We are far from intending to insinuate that there are any London Managers at present capable of such *conduct as we have described*; but we state these as possible consequences of the legal triumph which Macklin erroneously considered as an advantage to his profession.

The person of Macklin, in the middle period of life, for he was unknown and unregarded in youth, was well formed, and his manners, though never graceful and elegant, were easy and spirited. His face was capable of expressing the stronger emotions of the heart, but was totally unfit to display any of its delicate and amiable affections. He was by no means so *ill-favoured*, as the phrase is, as might be supposed from the appearance of his countenance in declining life. He was said to be, at the period we allude to, *a smart black little man*; a description, however, which, judging from the strength of his limbs, seems hardly to have been correct. Wanting the advantage of early culture, he had to struggle over an *up-hill course* through life; but he was inquisitive and diligent, and supplied his deficiencies with commendable zeal and considerable success. That he possessed abilities cannot be denied, but his character has been much over-rated since he became known to the world. Observation, care, and reflection he displayed; but it may be fairly said, that he has shewn no evidence of *genius* as an Actor, or as a Writer. As an Actor, all his merits were the mere result of labour. There was nothing of native humour, or of that animating spirit which marks the original Performer, who,

though he, like his competitors, must copy from the same common life and nature, yet looks on both with his own eyes.

Except his *Shylock*, and his own *Sir Archy Mac Sarcasm*, he seldom, if ever afforded pleasure. It has been said, that in the latter he did not speak the Scotch dialect correctly; but it must be acknowledged that he gave force and prominence to the character. What Churchill has said of him was hardly too severe.

> 'Macklin, who largely deals in half-form'd sounds,
> Who wantonly transgresses Nature's bounds;
> Whose acting's hard, affected, and constrain'd;
> Whose features as each other they disdain'd,
> At variance set, inflexible and coarse,
> Ne'er knew the workings of united force;
> Ne'er kindly soften to each other's aid,
> Nor shew the mingled powers of light and shade.'

He was quite a *System-monger*, as a teacher of Acting. He never directed his pupil to attend to the distinction, the degrees, the progress, and the combination of the passions, but talked of the *importance of pauses*. He had his *simple pause*, his *middle pause*, and *his grand pause*. The last *pause* was his favourite, and he sometimes indulged himself so long in it, that the Prompter, supposing he had forgotten his part, has often given him *the cue*, as it is called, and by repeating the words still louder, made him quit the Stage with indignation, and complain of being interrupted in the midst of his *grand pause*.

As a Dramatist he has, as Johnson expresses it, only regarded 'the surface of manners.'—His characters are all common place. He knew not how to select originals from the mass of life, to explore the recesses of the mind, to give animated colouring, and nice discrimination to the imitations of Nature. In conversation he had an imposing manner, that upon every subject rather *scared* than *convinced*, and what he said was delivered with such terrific force, that those who ventured to differ in opinion with him, were reluctant to express their sentiments, lest they should be involved in a quarrel. What Johnson said of him was generally true—'Macklin's conversation is a constant renovation of *hope*, with a perpetual *disappointment*.'

We have here attempted to give an impartial estimate of Charles Macklin, from candid report, and personal observation, in which we may truly affirm, that it was throughout our intention, viewing him in *private life, upon the Stage, and in the Dramatic World, to*

> 'Speak of him as he was, nothing extenuate,
> Nor set down aught in malice.'

He died on Tuesday, the 11th of July, in the 97th year of his age. He had long been in a state of natural decay; but although incapable of quitting his bed for several days previous to his dissolution, his spirits did not forsake him till within a few minutes of his final exit from the stage of life. After a severe struggle against the invincible force of death, he passed quietly into eternity without a groan.

His remains were interred on the following Sunday, in the Rector's vault, under Covent-Garden church. The funeral was attended by the principal performers then in town.

A BRIEF SYSTEM OF CONCHOLOGY.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

THE ports of Marseilles, Toulon, and Antibes, are full of pinnæ marinæ, muscles, tellinæ, and chamæ. The coasts of Bretagne afford great numbers of the conchæ anatiferæ and poussepieds; they are found on old rotten boards, on sea substances, and among clusters of sponges. The other ports of France, as Rochelle, Dunkirk, Brest, St. Maloes, and others, furnish oysters excellent for the table, but of the common kind, and of no beauty in their shells; great numbers of muscles are also found there; and the common tellinæ, the onion-peel oysters, the solens, and conchæ anatiferæ, are also frequent there. At Granville, in Lower Normandy, there are found very beautiful pectens, and some of the cordiform or heart-shells.

Our own English coasts are not the least fruitful in shells, though they do not produce such elegantly painted ones as the Indies. About Plymouth are found oysters, muscles, and solens, in great abundance; and there, and on most of our other shores, are numbers of the aures marinæ and dentalia, with pectens, which are excellent food; and many elegant species of the chamæ and tellinæ are fished up in the sea about Scarborough and other places. Ireland affords us great numbers of muscles, and some very elegant scallop-shells in great abundance, and the pholades are frequent on most of our shores. We have also great variety of the buccina and cochleæ, some volutæ; and, on the Guernsey coast, a peculiarly beautiful snail, called thence the *Guernsey snail.*

The coasts of Spain and Portugal afford much the same species of shells with the East Indies, but they are of much fainter colours, and greatly inferior in beauty. There are, according to Tavernier and others, some rivers in Bavaria in which there are found pearls of a fine water. About Cadiz there are found very large pinnæ marinæ, and some fine buccina. The isles of Majorca and Minorca afford a great variety of extremely elegant shells. The pinnæ marinæ are also very numerous there, and their silk is wrought into gloves, stockings, and other things. The Baltic affords a great many beautiful species, but particularly an orange-coloured pecten, or scallop-shell, which is not found in any other part of the world.

The fresh water shells are found much more frequently, and in much greater plenty than the sea kinds; there is scarce a pond, a ditch, or a river of fresh water in any part of the world in which there are not found vast numbers of these shells with the fish living in them. All these shells are small, and they are of very little beauty, being usually of a plain greyish or brownish colour. Our ditches afford us chamæ, buccina, neritæ, and some patellæ; but the Nile, and some other rivers, furnished the ancients with a species of tellina which was large and eatable, and so much superior to the common sea tellina in flavour, that it is commonly known by the name of *tel-*

lina regia, 'the royal tellina.' We have a small species of buccinum common in our fresh waters, which is very elegant, and always has its operculum in the manner of the larger buccina; a small kind of muscle is also very common, which is so extremely thin and tender, that it can hardly be handled without breaking to pieces. The large fresh water muscle, commonly called in England the *horse-muscle*, is too well known to need a description; and the size sufficiently distinguishes it from all other fresh water shells.

In collecting shells, it is most advisable, whenever it can be done, to get those which have in them the living animals; because we shall thus obtain the natural history of the animals, and the shells themselves in their natural beauty, and the full glow of their colours. Shells should be also procured from the deeper parts of their resorts, and immediately after storms on the sea beaches and shores; because, by being much exposed to the sun, their colours fade, and they are liable to other accidents that injure them. In order to kill the fish that inhabits them, Mr. Da Costa advises to give them a quick dip in boiling water, and when they are cooled, to lay them in cold water till they are cleaned; and in this operation they should not be touched with aquafortis, or any other acid, nor exposed to the heat of the fire or sun.

The art of polishing shells arrived but lately at its present state of perfection; and as the love of sea shells is become so common among us, it may not be disagreeable to the reader to find some instructions in executing so pleasing a method of adding to their natural beauty, the rules for which are at present so little known, though the effect of them be so much esteemed.

Among the immense variety of shells which we are acquainted with, some are taken up out of the sea, or found on its shores in all their perfection and beauty; their colours being all spread by nature upon the surface, and their natural polish superior to any thing that art could give. Where nature is in herself thus perfect, it were madness to attempt to add any thing to her charms: but in others, where the beauties are latent and covered with a coarser outer skin, art is to be called in; and the outer veil being taken off, all the internal beauties appear.

Among the shells which are found naturally polished, are the porcelains, or cowries; the cassanders; the dolia, or conchæ globosæ, or tuns; some buccina, the volutes, and the cylinders, or olives, or, as they are generally, though improperly, called, the *rhombi*; excepting only two or three, as the tiara, the plumb, and the butter-tub rhombus, where there is an unpromising film on the surface, hiding a very great share of beauty within. Though the generality of the shells of these genera are taken out of the sea in all their beauty, and in their utmost natural polish, there are several other genera, in which all or most of the species are taken up naturally rough and foul, and covered with an epidermis, or coarse outer skin, which is in many rough and downy or hairy. The tellinæ, the muscles, the cochleæ, and many others, are of this kind. The more nice collectors, as naturalists, insist upon having all their shells in their native and genuine appearance, as they are found when living at sea; but ladies, who make

collections, hate the disagreeable outsides, and will have all such polished. It would be very advisable, however, for both kinds of collectors to have the same shells in different specimens, both rough and polished: the naturalist would by this means, besides knowing the outside of the shell, be better acquainted with its internal characters than he otherwise could be, and the lady would have a pleasure in comparing the beauties of the shell, in its wrought state, to its coarse appearance as nature gives it. How many elegancies in this part of the creation must be wholly lost to us, if it were not for the assistance of an art of this kind! Many shells in their native state are like rough diamonds; and we can form no just idea of their beauties till they have been polished and wrought into form.

Though the art of polishing shells is a very valuable one, yet it is very dangerous to the shells; for without the utmost care, the means used to polish and beautify a shell often wholly destroy it. When a shell is to be polished, the first thing to be examined is whether it have naturally a smooth surface, or be covered with tubercles or prominences.

A shell which has a smooth surface, and a natural dull polish, need only be rubbed with the hand, or with a piece of chamoy leather, with some tripoli, or fine rotten stone, and will become of a perfectly bright and fine polish. Emery is not to be used on this occasion, because it wears away too much of the shell. This operation requires the hand of an experienced person, that knows how superficial the work must be, and where to stop; for in many of these shells the lines are only on the surface, and the wearing away ever so little of the shell defaces them. A shell that is rough, foul, and crusty, or covered with a tartareous coat, must be left a whole day steeping in hot water: when it has imbibed a large quantity of this, it is to be rubbed with rough emery on a stick, or with the blade of a knife, in order to get off the coat. After this it may be dipped in diluted aquafortis, spirit of salt, or any other acid; and after remaining a few moments in it, be again plunged into common water. This will add greatly to the speed of the work. After this it is to be well rubbed with linen cloths, impregnated with common soap; and when by these several means it is made perfectly clean, the polishing is to be finished with fine emery and a hair-brush. If after this the shell when dry appears not to have so good a polish as was desired, it must be rubbed over with a solution of gum arabic; and this will add greatly to its gloss, without doing it the smallest injury. The gum-water must not be too thick, and then it gives no sensible coat, only heightening the colours. The white of an egg answers this purpose also very well; but it is subject to turn yellow. If the shell has an epidermis, which will by no means admit the polishing of it, it is to be dipped several times in diluted aquafortis, that this may be eaten off; and then the shell is to be polished in the usual way with putty, fine emery, or tripoli, on the hair of a fine brush. When it is only a pellicle that hides the colours, the shells must be steeped in hot water, and after that the skin worked off by degrees with an old file. This is the case with

several of the cylinders, which have not the natural polish of the rest.

When a shell is covered with a thick and fatty epidermis, as is the case with several of the muscles and tellinæ; in this case aquafortis will do no service, as it will not touch the skin: then a rough brush and coarse emery are to be used; and if this does not succeed, seal-skin, or, as the workmen call it, *fish-skin* and *pumice-stone*, are to be employed.

When a shell has a thick crust, which will not give way to any of these means, the only way left is to plunge it several times in a strong aquafortis, till the stubborn crust is wholly eroded. The limpets, auris marina, the helmet-shells, and several other species of this kind, must have this sort of management; but as the design is to show the hidden beauties under the crust, and not to destroy the natural beauty and polish of the inside of the shell, the aquafortis must be used in this manner: A long piece of wax must be provided, and one end of it made perfectly to cover the whole mouth of the shell; the other end will then serve as a handle, and the mouth being stopped by the wax, the liquor cannot get into the inside to spoil it; then there must be placed on a table a vessel full of aquafortis, and another full of common water.

The shell is to be plunged into the aquafortis; and after remaining a few minutes in it, is to be taken out and plunged into the common water. The progress the aquafortis makes in eroding the surface is thus to be carefully observed every time it is taken out: the point of the shell, and any other tender parts, are to be covered with wax, to prevent the aquafortis from eating them away; and if there be any worm-holes, they also must be stopped up with wax, otherwise the aquafortis would soon eat through in those places. When the repeated dippings into the aquafortis show that the coat is sufficiently eaten away, then the shell is to be wrought carefully with fine emery and a brush; and when it is polished as high as can be by this means, it must be wiped clean, and rubbed over with gum water, or the white of an egg. In this sort of work the operator must always have the caution to wear gloves; otherwise the least touch of the aquafortis will burn the fingers, and turn them yellow; and often, if it be not regarded, will eat off the skin and the nails.

These are the methods to be used with shells which require but a moderate quantity of the surface to be taken off; but there are others which require to have a larger quantity taken off, and to be uncovered deeper: this is called entirely scaling a shell. This is done by means of a horizontal wheel of lead or tin, impregnated with rough emery; and the shell is wrought down in the same manner in which stones are wrought by the lapidary. Nothing is more difficult, however, than the performing this work with nicety: very often shells are cut down too far by it, and wholly spoiled; and to avoid this, a coarse vein must be often left standing in some place, and taken down afterwards with the file, when the cutting it down at the wheel would have spoiled the adjacent parts.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE COLLECTOR.

No. I.

UNDER this title we propose to throw together anecdotes of eminent persons, historical remarks, and elucidations, extraordinary incidents, and such other curious particulars as may compose an olio of entertainment and utility. We need but just add, that communications for this department of our miscellany will be peculiarly acceptable.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

THE accounts we have of the birth-place of Sir Isaac Newton are so interspersed in different books, that it is attended with no small trouble to collect them together, in order to form an idea of the circumstances and place that gave rise to the greatest genius the world ever produced. To a Magazine, whose object it is to instruct and entertain, the following anecdotes of that great man, the ornament of human nature, may, perhaps, not be unacceptable.

Woolsthorpe, a hamlet of *Colsterworth*, eight miles south of *Grantham*, on the great road from London to the north, is situated in a pleasant little hollow, on the west side of the river Witham; it has a good prospect eastward, toward *Colsterworth*. The country hereabouts is thought to be the Montpellier of England; the air is exceedingly good, the sharpness of the Mediterranean being tempered by the softness of the low parts of Lincolnshire, which makes a fine medium, agreeable to most constitutions. The country itself is beautiful, and nothing can be imagined sweeter than the ride between Woolsthorpe and Grantham.

Such is the place that produced the greatest genius of the human race. Sir Isaac Newton, only child of Isaac Newton, by Hannah his wife, daughter of James Ayscough, of Market Overton, was born on Christmas-day, 1642. He was a posthumous child, his father dying the 6th of October, 1642. His mother was married again to Barnabas Smith, rector of North Witham, whose descendants came in for a share of Sir Isaac's personal estate. His paternal estate at Woolsthorpe (which had been in the family ever since the time of Queen Elizabeth) descended to John Newton, who was derived from his father's second brother.

Sir Isaac was educated at Grantham school, under the Rev. Mr. Stokes, who was reputed a very good scholar, and an excellent schoolmaster. His great genius was first discovered at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a member, and where there is one of the most elegant modern statues in Europe erected to his memory.

Of this prince of philosophers, it is truly surprising, there is not yet one good memoir in our language.

The learned and venerable prelate who published a complete and elegant edition of his works, has compiled a life of Sir Isaac, in Latin, sufficient to make an additional volume in quarto to those already printed.

Dr. Johnson judiciously advised him to publish it in English; and on this account, we suppose, it has been withheld so long from the world.

CARDINAL FLEURY.

UNDER the administration of this celebrated statesman, some rewards were granted to all the officers of a certain regiment, except to the Chevalier de Ferigouse, one of the lieutenants. This gentleman, who was a Gascon, happening one day to be present at the Minister's audience, thought proper to address him in the following words: 'I do not know, my lord, by what fatality it happened that I was under cover when your eminence was showering down your favours on the whole regiment.' The Cardinal was so well pleased with this singular expression, that the Chevalier soon after obtained what he wished for.

ANTHONY EARL OF SHAFTSBURY.

WHEN this celebrated nobleman was was on his travels in Italy, he, one day wanted some veal to be dressed for his dinner; but his hostess, trembling with horror at the *heretical* wish, told him it could not be procured on a fast-day. The Earl, more vehement, perhaps, on that very account, insisted upon having the prohibited dish. On this the landlady told him she could not venture to dress it without a dispensation from the parish priest. The Earl ordered her to get it at any rate, and the poor woman applied to the ghostly father, who, on being made acquainted with the country and quality of the guest, laconically told her that the *Signor might eat and be damned.*

PIAVANO ARNOTTO.

THIS man was an Italian priest, and being about to embark for a long voyage, he was solicited by his friends to purchase a variety of things for them. The priest received their commissions, put the memorandums in his pocket-book, very carefully, and promised to oblige every one. At his return they all crouded round him, to receive their purchases; but, to their great surprise, he only executed one commission. This affronting all the rest, he thus excused himself: 'Gentlemen, when I set sail, I laid all your memorandums on the ship's gunnel, that I might put them in order; when, suddenly, an unlucky squall arose, which blew them overboard: and it was impossible for me to remember their contents. 'However,' replied one of his friends, 'you have brought the silks for Signor ———' 'Very true,' says the priest, 'but the reason is, that he inclosed in his note several ducats, which prevented its being carried away by the wind, as the rest were.'

MONS. DE SARTINE.

AN Irish gentleman, who wished to purchase an estate in France, lodged his money in the hands of a Banker, who took it, as is common on the continent, without giving the gentleman a voucher; but lodged

it in an iron chest, and gave to the gentleman the key. When the contract for the purchase was made, he called on his Banker to receive his cash, when the latter peremptorily denied his having received any such sum, or having any money transaction whatever with the gentleman. In this dilema the injured party was advised to apply to M. de Sartine, and he accordingly did so, and told him his story. The Minister sent for the Banker, and asked him if he had not received such a sum? The Banker steadily denied it. 'Very well,' replied M. de Sartine, 'then sit down and write a letter which I shall dictate to you, and you shall continue in the room with me until the answer arrives.' Paper was brought, and Sartine dictated and made him write a letter to his wife, to the following effect: 'My dear wife, you must immediately send to me the sum which Mons. ——— left in my hands, and which was deposited originally in the iron chest, in the compting-house, but was removed from thence you know whither: you must send it instantly, or else I shall be sent to the Bastile. I am already in the hands of justice.' The Banker stared—'*Mon Dieu!*' says he, 'must I send this letter to my wife?' 'You must,' says the Minister: 'I dare say, that if you are guilty of the robbery, your wife, who is remarkable for her ingenuity, was privy to it, and she will obey your commands: if you are innocent, she cannot comprehend the order which you send, and will say so in her answer. We will make the experiment, and if you resist, you shall immediately go to the Bastile.' The resolution was decisive. The letter was sent, and in less than an hour the money was brought in the bags in which it was originally sealed, and restored to the owner. M. de Sartine discharged the Banker, telling him the matter should be kept a secret, provided he acted with more faith and honesty in future.

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF THE VICISSITUDE OF FORTUNE.

THE following is given in an Italian publication, as a genuine sketch of the life of one of the first vocal performers now at the court of Turin: A swine-herd of G——n, in Switzerland, being wearied one day by the heat of the sun, and falling asleep after dividing his morsel with his faithful dog, was awakened by an uncommon noise among the swine: starting up and missing his dog, he ran among the herd, and found him in the midst of the swine, licking the face of a female infant which had been dropped in a hand-basket by some unfeeling parent. Penetrated with its dangerous situation, the shepherd immediately bore it to his cottage, and notwithstanding a hurt in the leg rendered the child lame, as long as she remained with him and his wife, she was treated as one of their own, till the schoolmaster of the village, noticing the excellency of her voice, recommended her to a person of quality, who took her to Turin, where, making her fortune, she had the gratitude to reward the schoolmaster, and purchase a farm for her foster-father, besides portioning out his sons and daughters; the former she followed to the grave within a few months since.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HUMOROUS ACCOUNT OF VENICE.

THE situation of the once flourishing Republic of Venice, and its new democracy, under the controul of the French General, is described with some degree of humour in the following letter:

DON PANTALOON TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE.

'SIR,

'If you have ever read an Italian comedy, you must know, that the *Pantaloons* are an ancient and noble family, who have been famous in all ages for pretty daughters, knavish servants, and a large estate. I am one of their descendants; but what has befallen me is diametrically opposite to the rules of the Drama.

'I have only one daughter, who is such a beauty, that I christened her Venice: for a nobleman, who has never left the city of Venice, cannot conceive any thing more beautiful than it is. A gentleman, whose name is Mr. Spread-Eagle, has long had an inclination to marry my daughter, in order to get possession of some of her estate, which lies contiguous to his own; but the match never pleased me. A young Captain, however, whose only fortune lay in his sword, has lately become enamoured of Venice, and he began his courtship by attacking Mr. Spread-Eagle. Both of them called on me to second them; but I held back, and lent neither party any assistance. The two rivals, after some contest, embraced and became friends, at the expence of my unfortunate daughter. The Captain ravished her, took possession of her money and jewels, set her tenants against her, and seized her lands. These lands he made a present of to Mr. Spread-Eagle, and I was forced to consent.

'My unhappy girl, robbed and ravished, can now no longer be said to belong to herself, to me, nor to any one else. Besides this, her constitution is destroyed, and the course which is pursued with her, must infallibly occasion her death. Her physician resembles Sganarelle (the Doctor Last of the French Theatre); if they do not place the heart on the right side, they at least put the heels where the head should be, and consequently the head in the place of the heels. My daughter, in a state of stupor, has not even strength left her to complain; she smiles at the quacks, who attend her, because she knows that they are employed by the Captain.

'These quacks interfere in every thing; even in the arrangement of my household. Conceive, Sir, what it must be, when they have forbidden me to turn away my servants; though Harlequin, a Bergamese patriot, is continually robbing my cellar and kitchen; and Scapio, a patriot of Bologna, is a spy over me, and sends an account of every supper I eat, to the destroyer of my unhappy Venice.

'All this, I assert, is contrary to the rules of the Drama, and what Moliere nor Goldoni ever thought of. Formerly Pantaloons had nothing to apprehend but from intrigues; but cannon is a thing new to them. In an entertainment which begins with the *tocsin*, and ends with a discharge of artillery, God help those young women who resemble Venice, and those noblemen, who, like the Pantaloon, have great estates.'

THE FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY.

ON

THE MASONIC CHARACTER.

ESSAY IV.

'Far from me and from my friends be such frigid philosophy as may conduct us, indifferent and unmoved, over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue. That man is little to be envied, whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of *Marathon*, or whose piety would not grow warm among the ruins of *Iona*.' JOHNSON.

INDEPENDENTLY of the interferenceof animal emotions or perturbations by means of the *senses*, which mark the *passions*, man appears to be peculiarly characterized by two distinct internal powers:—The faculty of *reasoning*, relative to the *mind*, or, as sometimes expressed, to the *head;* and the faculty of *feeling*, referable to the *soul or to the heart*. The one, engaged in considering the conformities between man and his wants, becomes too often solicitous for gratification in rendering every thing contributory to *self*: the other, zealous to promote and to extend universal harmony and unanimity, expands and receives enjoyment only when the general interests and the good of all are consulted. The former is continually influencing man from the impression of his wants and his weakness: the latter inspiring him with courage, and the frequent recollection of his *excellence*. Hence the constant conflicts of these two powers, at variance with each other; and hence the exquisite enjoyment resulting from their unanimity.

How inferior are the mere discriminative pleasures of the mind, excited by its most favourite productions of wit, humour, or of satire, when set in competition with the fine and turbulent emotions which recognize the exquisite touches and grand master-strokes of Milton, Newton, or of Shakspeare! What is it that renders even the historical details of a Hume dry and uninteresting, in comparison to the animated descriptions *even of war* which abound in the Sacred Writings? Not the defeat of one host or the victory of another, but the contemplation of human *weakness* peculiarly contrasted with the powers of the Great Architect of the universe. *It was God that directed the counsils of his favoured people, it was the Deity that fought their battles, it was Jehovah that gave them the victory.*

An excellent and well informed French writer, St. Pierre, has justly noticed, that when we begin to *feel*, we cease to *reason;* and that the result of all reasoning, when properly directed, terminates invariably in that species of sentiment denominated *evidence*, which receives its attendant gratification from the *soul*. The inferiority and subordination of reason most evidently appear the moment we attempt to ex-

ercise the powers of that faculty, with the view of tracing the source, or examining the nature of the soul. Every exertion is rendered feeble, and becomes ineffectual. The attention is bewildered, and the most presumptuous necessitated to recede from the enquiry, convinced, like Archimedes, that there is not a spot to fix upon.

Should the reader of these preliminary observations be disposed to allow with me, that the spirit and principles of Masonry have a very powerful tendency to improve, and, by that improvement, to add efficacy and vigour to the faculty of the soul, by rendering it feelingly alive to every sensation which reverberates the sentiment of the Deity, let him not hence infer an intention to offer any observations in derogation of the reasoning faculty; for, though it be considered subordinate, yet it is not beneath the *solicitous regard* of the real Mason. Little is required to convince *him* that it forms an essential trait in his character; that the perfection of Reason and of Feeling mutually embellish each other, and, with the practice of *Virtue*, constitute the dignity of man. These two powers exist distinctly, and by thy divine influence, O Virtue! are often found *in unity, impregnating, and maturing the social affections* which rivet man to man. The sentiment of the Grand Architect of the universe is the chief corner-stone laid in darkness, upon which the temple of Virtue is reared by Arts and by Science, under the direction of Reason: and if by time or by violence every external vestige of the superstructure should be demolished, the order and the light of Masonry will ever direct us to the spot, where, though buried in the midst of ruins and of darkness, we may discover that stone, valuable for the memento's that it contains. How eloquent is it in the midst of silence! At its discovery the soul revolts at the ravages over human weakness, flies to the Deity for relief, and melts into the melancholy and grateful remembrance of our forefathers, and the contemplation of the mighty works that were done in their days, and in the old time before them.

In a former essay it has been remarked, that the first part of Masonry, referable to the passions, has a tendency to excite *pleasure* by gay and sprightly beauties; and that its object is to fix the temper upon a proper basis; that the second part is characterized by seriousness, the nature of the subject being more scientific, and tending to the improvement of the mind, or the reasoning powers. But it is in the last part that the soul is melted and touched by 'Il Penseroso.'

The subject of this paper has been hitherto principally occupied in noticing the contrast between the reasoning powers and the faculty of the soul—the remainder is intended to be dedicated to the consideration of the *passions*; for upon their due regulation and direction depend our *happiness*, without a certain portion of which it would be of little avail to attempt to acquire and establish an habitual uniformity of temper, to enlarge the powers of the mind, or to improve the faculty of the soul. Dr. Sayers, in his ingenious disquisitions metaphysical and literary, has, in my opinion, so well elucidated the nature of the passions, *selfish* as well as *social*, as referable to the masonic system, that I am satisfied I cannot do the subject greater justice than prin-

cipally to adopt his observations. He has shewn that all the selfish passions depend upon the two of Love and Hatred, which are acquired by means of the physical sensations of pleasure and of pain. He has remarked, that when a person endures pain, *and is able to detect the cause of it*, the idea of pain is connected in his mind with that of the thing which produced it; and if the object which occasioned pain be again presented, the idea of pain, associated with it, arises also.—This idea consequently urges a person to avoid or to remove the object, and thus arises the passion of Dislike or Hatred. In the same manner, the passion of Liking or Love is readily formed in the mind, from the association of pleasant ideas with certain objects which produce them. The passions of Hope and Fear are states of the mind depending upon the good or bad prospects of gratifying love or hatred; and *joy* or *sorrow* arises from the final success or disappointment which attends the exertions produced by love or by hatred.

The disinterested passions are of a more abstract nature, but all arise from the selfish. Suppose that an individual has done to us many offices of kindness, and has consequently much contributed to our happiness, it is natural for us to seek with some anxiety for the continuance of those pleasures, which he is able to communicate. We soon discern, that the surest way of obtaining his friendly offices, is to make them, as much as possible, a source of pleasure to himself: we therefore do every thing in our power to promote his happiness, in return for the good he has conferred upon us, that thus we may attach him to us as much as we are able. Hitherto all is selfish: we have been evidently endeavouring, for the sake of our own future gratification, to promote the happiness of this person; but observe the consequence. We have thus, by contemplating the advantage to be derived to ourselves from promoting the prosperity of our friend, learned to associate a set of pleasant ideas with his happiness; *but the link which has united them, gradually escapes us*, while the union itself remains. Continuing to associate pleasure with the well-being of our friend, we endeavour to promote it for the sake of his immediate gratification, without looking further; and in this way *his happiness*, which was first attended to only as a *means* of future enjoyment, finally becomes *an end*. Thus then the passion, which was originally selfish, is at length disinterested, its gratification being completed, merely by its success in promoting the happiness of another. Thus is the origin of *gratitude* accounted for, which at last becomes a habit, and flows spontaneously towards every man who has either been, or intended to be our benefactor. To extend this subject:—the pleasures which our country affords are numerous and great. The wish to perpetuate the enjoyment of those pleasures, includes the wish to promote the safety and welfare of our country, without which many of them would be lost. All this is evidently selfish; but, as in the progress of gratitude, it finally becomes disinterested. Pleasant ideas are thus strongly connected with the welfare of our country, after the tie which first bound them together has escaped our notice. The prosperity which was at first desirable as the means of future enjoyment, be-

comes itself an end: we feel delight in such prosperity, however produced, and we look not beyond this immediate delight. It is thus not difficult to observe in what manner *a general and disinterested benevolence* takes places in a mind *which has already received pleasure from the happiness of a few.* The transition is easy towards associating it with *happiness in general,* with the happiness of any being, whether produced by ourselves, or by any other cause whatever. To the selfish passions are we indebted for all our prejudices: they are the instigators of every action that can tend to disunite our social ties, and to convert harmony into discord. The best of dispositions have, from the earliest æras that can be traced, laboured under the influence of prejudice. It is an *active* principle, and, therefore, far more dangerous to society than ignorance, for ignorance is *passive:* hence do we early discover in the system of Masonry so sensible a preference of the social affections: they are continually held up to our view in all their possible varieties wherein they can appear, permanently attractive and engaging, and, singularly as it may seem, they cause our very prejudices to reflect an additional lustre, and instruct us in the useful and important lesson of converting the most bitter enemy into the warmest ally and out of evil to bring forth that which is good. A circumstance, which induces a suspicion of the insincerity of a friend, or at least of one who has long possessed that place in the heart, may terminate a long succession of good offices, and its effects will be felt with the utmost poignancy. A trivial act, which discovers to us a sincere friend, where we always expected to meet an unalterable and inveterate foe, leaves an indelible trace behind. The same principle upon which these two observations are founded, forms the basis of many important points exhibited to view at the introduction into Masonry. How often has the bosom of the real professor glowed with emotions which have left impressions permanent and voluptuous, in comparison to the momentary and merely pleasurative gratification afforded by the keenest satire!

Here, to the noviciate, the Jew, and the Gentile, against whom, whilst his prejudices in alarm suggest, *Can any good come out of Nazareth?* are beheld uniting, and with exemplary liberality and fervency supporting an institution to the glory of the Architect of the universe, and to the good of their kind. Where the selfish passions end, and the social affections are introduced, Masonry begins. To use the expressions of Dr. Warburton, *Self-love* works *blindly* in the obscure and deep: but as it makes its way, it continues rising, until it emerges into *light,* and then suddenly expiring, leaves behind it the fairest issue—*Benevolent Affection.* Let the warm-minded professor of any religious persuasion, who shall think this paper ought to attract his notice, as containing expressions derogatory to his notions or his tenets—I repeat, of *any* religious persuasion, for my observations may be equally misinterpreted by certain descriptions of one persuasion, as well as by those of another—be pleased to understand that the grand universal principle of this society, which continually enjoins the allegiance due to our native Sovereign, and the obedience we owe to the laws which afford us protection, will ever equally se-

cure a due attention to the respective religious persuasions of its various professors. It is of little importance to Masonry that its professors vary in their religious tenets; but it is of importance that they practise what they profess. The respect which the institution and its exemplary professors will always command, are a sufficient check against the introduction of politics or religion that might disturb its harmony. To this the captious objector may be disposed to retort: There are individuals of various societies within the circle of my own acquaintance; there have been whole bodies in a neighbouring country, of which I have heard and read much. If politics and religion are precluded, what can be the object of their enquiries? Candid reader, when you improperly attempt to investigate the order and the ways of Providence, or presumptuously demand his works to be laid open to your scrutinizing eye, wonder not if *the veil be drawn.*

B. *MASONICUS.*

N. B. The reader will please to correct the following errors in our preceding Essay on the Masonic Character.

Page 34, line 23, *for* trygliph, *read* trygliphs.
----- --- ---- 24, *for* volutis, *read* volutes; and,
for axanthus, *read* acanthus.

WHAT IS THE ORDER OF FREEMASONRY?

ANSWERED, IN A DISCOURSE,

BY HENRY IBBEKIN, M. D.

MY BRETHREN,

CALEDONIA, famed for Schools of Wisdom, has long been the seat of an Order, contemned by some, esteemed by others, and comprehended by few.

The first of these three classes I see crouded by weak minds, and by men of sense. The former criticise and sentence what they never saw, never heard, never read; and thus act absurdly. The latter desire to have all their expectations answered at their entrance into the Order; and being treated as novices, they deem themselves trifled with, and turned aside with a design to defame:—these act ungenerously.

The second class is filled with men that love a jovial hour, and with men that spy the cause of masonic meetings. The former have no views, no ambition; seek nothing in the Order but recreation and amusement; and when they get indulged with this, they are content, and leave it where they found it. The latter permit these gratifications to novices, but assist at the same time to keep the mean point in view, and guide the obedient forward on the road of truth to the portico.

The third class contains those few, who by long perseverance and intensive study penetrated the scientific part of the Order; became

true philosophers, and qualified to officiate as Priests of Nature in the Temple of Wisdom.

I shall withdraw in this present moment from all whom I have just now enumerated, and address those Brethren solely, who look upon the Order as a convivial association, and upon its Lodges as designed for mirth and glee only.

To relieve them from so gross an error, I will resolve the question: '*What is the Order of Free Masonry?*'

Here I must, *as far as I am at liberty*, unfold part of our sacred records.

Even profane history teaches us, that Ægyptus was the founder of that vast empire, which bears his name to this day.

This Ægyptus, a prince of the most lofty wisdom, and master of all arts and sciences which the human mind is able to comprehend, instituted an Order for cultivating the mind, for making its members better than other men, and fit to be entrusted with secrets.

Those, thus perfected, were admitted to the King's intimacy, and by *himself* instructed in the Grand Mystery of the Order—in that princely science, since termed THE ROYAL ART.

There is no occasion to allow, that *handling the mallet* was the mystic art King Ægyptus imparted to his philosophic favourites, as the greatest mystery in Nature.—No: we may safely let the appellation *Masonry* pass as emblematical.

For, as the Order is a building up of the mind with qualifications well squared for the purpose, *Masonry* is by no means an ill epithet; because, when we are admonished to erect the Temple of Wisdom within us, we are apt to confound with it the idea of mechanical operations. And as the first orators that stood up among the members of this Order may have, perhaps, drawn their allusions from real fabrics, it is easily defined how the Order came to be called the Order of Masonry, and its members Masons, who soon added the foreword *free*, and styled themselves *Free Masons*, in order to be distinguished from operative Masons.

And when we view the platform of our Order, where we behold a double triangle with the superscription, *Divine Magic is the only road to the Temple of Wisdom*, we are led to suppose, that Ægyptus nominated the same—the Order of Magicians, which is to say, of *Philosophers*.

Moses, who studied under the Magicians of Egypt, was no doubt initiated and raised to the highest degree of the Order, which probably made him of so much consequence with Pharaoh: and thence important as commander over Israel.

From Moses the Royal Art was handed down to Solomon, under whom the Order suffered a revolution, as all experienced Brethren know; and though we conform to the *Solomonic* regulations, we have no authority to prove, that these were handed down to us in a direct line; for we cannot deny, that Pythagoras introduced the Order in this island, and opened schools of wisdom among the Druids for teaching the Royal Art.

In fine, as far as we can trace back the Order, we find the same *supported by sages*, by *men of learning*, and *protected by Princes;* which would *never* have been the case, if *no* grand object had been in view.

We must not suppose that *the late King of Prussia*,* who was great in all his actions, would have announced himself *Protector-General of the Order*, had he found the same *trivial*, or the institution of *folly*. No, this sublime philosopher, whose piercing eye nothing could escape, early reconnoitered the funds of wisdom treasured up in its recesses, and lent his power to safeguard the workmen.

After this glaring instance, I need say no more: it sufficiently proves the order to be of moment, and that those are greatly mistaken, who value it no better than a club under restriction.

Permit me, Brethren, ye who have hitherto thought thus light of what should fill your minds with veneration for itself, with a true sense of *the Supreme Architect of Heaven and Earth*, with fraternal love; with every virtue; with true honour:—permit me, I say, to request that you will no longer trifle away your precious moments, but enquire what the order means, for your welfare?

Ye ask of whom?

Of your Masters. Study the laws; the Masonic sciences; qualify yourselves for preferment; seek it; and do not stop in the midst of your career, that ye may not be found hindmost on the day of trial!

Most sincerely do I wish, my Brethren, that it was in my power to separate you from all that hinders your progress in the Royal Art; lead you right, and speed your felicity: then would you add new splendour to our Order, and assist in bringing the same into that renown again, which it bore, when our Lodges were yet scientific schools of virtue. In this elevated situation, would your porches be exempt from the approaches of the unworthy, who then durst not reply, *You are no better than we!* nor with such like weapons attempt to strike you dumb, and force you to admit them: no, your superiority in knowledge, and in virtue, would abash them, and the repulse would turn them back from the path of error.

Even the prepossessed multitude would retract, and admire you, when they beheld, that neither favour nor gold could unhinge your gates, for the deformed in body or the abject in mind to enter. Instances like these, and the good arising to mankind in general from your meetings, would soon intitle you to command involuntary esteem from all.

This, my Brethren, is *a faint delineation of our Noble Order*, and a concise detail of its rise and progress. The same is, as we know, not religion, but has religion for its basis. No one can be *a good* Free Mason, who does not worship the true and living God, or neglects to observe the rites of that religion which he openly professes: besides, he must be a worthy member of society, and one who, by his conduct gains respect, and does honour to the Order.

* Frederick the Great.

If we aim at this, my Brethren, at the same time that we endeavour to exert ourselves in *Masonry*, there is no doubt but we shall have peace within, become favourites of Heaven, and secure the love of men.

Here I should conclude, but that I wish to impart a matter of importance yet to *the unguarded* of our Fraternity.

As it was the voice of *Wisdom* that warned the religious against *false prophets*, so warns us the voice of *Prudence* against *deluders*; who, *under a pretence of communicating an endless number of superior degrees in Masonry, impose upon the credulous, and rob them of their money; which these impostors have alone in view.*

I appeal to the Patriarchs of our Order, and ask, whether there be *any mention* in our records of Masonic degrees under the appellation of *Illuminates; Excellent; Super-excellent; Kings*; *Scribes; High-Priests; Knights of the Sun; Knights of the Moon; Knights of the Morning-Star; Knights of the Evening Star; Sir Knights of Malta; Sir Knights of the Red Sea; Sir Knights of the Isle of Patmos; Sir Knights of the Mediterranean; Sir Knights of Gibraltar, &c. &c. &c.*

If *any* thing can be found in our archives that authorises *these* degrees, I will stand reproved; if not, I shall make bold to call them *phantoms*, and diametrically opposite to the wise and benevolent views of the Reverend Institutors of our Order; accounting it *incumbent* upon me to intreat the still unexperienced Brethren to give ear to *none* that hawk such *useless* wares about.

The *real* higher degrees are in the hands of men of rank, honour, and reputation, and are conferred as *a favour* upon such only as have made themselves deserving of it; *not* for an adequate sum of money, but *gratis*.

King Solomon, who no doubt knew it well, finishes with the *seventh* number. He tells us by way of instruction; '*Wisdom hath builded her house, and hath hewn out her seven pillars*.'*

Consonant to this, the Order has *seven* degrees, and is classed in *Schools of Virtue* and the *Temple of Wisdom*.

The three *first* degrees form the Schools of Virtue, and the three highest degrees the Temple of Wisdom, which is the repository of the Grand Mystery, and guarded by those of *the fourth* degree, stationed in the *Middle Chamber*, who, from the nature of their office, are called either *Temple-Guard*; *Noble-Guard*; or, *Knights* and *Champions of the Temple*.†

As an elder Brother, as one already returned from his pilgrimage to *Colchis*, and arrived at the ultimity of Masonry, I might take it upon me to speak more peremptorily; but wishing not to appear presumptuous, I shall leave that to others.

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* Prov. ix. 1.

† Of these *real* higher degrees, there are two *regular* Chapters in the Kingdom of Scotland; one in the north, the other in the west, who hold their Convents in *Aberdeen* and *Glasgow*.

REVIEW

OF

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Iconographia Scotica, or Portraits of illustrious Persons of Scotland; engraved from the most authentic Paintings, &c. With short Biographical Notices. By John Pinkerton, F. S. A. Perth. *4to. 5l. 5s.* Herbert, &c.

THIS very elegant work is chiefly valuable on account of the numerous portraits it contains, and which are mostly engraved in a superior style of graphic excellence.

There are many heads of persons in this collection of whom we never met with portraits before. And we ought to add, that we were disappointed in not finding some likenesses preserved in this magnificent volume which highly deserved to have been placed in it. Among these desiderata we reckon Drummond, of Hawthornden; and the illustrious Napier, of Merchiston.

The accompanying notices also are by far too meagre and unsatisfactory. A work of such importance and price ought certainly to have been elucidated with copious memoirs and interesting anecdotes, instead of which there is hardly a biographical article in it worth reading. We shall extract the two best. The first is of Alexander Henderson, the celebrated champion of Presbyterianism against Charles I.

'This Franklin of the Scottish commotions in the last century was minister at Leuchars; and was in vain tempted with a bishoprick. He died in 1649, regretting the excess to which affairs were carried; but never repenting of his own moderate motives and actions, as vainly repeated by his opponents; a state device of party.

'In fact, the Presbyterians, after overturning the episcopal despotism of the time, were gradually ruining their own cause by a despotism far more disgusting. The saints attempted to establish a clerical aristocracy, not only over Scotland, but over England; and the civil power would have become the meer slave of ecclesiastic censure and excommunication. Liberty of conscience was entirely denied by the Presbyterian party; their church polity was a part of their creed; and the penalty against any dissent was excommunication in this world, and a liberal inheritance in hell-fire hereafter. A man's private life was to be tainted with saintship or hypocrisy; and every pleasure was to vanish at the nod of those physicians of Sancho the governor. The Presbyterians supported the regal power, as a shield against the Independents and sectaries; who, with far superior political skill, allowed universal liberty of conscience. —But a non-descript saint, named Cromwell, put himself at the head of the Independents, and completely overthrew the Presbyterian despotism. Both parties appealed to King Christ, and he decided in favour of the democratic church.

'In the sole choice left, between the impertinent authority, and degrading superstition of the Presbyterians, and the power merely military of Cromwell, it is no wonder that the nation sighed for the antient monarchy; a government at least of gentlemen over gentlemen, and more beneficent to all, than that of parsons or soldiers over slaves.

'Henderson's favourite polity, and the clerical aristocracy, were, after his death, to be trampled under foot; but he timeously escaped from the evils

to come. One of the chief events of his life was, the solemn conference with Charles I. at Newcastle, *on various topics of religion and government.* The relation has been printed, and does honour to both parties.'

The next is of Alexander Lesley, Earl of Leven.

'This celebrated General was the son of Captain George Lesley, who commanded the garrison of Blair, in the reign of James VI. He first served in Lord Vere's regiment, in Holland: then proceeded to Sweden, where he displayed such high military talents, that the heroic Gustaf Adolf raised him to the rank of Lieutenant-general; and afterwards to that of Field-marshal of he Swedish army, in Westphalia, and Governor-general of all the cities on the Baltic.

'In 1628 he defended Stralsund with such spirit, that the siege was raised, and medals were struck in his honour; and in 1630 he drove the Imperialists from Rugen.

'Returning to his native country, his abilities excited the Covenanters to appoint him their General, in the struggle against Charles I. In Feb. 1639 he was unanimously named to that arduous situation of first conducting military operations against his sovereign: and leading an army to the borders in May, the King was induced to concessions. The rupture being unhappily renewed, General Lesley, in August 1640, led his army into England: and with his tin artillery, covered with leather, so surprised the English troops, *that they fled with precipitation, while the Scots got possession of* Newcastle, and the northern counties.* In 1641, a treaty being concluded, *the King, in order to win the General to his interest,* created him Lord Balgony and Earl of Leven.

'But his principles remained the same: and in 1643 and 1644 he distinguished himself in the field against Charles. Yet disgusted with the scenes of fanaticism and tyranny, that followed the death of that monarch, he appeared in arms to support Charles II. against the infamous Cromwell; but was surprised by Monk in Angus, and sent prisoner to the Tower of London, where he remained till he was liberated by intercession of Christina of Sweden, daughter of Gustaf Adolf. His estates being sequestered by the Usurper, Leven went to Sweden; and was received with that veneration, which his hoary head, covered with laurels, claimed in a country which he had served and adorned. On the restoration, he returned to his native land; and died, extremely advanced in years, at Balgony in Fife, in 1662.†

A History of Inventions and Discoveries. By John Beckmann, *Professor of Economy in the University of Gottingen. Translated from the German, by* William Johnston, 3 *Vols.* 8*vo.* 1*l.* 1*s. boards.* Bell.

THE title of this work promises more than the reader will find the Author has performed. A *systematic and scientific history of discoveries* has been long a literary desideratum which we were in hopes the present volumes had supplied.

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* Burnet's own Time, i. 39. These *cannons would bear two or three discharges.* One Scott, a Scotchman, who served under Gustaf Adolf, was the inventor, as his epitaph in Lambeth church bears. They are mentioned, it is believed, in the accounts of the wars of Gustaf by Puffendorff and others.

† *There is a wooden print of Leven,* on horseback, with his speech in parliament 1641, 4to. In the collection of portraits to Clarendon's History, Vol. vi. 1717, 8vo. *there is one engraved by Vertue after Vandyke,* but poorly done, like most of the others in that work. It has, however, a general likeness, particularly in the lips, closed in a manner that shews the teeth were lost.'

We have been greatly disappointed. Much useless matter and many idle accounts occupy large spaces, and several very important subjects are totally unnoticed. Add to all this, the work is strangely put together, without the slightest regard being paid to method or topics. Still, we must not so far condemn the performance, as to allow no sort of merit in it. Some entertainment, and some information will be experienced in the perusal.

The translator's account of the work is judicious, and well-written.

'Though it might be expected,' says he, 'that the great share which new inventions and discoveries have at all times had in effecting such happy changes among mankind, would have secured them a distinguished place in the annals of nations; we find with regret, that the pen of history has been more employed in recording the crimes of ambition and the ravage of conquerors, than in preserving the remembrance of those who, by improving science and the arts, contributed to increase the conveniencies of life, and to heighten its enjoyments. So little indeed has hitherto been done towards a history of inventions and discoveries, that the rise and progress of part of those even of modern times is involved in considerable darkness and obscurity, of some the names of the inventors are not so much as known, and the honour of others is disputed by different nations; while the evidences on both sides are so imperfect, that it is almost impossible to determine to which the palm is due. To professor Beckmann, therefore, those fond of such researches are much indebted for the pains he has been at to collect information on this subject; and though he has perhaps not been able to clear up every doubt respecting the objects on which he treats, he has certainly thrown much light on many curious circumstances hitherto buried in oblivion.'

The subject of the adulteration of 'wines' is curious, and as it is also interesting, we shall extract the Professor's remarks upon it:

'No adulteration of any article has ever been invented so pernicious to the health, and at the same time so much practised, as that of wine with preparations of lead; and as the inventor must have been acquainted with its destructive effects, he deserves, for making it known, severer execration than Berthold Schwartz, the supposed inventor of gunpowder.

'The juice of the grape, when squeezed out, becomes wine through the first degree of fermentation; but scarcely has that begun when it approaches the second degree, called the sour fermentation. It then loses its spirit: instead of which it becomes combined with an acid, which renders it unfit to be drunk, and of much less utility. The progress of the fermentation may be stopped by care and attention; but to bring the liquor back to its former state is impossible; for the law of corruption is a law of nature, and admits of no exception. Ingenuity, however, has invented a fraudulent method of rendering the acid in spoilt wine imperceptible; so that those who are not judges are often imposed on, and purchase sweetened vinegar instead of wine. Were no other articles used for sweetening it than honey or sugar, the adulterator would deserve no severer punishment than those who sell pinchbeck for gold; but saccharine juices can be used only when the liquor begins to turn sour; and even then in very small quantities, else it would betray the imposition by its sweetish sour taste, and hasten that corruption it is intended to prevent. A sweetener, therefore, has been invented much surer for the fraudulent dealer, but infinitely more destructive to the consumer; and those who employ it, undoubtedly, merit the same punishment, as the most infamous poisoners.

'Lead and calx of lead, dissolved in the acid which spoils wine, give it a saccharine taste not unpleasant, without any new, or at least perceptible, tint, and stop the fermentation or corruption. The wine, however, occasions, according as it is used in a great or small quantity, and according to

the constitution of the consumer, a speedy or lingering death, violent colics, obstructions and other maladies; so that one may justly doubt, whether, at present, *Mars*, *Venus*, or *Saturn* is most destructive to the human race.

'The ancients, in my opinion, knew that lead rendered harsh wine milder, and preserved it from acidity, without being aware that it was poisonous. It was, therefore, long used with confidence; and when its effects were discovered they were not ascribed to the metal, but to some other cause. When more accurate observation, in modern times, fully established the noxious quality of lead, and when it began to be dreaded in wine, unprincipled dealers invented an artful method of employing it, which the law, by the severest punishment, has not been able wholly to prevent.

'The Greeks and the Romans were accustomed to boil their wine over a slow fire, till only a half, third, or fourth part remained, and to mix it with bad wine in order to render it better. When, by this operation, it had lost part of its watery particles, and had been mixed with honey and spices, it acquired several names, such as *mustum*, *mulsum*, *sapa*, *carenum*, or *carænum défrutum*, &c. Even at present the same method is pursued with sack, Spanish, Hungarian, and Italian wines. In Italy new wine, which has been thus boiled, is put into flasks, and used for sallad and sauces. In Naples it is called *musto cotto*; but in Florence it still retains the name of *sapa*. Most of those authors who have described this method of boiling wine expressly say that leaden or tin vessels must be employed; because the wine, by these, is rendered more delicious and durable, as well as clearer. It is, however, certain that must and sour wine by slow boiling, for according to their directions it should not be boiled quickly, must dissolve part of these dangerous metals, otherwise the desired effect could not be produced. Some also were accustomed to add to their wine, before it was boiled, a certain quantity of sea water, which by its saline particles must necessarily accelerate the dissolution.

'That the acid of wine has the power of dissolving lead was not unknown to the ancients; for when the Greek and Roman wine-merchants wished to try whether their wine was spoilt, they immersed in it a plate of lead. If the colour of the lead was changed, which undoubtedly would be the case when its surface was corroded and converted into calx, they concluded that their wine was spoilt. It cannot, however, be said that they were altogether ignorant of the dangerous effects of solutions of that metal; for Galen and other physicians often give cautions respecting white lead. Notwithstanding this, men fell upon the invention of conveying water for culinary purposes in leaden pipes; and even at present at Amsterdam, Paris, and other places water is conveyed through lead, and collected in leaden cisterns, though that practice has, on several occasions, been attended with alarming consequences. This negligence in modern times makes us not be surprised when we read that the ancients employed leaden vessels. It appears, however, that it was not merely through negligence that this practice prevailed. They were acquainted, and particularly in Pliny's time, with various processes used in regard to wine; and among these was that of boiling it with lime or gypsum; and the ancient physicians, who had not the assistance of modern chemistry, thought it more probable that their wine was rendered noxious by the addition of these earths, than by the vessels in which it was boiled; and they were the more inclined to this opinion, as they had instances of the fatal effects produced by the use of them. They decried them, therefore, so much, that laws were afterwards made by which they were forbidden to be used, as poisonous and destructive to the human body.'

Journal of a Tour through North Wales and Part of Shropshire; with Observations on Mineralogy, and other Branches of Natural History. By Arthur Aikin. 8vo. 4s. *Boards.* Johnson.

THE necessity of a knowledge of their own country should very strongly be impressed upon all young minds. We generally see persons full of desire to acquaint themselves with foreign nations, while they are ignorant of their own. And we may meet with many, from whom better things might be expected, who can give tolerable good accounts of countries with which they neither have, nor probably ever will have, any connexion; while, at the same time, they cannot give the slightest information of any part of Great Britain except the particular spot where they first drew the vital air, or where they have been bred.

The author of the little volume before us has set a commendable example to young men of enquiring minds, by exploring part of his native isle, rather than going in quest of knowledge first into distant climes.

Mr. Aikin made this tour with two companions, to whom the work is inscribed, on foot, and the journey takes date from Shrewsbury, the 25th July, 1796.

Though the author appears to have paid particular attention to every thing deserving the observation of a traveller, he is yet evidently partial to mineralogy.

Yet even in the descriptive, which numbers will pronounce to be the best part of a traveller's journal, our Tourist is far from being defective. As a proof we shall extract his account of Cader Idris, which will also furnish a specimen of his style.

'The day being promising, we set off after breakfast to examine Cader Idris. A small lake, called Llyn-y-gader, lies about a mile and a half on the high road to Towyn, which having arrived at, we quitted the road and began our ascent up the first step of this lofty mountain. When we had surmounted the exterior ridge, we descended a little to a deep clear lake, which is kept constantly full by the numerous tributary torrents that fall down the surrounding rocks. Hence we climbed a second and still higher chain up a steep but not difficult tract, over numerous fragments of rock detached from the higher parts: we now came to a second and more elevated lake, clear as glass, and overlooked by steep cliffs in such a manner as to resemble the crater of a volcano, of which a most accurate representation is to be seen in Wilson's excellent view of Cader Idris. Some travellers have mentioned the finding lava and other volcanic productions here; upon a strict examination, however, we were unable to discover any thing of the kind, nor did the water of the lake appear to differ in any respect from the purest rock water, though it was tried repeatedly with the most delicate chemical tests. A clear, loud, and distinct echo repeats every shout that is made near the lake. We now began our last and most difficult ascent up the summit of Cader Idris itself, which when we had surmounted, we came to a small plain with two rocky heads of nearly equal height, one looking to the north the other to the south: we made choice of that which appeared to us the most elevated, and seated ourselves on its highest pinnacle, to rest after a laborious ascent of three hours. We were now high above all the eminences within this vast expanse, and as the clouds gradually cleared away, caught some grand views of the surrounding country. The huge rocks, which we before looked up to with astonishment, were now far below at our feet, and many a small lake appeared in the vallies between them. To the north, Snowdon with its dependencies shut up the scene; on the west we saw the whole curve of the bay of Cardigan, bounded at a vast distance by the Caernarvon mountains, and nearer, dashing its white breakers against the rocky coast of Merioneth. The southern horizon was

bounded by Plinlimmon, and on the east the eye glancing over the lake of Bala, the two Arennig mountains, the two Arrans, the long chain of the Ferwyn mountains, to the Breddin hills on the confines of Shropshire; and dimly, in the distant horizon, was beheld the Wreakin, rising alone from the plain of Salop. Having at last satisfied our curiosity, and been thoroughly chilled by the keen air of these elevated regions, we began to descend down the side opposite to that which we had come up. The first stage led us to another beautiful mountain lake, whose cold clear waters discharge their superabundance in a full stream down the side of the mountain; all these waters abound with trout, and in some is found the Gwyniad, a fish peculiar to rocky alpine lakes. Following the course of the stream, we came on the edge of the craggy cliffs that overlook Talyllyn lake; a long and difficult ascent conducted us at last on the borders of Talyllyn, where we entered the Dolgelle road.'

We have the satisfaction of recommending this little volume to our readers as what will certainly afford them both information and amusement.

The Elements and Theory of the Hebrew Language. *By* Edmund Dowling. *8vo. 7s. boards.* Longman.

IT is with great pleasure we observe the respectable state in which sacred literature stands at the present day in this country, and at a time too when every artful attempt is making by the advocates of scepticism to undermine the foundation of revelation. Perhaps nothing is better calculated to preserve the minds of young students from the circulating poison than initiating them into the knowledge of the scriptures in their original languages. Shameful has been the neglect with which the language of the Old Testament has been treated in this country, and particularly in the seminaries of education. Few of those who have been set apart for the service of the sanctuary have known more of the holy tongue than the mere alphabet. While Latin has been assiduously attended to, and Greek partially so, the Hebrew has been considered as totally useless, or at least of trifling consequence; as if the opinion of Butler had been received for orthodox,

> ' For Hebrew roots are seldom found
> To flourish but in barren ground.'

At length, however, a better taste has begun to prevail, and scholars are not ashamed to turn their particular attention to a language which, although it knows but of one book, can boast a higher dignity than all others, because that book is the oldest and the best.

Whatever tends to facilitate the acquisition of this language, to clear away its obscurities, and to render its grammar more perfect, has a fair claim to encouragement.

The work before us is of this description, and we can venture to pronounce it a valuable addition to philological literature. We cannot here enter into a full examination of the ingenious author's enquiries and elucidations, but we can venture very strongly to recommend his performance to all who have any inclination to make Hebrew their study, as well as to those who have made a proficiency therein. To the first it will be serviceable, as it smoothens several intricacies in the Hebrew grammar, and establishes several important principles which will render the progress of the student more steady and pleasant to himself. The others will see some attempts made to reduce an obsolete mass of rules to the order of a system; by some minute enquiries, which, if they fail to give them satisfaction, may be of service in exciting them to a spirit of observation.

Mr. Dowling speaks thus modestly of his work and its principles.

'The author begs leave to assure his readers in general, that he has not penned a sentiment or an opinion, in whose justness and truth he has not a full confidence himself; whilst, on the other hand, he has not restrained himself at any time in expressing his own convictions on every important particular contained within the scope of his design; and throughout the whole he has not submitted in any instance to the authority of any man or book, beyond the extent of his own approbation.'

The following observations respecting the Jews are very liberal.

'One thousand seven hundred and ninety seven years ago, the *Jews knew* the *Hebrew* language *only from books*; Rome was finally conquered by Odoacer in the year 476, and *colloquial Latin never entirely ceased in Italy*; and Constantinople was taken by Mahomet the Second, no further back than the year 1453, during the reign of our Henry the Sixth; and *a dialect* of *Greek* exists as a *living language* even at the *present* day.

The final ruin of the *external* temple and the city by Titus, the total dispersion of the people, the scandalous persecutions carried on by the military and ecclesiastical tyrants of Europe, the uncommon genius for traffic and for the acquisition of the modern languages and dialects of the whole world, for which the Jews are celebrated, are additional impediments to the renovation of critical and philological authority.

But while the Jews stand thus divested of all peculiar title to *spiritual* and *literary* importance, without injustice, there is another point of view, where liberality, yea equity, should make a better discrimination, than hath hitherto been done.

That they are people addicted even excessively to the arts of gain, is not to be denied: but such a spirit, if restricted within due bounds, is not only useful to the individual, but also to the state; and in some cases, it is even a virtue: yet liberality should not stop here; an answer ought to be given to those, who reproach them with a general moral turpitude and depravity. If they are not so good as *they might be*, to whom is this attributable, but to those, who dare to pluck from their fellow man the fair flower of a good name, and blast all his blossoms of independent honour?—Despise a man, and he is instantly deprived of an active motive to well doing. And whilst the Christian, to whom it is applicable, considers this, let him also reflect on the loss of that bright New Jerusalem gem, which he at the same time wantonly detaches from his own bosom, CHARITY!—That Jews do very shameful things, is certainly true: and that Christians are liable to the same reproach, is no less so; but the fable of the lion and the man will discover the real ground of many popular prejudices.

'Were it necessary to prove, that *Jews* are capable of *noble*, *just*, and *generous disinterestedness*, the author could do this from *splendid* and *recent examples*; but it is enough to say, THEY ARE MEN.'

The College. A Satire. Canto I. and II. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Cawthorn.

THIS lively and well-written performance originates in the celebrated litigation between the *Licentiates* and the Royal College of Physicians. This venerable seat of Æsculapius has often been made the sport of the wicked wits. One of its own members attacked it with no small asperity above a century ago, in the *Dispensary*. The present performance is certainly the most ingenious and spirited satire that has appeared on the subject since the production of Garth. Other satires have usually come from men of wit only, but the one now before us is evidently from a brother who is feelingly alive to the subject he has so ably handled.

The high pretensions of the College are ridiculed with no little force, and

the president, in particular, comes in for a considerable share of satirical description.

'Sir G—'s head a garland did entwine,
A garland, form'd of flowers of *cardamine!*
And intermix'd were many leaves of *lead,*
And dangling down was many a poppy head,
Which poppy-heads, as laughing Fancy tells,
Of all things most resembled Folly's bells.'

The notes, which are amply scattered at the bottom of the pages, are certainly not the least valuable part of the work. They shew the author to be a scholar and a man of science. We are led to expect a continuation of the poem as soon as the long depending cause to which it has a reference shall be ended.

Remarks concerning Stones said to have fallen from the Clouds, both in these Days, and in ancient Times. By Edward King, Esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A. *4to. Pages* 34. *Price* 2s. G. Nicol.

THE most memorable instance of phænomena similar to those mentioned in the title of this tract, is that which happened in Tuscany, on the 16th of June, 1794, when, according to the evidence of several eye-witnesses, a great number of heated stones of various dimensions fell from a seeming thundercloud, one of which was found to weigh about five pounds and a half. They were scattered on a space between three and four miles.—Mr. King quotes many other instances of extraordinary events of the same nature, both in ancient and modern times—some from scripture, several from Herodian, Plutarch, Pliny, and Livy; and others that took place in recent times in France, Spain, Germany, Hungary, &c. among which is particularly described the mass that fell on the 13th of December last, at Wood Cottage, in Yorkshire, concerning which the public curiosity has been amply gratified by a late exhibition of the stone itself in town. Nor are any instances omitted of extraordinary showers of ashes, and of hailstones of uncommon dimensions, of one of which that fell at Menabilly, in Cornwall, and weighed about one ounce, an engraving is prefixed to the tract. We must observe, that this is an ample collection of perhaps all the facts of this sort that are to be met with upon record.

Prof. Soldani, from whom the information of the Tuscan stone has been derived, is of opinion that these stones are generated in the air by a combination of mineral substances, which had risen somewhere or other as exhalations from the earth, but not, he thinks, from Mount Vesuvius. Mr. K. assents to this hypothesis: but so far from acquiescing in the latter opinion, as to the place whence these materials arose, he assigns various reasons for maintaining that the great eruptions of Mount Vesuvius, which had taken place the day before this fall of stones, was the real source from which they derived their origin. He applies the same arguments in favour of his conjecture, that the Wood Cottage stone might be ultimately traced to an eruption of Mount Hecla. The publication is altogether curious, not only from the facts it recites, but from the speculations it contains.

POETRY.

ELLEN AND DANVERT,

A TALE,

BY THE REV. MR. POLWHELE.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

THEY fled: and shadow'd by the wing of night,
Amid the craggy hollows urg'd their way;
When lo (a lurking slave had watch'd their flight) [creant, stay---
The father's gleaming mail. 'Stay, mis-
(He cried) this weapon shall the wrong repay!' [ground
Whizz'd the fleet shaft. And, instant, to the
Her Danvert fell; and, gasping where he lay, [wound
The blood that spouted from the deathful
Tinctur'd the low-brow'd rocks that black to horror frown'd.

So clos'd their hapless loves. O'er wild despair,
As Ellen gaz'd upon the corse, my muse
Would draw the veil. The poor distracted fair [effuse
From where hope loves its radiance to
Long turn'd her eyes. But time her dreary views
Now gently lighten'd. And, as she survey'd
The scene, to sully with oblivion's dews
The image of the past she ne'er essay'd,
But call'd each object round to pensive memory's aid.

Pale Sorrow canker'd her cheek's damask bloom, [eyes:
And dimm'd the lustre of her sparkling
And she had sunk untimely to the tomb,
Had not each object with congenial ties
Attach'd her, as it seem'd, to sympathize
With her lorn spirit! Of her vanish'd love
She saw the bosom-soothing vision rise.
Frequent in each lone room, or bower, or grove [passion rove.
Where Danvert wont to talk, and in fond

Yet not the scene alone, where pleasure stole
The hours, her solitary footsteps trace:
E'en of the spot, where anguish thrill'd her soul,
She loves to mark the melancholy grace;
Nor for Golconda's jewels would erase
One sad impression of her Danvert here;
Tho', as she trembles o'er the sacred place
To love and fancy, to pale passion dear,
A shade of terror falls on every starting tear.

Where she beheld his fiery courser prance,
As from behind the hills in dazzling mail
Her Danvert came, and shook the uplifted lance;
Thither repairing, she was wont to hail
That hour, when, triumph kindling thro' the dale,
Her heart, unpractis'd yet in love, beat high;
When, as she saw her Danvert's arm prevail,
She felt the exulting throb she knew not why,
And caught, she knew not how, delirium from a sigh.

Nor less that oak, which flung its blasted boughs
Across the forest-pathway, was her care:
There Ellen would recount her fondest vows--- [there.
Alas! he had first prov'd his passion
And, silence hovering in the shadowy air
O'er fainting clouds, she sought the cot-tag'd dell, [prayer,
Where, cheerful yet, the peasant breath'd a
That Danvert, who had lov'd in life so well,
Might, with his Ellen still, a guardian spirit dwell.

Sweet was the cot, where, many a precious hour, [told:
To the good man their tale the lovers
Sweet the pine whispering o'er the jasmine bower,
When Ellen still ascended to behold
Far, far beneath, the billows as they roll'd;
When oft with sighs they seem'd to kiss the shore, [cold,
To mourn her Danvert now in earth so
And every rockstone echoed to deplore,
In its last dying sound the joys that smile no more.

And in the cypress maze, the larch-veil'd fane, [tint
She lov'd the summer-evening's saffron
And the pale burnish of the pictur'd pane,
And mourn'd, what time her Danvert wont to print [flint,
The grass, or climb the steps of dusky
Her loves that, like a shadow, disappear'd:
And oft she borrow'd a distressful hint
From the lone tower by friendship's ray uncheer'd, [sake, endear'd.
Yet by her sufferings seen, for Danvert's

Still glimmering to the glimpses of the moon [air;
The dark-red rock appall'd the spectred
And with a hurried footstep at the noon
Of night, poor Ellen us'd to wander there!
At first it was the wildness of despair;
When, as her frantic soul was robb'd of rest
She hail'd the bloody crag that seem'd to stare

To murder, with the stain of hell imprest,
While deep parental rage was imag'd in her breast.

Yet, though paternal wrath had wak'd the pang [pale,
Of woe, to cloath her cheeks with deadly
Tho' oft the sounds of execration rang
In her stunn'd ears; yet innocence could steal [conceal!
The dart from vengeance, and its scowl
Yet virtue, that had breath'd the vow sincere, veil,
Drew o'er the scene of death a gradual
And, as it scatter'd every shade of fear,
Mus'd on the parting smile to conscious Ellen dear.

THE FEMALE AUCTIONEER.

SUNG BY MRS. FRANKLIN,
At Vauxhall.
WRITTEN BY MR. UPTON.

WELL, here I am, and what of that?
Methinks I hear you cry;
Why, I am come, and that is pat,
To *sell*, if you will *buy*;
A *Female Auctioneer* I stand,
Yet, not to seek for *Pel*,
Ah! no!---the *lot* I have in hand,
Is now to *sell myself!*
And I'm going, going, going, going!
Who bids for me?

Ye *Bachelors*, I look at you;
And pray don't deem me rude;
Nor rate me either *Scold* or *Shrew*,
A *Coquette* or a *Prude*:
My *hand* and *heart* I offer fair,
And shou'd you *buy* the *lot*,
I swear I'll make you e'er my care,
When *Hymen* ties the *knot*.
And I'm going, going, going, going!
Who bids for me?

Tho' some may deem me pert or so,
Who deal in idle strife;
Pray, where's the *Girl*, I wish to know,
Who'u'd not become a *Wife*?
At least, I own, I really wou'd
In spite of all alarms;
Dear Bachelors, now be so good---
Do take me to your arms;
For I'm going, going, going, going!
Who bids for me?

HERE'S THE PRETTY GIRL I LOVE.

SUNG BY MR. DENMAN.
WRITTEN BY THE SAME.

JACK Oakham was a gallant Tar,
And doated on the lovely Poll,
Whose charms were like the Morning Star,
And radiant as the beams of Sol!
To live (and for each other) true,
They swore by ev'ry Saint above;
And Jack, wherever sailing to,
Gave,---*Here's the pretty Girl I love.*

It happened once they made a port,
Where Beauty held its magic reign,
And each bold tar in am'rous sport
Forgot the perils of the main.
Round went the glass and jest, at whim,
The long and toast at ev'ry move;
But Jack, whene'er they call'd on him,
Gave,---*Here's the pretty Girl I love.*

Thus faithful Jack in ev'ry clime,
True to his Poll, dwelt on her charms;
And soo arriv'd the happy time
When each were lock'd in t'other's arms!
Safe now they made the Nuptial Coast,
And Jack once more his worth to prove,
(When ask'd by Friendship for his toast)
Gave,---*Here's the pretty Girl I love.*

ANACREONTIC.

SUNG BY MR. DENMAN.
WRITTEN BY THE SAME.

BRING me, boy, a flowing bowl,
Deep and spacious as the sea;
Then shall ev'ry noble soul
Drink and fathom it with me.
While good humour is afloat,
E'er to part wou'd be a sin;
Let us sail in Pleasure's boat,---
Drink and fill the bowl again.

Let the hoary Miser toil,
We such sordid views despise:
Give us Wine and Beauty's smile,
There each glowing rapture lies.
While good fellowship we boast,
Fill the goblets to the brim:
Lovely Woman is my toast,
Drink and fill the bowl again.

Care, thou bane of ev'ry joy,
To some distant region fly;
Here reigns Bacchus, jolly boy!
Hence, old Greybeard, hence and die!
While we revel in delight,
E'er to part wou'd be a sin;
And since Care is put to flight,
Drink, and fill the bowl again.

STANZAS

ON KOSCIUSKO.

HAS Freedom's flame thy breast illum'd?
Has Reason there her rights assum'd?
Warm will thy bosom feel, and glow
For human bliss, for human woe?

Saw'st thou, on yon Northern plains,
The slave exulting burst his chains,
While Freedom wav'd her banner high,
And twin'd the wreath of Victory?

Proudly swell'd thy gen'rous heart,
Warm to thine eyes did rapture start?
The banner sinks---the wreath is torn---
With me for Kosciusko mourn!

THE POWER OF MUSIC: AN ODE.

BY E. S. J. AUTHOR OF WILLIAM AND ELLEN.

SPHERE-BORN, bright, celestial Maid,
Soft soothing Music mournful play'd;
To shew her power divine,
She touch'd the chords so fine,
His angry steed the raging hero stopt,
And from his hand the quiv'ring faulchion dropt,
His breast tumultuous ceas'd to swell,
His ported crest of fury fell;
While sorrow fixt his musing eye,
His bosom pour'd the melting sigh;
Till huge big tears roll'd down his manly cheek,
And told of sorrow Nature could not speak.---
Again it warbled thro' the sphere,
Pensive with a pleasing pleasure,
Then of Momus' mild.r measure,
Leading laughter-loving Leisure;
Till Life doth ope her gilded treasure,
Soft thrilling thro' the raptur'd ear,
Till Life, and Love, and Joy's whole train appear---
All as the pictur'd mantle of the infant day,
When Phebus smiling decks the merry May:
Such power hath rapture-giving Music's hallow'd lay---
As o'er the strings she ran,
Sorrow pale and wan
And black Despair in dimples heard her play.
Her leaden visage worn,
With glaring and unsettled look,
Frantic, her matted locks dire madness shook;
And sighing, shed her state forlorn.
Despondency stood list'ning to the song,
Soft Music stray'd,---and Dryads play'd;
While Phœbus sipp'd the silver meads along,
And hand in hand with silver Freedom stray'd.
Hark! it warbles soft and sweet!
With passions sporting at her feet;
Thus Phœbus' word old Chaos heard,
Who held his yoke o'er sweet Arcadia's plains,
In anger tore his hoary beard, [chains.
In wild horrific terror burst his midnight
Savage Nature stood alarm'd
To see the monarch so disarm'd,
Sweet smiling Cupids on their airy pinions born, [morn.
Came flutt'ring round, and hail'd the infant
I heard no more---it died away:
And blushing Nature open'd into day.---

A SONG

In Imitation of Allan Ramsay.

BY THE SAME.

As I cam a weary walking thro' the town,
My legs they were tir'd, my head was fou' o'fun,
I saw a bonny Lassie as e'er I saw before,
I saw a bonny Lassie washing at a door.
Her hands they gart the suds to fly about the tub, [did rub,
The sarks she did twist them, the sarks she
The claethes she did rub as ne'er were rubb'd before,
By the bonny Lassie washing at the door.
'Quo I, bonny Lassie, will ye gi'e me leave;'
And as the word I spak, I pou'd her by the sleeve.
She was the sweetest Lassie that e'er I kiss'd before, [door.
She was the bonniest Lassie that wash'd at a
When I try'd her farther, she said she had na' need. [my head,
Wi' that, wi' a washen clout she cam o'er
For the lick she ga'e me I lov'd her still the more, [door.
My soul it was ta'en wi' the Lassie at the
When I said, 'sweet Lassie, ye wash wi' a grace,' [my face:
She took a nev'fu' suds, and flang them in
I clasp'd her, and kiss'd her, and pay'd her the score, [door;
And married the Lassie that wash'd at the
For nature had form'd her for courtship and love,
Unaffected and graceful, and meek as a dove.
If heav'n had try'd it, it cou'd na' bless me more [the door.
Than wed me to the Lassie that wash'd at

*ON FIRE.**

ADDRESSED TO THE

LADIES ELIZA & MARY BIRMINGHAM,

Daughters of the Earl of Louth,

BY R. B. SHERIDAN, ESQ.

IN *Poets* all my marks you'll see,
Since Flash and Smoke reveal me;
Suspect me always near NAT LEE---
Ev'n BLACKMORE can't conceal me.
In MILTON'S page I glow by art,
One flame intense and even;
In SHAKPEARE'S *blaze!* a sudden start,
Like lightnings flash'd from Heav'n.
In many more, as well as they,
Through various forms I shift;
I'm gently lambent while I'm GAY,
But brightest when I'm SWIFT.
From Smoke, sure tidings you may get,
It can't subsist without me;
Or find me like some fond Coquet,
With fifty Sparks about me.
In other forms I oft am seen,
In breasts of Young and Fair;
And as the *Virtues* dwell within,
You'll always find me there.
I with pure, piercing, brilliant gleams,
Can arm ELIZA'S eye!---
With modest, soft, ethereal beams,
Sweet MARY'S I supply.'

THE TEARS OF FRIENDSHIP.

AN ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF JAMES PETTIT ANDREWS, ESQ. OF BROMPTON-GROVE.

HARK! what shrill note of woe assails my ear?
What footsteps echo from the fatal bier?

* The *fiery* element is personified, and supposed to speak.

Why pants my heart with tremulous beat
of death? [breath?
Why strives, oppress'd for utterance, my
Alas! too soon the poignant cause is known;
A friend rever'd, and not by me alone,
Has trac'd on earth his all respected way,
And risen (why mourn I then?) to realms
of day.

Blest be his generous soul! which oft has
spread
Such genial influence o'er the orphan's head,
Has cheer'd the thrilling agony of grief,
And open'd wide his hand to give relief.

The man is gone!---the mortal part adieu!
His outward form no more shall glad my
view.
But ah! not so his shade---'tis present here,
And gladly lists our heartfelt praise to hear.

Rest, *rest in peaceful joy, and hovering o'er,*
Protect and watch our steps for ever-more,
Until we join thee in the spangled sky,
Whence fears and dangers far from us shall
fly.

APOSTROPHE TO QUEEN MARY.

WRITTEN NEAR FOTHERINGAY CASTLE.

THOU, GRANDEUR, first lead on the giddy
band,
By *Fortune* taught in ev'ry distant age;
Now proud to wave the sceptre of command,
Now lost to sink beneath her giddy rage.
But hark!---a mourning voice I hear,
From FOTHERINGAY it reach'd mine
ear.
Fair QUEEN, and hast thou unrestor'd,
Unpitied still a QUEEN implor'd?
And could not all that art and nature gave
From three six years of sighs and from a
scaffold save?

Is that the cheek which once with beauty
bloom'd; [warm;
That the soft smile which could the rudest
Those the bright eyes that once a Court il-
lum'd; [could charm?
And that the form which once a world

ELIZA, who, with iron mind,
A *woman* born, forgot'st thy kind,
Fiends on thy midnight couch shall wait,
Shall howl to thee of MARY'S fate;
Her form glare near thee, as thou sick'ning
liest, [thou diest!
And burning Essex come, and scorn thee as

THE PUNSTERS.

AT a tavern, one night,
Mess. *More*, *Strange*, and *Wright*,
Met to drink, and good thoughts to exchange:
Says *More*, 'of us three,
The whole town will agree,
There is only one knave, and that's *Strange*.'
'Yes,' says *Strange*, rather sore,
'I'm sure there's one *More*,
A most terrible knave and a bite,
Who cheated his mother,
His sister, and brother.'
'Oyes,' replied *More*, 'that is *Wright*.'

PLEASING PROCRASTINATION!

'THE Bee that flies around the flower,
Ere it the honey sips,
Prolongs like me the pleasing hour,
Before I touch those lips.

'An hour!' the lively Celia cries,
'As well I were alone;'
Then to my arms she briskly flies,
'Sure, sure, you're not a *drone!*'

EPIGRAMS.

ON THE WATCH TAX.

'*TAKE Time*,' say all the ancient Sages,
And 'twas the precept of all ages,
But *Time*, till now, could ne'er be caught,
Tho' often suffer'd to be bought;
Our thanks are due then sure to PITT,
Who has the happy method hit:
So well *Old Father Time* he knows,
He's tax'd him even as he *goes!*

ON A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION BETWEEN TWO MEDICAL GENTLEMEN.

'SHE'LL lose her fever soon,' the Doctor cried;
Th' Apothecary shook his head and sigh'd:
To prove the Doctor *right*---the Patient died!

ON A QUARREL BETWEEN TWO TRADESMEN.

SAYS Journal to Ledger, 'for this great affront,
I shall call you, depend on it, Sir, *to account.*'
'O!' quoth Ledger to Journal with impudent ease,
'The balance we'll *strike*, Sir, whenever you please.'

ON CHLOE.

MY *charming* Chloe's quite divine,
Heaven's grandeur in her features shine;
Her towering height the fops abash,
Her eyes emit the lightning's flash;
And to complete the living wonder,
Her tongue sends forth *the awful thunder.*

ON READING A DULL PROLIX PUBLICATION.

A *Critical taste*, Sir, it never can suit,
Of *leaves* here are plenty---but where is the
fruit?

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE-ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

Aug. 15. THE new Drama, brought forward this evening at this Theatre, under the title of *The Italian Monk*, is written by Mr. Boaden, Author of *Fontainville Forest* and *The Secret Tribunal*. The following are the characters:

Schedoni,	Mr. Palmer.
Ansalda,	Mr. Aickin.
Vivaldi,	Mr. C. Kemble.
Paulo,	Mr. Suett.
Fisherman,	Mr. R. Palmer.
Rosalba,	Miss De Camp.
Fioresca,	Mrs. Bland.
Matilda,	Miss Heard.
Marchioness,	Mrs. Harlowe.

As the plot of this Play is chiefly derived from a well-known Novel, it is not necessary that we should enter largely into the Fable. The Count Vivaldi is in love with Rosalba, a young lady of inferior condition, and on account of her inferiority of rank, his family oppose their union. The Marchioness, his mother, consults with Schedoni, a gloomy and *malignant monk*, on the best means of obstructing the intended marriage. The Monk proposes murder, to which the Marchioness consents. Rosalba is conveyed to a convent by the artifices of Schedoni, from which she is released by Vivaldi. The subtle Schedoni, however, traces the lovers, and by his emissaries, who are disguised as officers of the Inquisition, once more gets Rosalba into his power. She is then conveyed to an old mansion, which is the haunt of the ruffians who had seized her, and consigned to a Fisherman, who is a confederate, and that is ordered to dispatch her. The fisherman is not callous to the touch of humanity, and awed by some appearances which he deems supernatural, cannot perform the horrid office. Schedoni, anxious for the event, arrives, and finding how unfit the Fisherman is to execute the deed, resolves himself to be the murderer. He enters the chamber where Rosalba is sleeping, and removing some part of her dress, perceives a picture. It appears that this is a picture of himself, which belonged to his wife. Struck with horror, he is unable to proceed, and Rosalba waking, he finds, on enquiry, that she is his daughter. Schedoni had contrived to get Count Vivaldi imprisoned, on a charge of having, by violence, taken a nun out of a convent, and he is to be tried before the Inquisition. Ansalda, the benevolent Prior of a neighbouring monastery, visits Vivaldi in the prison, and advises him, when he is examined before the Inquisition, to accuse Schedoni of having murdered his wife. This accusation Vivaldi brings forward, ignorant of all that had transpired between Rosalba and her father. Schedoni, in the extreme of penitence, confesses his guilt before the Prior, alledging, that he was urged by jealousy to destroy his wife. The Prior acknowledged himself to have been the man who made improper overtures to the wife of Schedoni, when the latter was Marinelli, Count of Bruni—overtures which the Countess treated with disdain. At length it appears that Schedoni had not killed his wife when he stabbed her in his jealous rage. She entered a convent when he became a monk. They are restored to each other, and the piece concludes with the intended union of Vivaldi and Rosalba.

The characters in this Piece are drawn with force, and opposed with judg-

ment. The fable is dramatic, and is managed in such a manner as to excite a strong interest; but some of the events, after having passed before the audience in action, are related in the dialogue. This is inartificial, and weakens the interest. There are many passages that seem dilated by a poetic spirit, and that are expressed with great vigour. The Play was received very well throughout, and is likely to be attractive.

The acting is uniformly good. Palmer, C. Kemble, and R. Palmer, deserved high praise. We never saw Miss De Camp in any character in which she acquitted herself so well. She played with fine emotion, energy, and grace.—Suett had a comic part, which he rendered very pleasant; and Mrs. Bland sung delightfully.

The Overture and Airs, except one composed by Kelly, and Pleyell's *German Hymn*, are the work of Dr. Arnold, and a work worthy of his professional repute.

The following is a specimen of the Poetry. The first of the songs was *encored*. The second is written by Mr. Colman.

AIR---FIORESCA.

Other maidens bait their hooks
With practis'd glances, tender looks,
And study tricks from subtle books,
To hold the lover fast.
Then golden line of locks so fine,
Before his simple eye they cast,
With bending bait, and swimming gait,
To make him sure at last.
Nonny, nonny, nonnino,
Nonny, nonny, nonnino,
Nonny, nonny, nonnino,
To make him sure at last.

When the village youth would bear
Me trinkets from the distant fair,
However they were rich or rare,
My Paulo pleas'd me best:
What tho' the work of costly art,
They call'd for praise in every part,
My Paulo with it gave his heart;
And what was all the rest?
Nonny, nonny, &c.
And what was all the rest?

AIR---FIORESCA.

Dark was the night, the children slept,
Poor Mary climbed the cottage stair,
And at her chamber window wept,
And placed a little taper there.
" Why does he tarry thus?" she cried;
" Alas! what pains do I endure!
" Heav'n grant this taper be his guide,
" And lead him safe across the moor."

At length his well-known step she hears:
" He comes my terror to remove!
" My William comes, to dry my tears!"
And down she flies to meet her love.
William, all pale and bloody, stood,
Sigh'd out---" Alas! no more we meet;
" I'm stabb'd by robbers in the wood."
And fell a corpse at Mary's feet.

REPORT

OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, *March* 20.

SEVERAL private Bills were brought up from the Commons and read a first time.

Tuesday 21. The Order of the Day for their Lordships being summoned having been read,

Earl Moira rose to make the Motion of which he had previously given notice, respecting the state of Ireland. His Lordship began by observing, that on ordinary occasions, where two countries make, as is the case between Ireland and England, one Empire, under the rule and guidance of one common Sovereign, the usual and best policy had ever been to keep as distant as possible the line of demarcation. The importance of Ireland to England, he believed, was so perfectly understood, that there could not be two opinions on the subject in that House. His motion, therefore, he flattered himself, would meet with almost universal approbation. Indeed, he did not see on what ground it could be opposed, except on that of the House not having a right to interfere in the internal affairs of Ireland. He hoped, however, to be able to convince their Lordships, that what he had to propose was no interference whatever in the internal concerns of the Government of that country, but merely for an Address of that House to the common Sovereign of both Countries, to interpose his good offices for the purpose of allaying those jealousies and discontents, which he was sorry to say at present but too unhappily prevailed in that country to a most alarming degree. His Lordship contended that this Address was the more necessary, since from the time that Ministers had recalled from the Government of Ireland a Noble Earl behind him (Fitzwilliam) those jealousies and discontents had been daily and hourly increasing: nothing could be more clear than the importance, and even necessity of appeasing, if possible, those jealousies and discontents, of which an inveterate enemy had lately attempted, and it was too much to be feared, would hereafter attempt again to take advantage. The interests of this country were so inseparably blended and united with those of Ireland, that the interference of either branch of the Legislature to prevail on his Majesty to interpose his good offices towards ameliorating the situation of the People in the Sister Kingdom, could not but be looked upon by them in the most kind and affectionate point of view. The most alarming discontents prevailed that had ever distracted any country, and to calm and alleviate those, must certainly be an object of infinite importance to the general interests and welfare of the country. Under these considerations, therefore, he would not trouble their Lordships further at present than by reading to the House his Motion, the substance of which was, 'That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, imploring him to use his salutary and beneficent interference with the Administration in Ireland to allay the unhappy discontents which at present prevail in that country.'

Lord Grenville expressed considerable surprise at the nature of the motion made by the noble Lord, which he viewed as tending to tear asunder the bonds which united and held together the two parts of the Empire. He conceived it to be a matter of great delicacy, and of infinite magnitude, for any part of the Legislature of this country, situated as we now are, to interfere in the internal

state of the neighbouring kingdom. It was impossible for any man to doubt the paternal affection of his Majesty for the people of the kingdom of Ireland. During his reign they had been freed from every disability under which they had laboured during the reigns of his ancestors. They had obtained an absolute independence of their Parliament in that of this country, by the repeal of the Act of 6 Geo. I. They had obtained entire emancipation from the ultimate jurisdiction of the British House of Peers in their judicial capacity. They had also in respect to religious restrictions received the greatest alleviation from his Majesty's beneficence. These were facts which sufficiently evinced his Majesty's paternal affection for the people of Ireland. He therefore thought, that after that people had contended so strenuously for the freedom and independence of their Legislature, any interference on the part of the Legislature of this Country in the internal affairs of Ireland would be highly improper. There were, his Lordship observed, a number of disagreeable and mischievous consequences which would arise from the adoption of the present Motion, and he could not see any one good purpose it would answer. Under all these circumstances he should therefore give his decided opposition.

Earl Fitzwilliam spoke in support of the Motion. His Lordship went over nearly the same ground as Earl Moira had done. He granted all the concessions made by his Majesty since his accession to the Throne, as stated by Lord Grenville, to be true; but still, he contended, that what had been stated by his Noble Friend, who made the Motion, was equally so. He did not consider the present Address as at all interfering with the Legislature of the Sister Kingdom; but merely as requesting his Majesty's intercession, to allay those discontents, which, unhappily for the interest and welfare of both countries, at present prevailed to an alarming degree in Ireland. The motion should therefore have his strenuous support.

The Earl of Liverpool opposed the Motion, and recapitulated the arguments of Lord Grenville.

Earl Moira replied to the observations of the Noble Lords in Administration. He could not see the address in the light of an interference in the internal Affairs of Ireland. The Noble Lords, who argued against his Motion, had said that the discontents of that country had been greatly exaggerated. Did they reccollect that district after district, parish after parish, and at last, whole counties had been put out of the peace of the King? Did those noble Lords recollect that in the county of Down, which is one of the largest, the richest, and the most industrious in the kingdom of Ireland, the whole of the inhabitants had been declared out of the peace of the King; that a general disarming, even of the Protestant subjects in that country, had taken place; that military parties had been sent in the night to various parts of that country, in order to effect those purposes: that these military men were empowered to act with a "vigour beyond the law"---were told, that they were not to wait for the aid of magistrates, but to effect their purpose by using force, if force should be necessary? Under such very peculiar circumstances he must persist in his endeavours to prevail on their Lordships to adopt his Motion.

The Earl of Guildford said a few words in support of the Motion, and Earl Spencer against it.

The Marquis of Lansdowne imputed the present state of Ireland to the measures that had been adopted by his Majesty's Ministers. He made use of the expression of his Majesty's Ministers, because the Crown itself had always shewn a disposition to redress the grievances complained of by the Irish. He instanced, in proof of this assertion, the very favourable manner in which the representations from the Catholics were received when they were transmitted to the Crown from Ireland. He noticed the argument respecting the interfering with the Irish Legislature; and observed, that there was a wide difference between interference for the purpose of oppression and interference for the purpose of affording relief. He dreaded the union now forming between the Protestants and Catholics, which he thought would be productive of the most alarming effects. There were two descriptions of men in Ireland: the first were better known from their daringness, and there were not wanting persons among them celebrated in

arms, in arts, and even in literature; they were men over whom Courts could never have any influence, and who were to be led---not driven: such were the men in the North of Ireland. The whole South was characterized by unruly passions, which were always the prominent features of men unemployed. It required the greatest ingenuity, an ingenuity not less than that of the present Ministers, which was rapidly bringing this country to ruin, to unite the South and the North of Ireland. It had been objected that his Majesty had always been in the habit of making concessions to Ireland, all of which, he must remark by the way, had proved to be beneficial. The real ground of objection, however, was not that his Majesty had made concessions, but that he had stopped on a sudden, and at a time in which it was of the most importance that no such stoppage should take place. Mr. Erskine said well in his admirable pamphlet, 'you need pay no attention to your navy, if you will only reconcile the people of Ireland.' In other words, he desired Ministers to reconcile three millions of people, and the country might then defy all the exertions of France, and the whole world.

The Marquis of Townsend took notice of the depredations in the North of Ireland, and imputed them, in some degree, to men of large fortunes not residing on their estates, nor superintending the conduct of the persons employed by them.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in reply, said, that with regard to the observation that had fallen from the Noble Marquis who had spoken last respecting absentees, he had to observe, that it was certainly a misfortune that men of large property did not reside there; but it was a greater misfortune that their property should be ravaged and broke into. Great assistance was due to the poor in Ireland, and to the poor here too. There were two facts with respect to the former country, which he begged leave to mention; the first was, that there was a great quantity of land uncultivated in Ireland, which might be made productive; and also, a great number of poor, who might be employed in cultivating it. For his own part, he should be extremely happy to give a year's income, for the purpose of making a number of small properties, and of rendering Ireland tranquil. But whatever he did, should be done voluntarily; he would do nothing by constraint, nor would he subscribe any thing to the present destructive war.

The Earl of Darnley alluded to the assertions that had been made use of respecting the general discontent in Ireland. He declared that he had made particular enquiries, and he had found that the people of Ireland were never more attached to the Government than at this present moment. The enthusiasm which had been shewn, in resisting the late expedition of the French, was a proof of this.

The Duke of Bedford replied to the Earl of Darnley. The Noble Earl had said, that he thought the people of Ireland were not discontented; and had instanced their conduct on the late expedition of the French. If their conduct on that occasion deserved praise, in what light must the House view the conduct of Ministers since that period? Had any reward been bestowed on the Irish for their enthusiasm? None. His Grace then recurred to the arguments used by Ministers, which he thought were more trifling on the present occasion than he had ever heard from them before. But it was the privilege of the House to expose the fallacy of such arguments, and hold them up in their true light. After a variety of solid reasoning and just observation, his Grace insisted that the only means of restoring peace to the distracted people of Ireland, was restoring them a Noble Lord (Fitzwilliam) who, by his talents and virtues, during his very administration, had gained the affection of every heart in that country.

The Duke of Bedford observed, that there had not been any thing like an argument used on the opposite of the question; on the contrary, what had been advanced, consisted wholly of misrepresentation. He maintained, that during the period he had taken a part in the debates of the House, he had never, when mentioning any circumstances relating to the Sovereign, in the smallest degree detracted from him: he was always in the habit of bestowing on him every proper tribute of praise; it had never been his practice to panegyric his Sovereign, as he did not conceive it necessary, or his duty, so to do. All he meant to state, and in fact all he did state, was, that notwithstanding all the beneficial acts which had been done by the King, towards Ireland, Ministers had so conducted themselves, that the effect of those acts was counteracted, and that country actually in a state of rebellion.

The Marquis of Townshend most cordially agreed, that there was not a man in Ireland, who, in his individual character, did not retain an affection towards this country; but that arose from their distinguishing between the country and the government. That they were not well disposed to the government, was evident and incontrovertible. Was it not in evidence fully substantiated, that there were a number of parishes in Ireland put out of the king's peace? Perhaps he might be told, that this was no proof that those parishes were entirely in a state of disturbance. Why then put them out of the king's peace? Was it not also a matter of notoriety, that the arms which the Constitution of the country allowed them to possess, were taken out of their hands, at a time of all others the most extraordinary, at a time of war, of apprehended invasion. Was this a proof of there not being any disaffection in the country to the government? It was well-known that a meeting had been held within fifty yards of the Castle of Dublin. What was the object of that meeting, was it to praise the measures of government? No; it was a meeting for the purpose of declaring, that there was no salvation for Ireland, but by an immmediate change of men and measures; and that the country had no way left to extricate itself from danger, but by reversing the whole system at present carried on by its *most popular* administration.

Lord Darnley said a few words in explanation, when the House divided---Not contents, 72---Proxies, 20.---Contents, 20---Proxies, 1. Majority against the motion, 71.

Wednesday 22. The various Bills on the table were forwarded in their respective stages. Two Bills were brought up from the House of Commons, and read a first time. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *March 22, (Continued.)*

MR. KEANE wished to call the attention of the House to a subject of much importance, viz. the number of foreigners in this country, particularly of French. It was not, he said, his wish to stain the character of the nation by the adoption of any harsh measure; but the country must not be made the dupe of credulity. He noticed the expedition of the French against the coast of Wales; stated the danger of the prisoners residing on the sea coast; and expressed a hope that preparations were making to remove them as much as possible into the interior.

He concluded by moving, 'That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to intreat his Majesty that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before the House an account of the number of foreigners who have come into the country since the first of May, 1792, and now resident therein, *distinguishing the laity and clergy, and the number of each sex.*

Mr. Burdon seconded the Motion.

Mr. Dundas agreed with Mr. Keane upon the importance of the subject. He stated, that the number of emigrants in this country was not so great as had been generally imagined, and that the magistrates were now employed in ascertaining the number of those in the metropolis.

After some other observations from Mr. Dundas, Mr. Keane also moved, that a similar Address be presented to his Majesty for an account of the number of French prisoners in Great Britain. Both Mr. Keane's Motions were agreed to.

Mr. Pitt moved the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee upon the Bank Bill. He also moved, that the Minute of Council of the 23d Feb., and the first report of the Committee of Secrecy, should be referred to the said Committee. Agreed to.

Upon the motion for the Speaker's leaving the Chair,

Mr. Nicholl said, that if he could consider this as a measure for protecting the Bank against those demands which they could not satisfy, he should not object to it; but the plan seemed to be very different. It seemed to have in view the converting of the Bank into a mint for the coining of paper currency; and if the bill

remained in its present shape, it would be impossible to place any limitation to the issue of notes. Gentlemen had already seen the progress of the paper currency, both in America and France; it had soon been depreciated, and the expences of both countries had thereby been considerably increased. The bill was of the utmost importance; if a paper currency was once established, how could it be got rid of? If gold and silver were once driven out of circulation, how were they to be recovered? The sure consequences of a paper currency would be a debt so enormous, that it would never be removed. The old debts and the new would vanish together, and the funded property would sink with them. A revolution in Property might produce a revolution in Government, and all those scenes of blood which had disgraced France.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee upon the Bill. Upon reading the clause for indemnifying the Bank for complying with the Order of Council,

Mr. Dent delivered his opinion respecting the scarcity of specie. He attributed that scarcity to several causes. First, to the loans furnished to the Emperor. Secondly, to the alarms of an invasion, which had induced persons to convert their property into specie. Thirdly, to the melting of guineas to send abroad, on account of the high price which gold bore upon the continent. Fourthly, to the immense speculations carried on in this country of late, on account of the extended views of commerce.

Mr. Fox objected to the indemnity clause. In the first place, for the Bank to obey the order, was *prima facie*, culpable. In the second place, it was a circumstance deeply to be lamented, that so close a connection subsisted between the Bank and the Government. Nothing could be more unfortunate, nothing more disastrous. He would ask those who knew the principles upon which credit rested, and how easily it was blasted by the touch of power, how it could exist if Ministers were to be the persons to conduct the affairs of the Bank? It was on this account, and on these grounds, that he deplored the connection between the Government and Bank. Feeling, therefore, that there were no grounds for the indemnity proposed, and seeing the danger that must arise from giving a sanction to the principle, that the Bank ought to listen to the Minister in private concerns, he should give his negative to the clause that had been read from the Chair.

Mr. Pitt stated, that the object of the clause was to continue and confirm the Minute of Council, and as a consequence of confirming it, it was thought just that the Bank having been enjoined to pay obedience to an order, which, in the first instance, was not legal; it was fit that the Legislature should bear those harmless from whom Government had required obedience. With respect to the Order itself, the necessity of continuing it had been distinctly stated by the Secret Committee, and by the Right Honourable Gentleman. He was most decidedly of opinion, that the utmost liberality, on the part of the Bank, would be a most adviseable measure, on every ground; that it would be most likely to diminish the present difficulties, to abridge the duration of them, and to enable the Bank to resume their former transactions. But this was only a recommendation, not an injunction; it was a recommendation of an opinion to the Bank, and the Bank acted in the independent exercise of their discretion, as to what they thought best for the interests of the public, under all the circumstances of the case.

Sir Francis Baring conceived the situation of this country, at the present moment, extremely critical. He thought the consequence of the measure would be, that all bills drawn abroad would be for gold and silver, in preference to bank notes. There was another objection he had, namely, that this clause would make a distinction between the Bank and individuals, which it was not improbable would be the means of bringing Bank paper to a discount, as the merchants would find a difficulty in obtaining money to pay their foreign bills.

Mr. Manning said the Bank came to a determination to extend their discounts, from a conviction of their own, of the propriety and necessity of it.

Mr S. Thornton stated, that the Bank had acted merely of their own authority, according to the best of their judgment, without being influenced by any person whatever.

Mr. Bastard spoke at some length against the clause, and reprobated the idea of the Merchants of London applying to Ministers for the purpose of obtaining discount from the Bank. 'O ye mighty,' said the Hon. Gentleman, 'how are ye fallen!' He advised the merchants, as well as the Bank, to look to their own concerns themselves, and not depend upon the assistance of any government to bolster them up. Their application, if they wanted any assistance, ought to have been made to that House; he knew of no other legal authority to apply to, nor would he ever consent that the authority of the House should be superseded by the Ministers of Government.

Mr. Dundas contended for the propriety of indemnifying the Bank, from the period when the Order of Council first issued, and not from the time of passing the Act. The Committee having reported upon the necessity of confirming the Order of Council, if the House did not indemnify them back to the time when the Order of Council issued, it would be departing from the spirit of the report.

Mr. Whitbread considered that the main question, with regard to indemnifying the Bank in obeying the Order of Council was, whether their conduct was right or wrong in so doing? Till he had an opportunity of forming a judgment on the propriety of the Bank, he should not vote for indemnifying them.

Mr. Sheridan thought there was the same propriety in indemnifying the members of the Council as the Bank, and that the latter had no more right than the former to indemnification. He did not see why bankers were not equally entitled to an indemnity against persons abroad insisting on having money. Were merchants and bankers to be left in a situation of either committing an Act of Insolvency, or of procuring specie at all risques, in order to answer the demands of their creditors? With regard to the discount of the Bank, he thought it should be liberal, and he wished they were repaid the debt due from the Public, in order to enable them to be more so.

The Attorney General declared, that of all the measures he had ever been concerned in, he was free to confess the present was the most momentous, and he hoped both sides of the House would determine to treat it with all that temper, coolness, and candour, which its importance deserved. He begged seriously to recommend the House to lay aside all party motives and political differences, or the consequences might be fatal to the interest of the country at large.

Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Pollen, and Lord George Cavendish opposed the Indemnity Clause; Lord Hawkesbury and the Solicitor-General defended it.

The question, on the first clause, was then put, and the same was carried without a division.

On the clause, for the Repeal of the Bill during the present Session, being read from the Chair,

Sir W. Pulteney thought the precise time for the repeal of the Bill ought to be fixed. He had no idea of the continuance of the Bill for any length of time. He by no means despaired of the resources of the country; he knew they were actually great; and thought that energy alone was wanting to draw them forth with effect. He had no doubt but something effectual might be done in a month, to remove us from our present alarming situation.

Mr. Pitt said, that as several Gentlemen had expressed a desire of bringing forward clauses, and as they could not conveniently be discussed at that late hour, he thought the most agreeable course of proceeding would be for the Committee to report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Friday; which was accordingly done.

Thursday, 23. Colonel Stanley moved for leave to bring in a Bill to increase the allowance of debtors in confinement from 4d. to 6d. a day, which was granted.

Mr. Fox made his promised motion respecting the state of Ireland. The speech with which he prefaced his motion, was to the following effect: 'The business, Sir, which I am about to bring before the House is one, not only of great importance in its nature, but of great urgency in point of time. Sir, in the year 1782, very great discontents existed in Ireland, and it appeared to me to be indispensably necessary to recognize the complete independence of Ireland. It is not now of importance to consider whether that recognition was a boon or a right. It is not necessary for me to discuss whether it was a right demanded by justice, or a boon required by policy.

[TO BE CONTINUED REGULARLY.]

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

TREATY OF NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE BETWEEN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

SIGNED AT ST. PETERSBURGH, FEB. 10-21, 1797.

In the Name of the most holy and undivided Trinity!

HIS Majesty the King of Great Britain, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, already united by the ties of the most intimate alliance, and having it equally at heart to cement more and more the good correspondence which subsists between them and their respective kingdoms, and as much as it is in their power to make the reciprocal commerce between their subjects prosper, have judged it proper to collect under one point of view, and to fix the reciprocal rights and duties, upon which they have agreed amongst themselves, in order to encourage and facilitate the mutual exchanges betwixt the two Nations. In consequence of which, and in order, without delay, to proceed to the perfection of so salutary a work, their said Majesties have chosen and nominated, for their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, the Sieur Charles Whitworth, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Imperial Court of Russia, Knight of the Order of the Bath; and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Sieur Alexander Count of Besborodko, his actual Privy Councillor of the First Class, Senator Minister of the Council of State, Director General of the Posts, and Knight of the Orders of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newsky, of St. Ann of the First Class, and Grand Cross of St. Waladimer of the First Class; the Sieur Alexander Prince of Kourakin, his Vice Chancellor, actual Privy Councillor, Minister of the Council of State, actual Chamberlain, and Knight of the Orders of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newsky, and of St. Ann of the First Class, as also of the Orders of Denmark, of Dannebrog, and of the Perfect Union; and the Sieur Peter Soimonow, his Privy Councillor, Senator President of the College of Commerce, and Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Waldimir of the Second Class: who, in virtue of their full powers, have agreed and concluded upon the following articles:

Art. I. The peace, friendship and good intelligence, which have happily hitherto subsisted between their Majesties the King of Great Britain and the Emperor of all the Russias, shall be confirmed and established by this Treaty, in such manner, that from the present and for the future there shall be between the Crown of Great Britain on one side, and the Crown of all the Russias, on the other, as also betwixt the States, Countries, Kingdoms, Domains and Territories, under their dominion, a true, sincere, firm and perfect peace, friendship, and good intelligence, which shall last for ever, and shall be inviolably observed equally by sea and land, and upon the fresh waters; and the subjects, people and inhabitants on each side, of whatever state or condition they may be, shall mutually treat each other with every possible kind of benevolence and assistance, without doing each other any wrong or damage whatsoever.

II. The subjects of the two High Contracting Powers shall have perfect freedom of navigation and commerce in all their dominions situated in Europe, where navigation and commerce are permitted at present, or shall be so hereafter, by the High Contracting Parties, to any other nation.

III. It is agreed that the subjects of the two High Contracting Parties may enter, trade, and remain with their ships, vessels, and carriages, laden or empty, in all the ports, places, and cities where the same is permitted to the subject of any other nation whatsoever; and the sailors, passengers and ships, whether British

or Russian (although amongst their crews there should be found the subjects of some other foreign nation) shall be received and treated as the most favourite nation; and neither the sailors, nor the passengers shall be forced to enter, against their will, into the service of either of the two Contracting Powers, with the exception of such of their subjects whom they may require for their own service; and if a servant or sailor shall desert from his service or ship, he shall be restored. It is in like manner agreed, that the subjects of the High Contracting Parties may purchase all sorts of things which they may be in want of, at the current price; repair and refit their ships, vessels, and carriages; buy all the provisions necessary for their subsistence or voyage; stay or depart at their pleasure without molestation or hindrance, provided that they conform themselves to the laws and ordinances of the respective dominions of the High Contracting Parties, where they may be. In like manner, the Russian ships which shall be at sea for the purpose of navigation, and shall be met by English ships, shall not be hindered in their navigation, provided that in the British sea they conform themselves to custom; but every sort of assistance shall be given to them both in the ports subject to Great Britain and in the open sea.

IV. It is agreed that the subjects of Great Britain may carry, by water or by land, in their own ships and carriages, or in those which they shall have freighted or hired for that purpose, into any province whatever of Russia, all sorts of merchandize or effects, of which the trade or entry is not prohibited; that they shall be permitted to keep them in their houses or magazines, to sell or exchange them wholesale, freely, and without molestation, without being obliged to become citizens of such city or place where they shall reside or trade. By selling wholesale is understood one or more bales of goods, chests, casks, barrels, also several dozen of small articles of merchandize of the same kind, collected in the same place, and in considerable lots or other sorts of package. It is farther agreed, that the subjects of Russia may carry, in the same manner, into the ports of Great Britain and of Ireland, where they shall be established or reside, all sorts of merchandize or effects, of which the trade or the entry is not prohibited, which is understood equally of the manufactures and productions of the Asiatic Provinces, provided that they be not actually prohibited by some law now in force in Great Britain; that they shall be permitted to keep them in their houses or magazines, to sell or exchange them wholesale, freely and without molestation, without being obliged to become citizens of such city or place where they shall reside or trade; and that they may buy and transport out of the dominions of Great Britain all sorts of merchandize and effects which the subjects of any other nation may there buy and transport elsewhere, particularly gold and silver, wrought or unwrought, except the coined money of Great Britain. It is agreed, that British subjects trading in the dominions of Russia, shall have the liberty, in case of death, or an extraordinary want, or of an absolute necessity, when there remains no other means of procuring money, or in case of bankruptcy, of disposing of their effects, either in Russian or Foreign merchandize, in the manner in which the persons interested shall think most advantageous, The same thing shall be observed with regard to Russian subjects in the dominions of Great Britain. All this is to be understood with the restriction, that every permission on either side, specified in this Article, shall be in no wise contrary to the laws of the country, and that the Russian subjects as well as the British subjects, and their clerks, conform themselves, on both sides, punctually to the rights, statutes, and ordinances of the country in which they shall trade, in order to obviate all sorts of frauds and pretext. It is for this reason the decisions of the said cases happening to the British factories in Russia shall depend, at St. Petersburgh, upon the College of Commerce, and in the other cities, where there is no college of commerce, upon the tribunals which have cognizance of commercial affairs.

V. And in order to preserve a just equality between Russian and British subjects, both the one and the other shall pay the same duties of exportation and of importation, whether it be in Russia or in Great Britain and Ireland, whether it be in Russian or in British vessels; and no regulation shall be made by the High Contracting Parties in favour of its own subjects, which the subjects of the other High Contracting Party shall not enjoy, and that understood *bona fide*, under what-

ever name or form it may be, in such manner as that the subjects of one of the Powers shall have no advantage over those of the other in the respective dominions.

VI. Every assistance and possible dispatch shall be given for the loading and unloading of vessels, as well as for the entry and departure of their merchandize, according to the regulations made for that purpose; and they shall not in any manner be detained, upon the penalties announced in the said regulations. In like manner, if the subjects of Great Britain make contracts with any chancery or college whatsoever, for delivering certain merchandize or effects, on the declaration than those merchandize are ready to be delivered, and after they shall have been actually delivered within the term fixed in those contracts, they shall be received, and the accounts shall be regulated and liquidated, in consequence, between the said college or chancery and the British merchants, within the time which shall have been fixed in the said contracts. The same rule shall be observed in the dominions of Great Britain towards Russian merchants.

VII. It is agreed, that the subjects of Great Britain may, in all the cities and places of Russia where it is allowed to any other Nation to trade, pay for merchandize bought in the same current money of Russia which they have taken for their merchandize sold, unless the contrary should be stipulated in their contracts. The same is to be understood equally respecting Russian merchandize in the dominions of Great Britain.

VIII. In the places where embarkations are usually made, it shall be permitted to the subjects of the High Contracting Parties to load their ships or carriages with, and to transport by water and by land, all sorts of merchandize which they may have bought, (with the exceptions of those of which the exportation is prohibited) on paying the custom-house duties, providing that those ships and carriages conform themselves to the laws.

IX. The subjects of the High Contracting Parties shall not pay more duties upon the entry or departure of their merchandize, than are paid by the subjects of other nations. Nevertheless, in order to prevent, on both sides, the custom-house from being defrauded, in the case of the discovery of merchandize imported clandestinely, and without paying the custom-house duty, they shall be confiscated, and the merchants convicted of contrabanding shall be subjected to the fine established by law in such cases.

X. It shall be permitted to the High Contracting Parties to go, come, and trade freely in the States with which the one or the other of those parties shall be, in present or in future, at war, provided that they do not carry ammunition to the enemy: with the exception, nevertheless, of places actually blockaded or besieged, whether by sea or by land; but at all other times, and with the exception of warlike ammunition, the subjects aforesaid may transport into those places every other sort of merchandize, as well as passengers, without the smallest hindrance. With respect to the searching of merchant ships, ships of war and privateers shall conduct themselves as favourably as the course of the war then existing may possibly permit it towards the most friendly Powers which shall remain neuter, observing, as much as possible, the acknowledged principles and rules of the law of Nations.

XI. All cannons, mortars, fire-arms, pistols, bombs, grenades, balls, bullets, musquets, flints, matches, powder, saltpetre, sulphur, cuirasses, pikes, swords, belts, cartouch-boxes, saddles and bridles, beyond the quantity which may be necessary for the use of the ship, or beyond that which each man serving on board the vessel, or passenger, shall have, shall be esteemed warlike provisions or ammunition, and if any are found, they shall be confiscated, according to the laws, as contraband or prohibited effects; but neither the ships, passengers, nor the other merchandize found at the same time, shall be detained, or prevented from continuing their voyage.

XII. If, which God forbid, peace should be broken between the two high Contracting Parties, neither persons, ships, nor merchandize, shall be detained or confiscated; but the term of a year at least shall be granted, for the purpose of selling, disposing of, or carrying away their effects, and withdrawing themselves wherever they shall please, which is to be understood equally respecting all those who

shall be in the sea and land service; and they shall be permitted, previous to or at their departure, to consign the effects of which they shall not have disposed, as well as the debts to which they may have a claim, to such person as they shall judge proper, to be disposed of according to their will and profit; which debts the debtor shall equally be obliged to pay as if the rupture had not taken place.

XIII. In the event of a shipwreck happening in a place belonging to one or other of the High Contracting Parties, not only every assistance shall be given to the unfortunate persons, and no violence done to them, but also the effects which they shall have thrown out of the ship into the sea shall not be concealed, detained nor damaged, under any pretext whatever; on the contrary, the above-mentioned effects and merchandize shall be preserved and restored to them, upon a suitable recompence being given to those who shall have assisted in saving their persons, vessels, and effects.

XIV. It shall be permitted to British merchants to build, buy, sell, and hire houses in all states and cities of Russia, excepting only the permission of building, buying, selling, and hiring houses in those cities of the empire which have particular rights of citizenship, and privileges contrary thereto; and it is expressly stipulated, that at St. Petersburgh, Moscow, Archangel, Riga, and Narva, as well as in all the ports of the Black Sea, the houses which British merchants shall have purchased or built, shall, as long as they shall continue to belong to them, and reside therein, be exempted from having soldiers quartered in them; but such houses as they shall let or hire, shall be subjected to all city taxes, the tenant and proprietor agreeing with each other on that subject. As to every other city of Russia, the houses which they shall purchase or build, as well as those which they shall hire or let, shall not be exempted from having soldiers quartered in them. It is, in like manner, permitted to Russian merchants to build, buy, sell, and hire houses in Great Britain and Ireland, and to dispose of them as it is allowed to the subjects of the most favoured nations. They shall have the free exercise of the Greek religion to their own houses, or in the places allotted for that purpose: in like manner British merchants shall have the free exercise of the Protestant religon. The subjects of both the one and the other Power, established in Russia or in Great Britain, shall have the disposal of their property, and the power of leaving it by will to whom they shall judge proper, according to the custom and laws of their own country.

XV. Passports shall be granted to all British subjects who shall desire to quit Russia, after having published their names and places of abode in the gazettes, according to the custom of the present day, without obliging them to give security; and if at the time there does not appear any just cause for detaining them, they shall be permitted to depart, after providing themselves, however, with passports from the tribunals established for that purpose. The same facility shall be granted, on the like occasion, according to the custom of the country to Russian subjects, who shall desire to quit the dominions of Great Britain.

XVI. British merchants, who shall hire or keep servants, shall be obliged to conform themselves to the laws of that Empire upon this subject, which Russian merchants shall be equally obliged to do in Great Britain.

XVII. In all law-suits and other affairs, British merchants shall not be under any other jurisdiction than that of the College of Commerce, or that which shall be hereafter established for the administration of justice between merchants. If it should happen, however, that British merchants were to have law-suits in any cities at a distance from the above-mentioned College of Commerce, both they and the other party shall carry their complaint before the magistrates of the said cities. Russian merchants in Great Britain shall have reciprocally the same protection and justice, according to the laws of that kingdom, which other foreign merchants have there, and shall be treated in the same manner as the subjects of the most favoured nation.

XVIII. Russian merchants residing in Great Britain, and British merchants residing in Russia, shall not be obliged to shew their books or papers to any person whatsoever, unless it be to afford evidence in courts of justice; neither shall the said books or papers be taken nor detained. If it should happen, however, that a British merchant becomes a bankrupt, the affair shall be under the jurisdiction,

at St. Petersburgh, of the College of Commerce, or of that which shall hereafter be established for the purpose of administering justice in commercial affairs, and, in the other cities at a distance, under that of the Magistrate of the city; and the business shall be carried on according to the laws which are, or shall hereafter be made upon that subject. If, however, British merchants, obstinately resolved not to become bankrupts, should refuse to pay their debts either into the Banks of his Imperial Majesty, or to individuals, it shall be permitted to arrest a part of their effects, equivalent to their debts: and in case those effects should prove inadequate to that purpose, they may arrest their persons, and detain them until the majority of their creditors, both as to number and value of their respective demands, consent to liberate them. With respect to their effects which shall have been arrested, they shall remain in the custody of those who shall be appointed and duly authorized for that purpose by the majority of the creditors as aforesaid; and the persons so appointed shall be obliged to appraise the effects as soon as possible, and to make a just and equitable distribution to all the creditors, according to their respective claims. The same course shall be pursued, in similar cases, with regard to Russian merchants in the dominions of Great Britain, and they shall be protected therein in the manner regulated in the preceding article.

XIX. In case of complaints and of law-suits, three persons of irreproachable character, from amongst the foreign merchants, shall be, according to the circumstances of the case, appointed by the College of Commerce, and, in such places where there is none, by the Magistrate, to examine the books and papers of the complainants, and the report which they shall make to the College of Commerce, or to the Magistrate, of what they shall have found in the said books and papers, shall be considered as good proof.

XX. The Custom-houses shall take care to examine the servants or the clerks of Russian merchants, at the time of their enregistering their purchases, if they are furnished, for that purpose, with the orders or full powers of their masters; and if they are not, they shall not be credited. The same measures shall be adopted with the servants of British merchants; and when the said servants, having orders or full powers from their masters, shall have enregistered the merchandize on account of their masters, the latter shall be responsible therefore, in the same manner as if they had themselves enregistered them. With respect to Russian servants employed in shops, they shall in like manner be enregistered by the tribunals established for that purpose, in the cities where those shops shall be; and their masters shall be responsible for them in matters of trade, and in the purchases which they shall have made in their name.

XXI. In the case of Russian merchants who are in debt to British merchants upon bills of exchange, or who have made contracts for the delivery of merchandize not paying their bills of exchange, or not delivering their merchandize at the place or at the time agreed upon and mentioned in the said bills or contracts, the College of Commerce, after complaints to that effect shall have been made, and proofs given, shall summons them three times, granting them sufficient time to appear in person, and if they allow it to elapse without appearing, the said College shall condemn them, and shall send an express, at the expence of the plaintiff, to the governors and to the tribunals of government, enjoining them to put the sentence into execution, and thereby compel the debtors to fulfil their engagements. And if the demands shall be found frivolous or unjust, then the British merchants shall be obliged to pay the damage which they shall have occasioned either by the loss of time, or by the expences of the voyage.

XXII. The brack shall be established with justice, and the brackers shall be answerable for the quality of the merchandize, and for fraudulent packages, and obliged, upon sufficient proofs against them, to pay for the losses which they have occasioned.

XXIII. A regulation shall be made in order to prevent the abuses which may be practised in the packing of leather, hemp, and lint; and if any disputes should happen between the purchaser and the seller respecting the weight or the tare of any merchandize, the Custom-house shall decide it according to equity.

XXIV. In every thing which relates to taxes and duties upon the importation

and exportation of merchandize in general, the subjects of the two high contracting parties shall always be considered and treated as the most favoured nation.

XXV. The subjects of the two contracting powers shall be at liberty, in the respective dominions, to assemble together with their Consul, in body, as a factory, and make amongst themselves, for the common interest of the factory, such arrangements as they shall judge proper, provided they are in no respect contrary to the laws, statutes, and regulations of the country or place where they shall be established.

XXVI. Peace, friendship, and good intelligence shall continue for ever between the high contracting parties; and as it is customary to fix a certain period to Treaties of Commerce, the above-mentioned high contracting parties have agreed that the present shall last eight years, reckoning from the expiration of the convention concluded between them on the 25th of March, 1793; and this Treaty shall have effect immediately after its ratification: this term being elapsed, they may agree together to renew or prolong it.

XXVII. The present treaty of navigation and commerce shall be approved and ratified by his Britannic Majesty and his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, and the ratification, in good and due form, shall be exchanged in the space of three months, or sooner if it can be done, reckoning from the day of the signature.

In faith of which, the respective Plenipotentiaries have caused two copies of it to be made perfectly conformable to each other, signed with their hands, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms. [Here follow the names, which are already mentioned in the beginning of the Treaty.]

DECLARATION.

We the undersigned, being furnished with the full powers of his Majesty the King of Great Britain on one side, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias on the other, having, in virtue of those full powers, concluded and signed at St. Petersburgh, on February the 10-21, 1797, a Treaty of Navigation and Commerce of which the ninth article states, the subjects of the High Contracting parties shall not pay higher duties on the importation and exportation of their merchandize, than are paid by the subjects of other nations," &c. declare by these presents, in virtue of those same full powers, that by the words " other nations," European nations alone are to be understood.

The present declaration shall be considered as making part of the above-mentioned Treaty of Navigation and Commerce, signed Feb. 10-21, of the present year, and this day ratified.

In faith of which, We, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have caused two copies of it, perfectly conformable to each other, to be made, have signed them with our own hand, and have thereunto affixed the seal of our arms.

Done at Moscow, on the 30th April, 11th May, 1797. Signed, &c.

INTELLIGENCE

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

MOSCOW, APRIL 20, 1797.

On Wednesday the 12th his Imperial Majesty removed to Kremlin, preparatory to his coronation, which took place, with an extraodinary degree of splendor, on Sunday last, the 16th instant.

On Tuesday following the Foreign Ministers had the honour of being admitted to a public audience of his Imperial Majesty, for the purpose of congratulating his Imperial Majesty, in the name of their Sovereigns; and yesterday a ball was given at Court, at which the Foreign Ministers were present.

PARLIAMENT-STREET, JUNE 6, 1797.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in the West Indies, dated on board his Majesty's ship Prince of Wales, off Porto Rico, May 2, 1797.

SIR,

'After the reduction of Trinidad, the force destined for the expedition against Porto Rico being assembled, on the 8th of April the fleet sailed from Martinico, and arrived at St. Kitt's on the 10th, where we waited the arrival of Captain Woolley of his Majesty's ship Arethusa, who had been sent to Tortola and St. Thomas to procure Pilots and Guides. This occasioned the delay of a few days.

'On Monday the 17th, we made the island of Porto Rico, and came to an anchor off Congrejos Point. The whole of the north side of this island is bounded by a reef, and it was with much difficulty that a narrow channel was discovered, about three leagues to the eastward of the town, through which his Majesty's sloops the Beaver and Fury, with the lighter vessels, passed into a small bay, in which the troops, on the next morning, were disembarked, with little opposition from about a hundred of the enemy, who were concealed in the bushes at the landing place.

'In the afternoon of the same day, the troops advanced, and took a position very favourable for our numbers, with our right to the sea, and the left to a lagoon, which extends far into the country. The artillery was brought up without loss of time, and every preparation made to force a passage into the island on which the town of Porto Rico is situated. It is necessary here to observe, that as the Moro Castle completely commands the passage into the harbour, the Enemy kept open their communication with the southern and western part of the Island, and even teazed and harassed our left flank with their numerous gun-boats. The only point, therefore, on which we could attack the town, was on the eastern side, where it is defended by the castle and lines of St. Christopher, to approach which it was necessary to force our way over the lagoon, which forms this side of the Island. This passage was strongly defended by two redoubts and gun-boats; and the enemy had destroyed the bridge which connects in the narrowest channel the island with the main land. After every effort on our part, we never could sufficiently silence the fire of the enemy (who had likewise entrenched themselves in the rear of these redoubts), to hazard forcing the passage into the island with so small a force; and this indeed would have been in vain, as the enemy could support a fire ten times more powerful than we could have brought against them. The only thing left, was to endeavour to bombard the town from a point to the southward of it, near to a large magazine abandoned by the Enemy. This was tried for several days without any great effect, on account of the distance.

'It appearing, therefore, that no act of vigour on our part, nor that of any combined operation between the sea and land service, could in any manner avail, I determined to withdraw, and to re-embark the troops, which was done on the night of the 30th of April, with the greatest order and regularity.

'All our artillery and stores were brought off, except seven iron guns, four iron mortars, and two brass howitzers, which were rendered unserviceable, it being impossible to remove them. Not a sick or wounded soldier was left behind, and nothing of any value fell into the hands of the enemy.

'During the whole of our operations, I have experienced from Admiral Harvey the most cordial co-operation, and every act of personal kindness. At my request he landed three hundred seamen, under Captains Toddy and Browne, of the Royal Navy, to whose exertions while on shore we are under the greatest obligations. From the arrangements of the Admiral, the landing and re-embarkation of the troops were conducted in the best order. To Captain Renou, of the Royal Navy, principal agent of the transports, I desire to express the sense I have of his good conduct upon all occasions.'

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 6, 1797.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship Queen, at Cape Nichola Mole, April 27, 1797.

'Having on the 16th instant received information from Captain Bissett, of his Majesty's ship Janus, that he had chaced into Maregot the French frigate Harmonie the evening before, and being myself obliged, for want of provisions, to return to this port with the Queen, Thunderer, and Valiant, I directed

Captain Ogilvy to make sail in the evening, and lay off the Bay of Maregot all night; and, on not discovering the French frigate there in the morning, he was directed to proceed close along shore between the Islands of Tortuga and Port au Paix; the Queen and Valiant keeping without Tortuga. On opening the Thunderer to the westward of Tortuga, Capt. Ogilvy made the signal for an enemy in the S. E. and, on his coming within hail, had the satisfaction to find he had chased the frigate into Mostique Bay; and it was his opinion, she might be destroyed, which I instantly gave him orders to use his utmost endeavours to execute, and directed the Valiant to assist. She is supposed to be the Harmonie, a 44 gun frigate. Although there was no proportion as to force, yet the consequences will be attended, I trust, with the greatest advantages to his Majesty's service, as from the very great scarcity of provisions at Cape Francois, the French Deputies had forced, contrary to the opinion of the Captain and Officers, this frigate to go out, in order to convoy a number of American vessels loaded with provisions, that had been captured by their privateers, and carried into the port of Port-au-Paix and Jean Rabel, up to Cape Francois.

'In the Road of Jean Rabel, I found, on my passage down, fourteen laying there; and it appearing to me practicable to cut them out, I directed Captain Pigot, of the Hermione, to take under his command the Mermaid, Quebec, Drake brig, and Penelope cutter, and execute that service, which was done in the most complete manner; and from Captain Pigot's able and Officer-like disposition, I have the satisfaction of saying, was executed without a man being hurt, although the road was defended by a battery of five guns (thirty-two pounders), and the vessels anchored within half musquet-shot of the shore.'

SIR, *La Magicienne, Calabath Bay, April* 8, 1797.

'I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the boats belonging to the Magicienne and Regulus, officered and manned by volunteers from the two ships, in the night of the 6th inst. entered the harbour of Cape Roxo in this island, the great receptacle for French privateers and their prizes, when they captured, sunk, and burnt thirteen sail of square-rigged vessels and schooners, the whole in the port (except a Danish ship), and destroyed two batteries of two guns each, six and four pounders, at the entrance and head of the harbour, without the loss of a man.

'This service was so admirably well executed, that I think it a duty incumbent upon me to make known to you the names of every Officer employed on it.

To Sir Hyde Parker, &c. W. H. RICKETTS.'

Hermione, at Cape Nichola, April 15, 1797.

'I have the honour to inform you, that, on the 22d of March, standing in between the Island of Zacheo and the west end of Porto Rico, I discovered a brig and several smaller vessels at anchor close in shore, and had the good fortune to succeed in bringing the Hermione to an anchor within half a mile of them, and abreast of a small battery, which immediately opened a fire upon the ship, but was very shortly silenced.

I sent the boats, under the direction of Lieutenants Reid and Douglas, to take possession of the vessels; and though they were aground, and a small fire of musquetry kept up by the enemy, they brought them all out but two, which were sunk, and I am happy to say without a man being hurt. The following day I sent the boats, under the direction of Lieutenant Reid, to land and endeavour to spike and dismount the guns, which they effected without loss, and the enemy had, on our first appearance, taken the sails of the vessels away, and otherwise dismantled them. I set fire to them all but the brig, three of which were French privateers, and the others their prizes, making in all fifteen, besides the brig.

In executing the service, I feel it but justice to the Officers and ship's company under my command, to express my approbation of their conduct and exertions, particularly those employed in the boats, which service was attended with much risk and fatigue, and executed with the greatest chearfulness, spirit, and good judgment.

To Sir Hyde Parker, &c. HUGH PIGOT.'

OBITUARY.

ON the 9th of July, at his seat near Beaconsfield, Bucks, in his 68th year, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with a pious fortitude truly worthy of his character, the Right Honourable Edmund Burke. His end was suited to the simple greatness of mind which he displayed through life, every way unaffected, without levity, without ostentation, full of natural grace and dignity. He appeared neither to wish nor to dread, but patiently and placidly to await the appointed hour of his dissolution. He had been listening to some Essays of Addison, in which he ever took delight; he had recommended himself in many affectionate messages to the remembrance of those absent friends whom he had never ceased to love; he had conversed some time, with his accustomed force of thought and expression, on the awful situation of his country, for the welfare of which his heart was interested to the last beat; he had given, with steady composure, some private direction in contemplation of his approaching death; when, as his attendants were conveying him to his bed, he sunk down, and after a short struggle passed quietly, and without a groan, to eternal rest in that mercy, which, as he had just declared, he had long sought with unfeigned humiliation, and to which he looked with a trembling hope. Of his talents and acquirements in general it is unnecessary to speak: they were long the glory of his country, and the admiration of Europe; they might have been (had it so consisted with the inscrutable counsels of Divine Providence) the salvation of both. If not the most accomplished orator, yet the most eloquent man of his age; perhaps second to none in any age: he had still more wisdom than eloquence. He diligently collected from the wise of all times; but what he had so obtained he enriched from the vast treasury of his own observation; and his intellect, active, vigorous, comprehensive, trained in the discipline of true philosophy, to whatever subject he applied it, penetrated at once through the surface into the essential forms of things. With a fancy singularly vivid, he, least of all men in his time, indulged in splendid theories. With more ample materials of every kind than any of his contemporaries, he was the least confident in his own skill to innovate. A statesman of the most enlarged views, in all his policy he was strictly practical; and in his practice he always regarded with holy reverence the institutions and manners derived from our ancestors. It seemed as if he had been endowed with such transcendent powers, and informed with such extensive knowledge, only to bear the more striking testimony, in these days of rash presumption, how much the greatest mind is singly inferior to the accumulated efforts of innumerable minds in the long flow of centuries.

His private conversation had the same tincture with his public eloquence. He sometimes adorned and dignified it with philosophy; but he never lost the charm of natural ease. There was no subject so trivial which he did not transiently illuminate with the brilliancy of his imagination. In writing, in speaking, in the senate, or round the table, it was easy to trace the operations of the same genius. To the Protestant religion, as by law established, he was attached from sincere conviction; nor was his a barren relief without influence on his moral conduct. He was rigid in the system of duties by which he regulated his own actions; liberal in constructing those of all other men; warm, but placable, resenting more the offences committed against those who were dear to him, than against himself; vehement and indignant only where he thought public justice insulted, or the public safety betrayed; compassionate to private distress; lenient even to suffering guilt. As a friend, he was perhaps too partial to those whom he esteemed; over-rating every little merit, overlooking all their defects; indefatigable in serving them, straining in their favour whatever influence he

possessed, and, for their sakes more than for his own, regretting that, during so long a political life, he had so seldom borne any share in power, which he considered only as an instrument of more diffusive good. In his domestic relations he was worthy (and more than worthy he could not be) of the eminent felicity which for many years he enjoyed; an husband of exemplary tenderness and fidelity; a father fond to excess; the most affectionate of brothers; the kindest master; and, on his part, he has been often heard to declare, that, in the most anxious moments of his public life, every care vanished when he entered his own roof. One, who long and intimately knew him, to divert his own sorrow, has paid this very inadequate tribute to his memory. Nothing which relates to such a man can be uninteresting or uninstructive to the public, to whom he truly belonged. Few indeed, whom the Divine goodness has largely gifted, are capable of profiting by the imitation of his genius and learning; but all mankind may grow better by the study of his virtues.

The following additional article is translated from the French of M. Le Peltier. 'On Sunday, the 9th of July, 1797, died at his house at Beaconsfield, with that simple dignity, that unostentatious magnanimity, so consonant to the tenors of his life and actions, the Right Hon. Edmund Burke. There never was a more beautiful alliance between virtue and talents. All his conceptions were grand, all his sentiments generous. The great leading trait of his character, and what gave it all its energy and its colour, was that strong hatred of vice, which is no other than the passionate love of virtue. It breathes in all his writings; it was the guide of all his actions. But even the force of *his* eloquence was insufficient to transfuse it into the weak and perverse minds of his contemporaries. This caused all the miseries of Europe; this rendered of no effect towards her salvation the sublimest talents, the greatest and rarest virtues, that the beneficence of Providence ever concentred in a single character for the benefit of mankind. But Mr. Burke was too superior to the age in which he lived. His prophetic genius only astonished the nation which it ought to have governed.' Mr. Fox said of Mr. Burke, and in saying it the whole House wept, 'that, if all the information from men and books were put in one scale, and the information he had acquired from his honourable friend in the other, the latter would greatly preponderate.'

In the course of his usual walk betwixt his seats of Stevenstone and Hudscott, co. Devon, in a fit of the *angina pectoris* (a disorder he had long been subject to), aged 72, Denys Rolle, Esq. late of East-Titherley, in Hampshire, father of Lord Rolle, and descended from an ancient and very honourable family in that county, and to whose many public and private virtues those who knew him well will bear ample testimony. The esteem and affection which Mr. Rolle had universally inspired, rendered the acquisition of rank to him of no moment; and for this cause, during his own life-time, the honours of the British peerage were conferred on his son. Mr. R. was supposed to be the greatest land-owner in Devonshire, and possessed, also, large estates in Oxfordshire and Hampshire. His rent-roll is said to have amounted to 40,000l. per annum, though he never raised the rent of an old tenant. He was the general patron of merit and talents, and was every way worthy of his great fortune, 2000l. of which he appropriated to charitable uses, though it was known that his disbursements under this head very far exceeded that sum. In his public conduct, as a member of the House of Commons, he was biassed by no prejudices, and attached to no party. Influenced by no private or selfish views, he preferred the good of his country to every other consideration; discharged the sacred trust reposed in him with fidelity and honour; and preserved, with unshaken firmness and inflexible integrity, those honest and independent principles which he had laid down for the rule of his conduct. The same probity influenced and guided him in every transaction of private life, which was distinguished also by an exemplary piety and a diffusive charity. He was a liberal subscriber to many societies instituted for the purposes of promoting religion, and advancing the glory of God; and he contributed largely to many useful undertakings and benevo-

lent institutions for the benefit and improvement of mankind; to such, particularly, as had a more immediate tendency to amend and reform the manners of the rising generation. His benevolence, at the same time, was extended to the poor and indigent, for whose distresses he had a heart to feel, and a hand ever ready to afford them a speedy and liberal relief. Great was the talent intrusted to him, and good the use he made of it; so that, after a life thus spent, he may be truly said to have died full of days and of good works.

Lately, at the College of Dublin, Dr. Vieyra, King's professor of Spanish and Italian. He was a most worthy man, an excellent scholar, and had a perfect knowledge of almost every existing language. Having outlived all his family and most of his acquaintance, he spent his latter days almost in retirement; but his name is well known in the literary world. His Portuguese Dictionary is the best that has been published of that language. He was born at Estremor, in Portugal, 1712; and, though certainly deserving of a better lot, met with various calamities during his whole life. His father had been taken up by the Inquisition, and a small estate he had of course seized. Dr. V. was sent to Padua, and thence to Rome, where he took the vows, and entered into the order of Conventuales. Ganganelli (afterwards Pope) was in the same convent with him; and they were, of course, well acquainted. The Doctor, after a residence of 20 years in Italy, got leave to return to Portugal, where he narrowly escaped the fate of his father, and was obliged to quit the country. After many extraordinary adventures, he settled in London, where he was patronized by the Chevalier Pinto. He got the appointment in Dublin-college many years ago. From the time he quitted the convent at Rome, he renounced the Roman Catholic religion. He had several children, who all died before him. The family of the late Provost and Lady Moira were particularly kind to him. He wrote several volumes on the derivation of words and names: had he spent half the time taken up in such uninteresting works, in writing memoirs of his life, he would have gained more, and could have given the world some very curious and extraordinary anecdotes.

Lately, at his house in Dover-street, Piccadilly, aged 65, Richard Warren, M. D. physician to his Majesty and the Prince of Wales. He died of spasms in his stomach, very unexpectedly, at a moment when Sir G. Baker and Dr. Pitcairn were most sanguine in their hopes of his recovery, and when the answers to enquiring friends were most favourable. His complaint had been a violent erysipelas, or St. Anthony's fire in his head. The public in general, as well as a numerous family, will sustain an irreparable loss in the death of this able and acute physician, who had been many years at the head of the best practice in the metropolis. His eminence was not derived from patronage, from singularity of doctrine, from the arts of shewy address, from any accidental stroke of fortune, but was the fair and unblemished attainment of unparalleled talents. His powers of mind, his felicity of memory, that presented to him, on every occasion, the stores of knowledge, and the solidity of judgment that directed their application to the particular case, would have equally enabled him to outstrip competition in any other branch of human art. He was one of the few great characters of the age whose popularity had nothing in it of party-favour; he enjoyed equally the suffrages of all, and of his own profession, who were the best able to estimate his merits the most. He was the son of a dignified Clergyman at Cambridge, and brought up to the Church; and was engaged as tutor to the only son of the late Dr. Peter Shaw, an eminent physician. The young Shaw shewing no turn for instruction, or regard for learning, his father taught the profession to his son's preceptor, and gave him also his only daughter and his fortune, and he immediately succeeded to his business. He is said to have received, in the course of one day, fees to the amount of 99 guineas; and to have died worth upwards of 150,000l.; and that he made 8000l. a-year ever since the Regency. After this, who will say that the *manus aurea* is not to the full as characteristic of the first English physicians as the

bloody hand? The following, we understand, are the principal among the bequests of his will: to his widow, during her life, his houses in Dover-street and Hertfordshire, with all their fixtures and furniture, with his landed estate of 3000l. a-year; to his two daughters 10,000l. each; to his eldest son 10,000l. payable immediately, with the reversion of the houses and estate after his mother's death; and to each of his other seven sons 6000l. assigning, as a reason for leaving them no more, that he had given each of them a profession, and advanced them, in his life time, as far in their respective professions as he could. His widow is his residuary-legatee. As physician in ordinary to the King and the Prince of Wales, he is succeeded by Dr. Turton, who, as physician-extraordinary to the King, is succeeded by Dr. Reynolds.

21. At his seat at Plastow, Kent, Peter Isaac Thelluson, esq. of Brodsworth, co. York, M. P. for Malmsbury, Wilts. The fortune which he disposes of amounts to between 6 and 700,000l. The legacies to his wife and children are not quite 100,000l. His large estates in Yorkshire, and the residue of his fortune, he leaves to trustees to accumulate, and be laid out in the purchases of estates in England, until all the male-children of his sons and grandsons be dead. The term of accumulation cannot be probably less than from 90 to 120 years. If it should terminate at the first period, the property would amout to about thirty-five millions; if at the latter to one hundred and forty millions. If at this remote period, he should have no lineal descendants, the whole estates are to be sold, and the money applied to the Sinking Fund, under the direction of Parliament. He concludes this extraordinary disposition of the bulk of his property by expressing a hope that the Legislature will not alter it.

Lately, at Barnes, Surrey, in an advanced age, the Right Hon. Dorothy Countess-dowager of Sandwich, one of the four daughters of Charles first Lord Viscount Fane, and one of the two surviving sisters and coheiresses of Charles the Second and last Lord Viscount Fane. In March, 1740, she was married to John late Earl of Sandwich, by whom she has left the present Earl of Sandwich, her only surviving issue.

Lately, in his 53d year, Capt. Geo. Coote, of Ipswich, nephew of the late Sir Eyre C. commander in chief in the East Indies. Capt. C. accompanied Gen. Burgoyne on the expedition, in 1776, to Canada and Ticonderago, and was taken prisoner at Saratoga. Having been marched several hundred miles through the different provinces, and experiencing various hardships and difficulties, he continued captive till the conclusion of the war, when he returned home, retiring on half-pay. He was the friend and confident of Lady Harriet Auckland, and to whom she first imparted her design of going to the enemy's camp in search of her husband, who was there wounded and taken prisoner by Gen. Gates; which she afterwards did, in an open boat, procured by Capt. Coote, attended by the Rev. Mr. Brudenell, chaplain to the artillery, and two servants, rowing across Lake Champlain, and arriving over against the enemy's post; but, it being night, were refused permission to land by the sentinel, and the lady and her companions remained seven or eight dark and cold hours exposed to the inclemency of the weather.

Lately, at Copenhagen, in his 62d year, sincerely regretted, that great statesman, Count Bernstoff. According to his desire, his body was deposited in the church of Saint Frederick, till it could be removed to Holstein, where it then was interred by the side of his late countess. He was certainly one of the greatest statemen of Europe. To him his country owes a wise neutrality, the education of the Prince-Regent, and his consequent judicious government. The police of Denmark, the bank of Copenhagen, and the arrangement and œconomy of her finances, are the happy fruits of his directive and consummate wisdom. The biography of this great man would raise a fairer and more extensive monument to his memory than a statue or a cenotaph; such testimonies of posthumous merit are the best encouragements to others in the same situation to leave a track of bright renown when they have passed off the stage of life; while they are memorandums strictly due to those who have passed their lives in promoting the common welfare.

At Dublin, the Rt. Hon. E. Carey.

At Poulton-in the-Fylde, co. Lancaster, aged 117, Mrs. Jane Stephenson.



M.r Wm White

Grand Secretary.

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THE

SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,

AND

FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1797.

EMBELLISHED WITH AN ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF

MR WILLIAM WHITE,

GRAND SECRETARY TO THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

OUR friend at Edinburgh has our thanks for his last ample communication. The engraving which he suggests is, however, by much too stale a subject.

Some untoward accident has prevented the continuation of the Memoir of Mr. Burke, but we trust it will appear in our next.

This Magazine may now be had Complete in EIGHT VOLUMES, bound according to the taste of the Purchaser. A very few complete Sets remain on hand; so that an early application is recommended to such Persons (Brethren or others) as desire to possess themselves of the most elegant and entertaining Miscellany hitherto published under the denomination of Magazine.

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SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,

AND

FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1797.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE

OF

MR. WILLIAM WHITE.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

WE always feel a peculiar gratification in bringing forward the portraits of eminent Masonic characters in our miscellany. Our pleasure, therefore, at present is considerable, and we are convinced that the sentiments which actuate our minds are in perfect unison with those of our readers, especially such as are of the fraternal tie.

We are only concerned that our information respecting the gentleman whose likeness ornaments the present number is so scanty, and confined almost solely to his Masonic situations and connections.

Mr. WILLIAM WHITE, we understand, was born about the year 1747, and served his apprenticeship in an eminent mercantile house in Lisbon; at the expiration of which he returned to England.

He was initiated into Masonry in the year 1770, at the Old Horn Lodge, No. 2, then held in Westminster, of which, after passing through the other offices, he was unanimously elected Master, and was one of the ten Masters of Lodges chosen on the Hall Committee at its first formation in 1773, for carrying into effect the long projected plan of purchasing ground, and building a hall for the Society.

On the first of May, 1775, he served the office of Grand Steward, at which time the foundation-stone of Freemasons' Hall was laid in Great Queen-street.

From the great increase in the business of the Grand Lodge, as well from the new registering regulations as from other causes consequent of the prosperity of the Society, James Heseltine, Esq. who had long filled the office of Grand Secretary, with no less honour to himself than benefit to the Order at large, was under the necessity of representing to the Grand Lodge the impossibility of his paying that attention to the duties of the offices that he wished to do, without neglecting too much his own private avocations. The Grand Lodge thereupon authorized the Grand Master to appoint a joint Grand Se-

cretary; and from the attention shewn by Mr. White as a member of the Hall Committee to the concerns of the Society, he was, in 1780, by the Grand Master, on the recommendation of Mr. Heseltine, appointed joint Grand Secretary.

He continued to act with Mr. Heseltine until the year 1784, when, from the multiplicity of business in which that gentleman was engaged, he was under the necessity of resigning the office of Grand Secretary; and his long and meritorious services entitling him to higher honours in the Society, he was soon after appointed Senior Grand Warden, and afterwards Grand Treasurer; since which Mr. White has continued to discharge the duties of Grand Secretary.

He also holds the situation of Secretary to the Honourable Artillery Company of London, a military institution of great antiquity and respectability, being composed of gentlemen of the metropolis, who voluntarily associate for the purpose of perfecting themselves in the use of arms, to be of service to their country when requisite.

Mr. White is universally esteemed by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance; and he is peculiarly respected by the society of which he is a distinguished member, and an indefatigable officer.

ADDENDA TO THE

MEMOIR OF MR. THOMAS HULL,

GIVEN IN OUR LAST NUMBER.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

FORTUNE seems to have acted very capriciously by this gentleman. Although it is well known that he was bred to physic under his father, who was an eminent Apothecary in the Strand, yet his original destination was for the *Church*; with which intent he was placed, at ten years of age, on the foundation of the Charterhouse, by the Rev. Dr. King, then master of that establishment, and who was one of Mr. Hull's god-fathers. The late Thomas Corbett, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty Office (who was likewise his uncle in law) was his other sponsor, after whom Mr. Hull was named.

At the close of his studies at that seminary, and in the hope of being speedily removed to Oxford, to compleat his education, his prospect in life was wholly changed. He was, in a manner, compelled, through the influence of some particular relations, to enter into his father's profession; and in the course of several years fruitless endeavours, domestic misfortunes robbed him of that worthy parent, and left him without the smallest hope of success in the physical line.

Thus disappointed in his first views in life, he applied himself to the stage. His earliest attempts, in this new undertaking, were at the Theatre in Smock Alley, Dublin, which was then under the regulation of the late Thomas Sheridan, Esq. His residence there, however, was but of three years continuance. The well known re-

volution in the state of theatrical affairs, occasioned by the political tumults at the representation of the tragedy of *Mahomet*, induced him to exchange his situation in *Dublin* for one in the *Bath* Theatre, then under the regulation of the late Mr. Brown. On the secession of the latter Mr. Hull conducted the management for Mr. John Palmer, father to the present mayor of Bath, for some few seasons; at the expiration whereof, he removed to Covent-Garden Theatre (in the year 1759) where he has continued his winter residence to the present hour.

Some of his summers have occasionally been spent at Birmingham; during which he fortunately contracted his agreeable intimacy with that poetical genius, William Shenstone, Esq.

His first attempt on Covent Garden stage was in the character of the *elder Wou'd-be*, in the comedy of the *Twin Rivals*.

Mr. Hull was for eight years acting manager of Covent-Garden Theatre, of which stage he is now the father. The Theatrical fund established there in 1765, and confirmed by act of Parliament in 1776, owes its origin solely to his exertions.

ON THE

PECULIAR EXCELLENCIES OF HANDEL'S MUSIC.

HANDEL's music, particularly his oratorios, being still annually and occasionally performed in London and elsewhere, it may not be incurious to enquire from what causes this constant repetition arises, and why the works of this master have had a fate so very different from that of contemporary composers, the greatest part of which seems consigned to oblivion.

This enquiry will naturally lead to the speaking of general principles, so far as they are applicable to the present subject; to the state of instrumental and vocal music; and to a comparison between Handel and other composers of note which flourished at this period. Nothing more being intended than a few miscellaneous observations set down just as they occur, method will not be attempted, and of course must be excused.

As the compositions which are the subject of the following remarks were produced in England, and set to English words, the mention of foreign musicians and their works is excluded, as not appertaining to the subject, unless so connected with it as to render the mention indispensable.

Music, in its common application, is considered merely as an entertainment: when bad, it disgusts; when good, it creates sensations unknown from other sources; and if it reach the sublime, our feelings are more powerfully excited than from the utmost perfection that poetry alone, or painting, has yet attained.

With the latter music cannot be connected: but when joined, or, as Milton phrases it, *wedded* with poetry, it reaches the highest pitch

of excellence, and soars a height which, disjoined from its powerful ally, was impossible to be obtained.

Before Handel, I cannot recollect any instance of this perfection. Our best vocal music was in the church, and our best composers were Purcel, Wise, Weldon, and a little later, Croft, whose merit, as far as it reached, will be ever felt and acknowledged.

Instrumental music was perhaps universally barbarous until the time of Corelli, whose compositions seemed to open a new world. Even in these our times, when instrumental music is so much improved, Corelli is still a favourite, and not only with old-fashioned people. The reason why he is so would carry me too far from the subject. What Corelli did for bow-instruments, Handel did for the harpsichord. We acknowledge the improvements of the modern symphonists, but we still relish a concerto of Corelli; and no great performer on the harpsichord but sits down with pleasure to the Suites des Pieces pour le Clavecin.

The music for the Stage was thoroughly wretched, and continued so until the little musical entertainments of Carey and the Beggar's Opera, which made their appearance long after the time of Handel's first residence in England. Such was the state of our music at the beginning of this century, and long after.

What are called Handel's Hautbois Concertos, have so much subject, real air, and solid composition, that they always are heard with the greatest pleasure, and are undoubtedly the best things of their class. I believe they were the first attempt to unite wind-instruments with violins, which union was long reprobated in Italy.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HISTORY OF THE SCIENCES FOR 1797.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE COMET.

TO WHICH IS ADDED THE THEORY OF COMETS.

A NEW comet was seen by Miss Caroline Herschell, at Slough, at half past nine o'clock on Monday, August the 14th, and at ten the same night, by Mr. Lee of Hackney, and Boubard, astronomer of the Observatory at Paris. It was then near the head of *Auriega*.

Mr. William Walker, the lecturer in astronomy, saw it at half past eight o'clock on the 18th, when it was nearly on the pole of the ecliptic, in the shape of a rhomboide, with ζ and δ *Draconis*, and a star of the fourth magnitude in the left heel of Hercules. It appeared then to the naked eye as a faint star; but through a good telescope, of about the power of forty, it was like the nebula of Andromeda.

On the 19th, about one, it had moved near 14 degrees, having moved 12 deg. in the 24 hours.

Measured by a micrometer-wire, fixed to an achromatic, the diameter of the distinct while light was 2 deg. 30 min. Its nucleus was

not seen; but the southern side was most luminous. A star or two were seen through the haze of the comet, which was less conspicuous than when first discovered.

On the 20th, at nine, it was still visible; but the sky being cloudy, its place could not be well ascertained. The rate of its progress to the ecliptic was sensibly diminished. At a quarter before ten, however, it became distinctly visible to the naked eye, being beyond the bright star *Lyra*, and having advanced about six degrees toward the ecliptic since the preceding night's observation; and was at ten by λ in the left hand of Hercules. It had then advanced 23½ degrees south from its first appearance.

On the 25th it was just visible with a good achromatic, from a quarter before nine, above the star *Opiuchus*, which had then 5 minutes altitude, and the comet 50 deg. 5 min. It had 73 degrees polar distance, and had advanced since Monday night about 10 degrees: its mean rate about 2 deg. 30 min. and its apparent motion on the 15th had been above 19 deg.

When last observed, which was on the 25th, though hardly discernible, its bright ascension was 260, with a distance of about 39 degrees from the ecliptic. And it appeared to be either stationary or retrogade, as is observed of comets on their *aphelion*.

Mr. Capel Lofft, who paid, perhaps, the most attention to this appearance, communicated to one of the newspapers the following letter:

FROSTON, *Sept.* 3, 1797.

'I ought to mention, perhaps, that since I hazarded some conjectures, which you have inserted, relative to the comet which has lately appeared, a letter has been communicated to me, written by a gentleman of acknowledged eminence in the theory of comets, whom I do not think myself authorised to name.

'By that letter my conjectures have been strengthened in part, in that in passing near its node it came very near to the earth indeed; and that when first seen it was returning from the sun, having passed its perihelion some weeks. Its place too of perihelion is not estimated very greatly different; but its ascending node is calculated in the sign 28 deg. of Aquarius, and its perihelion distance computed at near six tenths of the earth's, consequently nearer to the sun than Venus; and its magnitude is calculated to have been small. I owe more deference to this judgment than I can allow partially to my own guesses. I have only to add, that though some of the London journalists amuse themselves with laughing at its appearance, and calling it the crop comet, wiser laws than those of fashion govern the universe. Comets can only be seen with a great train when a spectator from the earth views them obliquely, for their train is turned nearly opposite from the sun. When seen under a small difference of angle from the line which would pass through the place of observation the sun and the comet, they can only be given with a very short train, or a hazy coma round them.

'If the comet was, when nearest to the earth, about the 16th, about five or six millions of miles from us, or more than twenty times the moon's distance, I apprehend, from its observed apparent diameter, it would hardly be less than one third larger than the moon. This would make it about three thousand miles in diameter, and somewhat considerably larger than Mercury. If the perihelion place, which differs very widely, could be reconciled, the other elements stated in the letter to which I allude, would bring this comet to a very near agreement with that of 1596 and 1699, so as to make it probable they might be one and the same; this would give a period varying from one hundred and three years and a half to one hundred and eight years and a half.

'Hitherto comets which have approached somewhat near to the sun, have generally been observed not to have been large. Perhaps the present is a new instance of the widom and benevolence which thus proportions them.'

THE THEORY OF COMETS.

OF all the celestial bodies, comets have occasioned the greatest number of conjectures. They have been always a subject of terror to the vulgar, who have regarded them as omens of great calamities. Others have supposed them to be meteors in the higher regions of the air; but some of the antients considered them as revolving bodies like the planets. Seneca mentions two which he had seen, one in the reign of Claudius, and the other in that of Nero. He thought them to be above the moon, and declared his belief that they were the eternal productions of nature. What he observes is very remarkable: 'The time will come when the nature of comets and their magnitudes will be demonstrated, and the routes they take, so different from the planets, explained. Posterity will then wonder that the preceding ages should be ignorant of matters so plain and easy to be known.'

It was not till some time after people began to throw off the fetters of superstition that any rational hypothesis was formed concerning comets.

If Tycho Brahe was the first who gave them their due place in the creation, before his time several comets had been observed with exactness by some eminent men, who thought them below the moon. But he being provided with better instruments, observed with diligence the famous comet of 1577, and found that it was far above the moon. Though few have come so near the earth as to have any diurnal parallax, all of them have what may be called an annual parallax.

Their true motion was first discovered from the observations of Sir Isaac Newton on the great comet of 1680. This descended almost perpendicularly to the sun with a prodigious velocity, ascending again, with the same velocity retarded, as it had been before accelerated.

It was seen in the morning, in different parts of Europe, from the 4th to the 25th of November, in its way to the sun; and in the evening, from the 12th of December to the 9th of March following.

The observations of Sir Isaac Newton on this comet enabled him to determine that they are a sort of planets which move in elliptical orbits.

Dr. Halley took incredible pains in calculating the times of sundry comets, and ventured to foretell the return of that of 1682 in 1758, and that of 1661 in 1789, or 1790. The first did re-appear in 1759.

Astronomers are now generally agreed that comets are opaque bodies, enlightened by the sun. Sir Isaac Newton was of opinion that they are quite opaque; to prove which he observes, that if a comet be seen in two parts of its orbit, at equal distances from the earth, but at unequal distances from the sun, it always shines brightest in that nearest the sun. They are of different magnitudes. Their distances may be known from their parallaxes. Hereby the distance of that of 1577 was found to be about 210 semidiameters of the earth, or about 840,000 miles from us. Hevelius computed the diameter of that of 1652 to be to that of the earth as 52 to 100.

Some comets, from their apparent magnitude and distance, have been supposed much larger than the moon, or even equal in magnitude to some of the primary planets; and it has been imagined, that by an interposition of these bodies betwixt the earth and sun we may account for those darknesses which cannot be derived from any interposition of the moon. Some have even attempted to account in this manner for the darkness which happened at our Saviour's crucifixion; and, indeed, were a comet in its perigœum to come between the earth and sun, and to be moving the same way with the earth, it must cause a greater and longer darkness than that of a lunar *eclipse*.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

CURSORY REMARKS
ON
SHAKSPEARE's MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

FROM the pigmy efforts of modern dramatists, with what satisfaction does the mind turn to the contemplation of images drawn by so masterly a hand as that of Shakspeare, whose whole art was nature! After beholding even ridicule buffoened, and nature libelled in an assemblage of caricature; instead of Tragedy, an Elegiac Rhapsody; instead of Comedy, Ballet of Action; what a consolation does the real admirer of the Drama experience in being able to resort to a a fountain so pure and inexhaustible, to a model so just and so extensive!

In his play of 'Measure for Measure,' which may be said in many respects to resemble his 'Merchant of Venice,' our author appears to have erected a noble edifice upon a weak, if not a bad foundation; for, in the first place, we may observe upon the evident absurdity of

the title itself, the hint of which, we may conclude, was taken from this scripture text, '*With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.*' As compared with the denouement of the play, where, instead of seeing guilt punished, as we are led to expect, for the sake of making the play *end happily*, 'Measure for Measure' is forgotten, and the culprit is constrained to marry a woman of hitherto unblemished fame, who, in violation of all probability, previously resigns her virtue to him, as the only pledge for securing his faith.

Independent of this too evident disparagement, the plot as well as the whole apportionment of characters and incidents are much better and more consistently managed than in many of his plays. Its chief excellencies consist in its strength and justness of character, and the elegant diversity of its style, in both which particulars it is but in few instances surpassed by Shakspeare himself.

The character of *Isabel* is undoubtedly the best drawn and most interesting, which forms one among the many contradictions of our author having paid little attention to his females. Perhaps the only flaw in the whole of this character is, that her grief at the supposed treacherous death of her brother is neither long nor vehement enough (a fault which occurs also in the character of *Romeo*) and which may, in both instances, be amply confirmed by a comparative reference to that of *Constance* in 'King John,' where the feelings of nature have much larger scope, though actuated by a slighter impulse. When we consider the nature of most state marriages, viz. their foundation in policy and foreign alliance, we cannot but look upon *Isabel's* union with the *Duke* as another violation of probability, for the same trivial cause that I have before mentioned; but which might have been in some measure softened by making her of a noble family, which she does not appear to have been. I am aware that Shakspeare borrowed his plot from a novel of Cinthio's, from whence some critics may infer that he is not responsible for the inconsistencies of the story; but, when we recollect the freedom he always took with the stories he dramatised (*Othello* especially), I am afraid he cannot on this occasion be acquitted.

The character of the *Duke*, though here brought to our notice under circumstances not altogether plausible, is supported throughout by language and sentiments highly apposite and impressive: in particular, his address to *Claudio*, on the immoderate love of life, is not only highly eloquent in point of style, but is a rich emanation of such pure philosophy as is calculated to wean the affections from transitory objects, and fix them on the soul's immortality.

Our author's attention to his subordinate characters forms a highly useful lesson to all who write for the stage. That of *Barnardine*, though seen but once, is perhaps as true a picture from nature of a man so vitiated as to have become insensible to every object as pen ever drew. Again, the volubility of *Lucio* we meet with every day: nor is the wavering mind of *Claudio*, on the prospect of his death and dreadful alternative, less justly drawn, though distressing to the audience.

DRAMATICUS.

THE COLLECTOR.

No. II.

MEMOIR RESPECTING WILLIAM SUTHERLAND,

GRANDSON TO HECTOR MORE, OF LANGWELL.*

ABOUT the end of the fifteenth century, HECTOR SUTHERLAND, commonly called HECTOR MORE, or *Meikle Hector*, was proprietor of the estate of LANGWELL. He was descended of the family of DUFFUS, and resided in a castle on the rock at the water mouth of Berrydale, the ruins of which are still visible. He built a house at Langwell for his eldest son William, who married a beautiful woman, and resided there.

Some little time afterwards, William's wife was in childbed of her first child, and Robert Gun, tacksman of Braemore, came over the hills to Langwell, accompanied by some of his clan, on a hunting party. Robert Gun proposed to his friends that they should pay a visit to Hector More's son and his young wife, which they accordingly did. Robert Gun, upon seeing the woman in bed, fancied her. Upon their way home, Gun declared to his companions, that he would have William Sutherland's wife to himself, and that the only means by which he could accomplish his design, was to take away her husband's life. His friends, whose consciences were not more strait-laced than his own, having approved of his intention, they accompanied him the next day over the hills, and lay in ambush in the woods near William Sutherland's house, until they observed him come out to his garden, when Robert Gun shot him with an arrow from his bow. They went immediately into his house, took his wife out of bed, and carried her and her infant child, in a large basket they had prepared for that purpose, to Braemore, where Gun resided. No sooner was the mother recovered than she was reconciled to Robert Gun, notwithstanding of his murdering her husband. She begged of him to call her infant son William, after his deceased father, though she knew, had her husband been alive, he would have named him HECTOR, after his father, Hector More. Robert Gun held the lands of Braemore of the Earl of Caithness in tack, but he would pay no rent to his lordship. After being much in arrears to the Earl, his lordship sent John Sinclair of Stircock, with a party of men under arms, to compel Gun to make payment; but Gun convened his clan,

* LANGWELL. This estate is situated in the parish of Latheron and county of Caithness. This parish is twenty-seven miles in length, along the sea coast, and from ten to fifteen in breadth, and contains only four thousand and six souls. The inhabitants seem very ignorant of agriculture. The cattle being small, little is done by the plough. They go four abreast, and the driver goes backward, with his face to the ploughman and the cattle. This, to an English farmer, will appear altogether incredible.

and they defeated John Sinclair and his party. Several were killed, and John Sinclair was wounded in the engagement. This shews that Robert Gun was both a *tyrant* and an *usurper*. Young William's mother lived the remainder of her life with Robert Gun, and had two sons by him. After these sons had arrived at maturity, young William and they went one day a hunting; and William, being more successful than the other two, killed a roe, which he desired his two brothers to carry home. They objected to this drudgery, and said that he might carry home his own prey himself. But William, who by this time had heard of his father's tragical end, told them, with a menacing aspect, that, if they would not carry home the roe, he would revenge some of their father's actions upon them, which intimidated them greatly, (though they were ignorant of the cause of his threatening) as they knew he had more personal strength than them both, he being then about nine feet high, and stout in proportion: they accordingly carried home the roe, and told their mother that William had threatened them in such a manner. She communicated this circumstance to their father, Robert Gun, adding, that she suspected William had heard of his father's death. Robert Gun being afraid of young William's personal strength, wished to be in friendship with him, and proposed that he should marry his (Gun's) sister, who resided with them in the character of a housekeeper. William did not relish the match, and would not accept of her. Soon afterwards Robert Gun made a feast at his house, where he collected several of his friends, and by some means or other got young William so much intoxicated, that he was carried to bed, and Robert Gun put his sister to bed with him. When William awakened next morning, he was surprised to find Gun's sister in bed with him. She told him, he might recollect that the ceremonies of marriage passed betwixt them the preceding evening, and that she was now his lawful spouse. He got up in a passion, and declared that he was imposed upon, and that he would hold no such bargain.

Robert Gun flattered him, and said, that as he was now married to his sister, he would make the match as agreeable to him as possible, by putting him in possession of the estate of Langwell; and, in order to accomplish his promise, he, with a few of his connections, concealed themselves near Hector More's castle on the said rock, until early in the morning: when the draw-bridge was let down, they forced their way into the castle, and carried Hector More (who was then an old feeble man) out of his castle, and left him in a cot-house in the neighbourhood, where he remained for some little time, and afterwards went to Sutherland, and passed the remainder of his days with one of his relations, Sutherland of Rearchar.

Robert Gun then returned in triumph to Braemore, and conducted William Sutherland and his espoused wife to the said castle, and gave them also possession of the estate of Langwell. William being very much dissatisfied with Robert Gun's conduct, and not liking the company of his sister as a spouse, went and complained of his grievances to the Earl of Caithness, who promised him redress as soon as he returned from the Orkneys, where he was going to quell a rebellion,

along with the Baron of Roslin, and wished that he, (William) being a very stout man, would accompany him. William consented to do so; and returned to Berrydale to bid his friends farewell before he would go on so dangerous an expedition Just as he was parting with them at the burial-ground on the Breas, on the east side of the water of Berrydale, he told his friends that he suspected he never should return from Orkney; he then laid himself down on the heath near the said burial-ground, and desired his companions to fix two stones in the ground, the one at his head and the other at his feet, in order to shew to posterity his uncommon stature; which stones remain there still, and the exact distance between them is nine feet, five inches. Tradition also mentions his height to have been above nine feet. He went with Lord Caithness, &c. to the Orkneys, where he, as well as the Earl and his son, were killed.* This happened in the year 1530. The cause of the said rebellion was this:—In the year 1530, King James V. granted the islands of Orkney to his natural brother, James Earl of Murray, and his heirs-male. The inhabitants took umbrage that an over-lord should be interposed between them and the sovereign, and rose in arms, under the command of Sir James Sinclair of Sandy. Lord Sinclair, Baron of Roslin, and —— Sinclair, Earl of Caithness, were sent with a party of men to quell the rebels; but the Islanders defeated them, and the Earl, with his son, and William More Sutherland, who accompanied them, were killed. The Caithness men who survived, carried back the Earl of Caithness's head, to be interred in his lordship's burial place in Caithness.

ANOTHER ANECDOTE EQUALLY BARBAROUS.

PART of the walls of the old castle at Achaistal still remains entire, and human bones are occasionally found in the ruins. It was built and possessed by John Beg, third son to the Earl of Sutherland. In those times parties of robbers or freebooters used to infest this county. A party of these came to John Beg's house, and insisted that he should pay a certain sum in name of tribute to them, otherwise they would plunder his house, and carry away his cattle. John Beg seemed very passive to them, and entertained them very sumptuously, until he got them all intoxicated, by strong ale mixed with the juice of *nightshade*, when he ordered them to be conveyed to the upper apartments of his castle. He then removed his family and furniture, and put them on board a vessel at the water mouth of Berrydale; and having collected a great quantity of straw and brushwood into the lower part of his house, he set fire to it, and soon destroyed the robbers, and consumed all the castle, excepting a part of the walls. John Beg returned, with his family, to Sutherland. Tradition gives no account of the time in which these transactions happened. Achaistal is also in the parish of Latheron.

---

* He was commonly called WILLIAM MORE MACEHIN, i.e. *Big William, the son of Hector*, implying that he was of a gigantic size. Big Sam, the Prince of Wales's late Porter, is a native of the same place.

ROBERT FERGUSON.

THIS man was a dissenting minister in the reign of James II. but possessing a great spirit for political intrigue at that turbulent period. he was always involved in some plot or other against the state, and thereby drew himself into perpetual danger.

At one time a warrant was issued against him, and to avoid being taken he fled to Edinburgh: when perceiving that he was pursued, and that the gates were shut to prevent his escape, instead of secreting himself either in a cellar or a garret, the expedients of grovelling deceit, he repaired to the common gaol, in which he knew an acquaintance of his to be confined: and thus by this superior stratagem of chusing that place for his concealment and escape, which others would imagine he ought to have avoided as that of discovery and imprisonment, he remained undiscovered, and escaped. The same Ferguson being on a similar occasion pursued, arrived in some town in which one of the inns was kept by the Mayor. As the fugitive knew that the pursuers must apply to that magistrate for a search-warrant, that circumstance determined him on taking that inn for his quarters. In consequence of this design he orders a supper, and invites the company of Mr. Mayor and his lady. Whilst they were supping, a message arrives to desire a search-warrant for the apprehending one Ferguson. The magistrate being obliged to retire for this purpose, acquaints his guest with the reason of it, and promises to return immediately. Ferguson expressing some concern for the deprivation of his company, adds, that he would converse with his lady till he had the pleasure of his return. This being done, Mr. Mayor enters into conversation on the affair, and ardently wishes the criminal may be apprehended, without the least suspicion of his speaking to the very man. Ferguson, who knew that too much fervour in condemning frequently betrays the consciousness of guilt, and that an attempt to palliate the crime might create a suspicion, both of which are the errors of little cunning, commended the zeal of the magistrate with that discreet coolness which generally accompanies the character of moderation and honesty, and deviated imperceptibly into a conversation on other subjects. The evening being passed Ferguson retired to his bed. He now conceived himself as freed from the danger of being apprehended in the house; but he was not equally persuaded of his passing through the town unexamined and securely.

In order to obviate this difficulty he calls for his breakfast, and again desires the company of his Worship and his lady, which was accordingly complied with. On this occasion he affects a great liking to the magistrate, admires his good sense, and laments his being obliged to leave his house that day. However, if his Worship would honour him with his company to the next town, and spend the evening with him, he should never forget the obligation, and then he would tarry till after dinner: to which, at the same time, he invited the same company. This seeming politeness being well received, the request was granted. Dinner being finished, Ferguson, in company with the Mayor, not only passed through that town, but spent the evening in another, unsuspected; and thereby escaped.

REV. THOMAS BRADBURY.

THIS gentleman was a presbyterian minister in London, of no small popularity, particularly in the reign of Queen Anne and that of George the First. He was a very staunch Whig, and used to pray for the Elector of Hanover and family before the death of the queen, which, together with his political discourses, rendered him exceedingly obnoxious to the Tory party. At the time when Dr. Sacheverel possessed an ill-procured fame, and the country was all on a flame in his behalf, Bradbury's meeting was pulled down by the mob.

He was much given to apply particular portions of scripture to the political complexion of the times, and he had very great success in this way. On one occasion he had the address to procure the credit of being inspired. While the queen lay on her death-bed our divine had his friends, of his own sentiment, about the court, who were to bring him the account of any remarkable hurry that should seem to indicate the death of her Majesty. Luckily his messenger brought him the desired information while Bradbury was preaching; and having given him the appointed signal, the pastor instantly broke off in his discourse, and after a pause, proclaimed *King George*. This alarmed the congregation; the news was communicated out of doors, and ran from the meeting-house like lightning, no one in the city knowing any thing of the event, as the lords of the council endeavoured to keep the circumstance of the queen's death a secret till next day.

He was also much given to punning, and at one time, having been much interrupted by some shoemakers from Cranbourn Alley, he, at the end of his discourse, told his audience that on the next lecture-night he meant to address the brethren of the gentle craft, and shew them how to make at least a dozen pair of shoes in the time that they now made one. Such a declaration could not but draw a large congregation; and on the evening of preaching the meeting-house was full. Bradbury made a long discourse as usual; and when he had finished the subject, he addressed the sons of Crispin, and told them to take a dozen pair of boots, cut off the legs, and then they would have an equal number of pairs of shoes. This joke so irritated the shoemakers, that they grew mutinous; and, had not the preacher made his escape, they would have retaliated pretty severely upon him for his advice.

He had a great aversion to Dr. Watts's Psalms and Hymns, and when the dissenting ministers in London introduced them into their meetings, Bradbury held out as long as he could, and at length, when his congregation rather insisted upon having them, he would always preface the introduction of a hymn thus, 'Let us sing one of Watts's *whims*.'

In the year 1720, when there was a large meeting of the ministers in London, concerning subscription, the Doctor, who was a very modest man, said little: Bradbury perceiving his backwardness, said to him, 'Doctor, let *me* speak for you.' To this the other gently replied, 'Yes, rather than speak *against* me.'

An acquaintance of the writer of this article visited Mr. Bradbury in the latter part of his life, when it happened to be the birth-day of the late Prince of Wales. He generally gave audience at supper-

time, and the ceremony was thus conducted: On a little table lay two of Field's pocket bibles, one of which was taken up by Bradbury and the other by his daughter; and each having read a portion, one of the visiting ministers was desired to pray; they then adjourned to supper; after which he entertained the company with *The Roast Beef of Old England*, which, it is said, he sung better than any man in the kingdom.

On that night a curious circumstance occurred. The bells ringing, and the streets resounding with shouts of joy, Bradbury went out to see what was the cause. As soon as he had opened his door, a company of ringers came to solicit his bounty. 'For what?' says the pastor. 'Why, Sir, it is the Prince of Wales's birth-day!' 'Oh!' answered he, 'I never give any thing to celebrate his birth-day, only his father's!' 'Aye!' retorted one of the fellows; 'but you know, Sir, we must honour the Son as we honour the Father.' This was in Bradbury's own stile, and pleased him too much, not to give them his shilling: and then he returned to his company, highly entertained with the joke.

JOHN JAMES ROUSSEAU.

[THE FOLLOWING IS RELATED BY M. ST. PIERRE.]

THE very day we went to look for a dinner with the hermits of Mount Valerian, as I have related in a note, toward the conclusion of the fourth volume, on our return from Paris in the evening, we were caught in a shower of rain not far from the Bois de Boulogne, opposite to the Gate Maillot. We went in to shelter, under the great chesnut-trees, which had now begun to put out leaves: for it was during the Easter-holidays. Under those trees we found a great deal of company, who, like ourselves, had crouded thither for covert. One of the Swiss's lads having perceived *John-James*, came running up to him, in a transport of joy, and thus accosted him: 'How now, my good man, whence do you come? It is an age since we have had the pleasure of seeing you!' *Rousseau* mildly replied: 'My wife has had a long fit of illness, and I myself have been considerably out of order.' 'Oh! my poor good man,' replied the lad, 'you are not comfortable here: come, come; I will find you a place within doors.'

In fact he exerted himself so zealously, that he procured us an apartment above stairs, where, notwithstanding the croud, he contrived to accommodate us with chairs, a table, and some bread and wine. While he was shewing us the way, I said to *John-James*: 'This young man seems to be very familiar with you; surely he does not know who you are?' 'Oh yes,' replied he, 'we have been acquainted these several years. My wife and I used frequently to come hither in fine weather, to eat a cutlet of an evening.'

The appellation of 'good man,' so frankly bestowed on him by the tavern-boy, who had, undoubtedly, long mistaken *John-James* for some honest mechanic, the joy which he expressed at seeing him again, and the zeal with which he served him, conveyed to me, completely, an idea of the good nature which the sublime author of Emilius displayed in his most trivial actions.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF *PETER PORCUPINE;*

WITH A FULL AND FAIR ACCOUNT OF ALL HIS AUTHORISING TRANSACTIONS.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

TOWARDS the autumn of 1782 I went to visit a relation who lived in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth. From the top of Portsdown, I, for the first time, beheld the sea, and no sooner did I behold it than I wished to be a sailor. I could never account for this sudden impulse, nor can I now. Almost all English boys feel the same inclination: it would seem that, like young ducks, instinct leads them to rush on the bosom of the water.

But it was not the sea alone that I saw: the grand Fleet was riding at anchor at Spithead. I had heard of the Wooden Walls of Old England; I had formed my ideas of a ship and of a fleet; but what I now beheld so far surpassed what I had ever been able to form a conception of, that I stood lost between astonishment and admiration. I had heard talk of the glorious deeds of our Admirals and Sailors, of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, and of all those memorable combats that good and true Englishmen never fail to relate to their children about one hundred times a year. The brave Rodney's victories over our natural enemies, the French and Spaniards, had long been the theme of our praise, and the burthen of our songs. The sight of the Fleet brought all these into my mind; in confused order, it is true, but with irresistible force. My heart was inflated with national pride. The Sailors were my countrymen, the Fleet belonged to my country, and surely I had my part in it, and all its honours: yet these honours I had not earned; I took to myself a sort of reproach for possessing what I had no right to, and resolved to have a just claim, by sharing in the hardships and the dangers.

I arrived at my uncle's late in the evening, with my mind full of my sea-faring projects. Though I had walked thirty miles during the day, and consequently was well wearied, I slept not a moment. It was no sooner day-light than I arose, and walked down towards the old castle on the beach at Spithead. For a sixpence given to an invalid I got permission to go upon the battlements; here I had a closer view of the Fleet, and at every look my impatience to be on board increased. In short, I went from the castle to Portsmouth, got into a boat, and was in a few minutes on board the Pegasus man of war, commanded by the Hon. George Berkeley, brother to the Earl of Berkeley.

The Captain had more compassion than is generally met with in men of his profession: he represented to me the toils I must undergo, and the punishments that the least disobedience or neglect would subject me to. He persuaded me to return home, and I remember he concluded his advice by telling me, that it was better to be led to

church in a halter, to be tied to a girl I did not like, than to be tied to the gangway, or as the sailors call it, married to Miss Roper. From the conclusion of this wholesome counsel, I perceived that the Captain thought I had eloped on account of a bastard. I blushed, and that confirmed him in his opinion; but I declare to the reader, that I was no more guilty of such an offence than Mr. Swanwick, or any other gentleman who is constitutionally virtuous. No; thank heaven, I have none of the Franklintonian crimes to accuse myself of; my children do not hang their hats up in other men's houses: I am neither patriot, nor philosopher.

I in vain attempted to convince Captain Berkeley that choice alone had led me to the sea: he sent me on shore, and I at last quitted Portsmouth; but not before I had applied to Port-Admiral Evans to get my name enrolled among those who were destined for the service. I was, in some sort, obliged to acquaint the Admiral with what had passed on board the Pegasus, in consequence of which my request was refused, and I happily escaped, sorely against my will, from the most toilsome and perilous profession in the world.

I returned once more to the plough, but I was spoiled for a farmer. I had, before my Portsmouth adventure, never known any other ambition than that of surpassing my brothers in the different labours of the field; but it was quite otherwise now; I sighed for a sight of the world; the little Island of Britain seemed too small a compass for me. The things in which I had taken the most delight were neglected; the singing of the birds grew insipid, and even the heart-cheering cry of the hounds, after which I formerly used to fly from my work, bound over the fields, and dash through the brakes and coppices, was heard with the most torpid indifference. Still, however, I remained at home till the following spring, when I quitted it, perhaps, for ever.

It was on the sixth of May, 1783, that I, like Don Quixotte, sallied forth to seek adventures. I was dressed in my holiday clothes, in order to accompany two or three lasses to Guildford fair. They were to assemble at a house about three miles from my home, where I was to attend them; but, unfortunately for me, I had to cross the London turnpike road. The stage coach had just turned the summit of a hill, and was rattling down towards me at a merry rate. The notion of going to London never entered my mind till this very moment; yet the step was completely determined on before the coach came to the spot where I stood. Up I got, and was in London about nine o'clock in the evening.

It was by mere accident that I had money enough to defray the expences of this day. Being rigged out for the fair, I had three or four crown and half crown pieces (which most certainly I did not intend to spend) besides a few shillings and half-pence. This my little all, which I had been years in amassing, melted away like snow before the sun, when touched by the fingers of the innkeepers and their waiters. In short, when I arrived at Ludgate-Hill, and had paid my fare, I had but about half a crown in my pocket.

By a commencement of that good luck, which has hitherto attended me through all the situations in which fortune has placed me, I was preserved from ruin. A gentleman, who was one of the passengers in the stage, fell into conversation with me at dinner, and he soon learnt that I was going I knew not whither, nor for what. This gentleman was a hop-merchant in the Borough of Southwark, and, upon closer enquiry, it appeared that he had often dealt with my father at Wey-Hill. He knew the danger I was in; he was himself a father, and he felt for my parents. His house became my home, he wrote to my father, and endeavoured to prevail on me to obey his orders, which were to return immediately home. I am ashamed to say, that I was disobedient. It was the first time I had ever been so, and I have repented of it from that moment to this. Willingly would I have returned, but pride would not suffer me to do it. I feared the scoffs of my acquaintances more than the real evils that threatened me.

My generous preserver, finding my obstinacy not to be overcome, began to look out for an employment for me. He was preparing an advertisement for the newspaper, when an acquaintance of his, an attorney, called in to see him. He related my adventure to this gentleman, whose name was Holland, and who, happening to want an understrapping quill-driver, did me the honour to take me into his service, and the next day saw me perched upon a great high stool, in an obscure chamber in Gray's Inn, endeavouring to decypher the crabbed draughts of my employer.

I could write a good plain hand, but I could not read the pot-hooks and hangers of Mr. Holland. He was a month in learning me to copy without almost continual assistance, and even then I was but of little use to him: for, besides that I wrote a snail's pace, my want of knowledge in orthography gave him infinite trouble: so that for the first two months I was a dead weight upon his hands. Time, however, rendered me useful, and Mr. Holland was pleased to tell me that he was very well satisfied with me, just at the very moment when I began to grow extremely dissatisfied with him.

No part of my life has been totally unattended with pleasure, except the eight or nine months I passed in Gray's Inn. The office (for so the dungeon, where I wrote, was called) was so dark, that, on cloudy days, we were obliged to burn candle. I worked like a galley-slave, from five in the morning till eight or nine at night, and sometimes all night long. How many quarrels have I assisted to foment and perpetuate between those poor innocent fellows, John Doe and Richard Roe! How many times (God forgive me!) have I set them to assault each other with guns, swords, staves, and pitchforks, and then brought them to answer for their misdeeds before our Sovereign Lord the King, seated in his Court of Westminster! When I think of the *saids* and *so-forths*, and the counts of tautology that I scribbled over; when I think of those sheets of seventy-two words, and those lines two inches apart, my brain turns. Gracious heaven! if I am doomed to be wretched, bury me beneath Iceland

snows, and let me feed on blubber; stretch me under the burning line, and deny me thy propitious dews; nay, if it be thy will, suffocate me with the infected and pestilential air of a democratic club-room; but save me, O save me from the desk of a petty-fogging attorney!

Mr. Holland was but little in the chambers himself. He always went out to dinner, while I was left to be provided for by the laundress, as he called her. Those gentlemen of the law, who have resided in the inns of court in London, know very well what a laundress means. Our's was, I believe, the oldest and ugliest of the officious sisterhood. She had age and experience enough to be lady abbess of all the nuns in all the convents of Irish-Town. It would be wronging the Witch of Endor to compare her to this hag, who was the only creature that deigned to enter into conversation with me. All except the name, I was in prison, and this weird sister was my keeper. Our chambers were to me what the subterraneous cavern was to Gil Blas: his description of the dame Leonarda exactly suited my laundress; nor were the professions, or rather the practice, of our masters altogether dissimilar.

I never quitted this gloomy recess except on Sundays, when I usually took a walk in St. James's Park, to feast my eyes with the sight of the trees, the grass, and the water. In one of these walks I happened to cast my eye on an advertisement, inviting all loyal young men, who had a mind to gain riches and glory, to repair to a certain rendezvous, where they might enter into his Majesty's marine service, and have the peculiar happiness and honour of being enrolled in the Chatham Division. I was not ignorant enough to be the dupe of this morsel of military bombast, but a change was what I wanted; besides, I knew that marines went to sea, and my desire to be on that element had rather increased than diminished by my being penned up in London. In short, I resolved to join this glorious corps; and, to avoid all possibility of being discovered by my friends, I went down to Chatham, and enlisted into the marines as I thought; but the next morning I found myself before a Captain of a marching regiment. There was no retreating: I had taken a shilling to drink his Majesty's health, and his farther bounty was ready for my reception.

When I told the Captain (who was an Irishman, and who has since been an excellent friend to me), that I thought myself engaged in the marines: 'By Jasus, my lad,' said he, 'and you have had a narrow escape.' He told me, that the regiment into which I had been so happy as to enlist, was one of the oldest and boldest in the whole army, and that it was at that moment serving in that fine, flourishing, and plentiful country Nova Scotia. He dwelt long on the beauties and riches of this terrestrial paradise, and dismissed me, perfectly enchanted with the prospect of a voyage thither.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A BRIEF SYSTEM
OF
CONCHOLOGY.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

AFTER the shell is thus cut down to a proper degree, it is to be polished with fine emery, tripoli, or rotten-stone, with a wooden wheel turned by the same machine as the leaden one, or by the common method of working with the hand with the same ingredients. When a shell is full of tubercles, or protuberances, which must be preserved, it is then impossible to use the wheel: and if the common way of dipping into aquafortis be attempted, the tubercles being harder than the rest of the shell, will be eat through before the rest is sufficiently scaled, and the shell will be spoiled. In this case, industry and patience are the only means of effecting a polish. A camel's hair pencil must be dipped in aquafortis; and with this the intermediate parts of the shell must be wetted, leaving the protuberances dry: this is to be often repeated; and after a few moments the shell is always to be plunged into water, to stop the erosion of the acid, which would otherwise eat too deep, and destroy the beauty of the shell. When this has sufficiently taken off the foulness of the shell, it is to be polished with emery of the finest kind, or with tripoli, by means of a small stick, or the common polishing-stone used by the goldsmiths may be used.

This is a very tedious and troublesome thing, especially when the echinated oysters and murices, and other such shells, are to be wrought: and what is worst of all is, that when all this labour has been employed, the business is not well done; for there still remain several places which could not be reached by any instrument, so that the shell must necessarily be rubbed over with gum-water or the white of an egg afterwards, in order to bring out the colours and give a gloss; in some cases it is even necessary to give a coat of varnish.

These are the means used by artists to brighten the colours and add to the beauty of shells; and the changes produced by polishing in this manner are so great, that the shell can scarcely be known afterwards to be the same it was; and hence we hear of new shells in the cabinets of collectors which have no real existence as separate species, but are shells well known, disguised by polishing. To caution the reader against errors of this kind, it may be proper to add the most remarkable species thus usually altered.

The onyx shell or volute, called by us the *purple* or *violet-tip*, which, in its natural state, is of a simple pale brown, when it is wrought slightly, or polished with just the superficies taken off, is of a fine bright yellow; and when it is eaten away deeper, it appears of a fine milk-white, with the lower part blueish: it is in this state that it is called the *onyx-shell*; and it is preserved in many cabinets in its

rough state, and in its yellow appearance, as different species of shells.

The *violet shells*, so common among the curious, is a species of porcelain, or common cowry, which does not appear in that elegance till it has been polished; and the common auris marina shows itself in two or three different forms, as it is more or less deeply wrought. In its rough state it is dusky and coarse, of a pale brown on the outside, and pearly within; when it is eaten down a little way below the surface, it shows variegations of black and green; and when still farther eroded, it appears of a fine pearly hue within and without.

The *nautilus*, when it is polished down, appears all over of a fine pearly colour; but when it is eaten away but to a small depth, it appears of a fine yellowish colour with dusky hairs. The burgau, when entirely cleared of its coat, is of the most beautiful pearl colour; but when slightly eroded, it appears of a variegated mixture of green and red; whence it has been called the *parriquet shell*. The common helmet-shell, when wrought, is of the colour of the finest agate; and the muscles, in general, though very plain shells in their common appearance, become very beautiful when polished, and show large veins of the most elegant colours. The Persian shell, in its natural state, is all over white, and covered with tubercles; but when it has been ground down on a wheel, and polished, it appears of a grey colour, with spots and veins of a very bright and highly polished white.

The limpets, in general, become very different when polished, most of them showing very elegant colours; among these the tortoise-shell limpet is the principal: it does not appear at all of that colour or transparency till it has been wrought.

That elegant species of shell called the *junquil-chama*, which has deceived so many judges of these things into an opinion of its being a new species, is only a white chama with a reticulated surface; but when this is polished, it loses at once its reticular work and its colour, and becomes perfectly smooth, and of a fine bright yellow. The violet-coloured chama of New England, when worked down and polished, is of a fine milk-white, with a great number of blue veins, disposed like the variegations in agates.

The *asses-ear shell*, when polished after working it down with the file, becomes extremely glossy, and obtains a fine rose colour all about the mouth. These are some of the most frequent among an endless variety of changes wrought on shells by polishing; and we find there are many of the very greatest beauties of this part of the creation which must have been lost but for this method of searching deep in the substance of the shell for them.

The Dutch are very fond of shells, and are very nice in their manner of working them: they are under no restraint, however, in their works; but use the most violent methods, so as often to destroy all the beauty of the shell. They file them down on all sides, and often take them to the wheel, when it must destroy the very characters of the species. Nor do they stop at this: but, determined to have

beauty at any rate, they are for improving upon nature, and frequently add some lines and colours with a pencil, afterwards covering them with a fine coat of varnish, so that they seem the natural lineations of the shell: the Dutch cabinets are by these means made very beautiful, but they are by no means to be regarded as instructors in natural history.

There are some artificers of this nation who have a way of covering shells all over with a different tinge from that which nature gives them; and the curious are often enticed by these tricks to purchase them for new species.

There is another kind of work bestowed on certain species of shells, particularly the nautilus: namely, the engraving on it lines and circles, and figures of stars, and other things. This is too obvious a work of art to suffer any one to suppose it natural. Buonani has figured several of these wrought shells at the end of his work; but this was applying his labour to very little purpose; the shells are spoiled as objects of natural history by it, and the engraving is seldom worth any thing.—They are principally done in the East Indies.

Shells are subject to several imperfections; some of which are natural and others accidental. The natural defects are the effect of age, or sickness in the fish. The greatest mischief happens to shells by the fish dying in them. The curious in these things pretend to be always able to distinguish a shell taken up with the fish alive from one found on the shores; they call the first a *living*, the second a *dead* shell; and say that the colours are always much fainter in the dead shells. When the shells have lain long dead on the shores, they are subject to many injuries, of which, the being eaten by sea-worms is not the least: age renders the finest shells livid or dead in their colours.

Besides the imperfections arising from age and sickness in the fish, shells are subject to other deformities, such as morbid cavities, or protuberances, in parts where there should be none. When the shell is valuable these faults may be hid, and much added to the beauty of the specimen, without at all injuring it as an object of natural history, which should always be the great end of collecting these things.

The cavities may be filled up with mastic, dissolved in spirit of wine or with isinglass: these substances must be either coloured to the tinge of the shell, or else a pencil dipped in water-colours must finish them up to the resemblance of the rest; and then the whole shell being rubbed over with gum-water, or with the white of an egg, scarce any eye can perceive the artifice: the same substances may also be used to repair the battered edge of a shell, provided the pieces chipped off be not too large. And when the excrescences of a shell are faulty, they are to be taken down with a fine file. If the lip of a shell be so battered that it will not admit of repairing by any cement, the whole must be filed down or ground on the wheel till it become even.

Fossil-shells are those found buried great depths in the earth.

Of these some are found remaining almost entirely in their native state, but others are variously altered by being impregnated with particles of stone and of other fossils; in the place of others there is found mere stone or spar, or some other native mineral body, expressing all their lineaments in the most exact manner, as having been formed wholly from them, the shell having been first deposited in some solid matrix, and thence dissolved by very slow degrees, and this matter left in its place, on the cavities of stone and other solid substances, out of which shells had been dissolved and washed away, being afterwards filled up less slowly with these different substances, whether spar or whatever else: these substances, so filling the cavities, can necessarily be of no other form than that of the shell, to the absence of which the cavity was owing, though all the nicer lineaments may not be so exactly expressed. Besides these, we have also in many places masses of stone formed within various shells; and these having been received into the cavities of the shells while they were perfectly fluid, and having therefore nicely filled all their cavities, must retain the perfect figures of the internal part of the shell, when the shell itself should be worn away or perished from their outside. The various species we find of these are, in many genera, as numerous as the known recent ones; and as we have in our own island not only the shells of our own shores, but those of many other very distant ones, so we have also many species, and those in great numbers, which are in their recent state, the inhabitants of other yet unknown or unsearched seas and shores. The cockles, muscles, oysters, and the other common bivalves of our own seas, are very abundant: but we have also an amazing number of the nautilus kind, particularly of the nautilus græcorum, which though a shell not found living in our own or any neighbouring seas, yet is found buried in all our clay-pits about London and elsewhere; and the most frequent of all fossil shells in some of our counties are the conchæ anomiæ, which yet we know not of in any part of the world in their recent state. Of this sort also are the cornua ammonis and the gryphitæ, with several of the echintæ and others.

The exact similitude of the known shells, recent and fossil, in their several kinds, will by no means suffer us to believe that these, though not yet known to us in their living state, are, as some have idly thought, a sort of *lusus naturæ*. It is certain, that of the many known shores, very few, not even those of our own island, have been yet carefully searched for the shell-fish that inhabit them; and as we see in the nautilus græcorum an instance of shells being brought from very distant parts of the world to be buried here, we cannot wonder that yet unknown shores, or the unknown bottoms of deep seas, should have furnished us with many unknown shell-fish, which may have been brought with the rest; whether that were at the time of the general deluge, or the effect of any other catastrophe of a like kind, or by whatever other means, to be left in the yet unhardened matter of our stoney and clayey strata.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PEAK OF TENERIFFE.

FROM SIR GEORGE STAUNTON'S ACCOUNT OF LORD MACARTNEY'S EMBASSY TO CHINA.

FROM Orotava the ascent of the mountain, towards the Peak of Teneriffe, is generally attempted. The time of the year, late in October, was, indeed, unfavourable to such an undertaking. The cold in the mountains, at this season, was described by the natives, in the neighbourhood, to be intolerable; the snow and hail now fell frequently with such suddenness and violence as to overwhelm those who were exposed to them. Still, however, the ascent was not declared to be impossible. If the two succeeding days, at the expiration of which it was necessary to join the ships at Santa Cruz, should luckily prove fair, and the weather calm, the object, it was hoped, might be attained. The opportunity, to the same persons, would not probably recur; and they determined to try their chance: deeming the progress they might make, however inconsiderable it should prove, towards the summit of the mountain, a gratification superior to what any other excursion could afford.

The morning of the twenty-third of October was serene, and promised a good day. Fahrenheit's thermometer, near the sea side, was at seventy-six degrees in the shade. The huge cone of the Peak, towering above a bed of fleecy clouds, seemed to overhang the city of Orotava, though at the distance of several miles. The party set out about noon, and proceeded for some time through a pleasant vale, mostly covered with vineyards, which produce a sweet and agreeable wine: they soon began to ascend the mountain, along the sloping side of a deep valley, almost entirely covered with a grove of large chesnut trees. On the edge of the mountain were thinly scattered a few solitary huts, partly hid in the thick shrubbery that surrounded them. After passing the valley of chesnut trees, the party presently arrived at the summit of the first, called the Green Mountain, on which there was a level plain of considerable extent, covered with heath, growing several feet high, and interspersed with myrtle, laurel, and whortleberry shrub (vaccinium), all in great luxuriance; but no cultivation was attempted there by man; nor was, indeed, thereabouts any human habitation. At the termination of this plain commenced a second mountain, very different in appearance from the former. Its steep sides were craggy and barren. The road lay along a dangerous ascent on the brink of precipices. Little verdure appeared but what was afforded by the Spanish broom and cytistus, which seemed to thrive in the rocky surface of lava with which this mountain was almost covered. A few pine trees were thinly scattered on its sides. Several wild goats were found thereabouts, being the only quadruped observed to dwell upon those mountains.

The party continued to ascend, by rugged and narrow paths, depending chiefly for their safety on the sure-footedness of their mules,

till they arrived at a watering place, in the hollow of a huge rock, under the shade of a solitary pine. Notwithstanding the real and apparent perils of this road, one of the attendants of the party, an artificer belonging to the embassy, deserves to have his name (Thibaut, a native of Turin) recorded, for the instance he afforded of inflexible constancy, in adhering to the instructions he received, though excessively difficult to execute, in such a situation. As a mathematical instrument maker, and acquainted with the nature of barometers, he was charged with the care of carrying one, intended for the purpose of observing, by the degree of descent of the quick-silver in the tube freed from air, how much the height of the column of the atmosphere, over such part of the same fluid as was exposed to its pressure, was diminished by the elevation of the mountain above the horizon, and consequently, ascertaining the exact measure of such elevation, or the mountain's height. It was necessary, in order to preserve, for this purpose, the barometer from injury, to hold it in a steady, uniform manner. Thibaut, with his attention entirely to this object, holding the instrument with one hand against his breast, and the bridle loosely with the other, suffered his mule to follow her own pace, without changing his posture, or moving the barometer, (whatever were his fears or dangers) on any alarm or accident that occurred.

In an account that is given of a preceding journey up these hills, with a philosophical apparatus, mention is made of two barometers, which had successively been provided, having been broken before they could be used. The present party, by Thibaut's steadiness, were enabled to find that they had ascended, late in the afternoon, near six thousand feet above the town they quitted in the morning. Even such an elevation, though the weather then was hazy, enlarged considerably their prospect, and gave them, as it were, a greater command of land and sea. Some little time before, when the sun was bright, and already behind the Peak, the shadow of the latter, perfectly formed on the ocean, and gradually lengthened, and extending to the horizon, formed a picture, not more uncommon than grand and striking to the beholders. But now the mountain began to be overcast with clouds. From the hollows which intervened between the basis of the great cone and the second mountain, on which the travellers then stood, arose, rapidly, as if bursting from deep and vast boiling cauldrons, various impetuous gusts of wind, forcing and combating with each other, and seeming to forbid any approach towards them. On this part of the mountain the ascent was by no means steep, but the ground was strewed with volcanic matter; not, however, of that spongy nature on which vegetation, in the form of a lichen, in so few years appears on the side of Mount Vesuvius. Throughout this second mountain were excavations resembling small craters of extinct volcanos. It became now more difficult to trace out the usual path, as the evening was set in. The cold began to be unpleasant, the thermometer having fallen twenty-six degrees. The guides and mulateers proposed to rest here for that night at least, deeming it dangerous to move on. Promises and menaces

were used to engage them to proceed; they did so for another hour, in which, however, little progress was effected. It then began to rain, the cold to become more intense, and the wind more violent. But the travellers were yet far distant from their intended resting place, usually known by the name of *La Estancia dos Ingleses*, the resting-place of the English. Thither they were anxious to arrive, in order to attain, the next forenoon, if practicable, the summit of the cone. But the guides, who perceived a tempest then approaching, in which they declared the unsheltered traveller infallibly must perish, insisted on stopping where they were, under the brow of a projecting rock, which, diverted in some degree, the current of the wind. One of the party tried the experiment of proceeding on his mule, as far as he was able, up the hill; but soon finding it was utterly impossible to resist the impetuosity of the storm, returned to his companions, in order to provide for the night, in the manner the least uncomfortable in their power. They had been supplied with abundance of refreshments from Orotava; but no tent was to be found there to rest in upon the mountain. This circumstance, however unpleasant, could not deter them from the undertaking; they had now no other resource than that of strewing the bare ground, near them, with leafy branches of the Spanish broom, by way of beds to sleep on. There was little shelter from the wind, and none against the rain, which, though not violent, was frequent. The air also was keen and cold; the thermometer at forty-five degrees; but the branches of the cytistus, growing on this dreary mountain, proved to be excellent fuel; and though green, produced, readily, a blaze: the wind, indeed, which blew in eddies, drove the flame, sometimes to a distance from the travellers' resting-place, who lost thus its influence in their favour, and sometimes, turned it to their faces, so near as to scorch them. At times, however, they had opportunities of contemplating, as they lay under the grand canopy of heaven, the awful scene around them. The moon, then in its second quarter, shone at intervals very brilliant; the zenith happened to be clear, towards which the Peak upreared its high and tapering point, and as the eye descended down the slanting sides of that immense cone, it perceived that the base was lost in black rolling clouds, which, whirling impetuously from thence into the vallies far below, reached, at last, the ocean, over which some remained suspended, while others seemed incorporated with its waters.

On the approach of day the party rose, little refreshed by sleep, and their clothes dripping with the rain which had fallen upon them. The summit of the mountain, on which they stood, appeared only at a little distance, but the weather was extremely boisterous, and the wind drove with violence heavy drops of rain. The point of the upper cone or sugar-loaf was clear, but the large conical frustrum which supported it was enveloped in thick clouds, rolling in continued sucession, along its sides, and hurled rapidly from thence into the vallies between the hills, against which they were impelled, and quickly condensed into rain.

Of the party some concurred with their guides in proposing to abandon the project of going farther; but Doctor Gillan, Doctor Scot, Mr. Barrow, and Mr. Hamilton of the Hindostan, had the firmness to persevere in the attempt of a second still as high as possible; while the rest turned their eyes, readily, back to Orotava, except, indeed, a boy little more than twelve years old, who, not disheartened by the sufferings of the preceding day and night, saw himself, with evident reluctance, separated from his more adventurous companions, to follow the retrogade steps of the person who had the care of him. Of the two guides, belonging to the party, one conducted the gentlemen going to Orotava, who, as they descended from the mountain, which proved to them so dreary and unhospitable, experienced a most rapid change of climate as they approached to the genial and comfortable atmosphere below; such change being little less than if, in that short space of time, they had suddenly been transported from the icy coast of Greenland into the warm latitudes of the Pacific Ocean; so much quicker is the transition, with regard to its effect, in a vertical than in an horizontal direction.

Before these travellers got to the sea-port of Orotava, they passed through the city, or upper town of the same name, neatly built of stone, on an irregular surface. They took the dimensions of a remarkable dragon's blood-tree growing near it; to which tree any of the same kind in Madeira, though there thought large, were, comparatively, but striplings: its trunk measured, at the height of ten feet from the ground, thirty-six feet in girth; at the height of fifteen feet, this trunk divided itself into about a dozen branches, sprouting regularly, as from a centre, in an oblique direction upwards, like the subdivisions of an umbelliferous plant, all of equal dimensions, and producing, at their extremities only, thick and spongy leaves, resembling, but much smaller than, those of the common aloe. Concerning this tree there was a tradition, current in the island, that it existed, of no inconsiderable dimensions, when the Spaniards made the conquest of Teneriffe, about three centuries ago; and that it was then, what it still is, a land-mark to distinguish the boundaries of landed possessions near it.

The gentlemen who wished to pursue their journey upwards were accompanied by the second guide. This man was one of the very few remaining of the descendants of the Guanches, or original inhabitants and sole possessors of the island, when first invaded by the Spaniards in the fifteenth century. He still retained some characteristics of that ancient race: he was a tall, strong-boned man, little less than six feet high, and walked erect and firm, though near his grand climacteric, or upwards of sixty years of age: the lineaments of his face were strongly marked; his eye-brows high and arched, his cheek-bones prominent, his nose somewhat flattened, and his lips of a thickness approaching to those of the Blacks of Africa.

With this man the four gentlemen, above named, according to Mr. Barrow's relation, "soon gained the summit of the mountain from whence the great cone arose, which, being often covered with

snow, procured, among ancient writers, the name of Nivaria for the whole island. On this summit was another extensive plain, not clothed like the green mountain, with perpetual verdure; but loaded with irregular huge masses of black lava, scattered round, not the least trace of vegetation being visible on this dreary waste, except now and then a solitary cytistus, peeping, with its feeble and half-withered branches, through the fissure of the rock. The violence of the wind continued, the rain increased, and the very apex of the Peak began to be obscured with clouds. At length it became equally difficult for the mules to stem the current of the wind, and for the riders to keep their seats.

They already, however, had ascended about two thousand feet above the place where they had passed the night; but now the muleteers became refractory, and endeavoured to prevent any exertions for forcing the animals to go on. The cold was by the thermometer at thirty-six degrees, and together with the sleet, almost took away the power of holding steadily the reins. In the course of this tempest Mr. Hamilton was literally blown off his horse. Dr. Scot, who happened to be well mounted, pushed boldly forward towards the basis of the cone, till he was lost, to the rest, in the thickness of the mist. Dr. Gillan endeavoured to follow, but the wind actually forced his mule to the edge of a steep precipice, where fortunately she fell into a bed of volcanic ashes, or both must inevitably have gone down the precipice, and perished. No effort could afterwards stimulate the mule to move forwards a single step. Another ran under the shelter of a large mass of lava, where she equally remained immoveable.

The resource now left was to tie all the horses and mules to the neighbouring rocks (for the muleteers and guide had already disappeared) and to proceed on foot, along a valley, whose ascent was gradual, to the bottom of the great pyramid, from whence the Peak arose, as from a second cone. But the plan, after repeated efforts to proceed, soon proved to be impracticable. The surface being a continued layer of light pumice-stones and ashes, the body sunk considerably at every step, and a dust issued from the pressure, emitting a sulphureous and suffocating smell, which obstructed respiration. The tempest, at the same time, raged with augmented violence; the thermometer was down to the freezing point: the drops of rain fell half congealed, and were observed to have a saltish taste.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ACCOUNT OF A REMARKABLE SLEEP-WALKER.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF LAUSANNE.

THE disposition to sleep-walking seems, in the opinion of this committee, to depend on a particular affection of the nerves which both seizes and quits the patient during sleep. Under the influence of this affection, the imagination represents to him the ob-

jects that struck him while awake, with as much force as if they really affected his senses; but does not make him perceive any of those that are actually presented to his senses, except in so far as they are connected with the dreams which engross him at the time. If, during this state, the imagination has no determined purpose, he receives the impression of objects as if he were awake; only, however, when the imagination is excited to bend its attention towards them. The perceptions obtained in this state are very accurate, and, when once received, the imagination renews them occasionally with as much force as if they were again acquired by means of the senses. Lastly, these academicians suppose, that the impressions received during this state of the senses, disappear entirely when the person awakes, and do not return till the return of the same disposition in the nervous system.

Their remarks were made on the Sieur *Devaud*, a lad thirteen years and a half old, who lives in the town of *Vevey*, and who is subject to that singular affection or disease, called *Somnambulism*, or *Sleep-walking*. *This lad possesses a strong and robust constitution*, but his nervous system appears to be organized with peculiar delicacy, and to discover marks of the greatest sensibility and irritability. His senses of smell, taste, and touch, are exquisite; he is subject to fits of immoderate and involuntary laughter, and he sometimes likewise weeps without an apparent cause. This young man does not walk in his sleep every night; several weeks sometimes pass without any appearance of a fit. He is subject to the disease generally two nights successively, one fit lasting for several hours. The longest are from three to four hours, and they commonly begin about three or four o'clock in the morning.

The fit may be prolonged, by gently passing the finger or a feather over his upper lip, and this slight irritation likewise accelerates it. Having once fallen asleep upon a stair-case, his upper lip was *thus irritated with a feather*, when he immediately ran down the steps with great precipitation, and resumed all his accustomed activity. This experiment was repeated several times.

The young Devaud thinks he has observed that, on the evenings previous to a fit, he is sensible of a certain heaviness in his head, but especially of a great weight in his eye-lids.

His sleep is at all times unquiet, but particularly when the fits are about to seize him. During his sleep motions are observable in every part of his body, with starting and palpitations; he utters broken words, sometimes sits up in his bed, and afterwards lies down again. He then begins to pronounce words more distinctly, he rises abruptly, and acts as he is instigated by the dream that then possesses him. He is sometimes, in sleep, subject to continued and involuntary motions.

The departure of the fit is always preceded by two or three minutes of calm sleep, during which he snores. He then awakes, rubbing his eyes like a person who has slept quietly.

It is dangerous to awaken him during the fit, especially if it be done suddenly; for then he sometimes falls into convulsions. Having

risen one night with the intention of going to eat grapes, he left the house, passed through the town, and went to a vineyard where he expected good cheer. He was followed by several persons, who kept at some distance from him, one of whom fired a pistol, the noise of which instantly awakened him, and he fell down without sense. He was carried home, and brought to himself, when he recollected very well the having been awaked in the vineyard; but nothing more, except the fright at being found there alone, which had made him swoon.

After the fits, he generally feels a degree of lassitude; sometimes, though rarely, of indisposition. At the end of those fits, of which the gentlemen of the committee were witnessess, he was affected with vomitings; but he is always soon restored.

When he is awakened, he never for the most part recollects any of the actions he has been doing during the fit.

The subject of his dreams is circumscribed in a small circle of objects, that relate to the few ideas with which, at his age, his mind is furnished; such as his lessons, the church, the bells, and especially tales of ghosts. It is sufficient to strike his imagination the evening before a fit with some tale, to direct his somnambulism towards the object of it. There was read to him, while in this situation, the story of a robber; he imagined the very next moment that he saw robbers in the room. However, as he is much disposed to dream that he is surrounded with them, it cannot be affirmed that this was an effect of the reading. It is observed, that when his supper has been more plentiful than usual, his dreams are more dismal.

In their report, the gentlemen of the committee dwell much on the state of this young man's senses, on the impression made upon them by strange objects, and on the use they are of to him.

A bit of strong smelling wood produced in him a degree of restlessness; the fingers had the same effect, whether from their smell or their transpiration. He knew wine in which there was wormwood by the smell, and said, it was not wine for his table. Metals made no impression on him.

Having been presented with a little common wine while he was in a state of apathy, and all his motions were performed with languor, he drank of it willingly; but the irritation which it occasioned produced a deal of vivacity in all his words, notions, and actions, and caused him to make involuntary grimaces.

Once he was observed dressing himself in perfect darkness. His clothes were on a large table, mixed with those of some other persons; he immediately perceived this, and complained of it much; at last a small light was brought, and then he dressed himself with sufficient precision. If he is teazed or gently pinched, he is always sensible of it, except he is at the time strongly engrossed with some other thing, and wishes to strike the offender; however, he never attacks the person who has done him the ill, but an ideal being whom his imagination presents to him, and whom he pursues through the

chamber without running against the furniture, nor can the persons whom he meets in his way divert him from his pursuit.

While his imagination was employed on various subjects, he heard a clock strike, which repeated at every stroke the note of a cuckoo.—'There are cuckoos here,' said he; and, upon being desired, he imitated the song of that bird immediately.

When he wishes to see an object, he makes an effort to lift his eyelids; but they are so little under his command, that he can hardly raise them a line or two, while he draws up his eye-brows; the iris at that time appears to be fixed, and his eye dim. When any thing is presented to him, and he is told of it, he always half opens his eyes with a degree of difficulty, and then shuts them after he has taken what was offered to him.

The report infers from these facts, and from many other relative to the different senses, that their functions are not suspended as to what the Sleep-walker wishes to see, that is, as to all those perceptions which accord with the objects about which his imagination is occupied; that he may also be disposed to receive those impressions, when his imagination has no other object at the time; that in order to see, he is obliged to open his eyes as much as he can, but when the impression is once made it remains; that objects may strike his sight without striking his imagination, if it is not interested in them; and that he is sometimes informed of the presence of objects without either seeing or touching them.

Having engaged him to write a theme, say the committee, we saw him light a candle, take pen, ink, and paper from the drawer of his table, and begin to write, while his master dictated. As he was writing, we put a thick paper before his eyes, notwithstanding which he continued write, and to form his letters very distinctly; shewing signs, however, that something was incommoding him, which apparently proceeded from the obstruction which the paper, being held too near his nose, gave to his respiration.

Upon another occasion, the young somnambulist arose at five o'clock in the morning, and took the necessary materials for writing, with his copy book. He meant to have begun at the top of a page; but, finding it already written on, he came to a blank part of the leaf, and wrote some time from the following words, *Fiunt ignari pigritia-ils deviennent ignorans par la paresse;* and, what is remarkable, after several lines he perceived he had forgot the *s* in the word *ignorans*, and had put erroneously a double *r* in *paresse;* he then gave over writing to add the *s* he had forgot, and to erase the superfluous *r*.

Another time he had made, of his own accord, a piece of writing, in order, as he said, to please his master. It consisted of three kinds of writing, text, half text, and small writ; each of them performed with the proper pen. He drew, in the corner of the same paper, the figure of a hat; he then asked for a pen-knife to take out a blot of ink, which he had made between two letters, and he erased it without injuring them. Lastly, he made some arithmetical calculations with great accuracy.

THE FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY.

ON

THE MASONIC CHARACTER.

ESSAY V.

'Mathematical and metaphysical reasonings have no tendency to improve *social intercourse*; nor are they applicable to the common affairs of life: but a just taste of the fine arts, derived from *rational principles*, furnishes elegant subjects for conversation, and prepares us for acting in the social state with dignity and propriety.' LORD KAIMES.

AS a considerable portion of the last Essay was occupied in the investigation of the social and selfish *passions*, it may not be an useless employment to extend our inquiries to the discrimination of the social principles of *duty* recognized by the Masonic Character.

If we attentively examine our own breasts, and contemplate any signal act of *gratitude*, *charity*, *prudence*, or of *courage*, we shall be conscious of a certain *feeling* distinguishable from the esteem or admiration of the grateful, charitable, prudent, or courageous *person*; which feeling is attended with a lively desire to perform certain acts of gratitude, of charity, prudence, &c. *without relation to any particular object*. This is the characteristic of that *benevolent affection*, or *universal good-will*, which in Masonry so frequently captivates attention. This is that *feeling* which it is the great design of the Masonic system to strengthen and mould into *habit*. This is that principle which displays the uniformity of manners, opinions, and actions, in the Masonic Character; the source of sympathy and imitation, by which the man becomes humanized and polished; firm, without severity; and indulgent, without caprice.

The social principles may in a certain degree be acquired without the aid of Masonry; but like all such acquirements, they generally savour too much of a selfish disposition. By the end in view we are enabled to form a tolerable opinion of the motive of action. If charity be administered from the motive of enjoying the pleasure of a virtuous act, this is selfish, but proceeds from a social principle; and is of a higher nature than the selfish principle of bestowing for the sake of ostentation; though far inferior to the act of giving with a view solely to relieve distress. How local and limited must be that principle of charity which depends upon the pleasure of doing a virtuous act!—To avoid disappointment, and to obtain happiness, the mind must not expect an implicit submission to its own purposes. To make the proper impression the tool must be accommodated to the stone. Let us view the hand of a Master.

Society contains within its circle, among others, two descriptions of men, objects of particular notice: the industrious *majority*, and the *few* who are possessed of leisure and talents. In the one consists its *strength*, in the other its *wisdom*. From their united endeavours, each moving within its sphere, result harmony, order, and unanimity. By the condescension of the latter toward the advancement of the former, they interestedly unite in one universal plan, and thereby promote benevolence, which is the *beginning* and *end* of Masonry. To incroach upon the privileges of that institution is far distant from my intention; I hold it in too high estimation, and am too well convinced of the propriety and exigency of the means, which are calculated to attain its end. The principles and the practice of the art, when viewed in *simplicity* and in *truth*, are the most liberal, and least mysterious—the most easy of access, and least difficult of attainment. But turn the glass, and magnify the objects, *how unnatural!*

The Masonic reader will readily pardon the introduction of the following excellent observations of a German writer, which have appeared to me not inapplicable to the present subject. Your other readers, Mr. Editor, I cannot indulge by laying open to their view the *arcana* of Masonry, so as to give them an additional power of gratification; but as men, and members of society, in a high state of civilization and improvement, I trust they must feel the force and acknowledge the excellence of the writer.

'The man of riches and of quality ought to apply himself to study, and endeavour to penetrate as far as possible into the secrets of nature, and the truths of philosophy; into the principles of our duty, and the end of our being; to enrich his memory with the wisdom of antiquity, and note down every thing remarkable in his own age. In a word, to be occupied in preparing his mind, by the acquisition of a multiplicity of sciences, either for a life of reflection or of activity. To communicate the result of his inquiries in a language intelligible to the bulk of the people, remembering that the labour of the *hands* engages so closely their time, as must entirely preclude them from the labours of the *head*. It is in expectation of this, and of other good offices, and not merely for the sake of his wealth, that the plebeians labour to render him comfortable; and by supplying him with the necessaries and conveniencies of life, procure him that leisure which he could not otherwise enjoy. But were he to conduct or to express himself in a manner which they do not understand, and attempt to display what of consequence could afford them neither *instruction* nor *amusement*, he would deserve but little, that they should toil in his behalf.'

It is pride, prejudice, and the selfish passions and affections, which divide and disunite men in society, pervert the blessings and destroy the beneficial effects of rank and distinction. The discerning Mason must know, that if rank and distinction had never existed, one of the first grand principles of Masonry, that of enforcing the practice

of *benevolence*, had never been put into action. Where the different classes of men in society have distinct views and interests, their selfishness will shortly break their connection and pride, and consequent insolence, as shortly banish every principle of *respect and good-will*. Equality may then exist *in name*, but not *in reality*. Give me, however, the reverse of the picture. Masonry has ever cherished order, subordination, and true respect for rank and distinction in society as the real *practical* principles of Freedom. Principles not reducible to practice, *untried* and *unapproved*, have been always foreign to its purposes.

It was well observed by Aristotle, that the introduction of the *arts* served to excite the hoarding principle; (χρηματιστικη) and that industry, genius, and paternal authority, when rendered subservient to the views of avarice, rapidly converted subordination into *slavery*.

In the East, the cradle of the human race, the place where arts and science first attained perfection, where learning, moral and theological, first flourished, do we behold Masonry shining in meridian splendour; but when slavery had once acquired the ascendant, we view her pursuing the course of the sun, till in the western world the influence of her principles had secured her a hospitable retreat, even among uncivilized barbarians. Since that period have not Egypt, Syria, and proud Babylon, deprived of her fostering care, exhibited melancholy examples of civilization retarded, industry enervated, and the progress of human ingenuity totally impeded? Have not pride, luxury, and licentiousness reared their standards, till the unrestrained powers of gratification have produced a dissoluteness of manners, and left society in a state worse than barbarism?

The votaries of SLAVERY experience no law but *force*: and how can they be expected to act according to any other? Masonry is the avowed enemy of slavery, because she is and ever will be the enemy of man and of society.

B. *MASONICUS.*

OPINIONS CONCERNING MASONRY.

WITH THE CHARACTER OF A TRUE FREEMASON.

FROM A FREEEMASON'S CALENDAR FOR 1793; PUBLISHED AT NEW YORK, BY THE HON. SAMUEL STEARNS, L. L. D.

SOME have supposed that Freemasonry is the way to Heaven, others that it is the road to Hell. A clergyman informed me in London, that on a day when I walked in a grand procession in that city, he saw a widow woman all in tears, who said, 'she wished her husband had been a Freemason, for if he had been one, she would have been provided for; but now, she was left with nothing to subsist on.'

Another lady affirmed to me, that she had rather follow her hus-

band to the grave, than have him joined to the society of Freemasons.

Some, again, have supposed, that when a man is made a Mason, he is obliged to sit naked on a hot gridiron, and that he is afterwards put to the fatigue of rolling a great gun-bullet about the room where the Lodge is convened; which torture and exercise must naturally tend to impair his vital, natural, and animal functions, and weaken his constitution. Perhaps the thoughts of these things terrify some of the ladies, and make them averse to their husbands becoming Masons. Thus different are the opinions of people concerning the mysteries of Freemasonry.

These things being premised, I shall just mention the qualifications necessary for a Freemason.

I. He must not be atheistical, superstitious, idolatrous, seditious, rebellious, nor covetous; but must worship and obey Him who created, upholds, preserves, and governs the universe, living peaceably and walking humbly.

II. He must avoid contentions, divisions, and animosities, and promote those things which tend to make mankind happy.

III. He must not be high minded in prosperity, but patient in adversity.

IV. He must be kind to himself, to his family, to his neighbours, to strangers, to captives, and to prisoners.

V. He must feed the hungry, clothe the naked, relieve the oppressed, visit the sick, and bury the dead; and contribute to the relief of the poor, in proportion to his abilities.

VI. He must shun bad company, avoid intemperance, use no bad language, and be exemplary in his life and conversation—then will he be a GOOD MASON.

A CHARGE

DELIVERED BY THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL MASTER, ON HIS RESIGNING THE CHAIR.

WORTHY BRETHREN,

PROVIDENCE having placed me in such a sphere of life as to afford me but little time for speculation, I cannot pretend to have made mankind my particular study; yet this I have observed, that *curiosity* is one of the most prevailing passions in the human breast. The mind of man is kept in a perpetual thirst after knowledge, nor can he bear to be ignorant of what he thinks others know. Any thing *secret* or *new* immediately excites an uneasy sensation, and becomes the proper fuel of curiosity, which will be found stronger or weaker in proportion to the opportunities that individuals have for indulging it. It is observable further, that, when this passion is excited, and not instantly gratified, instead of waiting for better intelligence, and using the proper means of removing the darkness that envelopes the object of it, we precipitately form ideas which are generally in the extremes. If the object promotes pleasure or ad-

vantage, we then load it with commendations; if it appears in the opposite view, or if we are ignorant of it, we then *absurdly*, as well as *disingenuously*, condemn, and pretend at least to despise it. This, my brethren, has been the fate of the most valuable institution in the world, *Christianity* excepted, I mean *Freemasonry*.——Those who are acquainted with the nature and design of it, cannot, if they have good hearts, but admire and espouse it; and if those who are in the *dark*, or whose minds are disposed for evil, should slight or speak disrespectfully of it, it certainly is no disgrace. When *order* shall produce confusion, when *harmony* shall give rise to discord, and *proportion* shall be the source of irregularity, then, and not till then, will *Freemasonry* be unworthy the patronage of the *great*, the *wise*, and the *good*.

To love as brethren, to be ready to communicate, to speak truth one to another, are the dictates of reason and revelation; and you know that they are likewise the foundation, the constituent parts of *Freemasonry*.

None, therefore, who believe the divine Original of the *sacred volume*, and are influenced by a spirit of humanity, friendship, and benevolence, can, with the least propriety, object to our ancient and venerable institution.

For my own part, ever since I have had the honour to be enrolled in the list of Masons, as I knew it was my duty, so I have made it my business, to become acquainted with the principles on which our glorious superstructure is founded. And, like the *miner*, the farther I have advanced, the richer has been my discovery; and the treasure constantly opening to my view, has proved a full and satisfactory reward of all my *labours*.

By the rules of this Lodge I am now to resign this chair. But I cannot do this with entire satisfaction, until I have testified the grateful sense I feel of the honour I received in being advanced to it.

Your generous and unanimous choice of me for your Master demands my thankful acknowledgments, though at the same time I sincerely wish, that my abilities had been more adequate to the charge which your kind partiality elected me to. But this has always been, and still is my greatest consolation, that however deficient I may have been in the discharge of my duty, no one can boast *a heart* more devoted to the good of the *institution* in general, and the reputation of of this *Lodge* in particular.

Though I am apprehensive I have already trespassed on your patience, yet if I might be indulged, I would humbly lay before you a few reflections, adapted to the business of the day, which, being the effusions of a heart *truly masonic*, will, it is hoped, be received with candour by you.

Every association of men, as well as this of *Freemasons*, must, for the sake of order and harmony, be regulated by certain laws, and for that purpose proper officers must be appointed, and empowered to carry those laws into execution, to preserve a degree of uniformity, at least to restrain any irregularity that might render such associations inconsistent. For we may as reasonably suppose an army

may be duly disciplined, well provided, and properly conducted, without generals and other officers, as that a *society* can be supported without governors, and their subalterns; or, which is the same, without some *form of government* to answer the end of the institution.

And as such an arrangement must be revered, it becomes a necessary requisite that a temper should be discovered in the several members, adapted to the respective *stations* they are to fill.

This thought will suggest to you, that those who are qualified to preside as *officers* in a *Lodge*, will not be elated with that honour; but, losing sight of it, will only have in view the service their office demands. Their reproofs will be dictated by *friendship*, softened by *candour*, and enforced with *mildness* and *affection;* in the whole of their deportment they will preserve a degree of *dignity* tempered with *affability* and *ease*. This conduct, while it endears them to others, will not fail to raise their own reputation; and, as *envy* should not be so much as once named among *Freemasons*, it will effectually prevent the growth of it, should it unfortunately ever appear.

Such is the nature of our constitution, that as some must of necessity *rule* and *teach*, so others must of course learn to *obey;* humility therefore in *both* becomes an *essential duty;* for pride and ambition, like a worm at the root of a tree, will prey on the vitals of our *peace, harmony*, and *brotherly love*.

Had not this excellent temper prevailed when the foundation of Solomon's temple was first laid, it is easy to see, that glorious edifice would never have rose to a height of splendour which astonished the world.

Had all employed in this work been masters or superintendants, who must have prepared the timber in the forest, or hewn the stone in the quarry? Yet, though they were numbered and classed under different denominations, as princes, rulers, provosts, comforters of the people, stone-squarers, sculptors, &c. such was their unanimity, that they seemed actuated by one spirit, influenced by one principle.

Merit alone then entitled to preferment; an indisputable instance of which we have in the *Deputy Grand-Master* of that great undertaking, who, without either wealth or power, or any other distinction, than that of being the *widow's son*, was appointed by the Grand-Master, and approved by the people, for this single reason, because he was a *skilful* artificer.

Let these considerations, my worthy brethren, animate us in the pursuits of so noble a science, that we may all be qualified to fill, in rotation, the most distinguished places in the Lodge, and keep the *honours* of the craft, which are the just rewards of our labour, in a regular circulation.

And, as none are less qualified to govern than those who have not learned to obey, permit me, in the warmest manner, to recommend to you all a constant attendance in this place, a due *obedience* to the *laws* of *our institution*, and a respectful submission to the *directions* of your officers, that you may prove to mankind the propriety of your election, and secure the establishment of this society to latest posterity.

A VINDICATION OF MASONRY.

IF a man were placed in a beautiful garden, would not his mind, on a calm survey of its rich collections, be affected with the most exquisite delight?—The groves, the grottos, the artful wilds, the flowery parterres, the opening vistoes, the lofty cascades, the winding streams; the whole variegated scene would awaken his sensibility, and inspire his soul with the most exalted ideas. When he obseved the delicate order, the nice symmetry, and beautiful disposition of every part, which, though seemingly compleat in itself, yet reflected surprising and new beauties on each other, so that nothing could be wanting to make one beautiful whole; with what bewitching sensations would his mind be agitated! A view of this delightful scene would naturally lead him to admire and venerate the happy genius of him who contrived it.

If the productions of art can so forcibly impress the human mind with surprise and admiration, with how much greater astonishment, and with what more profound reverence, must we behold the objects of nature, which, on every hand, present to our view unbounded scenes of pleasure and delight, in which divinity and wisdom are alike conspicuous? The scenes which she displays are indeed too expanded for the narrow capacity of man; yet it is easy, from the uniformity of the whole, to comprehend what may lead to the true source of happiness, the grand Author of existence, the supreme Governor of the world, the one perfect and unsullied beauty!

Besides all the gaieties and pleasing prospects which every where surround us, and with which our senses are every moment gratified; besides the symmetry, good order, and proportion that appear in the whole works of the creation, there is something farther that affects the reflecting mind, and draws its attention nearer to the Divinity; the universal harmony and affection which subsist throughout the different species of beings of every rank and denomination. These are the sure cements of the rational world, and by these alone the rational world subsists. Could we think that it was possible for them to be dissolved, Nature too, and man, the chief work of God, would soon return to chaos, and universal ruin ensue.

If we look around us, we shall find that, in the whole order of beings, from the seraph that adores and burns, down to the most inconsiderable insect, all, according to their proportion in the scale of existence, have, more or less, implanted in them by wise Nature, the principle of uniting with others of the same species with themselves. Do we not observe some of even the most inconsiderable animals formed into different ranks and societies for the benefit and protection of each other? Need I name the careful ant, or the industrious bee? insects which the wisest of men has recommended as a pattern of unwearied industry and prudent foresight.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

FUNERAL OF BROTHER DAVIS.

ON the thirty-first of last month the remains of the late Mr. Bartholomew Davis, organist of Maidstone, were brought from that town to Westmalling, where the corpse was taken out, and conveyed to the *Assembly Rooms*, whither, after the usual ceremonies had been performed of opening the Lodge at the Bear Inn, the P. G. M. Dr. Perfect, the Provincial Chaplain, many of the Provincial Officers, the Officers and Members of the True and Faithful Lodge, No. 314, to which the deceased belonged, repaired, and performed the usual *funeral formalities*. An excellent oration was delivered by the Provincial Grand Master, at once *impressive, fraternal*, and so *pathetic* as to draw tears from many of the audience.

The procession then moved to the place of interment, in the accustomed manner. All the members had handsome bouquets of flowers in their hands. The procession was preceded by an excellent *band of music, drums* muffled, and *trumpets* covered; on the coffin were laid the insignia of the Lodge, with two swords laid across, and the Badge and Jewel of the deceased, as Senior Warden. The whole was conducted with much regularity and decorum, and had a very solemn effect, and gave much satisfaction to a vast concourse of people, whom curiosity had attracted to behold so novel a spectacle.

The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Jethro Inwood, of Deptford, Provincial Grand Chaplain, who concluded the ceremony at the grave with a suitable oration; and after the procession had returned to the Lodge, he pronounced an eulogy on the virtues of the deceased.

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

EDINBURGH, AUGUST 8, 1797.

THE minutes of the preceding quarterly communication were read, and unanimously approved of.

A Charter for a new Lodge, to be held in the town of Georgetown, in the Island of Bermuda, by the name of *St. George's Lodge*, was ordered

After some business, which we should not be justified in explaining, had been transacted, and several pounds ordered to be given in charity, the Lodge was closed with the usual ceremonies.

We learn from our correspondent at Edinburgh, that a book, seemingly directed against the Fraternity is about to be published in that city, of which (when published) we shall give our readers an account.

REVIEW

OF

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

An authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China. Taken chiefly from the Papers of his Excellency the Earl of Macartney, K. B. His Majesty's Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China, &c. &c. By Sir George Staunton, Bart. L. L. D. F. R. S. &c. *2 vols. 4to. with Engravings, besides a folio Volume of Plates. 4l. 4s. in boards.* Nicol.

FEW subjects could be more interesting to the scientific world than a British Embassy to China. Of this country little, comparatively speaking, has been hitherto known. Our principal obligations are to the Roman Catholic missionaries, for our knowledge either of its history or of its geography. But even in their accounts we fail in meeting with satisfaction. Much of the marvellous is blended with the truth, in their narratives. At the present period, therefore, a diplomatic visit thither, on the part of the first commercial and the first literary people in the world, promised to supply, in a great degree, this important desideratum in literature.

The work before us, which has long been most anxiously demanded by the public, will be found highly informing, though in many respects we cannot think it reaches quite to the extent of expectation which has been formed concerning it.

In a short advertisement prefixed, Sir George Staunton informs us, that his narrative is given rather in obedience to authority, than to gratify his own inclination. This declaration does no credit to him as a man of letters, and as a lover of science. The opportunity which he had of seeing the interior of a country so little known, and of possessing himself of information which is denied to most other men, ought to have excited in his mind the generous sentiment of communicating to others, as liberally as possible, what he had acquired.

He who makes such a voyage as this should regard himself as an enquirer not for his own amusement or advantage merely, but for mankind, and especially as a delegate of the world of letters.

But though we could not in justice omit this obvious remark, yet truth compels us also to add, that our author has acquitted himself of the task imposed upon him, in a manner that is honourable to his abilities and his modesty.

A great part of the first volume is taken up in superfluous accounts of places with which the world is well acquainted. The first chapter accounts, historically and commercially, for the 'occasion of the embassy.' The second chapter is filled up with relating the 'preparations for the embassy.'

Great difficulty, it seems, occurred in obtaining a proper person to act as Chinese interpreter and translator. 'No man capable of that employment then existed throughout the British dominions.' Accordingly Sir George Staunton was deputed to go abroad, in quest of such a person, and having made a fruitless search at Paris, he went to Italy, where he succeeded in obtaining two young men of China, in the College of Chinese, at Naples, well qualified to interpret between their native language and the Latin or Italian.

Chap. III. describes the passage to Madeira, and gives a long account of that island; but nothing particularly interesting to deserve an extract.

Chap. IV. relates the passage to Teneriffe, and from thence to St. Jago, with notices of those islands. The most interesting object in the former island is the Peak, of which an account will be seen in a former part of our Magazine; and in the latter a dreadful famine had subsisted, from the want of rain, for about three years.

Chap. V. describes the 'passage of the Line. Course across the Atlantic. The harbour, city, and country of Rio de Janeiro.' Of this capital of the Brazils a long and entertaining account is given; and a pretty copious description of the Cochineal insect.

It is observed that 'the shops of Rio were full of Manchester manufactures, and other British goods, even to English prints, both serious and caricature.'

Chap. VI. narrates the 'passage to the southern part of the Atlantic, and of the Indian Ocean. View of the Islands of Tristan d'Acunha in the former, and of those of St. Paul and Amsterdam, in the latter.' In the last mentioned island a curious phænomenon occurred.

Round the harbour, or bason, were several springs of hot water. Fahrenheit's thermometer, which stood in the air at 62 deg. on being immersed into one of those hot springs, ascended immediately to 196 deg. In another, it rose to 204; and in a third, on applying the bulb of the thermometer to a crevice, out of which a small stream issued, in less than a minute it rose to the boiling point. On various trials, in several springs, it was found that the general standard of heat was that of 212 deg. when the bulb of the thermometer was applied to the fissure from whence the water issued; and, that if a kind of reservoir was formed round the spring, the water in it would generally remain about the temperature of 204 deg. The bason abounded with tench, bream, and perch; and the same person, who with a hook and line, had caught some of these fish in the cold water of the bason, might, with the same motion of his hand, let them drop into the hot adjoining springs where, in fact, they were boiled, in the space of fifteen minutes, and fit for eating."

Chap. VII. relates the 'Entrance into the straits of Sunda. Visit to Batavia and Bantam, in the island of Java. View of the southern extremity of the island of Sumatra. Passage through the straits of Banka to Pulo Condore.'

The unhealthiness of Batavia is confirmed by the following anecdote. 'Of the fatal effects of the climate upon both sexes a strong proof was given by a lady there, who mentioned, that out of eleven persons of her family, who had come to Batavia only ten months before, her father, brother-in-law, and six sisters, had already paid the debt of nature.'

In our extracts we shall be particularly attentive to objects of science and valuable information, and in this place we shall present our readers with the descriptions of some valuable plants, given in this chapter. 'One of the delegates at Batavia gave, from the medical garden, a young growing nutmeg plant and a nut, in a state supposed capable of germination, to a person belonging to the embassy, who committed it immediately to the care of a gentleman, then bound for England, in order to be put in his Majesty's rich botanical garden at Kew; from whence, had the plant succeeded there, this tree might have been propagated in the British plantations in the West Indies; in like manner as the coffee-tree was transplanted to the French West Indies, in the beginning of the present century, from a very few specimens in the botanic garden at Paris. The nutmeg plant, however, suffered in the passage, and was left at St. Helena. The nutmeg tree is a beautiful vegetable. The stem, with a smooth brown bark, rises perfectly straight. Its strong and numerous branches proceed regularly from it in an oblique direction upwards. They bear large oval leaves, pendulous from them, some a foot in length. The upper and outer surface of the leaf is smooth, and of a deep agreeable green;

The under and inner surface is marked with a strong nerve, in the middle of the leaf, from the foot-stalk to the point; and from this middle nerve others proceed obliquely towards the point and edges of the leaf; but what distinguishes most this inner surface, is its uniform bright brown colour, without the least intermixture of green, and as if strewed all over with a fine brown powder. The whole leaf is characterized by its fragrant odour, sufficiently denoting the fruit which the tree produces. This fruit, when fresh, is about the size and figure of a common nectarine. It consists of an outward rind, between which and the inner shell is found a reticulated membrane, or divided skin, which, when dried, is called the mace. What is known by the name of nutmeg is the kernel within the shell, and is soft in its original state.

'The same medical garden at Batavia, contains a clove tree. The clove is only the germ of the fruit, with the flower cup containing it. The leaf is oval, smooth, small, narrow, tender, and aromatic. The camphor tree bears leaves not unlike those of the clove, but stronger, and, together with every other part of the tree, smells of that substance; it is extracted by boiling, in common water, the root, trunk, branches, and leaves, when the camphor, rising to the surface of the boiling water, is easily separated from it. The cinnamon tree may be distinguished, not only by the three nerves which always regularly divide the inner surface of its oval leaf, but also by the same fragrant smell, which issues on bruising any part of the leaves or branches of the tree, that is known to be afforded by its bark. The pepper, which is observed to grow always best very near the Equator, is a creeping plant, or vine, generally supported on a living tree. Its leaves, which are of a dark green colour, are not very unlike those of the common hazel, but are extremely pungent. The pepper grows in clusters, like the grape, but of a much smaller size. It is a species of the pepper plant, that affords the leaf called betel, chewed so universally by the southern Asiatics, and serving for the inclosure of a few slices or bits of the areca, from thence erroneously called the betel nut. The areca nut tree is among the smallest of the tribe of palms, but comes next in beauty to the mountain cabbage tree of the West Indies; the latter differing, chiefly in its size and amazing height, from the areca nut tree, the diameter of whose jointed trunk seldom exceeds four inches, or height twelve feet. But the symmetry of each is perfect; the columns of a temple cannot be more regular than the trunk, which rises without a branch, while the broad and spreading leaves, which crown the top, form the ornamented capital. The areca nut, when dried, has some similitude, in form and taste, to the common nutmeg, but is of a less size.'

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The History of the New World, by Don Juan Baptista Munoz. *Translated from the Spanish, with Notes by the Translator. Vol. I.* 8vo. 8*s.* Robinsons.

THE present work is an interesting addition to the stock of historical literature. What the translator observes in the preliminary advertisement is strictly just: 'The distinguished merit of our author, as the historian of the *New World*, is conspicuous in his plan, which is intended to trace the gradual extension of the discoveries of *America*, and the manner in which the *Spaniards*, and other *European* nations, possessed themselves of different parts of that continent, and the circumjacent islands, down to the latest period; an important historical acquisition: for as yet, such a comprehensive design has not been sketched out, nor is there any complete history even of the extension of the *Spanish* dominions in that quarter. Many interesting particulars, relative to this subject, are yet involved in obscurity, or only mentioned by particular writers, of whom we have no translations.'

The work is dedicated, in a sensible address, to the King of Spain, by whom the author was directed to the undertaking. This is followed by a preface, in which Mr. Munoz has criticised, with great diffidence and critical acumen, the productions of those who had written before him on this subject, in print and manuscript. He shews under what circumstances they wrote, or were to write. And from his candour, learning, patience, and industry, he appears to have been well calculated for the execution of the undertaking, which was committed to his trust by his sovereign.

This volume is divided into six books.

The first is an introductory discourse, in which the author briefly notices the imperfect knowledge of the ancients in geography, and its gradual improvement. He then shews the rise, progress, and consequences of voyages of discovery, in rather a declamatory but pleasing manner, and concludes with stating the design he has in view, and the manner in which he proposes to conduct it.

The second book, after mentioning the discovery of the mariner's compass, and its important effects, touches the discoveries of the Portugueze navigators on the coast of Africa. Still an immense tract of country remained unexplored; and no small degree of resolution and skill was necessary in the man who should venture in quest of it. This leads the author to a consideration of the life and services of Christopher Columbus, which he delineates at great length, and with much discrimination. After considerable difficulties, *which are universally known*, this great man prevailed on Ferdinand and Isabella, King and Queen of Spain, to fit out a fleet under his command to make discoveries. The particulars of his first voyage occupy the third book, and though the narrative has been universally read, our author's detail of it will be perused with pleasure. The subject of the first voyage is continued in the fourth book, with the circumstances of his reception, and the particulars of his second voyage.

The following observations do great credit to the author's heart and understanding:

'The advice and proposals of Columbus, with respect to another equipment, were very punctually followed. The design at present was to fit out a great fleet, in order to augment and strengthen the colony of Navidad, to take possession of Espanola, which was supposed to be larger than Spain, and from thence to pursue the discovery of the islands, and the continent towards west and south; it was also imagined, that all the new countries which should be discovered, might be subjected, without any great difficulty, to the crown of Spain; and thus it was hoped, that the light of cultured Europe, and of the Christian religion, would be diffused among a number of barbarians and infidels; an acquisition of such inestimable value, that of itself alone it was deemed sufficient to justify every war and conquest undertaken for the purpose of attaining it. This, at the time, was the universal opinion; I will not say that it was the most consonant to reason and the spirit of Christianity, the strength of which consists in its internal divine power, the arms of which are persuasive, mild exhortations, patience, and labour, and the propagation of which, I always think, should be conducted through the only medium which the heavenly Author of it prescribed, and his disciples and followers practised with wonderful success. But the established practice of the last four centuries, since the commencement of the crusades, had given a colour to the wars against infidels, under the pretext of removing the obstacles which impeded the progress of the true religion. All those that did not believe in Jesus Christ were set down as enemies, and, to drive them out of their possessions, was considered as a holy, meritorious work. The

Christian princes that exerted the greatest power for that purpose, were looked upon to be the most religious, and no one disputed their right to such conquests. Our court, according to these principles, considered it as religious to take possession of those islands, and the continent in the ocean, and the design of annexing them to the crown of Spain as holy. For this reason, it did not appear necessary to obtain a bull from the Pope to sanction the proceeding; but as the erroneous opinion was prevalent, that the Holy See was entitled to dispose arbitrarily of the countries of the infidels, it was thought better and safer to lay an account of the whole before his Holiness Alexander the Sixth, and to petition for a formal grant of all the countries that were already, and that might in future be, discovered in the western main. Besides, this bull was serviceable, as it would prevent other nations, and the princes of Christendom, from attempting similar undertakings, and particularly as it would extinguish all claims and disputes which the court of Lisbon might be tempted to excite. For Martin the Fifth, and other Popes after him, had ceded to the crown of Portugal all the countries she might discover, from the Cape of Bojador to the Indies; and the Catholic Kings were bound by the treaty in 1479, not to hinder, molest, or disturb the Portuguese in those nautical pursuits. Considering those claims which Don Juan the Second had already mentioned to Columbus, it was requested, on the presentation of the latter, that in the concession of the Holy See, the limits of the navigation and the conquests of the Spaniards might be determined by an imaginary line drawn from one pole to the other, through a point situated 100 leagues distant from the western dominions of the Portuguese at the Azores, or Cape de Verde islands.'

On arriving at Hispaniola, spelt here Espanola, Columbus found all the Spaniards he had left here, at his last visit, dead, and the settlement destroyed. He then sought out a better place to establish a colony, and having found one near the harbour of Isabella, rebuilt there a town which he called by the same name.

The fifth book relates the progress of the new colony, and the unsuccessful steps taken by Columbus to discover gold mines, of which he had received information from the Indians. One circumstance recorded, tends greatly to tarnish the glory of this enterprizing man. He repeatedly urged to the king and queen the advantages which would result from making the Caribs slaves, a proposal which, to the honour of his sovereigns, was rejected.

The Admiral, in this second voyage, after a course of twenty-five leagues, discovered Jamaica, an island so populous, pleasant, and beautiful, that he preferred it to all those he had hitherto discovered. He called the district where he landed, in the middle of the northern coast, Santa Gloria, as he believed that its enchanting charms were only to be compared to the abode of the blest. This harbour was afterwards called Santa Anna. Several boats which were sent westwards, to seek after other ports, that might be more commodious for careening the Nina, found a harbour, after they had rowed four leagues, which answered that purpose. The fleet sailed into it, and remained in it for three days. They gave it the name of Puerto Bueno, a name retained to this day by a neighbouring river. Here, as well as in Santa Gloria, they were met by an immense number of canoes; the islanders that were in them were armed, and, whilst yet at a distance, darted their arrows and sharp sticks at our men, menacing at the same time, with hideous howlings and roaring, to prevent a landing. In the first instance, the mediation of the Lucayan interpreter, and some trinkets shewn and offered to them, were resorted to, which disarmed them of their hostility; but now, lest they should fancy that moderation was shewn through *pusillani-*

mity and weakness, Columbus ordered some grape shot to be fired on them, by which about seven of them were wounded, and the rest put to flight; after which a large dog was let loose, which pursued and frighted them exceedingly, so that not one of them appeared the whole of the day. On the following morning, however, they seemed to resume their courage; they advanced at first in small parties successively, and, at last, a large body approached by land and water, for the purpose of barter. They resembled in general the Haytites, and the inhabitants of Cuba. Most of them were black, some with their skins painted in various colours. Many of them wore feathers on their head, their breasts and loins were shaded with palm-tree leaves. Some of their canoes were ornamented with carved work, and paintings on the sterns. Several of these boats were of considerable size, each made out of a single trunk. One of them was measured, and found to be ninety-six feet long, and eight broad. Their food, though of the same kind with that of the other islanders, was much more palatable. The natives were also much more ingenious and industrious than the rest, and the arts more advanced. The Admiral took possession of the island, and honoured it with the name of Santiago.'

The sixth book, which relates occurrences from 1496 to 1500, is taken up with a minute statement of Columbus's negociations at the Court of Spain, after his return from his second voyage, the history of the colony at Hispaniola in his absence, and the Admiral's third voyage to the New World, during which he discovered the island of Trinidada and the continent. A long account is given of the rebellion which broke out in the colony, and the spirit of disaffection excited against Columbus, and the consequent decay of his influence. With just introducing the subject of his disgrace this volume concludes; and the translator in a note judiciously observes that,

'As Columbus, after all his promises, was not able to send any thing from the New World but slaves and dye-wood, with insignificant quantities of gold; as the equipment of fleets, the support of the colonists at St. Domingo, and the salary of so many persons who were then in the King's service; as soldiers, magistrates, and other officers, cost the crown large sums, and the insurrection of Roldan having protracted the hopes of finding out at last the real gold countries; the court thought proper to adopt other measures. Columbus himself had recommended the propriety of permitting the trade and the equipment of shipping to be carried on by merchants, or other wealthy individuals, to relieve the crown from a portion of the expence. The court, therefore, or rather Fonseca, the adversary of Columbus, permitted private persons in 1499 to embark, at their own risk, in voyages to India, to seek and subject new countries to the crown, but not to touch either on the possessions of the Portuguese, or the discoveries of Columbus. Ojeda was the first who obtained this permission. He had accompanied the Admiral on his first voyage, resided for a long time at St. Domingo, and was sent in 1499, without Columbus's knowing it, to Paria, to examine more closely the pearl islands, so that his arrival was quite unexpected by the Admiral. The hostilities which he committed in St. Domingo arose from his not being subordinate to Columbus, and that Fonseca had stirred him up against the Admiral. Americo Vespucci sailed with him in this voyage.'

We should have given some more extracts from this volume; but that it is our intention, in some ensuing numbers, to present our readers with a life of Columbus, more copiously written than any that has hitherto appeared.

A Letter to William Wilberforce, *Esq. on the Subject of his late Publication, by* Gilbert Wakefield, *B. A. late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge*, 8*vo.* 2*s.* Kearsley.

MR. Wilberforce has called forth all the venom of this furious controversialist, by publishing an elaborate 'Treatise on Practical Christianity,' in which he has endeavoured, at great length, and with great force, to prove, that a faith in the essential doctrines of the gospel is the only just foundation of morality; and that, without this faith, men cannot be considered as Christians. The opinions of Mr. Wilberforce are strictly those commonly called orthodox, or agreeable to the doctrines, articles, and liturgy of the Church of England. He explains and defends these doctrines with a temperate zeal, and enforces a belief in them with philanthropic earnestness. He evidently writes under a lively apprehension of the truth and importance of his subject; and publishes from the best of all possible motives, that of promoting the everlasting benefit of mankind.

Now it is well known, that Mr. Gilbert Wakefield differs most essentially from Mr. Wilberforce on religious subjects. It is also universally known, that he has the pen of a ready writer; and that he never omits any opportunity of calumniating better men than himself. According to this spirit, he has published this angry letter to Mr. Wilberforce, in which he very contemptuously passes over the subject of religion, and amply abuses that respectable gentleman for his political opinions and connections. His language is indeed foul, very foul; and he betrays all the fury of a demoniacal, or, shall we say, a republican spirit? He denounces the most horrible anathemas on the minister, and all who support him. From thence he proceeds to paint to his imagination the approaching glories of an universal revolution.

This angry philippic has called forth on the author the animadversions of another gentleman, in a pamphlet entitled,

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A Word of Gentle Admonition to Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, *occasioned by 'his Letter to* W. Wilberforce, *Esq. on the Subject of his late Publication,' by* J. Watkins, *L. L. D.* 8*vo.* 1*s.* Cawthorn.

DR. Watkins writes with temperate dignity, and chastises in the spirit of a Christian. He vindicates closely those doctrines which Mr. Wakefield has treated with rude contempt, and challenges him to the discussion of them. His arguments are certainly very strong, and deserve a candid and careful examination.

The Doctor concludes his letter in these modest and pious terms:

'If any apology were necessary for my interfering between Mr. Wilberforce and his angry assailant, it might be sufficient to say, that in a public character every man is interested. Here, however, is not only a great character attacked with violence, but a sacred cause itself misrepresented and abused; they, therefore, who are devoted to this cause, cannot but have their zeal kindled into activity on the occasion. I have carefully avoided the discussion of the political points in your letter, except as far as was connected with the main subject. The world has had enough of such speculations, but it has not been much amended by them; and there must evidently be a great moral change among mankind, ere your pleasing dreams can be realized. Whether such a change is likely to be brought about by relaxing authority, and destroying subordination, refining religion into moral philosophy, and encouraging the people to regulate their practice upon abstract RIGHTS, I shall leave to the examination of yourself, and of those political writers who are so greatly the objects of your approbation.

'The gospel opens to me more interesting subjects, and presents a prospect, not of perfection on earth, in a civil government, and pure liberty, but of endless perfection in the world of light; of a happy obedience to the authority and the command of the *King of Heaven*; and of a participation in the joys of those who compose a divine hierarchy of "thrones, dominions, principalities, and powers."

The Italian Monk, a Play, in Three Acts; written by James Boaden, Esq. 8*vo.* 2*s.* Robinsons.

THIS piece is prudently called by the author a *play*. Certainly it is neither tragedy, comedy, nor farce. It is formed without system, it is inconsistent with all the rules of the drama, it is beggarly in sentiments, and its characters are devoid of strength and colouring. What merit it possesses, is in reducing the language of a well-known novel to a dialogue. And even here, the author has shewn so little portion of genius, that he has slavishly copied, where it was the most easy and expedient to have improved.

The author is, indeed, so attached to his original, and so little capable of deriving any advantage from his own powers, as to leave some of his principal characters in an awkward sort of obscurity. The whole perplexity of the piece, the machinations of the Monk, and the persecutions of Ellena, are owing to the proud resentment of the Marchioness De Vivaldi. This haughty lady holds a long interview with the Monk in his convent, when the death of Ellena is most seriously planned, and resolved upon. The Marchioness does not appear again; nor even, by the common medium of a messenger, or a friend, is Vivaldi made acquainted with her death or reconciliation. Schedoni proves the real father of Ellena; and Olivia, a nun, turns out to be his wife. Thus far, there is a small deviation from the novel. Mrs. Radcliffe has justly punished the villainous Monk and the Marchioness with death, and united Ellena and Vivaldi, under the approving eye of his father. This might well have been dramatized; and undoubtedly would have had a beautiful and instructive effect. Mr. Boaden, on the contrary, has preserved the life of Schedoni, though he has drawn him in as horrid colours as his feeble pencil could copy the striking original. The ambitious, bloody persecutor of innocence is made finally happy; and the poor Marchioness is just brought upon the stage to excite detestation, and is heard of no more. Her part in the plot, and her relation to Vivaldi, render this treatment not only ridiculous but unjust.

We shall not offend our readers by making extracts from the piece. If they are induced to read it, we would recommend it to them instantly to seek for relief in the pages of *The Italian*.

Poems, by T. F. Dibdin. 8*vo.* 3*s.* 6*d. Boards.* Booker, &c.

THE writer of these Poems acknowledges, in his preface, that the greater part of them were written when he was under the age of twenty; we were not therefore surprized to find many marks of haste, negligence, and immaturity. The truth of that common axiom, '*Poeta nascitur, non fit*,' we are induced by long experience to admit only with much reserve and limitation.—The flight of unfledged bards is precipitate and dangerous, and too often resembles the fate of Icarus. We think, however, that Mr. Dibdin has given, both in his prose and his verse, some promises of improvement, which a due measure of industry and application may probably enable him to fulfil.

POETRY.

THE

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

BY MR. SMITH.

O THOU! whose great all-searching eye
Doth penetrate immensity,
Where Nature's limits end;
Celestial Wisdom! thee I chuse
To be my goddess and my muse,
My guardian and my friend.
What time thy emanation shone
Round dark primeval Chaos' throne,
And pour'd the beaming light:
When, at the awful Godhead's call,
Before thee roll'd this new form'd ball,
Then Error fled with Night.
Then did thy influence benign,
With gentle splendour, mildly shine
On patriarchal sage;
Whilst Innocence, with snowy vest,
Content, and dove-ey'd Peace, attest
The happy golden age.
But ah! how soon the empire ends,
Lo! Folly, with her troop of friends,
Their gloomy banners spread!
See! near her Fraud, with subtile lore,
And Cruelty, besmear'd with gore,
By mad Ambition led.
Was there no friendly climate found,
No part of earth's wide spacious bound,
For thee a safe retreat?
Where Nilus pours his copious urns,
As through the fertile land he turns,
There, Science, was thy seat.
From whence thy animating flame,
To Greece, arous'd by Freedom, came,
By Freedom's gen'rous aid;
Again their heads the Virtues rear,
The Muses in their train appear,
With all their charms display'd.
How Homer's song impetuous pours,
On Eagle's wings, lo! Pindar soars,
His rapid, daring flight;
O Sophocles! to thee we owe
The tender scenes of tragic woe,
And Pity's soft delight.
Thou Reason's fairest, eldest child,
Philosophy, with radiance mild,
The Greek partook thy smile---
Plato divine, the stagerite,
And he who fix'd the orb of light,
The sage of Samos' Isle.
At once to awe us and surprise,
How, Athens! do thy temples rise,
Above the tow'ring pine;
Thy statues, *Phidias*, seem to breathe,
And for thy glowing touch the wreath
Is, great *Apelles*, thine.
Thus flourish'd Greece, with glory crown'd,
Alike for arts and arms renown'd;
At length she met her doom:
First by fell Discord's flaming brand,
Then sunk into the grasping hand
Of proud imperial Rome.
To Rome then Science rapid flew,
Unhurt by Folly's torpid crew,
Or Prejudice's rage;
Whilst *Ovid* tun'd his tender lays,
Virgil and *Horace* wore the bays,
And form'd th' Augustan age.
But Luxury, with baneful art,
Distill'd her poison in the heart,
And Tyranny arose;
The empire totters in decay,
And crumbling falls, an easy prey
To rudest gothic foes.
What sparks of science yet remain'd
From the fell rage of Goth untam'd,
Or Dulness' leaden doom,
Are smother'd by the stifling veil
Of Superstition's furious zeal,
Within the cloister's gloom.
Thus Science lay in torpid rest,
Still in Italia's fost'ring breast,
Thy cradle and thy tomb!
Till waken'd by a lion's voice,
The drooping Arts again rejoice,
And shew a vernal bloom.
O say! who first dispell'd the cloud
Which shaded Virtue's bright abode,
Who Science first revives?
Erasmus rouz'd the attic fire,
And gentle *Petrarch* tun'd the lyre,
And *Raphael's* canvas lives.
But wherefore shall the willing Muse
In servile climes her dwelling chuse,
Unknown to Freedom's name?
Britannia doth superior shine,
Asserts her kindred to the Nine,
And Freedom joins the claim.
Long had the vain sophistic rules
Of Aristotle fill'd the schools
With wrangling, weak debate.
The pa hless track great *Bacon* spied,
And by experiments descried
The way to Science' gate.
Then he, whose penetrating mind
Could Nature's inazy movements find,
By more than human skill---
Newton! from whom base error fled,
O'er Europe truth diffusive spread,
Obedient to his will.
No more let other nations dare
With Britain's Genius to compare
Their cold corrected stile;
Shakspeare, above the rules of art,
Arrests the judgment; storms the heart,
To force a tear or smile.

In *Milton's* striking, lofty lines,
Great *Homer's* fire sublimely shines,
And with the rest to cope---
Swift all excels in satire keen,
And *Dryden's* bays are ever green,
And *Horace* lives in *Pope*:
Lo! how the varying passions start,
At gentle *Collins'* magic art!
The Theban's glowing fire
In *Gray* revives---behold his hands,
While Genius stoops to his commands,
Explore the thund'ring lyre.
Still, gracious goddess, deign to smile
On this thy lov'd, thy favour'd isle;
And while its thoughtful race
With hope triumphant still explore
Rich Science' unexhausted store,
And ev'ry winding trace.
But oh! with gentle face detain
The bashful Muses in thy train,
And let not rigid art,
While dazzling verse and polish'd ease,
Like frozen snow, the senses please,
Congeal the feeling heart!

THE WAY TO MEND HIM.

A SONG,

WRITTEN BY DR. PERFECT.

CONTENTION may pour forth her gall,
And Clamour endeavour to bend him,
I tell you 'twill not do at all,
They never no peace will send him.
When trouble shall harass his mind,
Vexations in business attend him,
Prove then most consoling and kind
In all that good nature can lend him.
Should Jealousy rob you of rest,
With hints and suspicions to rend him,
You likely may think it is best,
But it never, no, never will mend him.
When Calumny bitter prevails,
Be ever the first to befriend him;
Believe not her scandalous tales,
That never, no, never will mend him.
Gild his cot with an affable smile,
A comfort that e'er should attend him;
The plants that spring up from that soil
Will cure and most certainly mend him.

A PASTORAL.

WRITTEN BY THE SAME.

ON Æther's soft bosom of shade,
As Evening hung hov'ring around,
In silver softness array'd,
Reclin'd o'er the brown-mantled ground,
A myrtle, the symbol of love,
He bore from its verdant recess;
And taught by the shade-dwelling dove,
'Twas Damon's his flame to confess.
The rose-bud expanding to view,
In imagery equall'd the fair,
As soft and benign as the dew
That moistens Aurora's first air.
His sorrows he pour'd with a sigh,
Melodious as Philomel's tale,
When her notes are re-echo'd, and die
On the ear of the listening vale.
But deeper than those of the vocaliz'd shade,
They man!'d and liv'd in the breast of the maid.

TO PHILOMEL.

A SONNET,

WRITTEN BY THE SAME.

CEASE, melodious songster, cease!
Syren of the infant Spring,
Cease your notes, for joy and peace,
Enchantress, 'tis not your's to bring.
Hush your tuneful wailings, hush---
All your woes to me resign;
Though you moan in ev'ry bush,
What's your grief compar'd to mine?
List'ning to your ev'ning lay,
As I cross'd the flow'ry mead,
I shall ever rue the day,
For my endless pain decreed:
For then it was, alas! I heard
The maid I lov'd had broke her word.

A SONG.

BY E. S. J. AUTHOR OF WILLIAM AND ELLEN.

SOFT was the morn of blooming Spring---
To the meads I did meander;
Exulting round the birds did sing,
Where dimpling rills did wander.
With mind all free from strife and care,
All by the stream I laid me,
Sweet Poesy did meet me there,
A Summer's song I made me.
Soft ran the lines with cheerful thought,
All gaily as the morning:
With flowers of fancy fairly fraught,
So sweet the meads adorning.
All nature crouded on my mind,
And fill'd me full of fancy;
While zephyrs play'd both skith and kind,
I sang the charms of Nancy.
Blest, happy days! the May of life,
When youth doth rove at pleasure.
When rigid age brings care and strife,
Farewell the lovely treasure!

EPIGRAM

ON THE RECENT MARRIAGE OF MISS FREE.

CONTENT and happy may you be,
Although you are no longer---*Free*.

AN

ODE ON MASONRY.

DEIGN, bright Urania, from above
To grace this Lod e with all thy smiles!
And let each Mason gladly prove
By virtue, harmony, and love,
A just reward of all his toils.
My artless muse, inspir'd by thee,
Shall Masons sing and Masonry;
Each brother shall in chorus join,
To praise this art! this art divine!

When Boreas, clad in wint'ry blasts,
Bids direful tempests rise;
When Sol inflames the sultry skies,
Or wolves forsake their native wastes,
The Mason's art procures a safe retreat
From beasts, from tempests, or meridian heat.
With loud acclaim
Extol his name,
And every joyful accent raise,
To sing the jovial Mason's praise.

Secure within a Mason's breast,
The secrets of our hearts are hid:
Welcome, thrice welcome, is the guest,
For who can such a guest forbid!
Nor monarch's bribes, nor tyrant's frown,
Can ever make our secret known:
No tyrant's frown can e'er depress our state,
Nor princes' smiles too much our souls elate.
Ever jocund, ever free,
What mortals are so blest as we?

The freeborn sons of art disdain
Distinctions which encourage pride:
These, in the Lodge, are laid aside,
As only troublesome and vain:
Yet each, enobled in his true degree,
Preserves the Lodge's peace and harmony.
We strive each other to excel,
In actions square and doing well.

Led by th' unerring guide of wisdom's hand,
Obedient to our Master's will;
We wait in silence his supreme command,
Which we religiously fulfil:
Nor can object to what he may decree;
Since what he bids is right and equity.
With chearful hearts and willing hands,
United fast by friendship's bands,
We labour with industrious care,
A just and lasting Lodge to rear.

Let Masons and their art be spread
Where'er bright Phœbus morning beams;
With pearls bedeck the flow'ry mead;
Where, thro' the glowing blaze of noon,
His blazing car he hurls;
Or downward glides to Thetis' streams:
Or where from northern blasts,
The mariner his canvas furls.
From east to west, from pole to pole,
Freemasons and their art excel.

With loud acclaim
Extend the trump of fame,
To praise the Mason's honour'd name!

For ever jocund, ever free,
No mortals are so blest as we.

THE DOUBTFUL LOVER.

FROM METASTASIO.

BEHOLD the fatal hour arrive,
Nicè, my Nicè, at last farewell!
Sever'd from thee can I survive---
From thee whom I have lov'd so well?
Endless and sharp shall be my woes,
No ray of comfort shall I see,
And yet who knows, alas! who knows,
If thou wilt e'er remember me!

Permit me, while in eager chase
Of lost tranquility I rove,
Permit my restless thought to trace
The footsteps of my absent love.
Of Nicè, wheresoe'er she goes,
The fond attendant shall I be;
And yet who knows, alas! who knows,
If thou wilt e'er remember me!

Along the solitary shore
I'll wander pensive and alone,
And wild re-echoing rocks implore,
To tell me where my nymph is gone.
From early morn to ev'ning's close,
My voice shall ceaseless call on thee;
And yet who knows, alas! who knows,
If thou wilt e'er remember me!

Oft times shall I to meads and bow'rs,
To groves, my former haunts, repair;
Delightful haunts! when all my hours
Glided in joy, for thou wert there:
Painful remembrance oft shall dwell
On scenes of pleasure, which with thee
Quick pass'd---yet who, alas! can tell
If thou wilt e'er remember me!

There flows the fountain, shall I cry,
Where blushing scornful she would stand,
Then look with softly pitying eye,
And let me seize her yielding hand.
There dawn'd my hope, there first the vows
Were heard of mutual constancy;
And yet who knows, alas! who knows,
If thou wilt e'er remember me!

How many youths shall I behold
Around thy new abode repair?
What tales of love shall there be told?
What vows of truth be offer'd there?
O heav'ns! amid so tender vows,
Such soothing tales, if I might be---
O heav'ns! and yet, alas! who knows,
If thou wilt e'er remember me!

O think what sweet tormenting smart
Thy poor forlorn Fileno proves;
O think how faithful is his heart,
Who has no hope, yet hopeless loves!
Think on the silent sad farewell
Of him divided far from thee;
O think, yet who, alas! can tell,
If thou wilt e'er remember me!

FAREWELL TO THE COUNTRY.

A SONNET.

O ye sweet haunts of Peace and Solitude!
Most loth am I to bid you now farewell,
Again to mingle with the wily brood,
That mid the din of busy city dwell:

I would there were for me some quiet cell,
Where I might far from Folly's court abide;
Where never Vice might spread her magic spell,
But still love, friendship, and the Muse reside.

Dear, wish'd delights! were you but mine, vain pride
Might view with scorn my cottage simply drest,
While I would wish that good might him betide,
And thank kind heaven for an unruffled breast.

But 'twill not be---I must my lot endure,
And patience soothe the ill it cannot cure.

August 22, 1797. R. D.

HYMN TO THE DEITY.

While raptur'd saints adoring stand,
And burning seraphs sing,
Trembling, I wait thy just command,
My Father, God, and King!

Thou source of everlasting good,
Whose bounty flows to all,
Thy pow'r restrains the swelling flood;
Oh hear! to thee I call.

Thy presence fills unbounded space,
Directs the reas'ning mind;
Thro' Nature's various parts we trace
Her God; her God we find.

Thy wisdom paints each springing flow'r,
And shades the blushing green:
Thy goodness falls in ev'ry show'r,
In ev'ry show'r is seen.

Wilt thou, good God, thro' ev'ry stage;
Wilt thou, whose will is fate,
From youth to swift declining age,
Vouchsafe to bless my state?

Whene'er thy wisdom thinks it fit,
To shake this clay-built frame;
Teach me with patience to submit,
With patience bless thy name.

Let not the stream of partial ill
My better thoughts betray;
Let truth and reason guide me still
Thro' Virtue's flow'ry way.

Give me content and peace of mind,
And raise me when I fall;
Give zeal, with moderation join'd,
And charity for all.

Drive from my breast the sceptic's pride,
His blindness let me see;
This boon I ask, great God, beside
A firm belief in thee.

ON A *CELEBRATED BELLE'S*

RETIREMENT TO A COTTAGE IN WARWICKSHIRE.

Retir'd from London's gaudy scene,
Its false delights, in constant spleen,
Here let me pass my life;
With sweet contentment, ever gay,
Here let my idle fancy stray,
Free from all fashion's strife.
Farewell, ye Plays, and Balls, and Fêtes,
Ye *interesting* Têtes-à-têtes,
No more assail my heart: brooks.
But rocks, and groves, and murm'ring
And novels, (O delicious books!)
Shall charms alone impart.
And as the varied year shall roll,
Lending those raptures to the soul
Which *feeling* only knows,
I'll bless my stars in ev'ry prayer,
That I am freed from that worst care,
Th' *impertinence of Beaux.*

VIATOR.

Vale of Eversham, Aug. 28, 1797.

HONORIO'S MID-DAY RETREAT.

How oft at noontide, when th' oppressive heat
Reigns still and languid thro' the lazy air,
Does sad Honorio to his bow'r retreat,
And, stretch'd supine, reflect upon his fair.

The mossy verdure upon which *reclin'd*,
The murmuring stream meand'ring at *his side*,
In vain relieves the anguish of his mind,
In vain refreshens sorrow's tainted tide.

Ah me, my fair one! zephyrs fan in vain,
While Venus o'er me holds her strong controul;
Say, what gay object can divert the pain,
What mitigate the fever of the soul?

Nought but thy presence, thy resistless *pow'r*,
Can lull me softly in elysian bliss:
How vain the canopy of jessmine-bow'r,
And beds of roses, to Almanza's kiss!

Come then, and *near* me let me see thee smile,
And chat and love the sultry hours away:
Pleas'd, let us own each object to beguile,
And bless the shelter from the noontide ray.

ON EMMA.

BY DR. PERFECT.

'None but herself her parallel can be.'

Inferior far is all I say,
When Emma I compare to May:
Nor do I half her charms disclose,
When I compare her to the rose---
To all she is inferior far,
As glow-worms to the Evening Star.

REPORT

OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23.

THE Earl of Oxford, in consequence of the notice he had given, of a motion for peace, to which their Lordships were summoned, rose, and began to address the House, by lamenting that the measure he was about to propose had not *fallen into abler hands. But the situation of the country was so perilous, that he felt* it his duty to come forward, and use his efforts to save it from the misfortunes with which it was threatened; and as the best means of saving the country would be an immediate Peace, he should move an Address to the King, soliciting his Majesty to take the proper steps to bring about such a desirable event. His Lordship argued that the Directory had long been desirous of Peace, and he quoted, in support of his opinion, Barthelemy's note of the 26th of March, 1795, which in answer to Mr. Wickham says, 'the Directory ardently desires to procure for the French Republic a just, honourable, and solid Peace.' He next quoted the Order of the Directory, dated 9th Vendemaire, to grant Lord Malmesbury a passport, in which they say 'they wish to give a proof of the desire they entertain to make Peace with England;' and after reading extracts from Delacroix's note of 19th December, and other papers relative to Lord Malmesbury's negociation, he maintained that the Directory had always evinced a sincere desire for Peace. With regard to the demand of Belgium, made by the French Government, he said, since they possessed all the countries on the left bank of the Rhine, and since it did not appear that the Allies would be able to dislodge them from thence, it would be very vain to hope for the restoration of Belgium to the Emperor; especially as the French were determined to retain it, and the means of this country to carry on the war were daily growing weaker. His Lordship concluded an able and argumentative speech, by moving an Address, of which the following is a copy:

That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, humbly to represent to his Majesty, that in the present most critical and alarming situation of the country, this House holds it to be its bounden duty to apprize his Majesty of his own danger, and the ruin and confusion which threaten the whole nation.

That the shock which has been lately given to public credit must, from the peculiar nature of our commercial system, deprive us of those means whereby we were enabled to hold so high a rank among the nations of the world; unless the country is speedily relieved from its present enormous expenditure, and its future prosperity insured by AN IMMEDIATE, SINCERE, AND LASTING PEACE.

That this House begs leave humbly to represent to his Majesty, that upon a considerate and impartial review of the whole of the late negociation, this House sees with concern, that that negociation was broken off by the conduct and demands of his Majesty's ministers, and not by a want of disposition for Peace on the part of France.

That in answer to the impolitic note, delivered by Mr. Wickham, the Executive Directory declare, that, 'yielding to the ardent desire by which it is animated to procure Peace for the French Republic, and for all nations, it will not fear to declare itself openly. Charged by the constitution with the execution of the laws, it cannot make, or listen to any proposal that would be contrary to them. The

constitutional act does not permit it to consent to any alienation of that which, according to the existing laws, constitutes the territory of the Republic.'

That it is impossible his Majesty's ministers could have misunderstood this declaration; for in the note, signed Downing-street, there were these words: 'To a demand such as this is added an express declaration, that no proposal contrary to it will be made, or even listened to.' That six months after this, his Majesty's ministers again made overtures of Peace, but in so ungenerous a manner, that doubts might have been reasonably entertained of their sincerity, and after a variety of trifling disputes, unworthy a great nation, when the happiness of millions was depending, his Majesty's ministers demanded, and made, as their *sine qua non*, those very terms which, before they began the negociation, they knew would not be made, or even listened to. That under these circumstances, this House humbly and most earnestly entreats his Majesty to enter into an immediate negociation, upon such terms as France is likely to listen and accede to, and in such manner, and through the medium of such men, as shall leave no room to doubt the pacific intentions of his Majesty, and this House begs leave humbly to assure his Majesty that it entertains no doubt of the success of such negociation, and it feels confident, that after his Majesty shall have been graciously pleased to restore to his subjects the blessings of Peace, such retrenchments and wise regulations may be adopted by the Legislature, as will relieve the people from their burthens, remove every cause of complaint of their being unequally represented; restore to the people their ancient, venerable, and free constitution, and thereby re-establish public confidence, and ensure to his Majesty the affection of his subjects, and the glory, prosperity, and happiness of his future reign.

Lord Grenville moved, that the Clerk should read the Address of the House to the King on the 30th of December.

The Clerk read the Address, which was the answer to the King's message, announcing the rupture of the negociation for Peace; lamenting that the negociation had been broken off, by the peremptory refusal of the French Government to treat, except upon a basis evidently inadmissible.

The Duke of Norfolk then rose, and said, that ministers had reduced the country and themselves to such a situation, that they could not make peace with honour and advantage to the country, and this might be the reason why they were unwilling to enter into a discussion on the present question. His Grace observed, that circumstances had very materially changed since the 30th of December, and, therefore, their Lordships were at liberty to change the opinion they then held: since that period the French had completely reduced Italy; since that period an event, still more unfortunate, had taken place, the Bank of England had stopped payment, and our means of carrying on the war had received as severe a shock as the Emperor's hopes of success. Had ministers negociated when the allies were at Valenciennes, Belgium might not only have been restored to the Emperor, but very advantageous terms of peace might have been obtained. His Grace concluded by voting for the motion.

Lord Morton opposed the motion. He argued that ministers had done every thing in their power to obtain peace; and asked if it was wished the British Government should sue for peace from the French Directory?

The Marquis of Lansdowne felt it his duty to support the Motion. He complained that the Address to the King voted on the 30th of December, which Lord Grenville considered to be a full answer to the present motion, was brought on with indecent precipitancy in the House. When we considered the calamities of the times, it was peculiarly proper to adopt the present Motion, because peace alone could restore the country to its former condition. Peace he sincerely wished for, and he did not care who made it. The present ministers could not, indeed, make peace with honour to themselves; but what was their affair? Sometimes it was asked, how shall we make Peace? To this he would answer, if ministers did not know how to make peace, they should resign their situations.

The Earl of Oxford said, as an Address to the King had been read in answer to his motion, he would in reply, read some extracts from a most noble and generous speech of the King on the 5th of December, 1782. His Lordship here read ex-

tracts from the long speech of the Shelburne Administration, which recommended reforms in the public expenditure, &c. and a general alteration of the system of government. His Lordship particularly dwelt on that paragraph which says, 'In this admitting the separation of America from the Crown of these kingdoms, I have sacrificed every consideration of my own to the wishes and opinions of my *people.' His Lordship asked, why his Majesty could not now sacrifice Belgium* to the wishes and opinions of his people? Why ministers would ruin the country by contending for such a hopeless object? His Lordship made several other *excellent observations on the King's speech, which, we are sorry, our limits will* not permit us to insert.

Lord Grenville thought the best answer to the motion was the reading of the Address of the 30th of Dec. as the motion contained assertions directly contradictory to that Address.

Lords Spencer, Borrington, Carlisle, Warwick, and Darnley, spoke against the Address---Earl Guildford, Duke of Bedford, and Marquis of Lansdowne, for it; after which the House divided---Contents 17---Not Contents 71---Majority 54.

Monday 27. The Royal assent was given by commission to five public and three private bills. Lord Moira moved, 'That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the laws between debtors and creditors, and make a report on the same to their Lordships.' Lord Kenyon opposed the motion, on the ground of the public injury that must arise from making any alteration in the law of arrests. The House then divided on the motion---Contents 21---Non-contents 37. Lord Suffolk made his promised motion, that an Address be presented to his Majesty, *beseeching him to remove from his councils his first Lord of the Treasury (Mr.* Pitt). He took a general review of the administration of that gentleman, which, he contended, was fraught with error, neglect, ingratitude, and, in fact, every thing *discreditable or injurious to the nation.*

Lord Grenville opposed the motion, on the ground that the complaints were not sufficiently strong or substantial to bear the motion built on them. He replied generally. A desultory conversation ensued, which lasted till ten, when the House divided---Contents 18---proxies 2---20---Non contents 86---proxies 15 ---101---Majority 81.

Tuesday 28. The House having gone through the various Bills on the table, in the different stages, ordered a message to be sent to the Commons, to acquaint them of their having agreed to the Bill for encreasing the rates to Innkeepers for quartering soldiers, and to several private bills.

Wednesday 29. The Bills on the table being read, the House was immediately adjourned.

Thursday 30. Lord Oxford complained of a breach of privilege. In consequence of his motion for peace being negatived, he had come down to the clerk's room next day to enter a protest upon the books, but to his surprise he found that Lord Kenyon had carried off the motion in his pocket. He therefore moved, 'That the Lord Chancellor, in taking away the motion of any noble Lord, so that the same cannot be entered on the journals of the House, is a high breach of privilege; and that Lord Kenyon, acting as pro-Chancellor, having taking away the *motion of the Earl of Oxford, made on the 23d of March, 1797, has been guilty* of a high breach of privilege, and that he be censured for the same.'

The question being read by Lord Kenyon from the woolsack, the Right Rev. Bishop of Rochester moved, that their Lordships' standing order of November, 1777, should be read, which was done, and the purpurt of which was, 'That any Lord of that House publishing the proceedings of the same, without leave of their Lordships, would be guilty of a high breach of privilege.' The Rev. Prelate expressed his surprise that, instead of the present motion, the noble Earl had not moved to prosecute the editor of a certain newspaper, for a miserable publication under his Lordship's name. He commented severely on parts of his protest, and declared that the House of Parliament was the King's parliament, and not the parliament of the people; observing, in confirmation of his opinion, it was convened at the will and pleasure of the King; it was prorogued at his will; and it was dissolved when, and so often as he thought proper; and questioned whe-

ther any thing could be more strongly convincing that it was the king's parliament.

The Marquis of Townsend differed as to the House of Commons, which was at least nominally the parliament of the people.

Lord Oxford pressed for a division on his motion, when there were---Content 1---Non-contents 50---Majority 49. While the strangers were excluded, a resolution was adopted, that the proceedings of that evening should not be entered upon the journals.

Friday 31. The ordinary business of that day being gone through, the House adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, *March* 23, *Mr. Fox's speech continued.*

BUT it is our duty to enquire, how it has happened that a great part of Ireland is at this moment in a condition of such discontent and disturbance. Many, I believe, will be found to be the causes; the principal point is, how far, by the concessions granted by this country, Ireland having in form an independent Legislature, has had in fact and substance the benefits of an independent Legislature. There are other points nearly as important; we all know that a great portion of Ireland, five-sixths at least, profess the Roman Catholic religion. In the first petition presented by them, they prayed for considerable indulgencies; the House of Commons, however, not contented with doing nothing, chose to insult the petitioners by a vote of absolute rejection, in which every Member, known to be attached to the Executive Government, concurred. When the war was on the eve of taking place, another Petition was presented, and with a very different effect. The Crown recommended the Petition, and immediately those ministers and servants who had proposed the rejection of the first Petition, influenced the Parliament to pass a Bill including concessions much more extensive than those which the first Petition prayed for. I mention these facts, in order to shew that the Parliament of Ireland is not an independent Parliament, but is moved by the breath, and acts at the will, of his Majesty's Ministers! The sale of Peerages, which was offered to be proved by an Hon. Member of the Irish Parliament, clearly evinces that the Legislature of the sister country is under the influence of our Executive Government. There are other grounds of discontent, wholly unconnected with the grievances I have just alluded to. The discontents in the north arise from two causes; one of them is a temporary one, and proceeds from the government's involving the country in a war, in which the interests of the State are supposed not to be concerned; from the effects which that war has produced, and from the constitutional grievances to which it has given birth. The second cause results from an opinion, that their Constitution does not resemble that which England has, or ought to have; that Ireland has not a Legislature, not only not actually, but not even virtually, nor any thing like it, representing the people; that the people of Ireland, in point of power, are as little sharers in the government of the country, as the people who live under any monarchy whose forms are more despotic and tyrannical. I come now to the discontents of the Protestants, I mean the Presbyterians of Ireland. What are their grievances? Their grievances are, that they have a Government full of abuses, which they have no means of redressing. That there are abuses, very many abuses here, we all admit; but if you can reconcile the people of England to them by the view of greater abuses, I know of no better way than to place before them the abuses of Ireland. In arguing the subject of reform in this House, some have contended for an actual, but all have admitted the necessity of a virtual representation. But will any man tell me that Ireland possesses even a virtual representation, when we see it conducted upon such jobbing and vernal principles, as not to be endured? To suppose, therefore, that you can govern an able, intelligent, and active people against their opinion, is

a practice not warranted by any experience. [Mr. Fox here made a comparison between the present state of Ireland and that of America in 1775, which, he insisted, was exactly similar; and said that the discontents in Ireland would lead to its separation from this country, unless allayed by timely concessions.] There are some, I know, who have a fixed dislike to the people of the north of Ireland. I confess I have not. It is said that they are of the old leaven. Of what old leaven? Of that leaven that rescued the country from the tyranny of the Stuarts. Of that leaven, which, by fermenting, has kneaded together the Constitution. I know of no better leaven. But I suppose I shall be told that these are not the only parties, that there is another class; I will not call it the Aristocracy; it would be disgracing the word. This class consists of the nobility and gentry, who have secured all the places of patronage and emolument, and who ought rather to be a make-weight in the scale. I know of no way of governing mankind but by conciliating them, and according to the forcible way which the Irish have of expressing their meaning, 'I know of no mode of governing the people, but by letting them have their own way.' And what shall we lose by it? If Ireland is governed by conceding to all her ways and wishes, will she be less useful to Great Britain? what is she now? little more than a diversion for the enemy. If you keep Ireland by force now, what must you do in all future wars? You must, in the first place, secure her from insurrection. My wish is, that Irelaud should have the same principles, the same system, the same operation of government, and though it may be a subordinate consideration, that all classes should have an equal chance of emolument; in other words, I would have the whole Irish Government governed by Irish notions and Irish prejudices; and I firmly believe, according to another Irish expression, the more she is under Irish Government, the more she will be bound to English interests. Can there be any principle in a British House of Commons, which should induce them to see the probability of a civil war, and of the separation of Ireland, which must be resisted by English resources? We are all one people of one empire; I am sure form does not stand in the way in the present instance, and if it did, I should still say, that it ought not to influence us. I move, sir, 'that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to entreat his Majesty that he will be graciously pleased to take into consideration the disturbed state of Ireland, and to adopt such healing and lenient measures as may appear to his Majesty to be best calculated to restore tranquillity, and to conciliate the differences that subsist at present in that country.'

Sir Robert Burdet seconded the motion.

Mr. Pitt, in a speech of considerable length, combated the arguments of Mr. Fox. He insisted that the present address would, if carried, be an interference in the affairs of Ireland on the part of this country, which was contrary to that independence of the Irish Parliament, which had been admitted in the year 1762. If the Irish found themselves aggrieved, any Address to his Majesty should be through the medium of their own Legislature. He conceived the proposition of Mr. Fox would be productive of the most fatal consequences to the interests of both countries. He concluded by giving his decided opposition to the Address.

Mr. W. Smith replied generally to the arguments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, in a speech of considerable ability, combated his positions, as inapplicable to the question immediately before the House.

Lord Frederic Campbell said, that he had never known a motion made in that House, from which he conceived himself so much mischief was likely to arise, in case it should be agreed to.

Lord Wycombe, Mr. Curwen, Mr. Courtenay, and Mr. Hobhouse, spoke in favour of the motion. Lord Hawkesbury and Col. Fullarton against it.

Mr. Fox replied, at some length, to Mr. Pitt, and the gentlemen on the ministerial bench. He argued strongly for the propriety of his Majesty's interference, which he said was the only means of preserving the union of the two countries. Mr. Pitt had said, his motion was not definite; it was definite; for it recommended lenient measures. He (Mr. Fox) was for conciliatory measures, and an enemy to all coercion

On the question being called for, the House divided. Ayes, 84---Noes, 220---Majority against Mr. Fox's motion, 136.

Monday, March 27. Mr. Pitt proposed two new clauses in the Bank Indemnity Bill; the first clause, 'That the collectors of the revenue do take Bank notes in payment of duties and taxes,' which was agreed to. The next clause he considered of much greater importance, and therefore, previous to his moving, he wished to explain the nature of it. With respect to the situation of persons who, not having the means of paying in cash, should offer Bank notes in payment, he did not wish to take away all legal process against them, in case the other party should refuse to take these notes in payment. But the legal process should not commence in the first instance by arrest, instead of which, the tender of Bank notes was to place the defendant in the same situation as if he had been held to special bail. These notes were to be deposited by the defendant, and in that case considered the same degree of security as special bail. This mode would relieve the parties during the present restrictions upon the Bank, but was not to go to the ultimate recovery of the debt. The clause to this effect was brought up, and passed. Mr. Fox moved a clause, that it should not be lawful for the Bank to issue any notes by way of loan, so long as the present Bill was to remain in force; which, after an exception made by Mr. Pitt to the following effect, 'Except the sum of 600,000*l.* being the advances to be made by the Bank, on the credit of Exchequer Bills, as a part of the payment of the late loan of 18 millions,' passed the Committee, and the chairman ordered to bring up the report.

Tuesday, 28. Colonel Wood moved, 'That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to entreat his Majesty to appoint a Board of naval and military officers, under the direction of his Royal Highness Field-Marshal the Duke of York, to take into consideration the measure already adopted for the security and defence of the country, and to consult and advise what further measures may be expedient or necessary to adopt, in the present state of affairs, in order to remove every ill-founded alarm as to the security of the country.'

Mr. Dundas opposed the Motion as being unnecessary. Mr. Pierrepoint, Colonel Gascoigne, and Mr. Sargeant, were of the same opinion; and after some observations from Mr. Fox, the Motion was withdrawn.

Wednesday 29. An account of money advanced to the Emperor was presented, and ordered to lie on the table. Mr. Alderman Anderson brought up the Bill for the better regulations of the assize of bread, which was read a first time.

Thursday 30. Mr. Pollen said, it was not with a view to embarrass his Majesty's ministers, but to co-operate with all his Majesty's subjects, in the reasons for continuing the war, that he now gave notice of his intention, on the first day after the call of the House, viz. on Thursday week, to make a motion for an Address to his Majesty, either that the negociation for peace might be renewed, or that it might be explicitly declared what were the reasons for continuing the war.

Friday, 31. The House in a committee on the Bank Indemnity Bill, Mr. Pitt introduced a clause for enabling the Bank to issue to such persons as shall bring them specie certain sums in specie, agreeably to their engagements with those persons, but not exceeding, in the whole, three-fourths of the specie so brought in.

Mr. Fox could not consent to the clause, for he considered the principles of necessity to be the only possible justification of all the past measures relative to the Bank, and the same necessity might violate this new engagement.

Mr. Pitt, Mr. Curtis, and Mr. Thornton were of opinion that the clause would shortly enable the Bank to resume its general payments in specie; and after some opposition from Mr. Tierney and Mr. Sheridan, it passed without a division.

A second clause proposed by Mr. Pitt, to enable the Bank of England to make certain advances to the bankers, for the purpose of ready money payments to their customers, was also read and passed.

Monday, April 3. The report of the Committee on the minute of Council of the 26th of Feb. which induced the recent stoppage of issue of specie from the Bank was received: the different amendments made in the Committee were then agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed.

Tuesday 4. Mr. Sheridan rose to make his promised motion for prohibiting any further advances to the Emperor. He did not conceive it necessary to wait for the report of the Secret Committee before a decision should be come to upon the

subject, for advances might be made in the interim, and the remedy might be delayed until the disease became incurable. It would be as dangerous to neglect applying to a drowned person the remedy prescribed by the Humane Society until the decision of the Coroner's Inquest respecting his death. The financial concerns of this country were at present in a state of suspended animation, from which it was highly necessary every means should be instantly applied to recover them, without waiting for a decision whether it was accidental death, or wilful murder by persons too well known (looking towards the Treasury Bench.) It appeared, that, from the year 1794, the Directors had not ceased to remonstrate against the demands made upon them by his Majesty's Minister; and it was proved that they strongly remonstrated against advancing unlimited sums upon Treasury bills, and that they protested against the proceedings of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on that principle. If it appeared that the Minister never kept his word with them in any one instance whatever---if it appeared that the Directors cautioned him against the destructive consequences that must result from a prosecution of his plans, and that the stoppage of the Bank did not lie at their doors; if all these circumstances should appear, the Directors would stand excused from all blame, whatever criminality might attach to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. So early as the 3d of December, 1795, the Directory entered into a resolution, that after a minute investigation of their circumstances, they had the most cogent reasons to apprehend that very fatal consequences would ensue, if the Minister continued to draw upon them for cash in the manner he had hitherto done, and that a representation of their opinion be made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the 14th of February, 1796, a Committee waited upon the Minister at the Treasury, to give their advice against the policy or expediency of a new loan to the Emperor. The answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was, that from particular reasons, he declined any measure of the sort for the present; but that if he found it necessary to have recourse to it at any future time, he should not fail to inform them of his intention. On the 17th of February, 1796, the Court of Directors solemnly protested against any such measure being at all adopted; the answer of the Minister to which was, that no new loan should take place; and that he did not see the necessity of the resolution entered into on that subject by the Directors, which he conceived to have been adopted in a moment of alarm. Notwithstanding this answer of the Minister, by which he appeared to be offended at the idea of the Directors supposing him to have any such measure in agitation, he was, in the very same moment, in the act of sending remittances to the Emperor, not only in defiance of the advice and resolution of the Bank, but even without the consent of Parliament. So that, although he gave the Bank what amounted to a positive assurance that no further advances should be made without a communication upon the subject being made to them, he most grossly violated his promise, and, without the consent of the Bank, or the knowledge of that House, actually advanced the sum of one million and a half for the service of his Imperial Majesty. If he was not misinformed, the remonstrances of the Directors continued to be made till the end of July, when they presented a remonstrance still more forcible upon the subject of the danger with which they were threatened, the circumstances attending which should have made the Minister shudder and blush at the time when he represented the situation of our finances to that House as flourishing and prosperous. This happened in July; and yet, on the 6th of October, the day on which the present session commenced, he put into the mouth of his Majesty, that the finances of the country were in the most flourishing state, and equal to any exertion that might be deemed necessary. When the Minister put this erroneous expression into his Majesty's mouth, he had the most ample means of informing himself to the contrary, and must have been persuaded of its falsity. The result of his perseverance was the Order of Council, which had produced the stoppage of the Bank; and therefore there could be no doubt that the remonstrances of the Bank were founded in fact. The Council, however, without enquiring into the cause of the stoppage, determined that it was in consequence of unfounded alarms. But would any Gentleman pretend to argue that this was the fact? Would it not, on the contrary, be allowed, that it was produced from the causes which had previously been ex-

plained by the Directors of the Bank? We had the authority of the Bank, that to continue the advances to the Emperor would produce the consequences which have happened; and, surely, we ought not to aggravate the evil, by continuing the causes of it. He next considered the expediency of sending supplies to the Emperor under the existing circumstances, and contended, that this country must be more injured by the continuance, than it could possibly be benefited by any exertion he might make in the prosecution of the war. He concluded by moving, 'That the House do resolve itself into a Committee, to consider and determine, whether, under the present circumstances of the country, it is prudent to grant any further loan or pecuniary assistance to the Emperor of Germany.' Mr. Fox seconded the motion.

Mr. Pitt could not at all agree as to the expediency of the measure proposed, as manifestly interfering with the subject and purport of the Secret Committee now sitting. With regard to the question as being connected with the stoppage of the Bank, was it not evident that it received the approbation, and was completely recognized by the Committee of that House? Was it not evident also, that they were of opinion, that public confidence could not be restored except the causes which led to the effects were thoroughly investigated? With respect to sending money to the Emperor, there seemed to be also a limited way of discussing that question; they should view it thus. They ought to consider, that the enemy at this time have a very numerous army in the field, ready to act as occasion may require, against the Austrians; that if they make peace with the Emperor, those troops may be directed against our own coasts; that it is connected, in a great degree, with honourable and equitable terms of peace. These, he contended, were points, all of which ought to be minutely and circumspectly attended to before the House decided in favour of the motion. He denied the remittance to the Emperor having in any degree influenced the present scarcity of specie. The scarcity of specie was occasioned for the most part by the drain from Ireland during the week before, and the immense demand from different parts of the country. Even since the recent disasters in Italy, overtures had been made by the enemy for a separate peace, without ever mentioning this country. Our ally decidedly rejected all overtures of negotiation, except in conjunction with England, and immediately communicated the circumstance to this country, repeating assurances of attachment and fidelity. By adopting the measures now proposed to the House, we should be giving to the enemy the choice they had long made, and madly assist them to play the game they so much wished for. On all these grounds he must give his negative to the motion.

Mr Fox observed, that nothing urged by the Minister had impaired the force of Mr. Sheridan's arguments.

Mr. Sheridan made an impressive and eloquent reply, after which the House divided on the question---Ayes, 87---Noes 266---Majority against Mr. Sheridan's motion, 179.---Adjourned.

Wednesday 5.---The House, in a Committee of Supply, voted the sum of 3,280,513l. 13s. 2d. to his Majesty, for the payment of the Army Extraordinaries of the year 1796. The Bank Indemnity Bill was read a third time and passed.

Thursday 6.---General Walpole gave notice, that on Wednesday next he would make a motion respecting the Maroons, who had been carried from the West Indies, the hottest climate under the Torrid Zone, to Canada, the coldest region of the habitable world.

Mr. Ellis prefaced his promised motion on the subject of the Slave Trade, by observing, that the former resolutions of the House for the abolition of this traffic were impolitic, unjust, and inefficient, and, instead of ameliorating the condition of the poor African, were the source of aggravated misery. He considered an humane, religious, and moral system for their government more likely to render them happy than the means proposed by the Abolitionists, who were for annihilating the property of thousands, and ultimately our Colonies, on which our national consequence in a great degree rested. He therefore moved, 'That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, requesting, that he would give directions to the Governors of his West India Islands to recommend to their respective Councils to adopt such measures as will tend to the natural increase of the Negroes, and employ such means as will contribute to their moral and religious improvement, so as gradually to diminish the necessity of the Slave Trade, and lead to an ultimate Abolition, and secure to them the protection of the Laws.'

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

INTELLIGENCE

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

In our last publication we inserted the letter of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, &c. giving an account of his proceedings in the West Indies from the reduction of Trinidad to the 2d of May. Following is a list of the killed and wounded during that period.

Royal Artillery, 7 rank and file killed, 5 ditto wounded. Royal Engineers, 5 rank and file wounded. 26th Light Dragoons, 1 rank and file killed, ditto wounded. 12th Regt. 3 rank and file wounded. 42d ditto, 1 rank and file killed, 2 wounded. 53d ditto, 1 Captain wounded, 1 ditto missing, 3 rank and file killed, 3 ditto wounded. 60th ditto, 1 rank and file killed, 3 ditto wounded. 87th ditto, 2 rank and file killed, 3 ditto wounded, 13 ditto missing. Lowenstein's Chasseurs, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel wounded, 1 Lieutenant, missing, 6 rank and file killed, 15 ditto wounded, 38 ditto missing. Ditto Fusileers, 1 Captain killed, 1 Lieutenant missing, 4 rank and file killed, 30 ditto wounded, 70 ditto missing. Tobago Blacks, 2 rank and file wounded. Total, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel wounded, 1 Captain killed, 1 ditto wounded, 1 ditto missing, 2 Lieutenants missing, 30 rank and file killed, 68 wounded, and 121 missing.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, or missing.

53d Regiment, Captain Rynd wounded, Captain Dover missing, supposed taken prisoner. Lowenstein's Chasseurs, Lieutenant-Colonel Stammendorf wounded, Lieutenant de Gand missing, supposed taken prisoner. Ditto Fusileers, Captain Grasse killed, Lieutenant Montagnac missing.

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 9, 1797.

A messenger arrived yesterday at Lord Grenville's office from Sir Charles Whitworth, K. B. his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Petersburgh, with his Imperial Majesty's Ratification of the Treaty of Commerce concluded between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia. The ratifications were exchanged at Moscow on the 17th ultimo.

SHIPS OF WAR CAPTURED FROM THE ENEMY.

The Neptune French privateer, of 16 guns and 90 men, off Cape Finisterre, by the Aurora, Capt. Digby, on the 17th of March; Le General, French privateer, of 14 guns and 104 men, by the King's Fisher sloop, Capt. Bligh, on the 29th of March, off Oporto; La Sophil, French privateer of 14 guns, by the Kangaroo sloop, Capt. Boyle, on the 9th of April, off the Lizard; L'Incroyable, French privateer of 24 guns and 220 men, by his Majesty's ships Flora and Pearl, on the 13th of April, off Lisbon; L'Enfant de la Patrie, French privateer of 16 guns and 130 men, by the Boston, Capt. Morris, off Cape Finisterre, on the 16th of April. The French Captain, who was in liquor, fired his guns and musquetry, and run on board the Boston, by which rashness five of his men were killed, himself drowned, and ten men drowned; Les Amis, French privateer of two guns and six swivels, with 31 men, by the Raccon sloop, Capt. Lloyd, on the 20th instant, off the Fairlight; La Petit Helena, French privateer of two guns and 33 men, by the Sutfisante sloop, Capt. Wittman, off Brest; the Daphne, French privateer of four guns and 25 men, by the Nancy Revenue Cutter, off Cowes, on the 26th of April; the Esperana, French privateer, by the Diamond, Capt. Sir Richard Strachan, off St. Maloes, on the 27th of April.

Sir John Jervis, in a letter dated off Cadiz, April 29, to Evan Nepean, Esq. speaks in the following handsome terms of the capture of two Spanish frigates by Capt. Martin:

'I inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Captain Martin's report of the chase and capture of two Spanish frigates, which, for the skilfulness shewn in rounding a dangerous ledge of rocks, called the Laja de Cape Rocha, a little to the northward of Conil, and the decision in making the attack after the frigates were anchored, displayed one of the most notable actions that ever came under my observation.

'The particulars of this action are thus briefly related by Capt. Martin himself.

SIR, *Irresistible, off Cadiz, April* 28.

'I beg leave to acquaint you, that on the morning of the 26th, at six A. M. I gave chace, in his Majesty's ship under my command, to two ships in the S. E in company with the Emerald, and that at half past two P. M. we attacked them in Conil Bay, near Trasalgar, where they had anchored; that at four they struck to his Majesty's ships, and proved to be the Spanish frigates Elono and Ninfa, mounting 36 guns and 320 men each, from the Havannah, bound to Cadiz. The former cut her cable after she had struck, and ran on shore; and notwithstanding we got her off, from the damage she received, we were not able to keep her afloat. Part of the crews left the ships and got on shore. From every account I have been able to collect, the two frigates had 18 men killed and 30 wounded. The Irresistible had one man killed and one wounded.'

Le Basque, French privateer, of eight guns and 50 men, on the 30th of April, by Sir Edward Pellew; the Aimable Manette, French brig privateer, of 14 guns and 69 men, by the Spitfire sloop, Capt. Seymour, off Nantes, on the 1st of May; La Dunkerquoise, French privateer, of 18 guns and 100 men, by the Cerberus, Capt. Drew, on the 11th of May; the Jalouse, French corvette of 16 guns and 150 men, by the Vestal, Capt. White, on the 13th of May, off Elsineur, after a chase of nine hours, and running about eighty-four hours; the Rebustier, French privateer of 14 guns, by Capt. Digby Dent; the Espiegle, a small French armed lugger, with 30 men on board, by Sir Charles Hamilton; the Ragee privateer, of 16 guns, by Sir Edward Pellew; La Justine Adelaide, French lugger privateer, of four guns and 20 men, off Beachy-head, by the Pilote brig, Capt. Compton, on the 23d of May; Le Terrible, French lugger privateer, of four guns and 25 men, by the Penguin sloop, Capt. Pulling, off the Lizard, on the 24th of May; L'Unitie, French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 58 men, by the St. Fiorenzo, Capt. Sir Harry Neale, on the 3d of June, off the Owers; Le Pichegru, French brig privateer, of one six-pounder and 39 men, off the Start, by the Resolution brig, Lieut. Huggett, Commander, on the 3d of June; La Trompeuse, French privateer, of six guns and 40 men, by the Spitfire shoop, Capt. Seymour, off Morlaix.

Captured, on the West India Station.---By his Majesty's ship Magicienne, La Fortune, of eight guns and 74 men; Le Poisson Volant, of 12 guns and 80 men; Le Poisson Volant, of five guns and 50 men; a Spanish cutter, of six guns, formerly called the Bawvaes---By the Diligence, La Fogouse, of six guns and 57 men; and one privateer schooner destroyed by the Queen---By the Lapwing, the St. Christopher, Spanish privateer, mounting eight guns and 120 men, off Bermudas; Le Hereuse Catherine, French schooner privateer, of six guns and 50 men, off St. Christopher's, on the 7th of March.---By the Bittern sloop, off Barbadoes, La Casca, French privateer, of six guns and 50 men; Le Chasseur, French privateer, of six guns and eighty men, by L'Amiable, Capt. Lobb, off Gaudaloupe---By the Swallow sloop, Capt. Fowkes, off Cape Nichola Mole, the Port au Paix, a small French privateer, of two swivels and seventeen men.

IRELAND.

A general spirit of discontent has manifested itself throughout this kingdom, ever since the attempt of the French Invasion in December last. It would appear, indeed, that Government, from their warlike preparations, apprehended an immediate insurrection. Troops are arriving from England and Scotland in great numbers. The Whig party are endeavouring to attach to its interest all the Catholics, under the professed view of attaining their emancipation.---Under the wing of this immense body the discontented of every description are erecting

the standard of rebellion.---The following Address from a respectable meeting of the County of Armagh to such of their Roman Catholic brethren as were driven from their homes by the late persecutions, will give some idea of the general sentiments of the principal part of the kingdom:

'Friends Brethren, and Fellow-Citizens,

'In this unhappy country, the designing emissaries of a venal and profligate Administration have, with impunity, too long scattered amongst us the seeds of disunion and religious persecution: they saw, that if the people were once united in the bonds of social love and affection, that system of corruption, which they have substituted for the pure spirit of the Constitution, would have perished for ever. Hence, Brethren, they adopted the diabolical maxim, *divide et imbera*. In their hands the religion of the most High God, the spirit of which is peace, love, union, and social order, has become the instrument of discord and bigotry ---of persecution, bloody and resistless.---We lament that infatuation, that ill judged and misguided zeal, which drove from their habitations many of our most useful citizens, and rendered our country odious to the world. From this moment we wish to bury for ever all religious contentions, and all animosities that may separate us from our fellow-citizens.

In the union of love, in the spirit of universal benevolence, we invite you, that are now forlorn and friendless wanderers through the kingdom, to return to your habitations. At your return, you will find us united as one man, and ready to receive, without religious distinctions, our countrymen into a holy and religious and exalted compact. Our aim is to procure a Reform in Parliament, and Catholic Emancipation; and to the attainment of these grand objects, our progress shall be moderate, yet firm---and temperate, yet irresistible.'

It is unhappily too certain, that the spirit of discontent is not confined to the north of Ireland. The plan of association extends to the south, and discoveries have been made that fill the Castle of Dublin with the most lively alarms. A noble Lord has detected the steward upon a gentleman's estate near Bandon, administering the union oath to the tenants; he apprehended him and his accomplices. Several thousands in the county of Cork are said to have taken the oath within a fortnight, and the badge of Defenderism, a *green cravat*, had appeared in the streets. It has extended even to the army. Two companies of the Wexford militia almost to a man have taken the oath.'

The principal facts relative to the alarming state of the country our readers will find detailed under the head of

DUBLIN, APRIL 24, 1797.

An alarm, we are to suppose on justifiable grounds, has reached the seat of government. The Yeomanry of Dublin have been called upon; picquets from every corps, to the amount, collectively, of three hundred men, have, in consequence, mounted guard in various parts of the city and its liberties; patroles are established; tocsins are appointed at the Royal Hospital, St. Michan's, the College, and St. Mary's; signal guns are stationed at the grand canal, Stephen's-green, and the Barracks. An eight-inch howitzer, for throwing cannister shot, was on Friday taken from the arsenal, and pointed from the Armoury-gate to bear on the entrance by the lower castle-gate, while all the guards of horse, foot, and artillery were reinforced. There are at present five regiments of Militia and Fencibles in our garrison, each possessing two brass field pieces.

May 1. A very unusual crowd of people having assembled to attend the funeral of a man of the name of Ryan, from the liberty, it was judged expedient to order the military to disperse them, which was effectually done without the least resistance on their part.

During the whole of last week a patrole of 30 men from each corps of yeomanry in Dublin have mounted in their respective districts, with thirteen rounds of ball and cartridges each man, and were regularly visited three times each night by a Field Officer.

Parties of military, horse and foot, paraded the streets yesterday, and pulled down a number of May bushes. At four o'clock they took down one in Charles-street, about which a number of little children were playing, and threw it into the Liffey. A man named Peter M'Garry, in a state of intoxication, stripped himself, and went into the water to bring the bush out, and was drowned.

The Duke of Leinster, after determining to separate his interests from those of Administration, wrote to the Lord Lieutenant, informing him, that he meant to call a meeting of the county of Kildare, for the purpose of petitioning his Majesty to dismiss his Ministers. His Grace also went to the Castle, and repeated the substance of his letter, when the Lord Lieutenant said that he supposed he meant to give up his office; the Duke replied:

'*Undoubtedly!* and since he thought him unworthy of a *civil office*, he deemed himself equally unfit for a *military one!* he therefore desired to *resign* the command of the *Kildare Militia;* and to have his name immediately struck off the list of the *Privy Council.*'

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS.

No sooner had Generals Victor, Kilmains, and Hoche, heard of the violent proceedings of the Venetians against the French at Verona, than they marched to assist General Balland, who had retired to the citadel. Preparations being made for a bombardment, the town surrendered on the evening of the 24th of April, and on the 26th the French again took possesion of Verona.

Venice and the Pope seem likely to become the political victims of Europe, A municipality of 50 members of the several states has been erected at Venice, under the presidency of six French Commissaries, appointed by General Buonaparte.---The Golden Book, the Robes of Ceremony of the Nobles and Senators, and other Ensigns of Aristocracy, have been burned, and the greatest confusion prevails. Many of the rich Nobles, especially those who have estates in Dalmatia, have gone under the protection of the Emperor to Trieste.

The French took in the Venetian town of Salo 1075 pounds weight of wrought silver; and on the lake of Garda the flotilla exacted from that town, 100,000 livres, as a ransom. They have also obliged Brescia and Bergamo to give up all their wrought silver, and to pay a certain sum for the maintenance of the French troops.

The French have imposed on Verona, after having severely retaliated for the assassination of 600 French sick soldiers in the hospitals, a contribution of five million, four hundred thousand livres, and have required the surrender of all plate, public or private.

The preliminaries of peace offered by Buonaparte to the Venetians stipulated for the payment of 1,500,000 ducats in ready money, the free maintenance of the French troops while in their territory; 3,000,000, livres in naval stores; 40 pictures, the most valuable manuscripts in the library of St. Mark, several statues, &c.

The French were about to carry away St. Anthony's tongue and chin, with other valuable relics, from Padua, but the inhabitants redeemed them by raising 35,000 livres in a few hours.

All the state spies of the old Aristocratic Government of Venice, amounting to no less than 2000, have entered into the French Army,

The French expect to add to their naval force 32 Venetian ships of the line, 26 frigates, and a number of smaller vessels. A part of the Venetian fleet has sailed for Corfu, Zamti, and Cephalonia, with 10,000 French troops to garrison those islands.

The state-prisons at Venice, whence so many victims have been precipitated into the sea with stones tied round their necks, are at length demolished, and freedom of speech restored, after having been denied for so many hundred years.

We are assured that ten millions sent by Buonaparte are on their way to the French Treasury.

The village of Pitola, near Mantua, the country of the celebrated Virgil, has been exempt from all contributions. Buonaparte has besides ordered care to be taken that the inhabitants receive no injury, and that the Commune be indemnified as much as possible for all the misfortunes sustained by them during the Siege of Mantua.

Dupont, in the name of Dr. Schoult, presented to the Council of Elders a Chinese Manuscript, written on the bark of the palm-tree. This work, containing the political rights of the Chinese, was composed only of 145 lines.

A newspaper is set up at Constantinople, which is considered a great novelty in that country.

In the hospital of the School of Health, in this capital, there is a phenomænon well worthy all the attention and researches of Physicians and Naturalists. It is an Englishman, whose limbs are partially petrified, at the same time that the blood continues to circulate in all parts which are not in a petrified state.

From a statement which has been made of the Campaigns of the French, and distributed to the Members of the Council of Five Hundred, it appears, that from the 8th of Sept. 1793 to the 19th of Feb. 1797 the Republic has gained 261 victories, including 31 pitched battles---killed 152,600 men of the enemy---taken 197,784 prisoners---238 strong places---319 forts, camps, or redoubts---7,963 pieces of cannon---186,762 guns---4,388,150 pounds of powder---207 standards---5,486 horses.

Citizen St. Aubin has made the following comparative Statement of the Public Debt of France and that of England.

	England.	France.
Capital of the Debt	9,600,000,000 francs or, 400,000,000l. sterl.	4,820,008,000 francs or, 200,833,666l. sterl.
Population of the three kingdoms for England, and for France including Belgium, about	10 millions	28 millions
Shares of each individual in the Debt	960 francs or, 30l. sterl.	172 francs or, 7l. 3s. 4d. sterl.
Surface, about	64 millions	121 millions
Each arpent * is loaded with a portion of the capital about	150 francs or, 6l. 5s. sterl.	40 francs or, 1l. 13s. 4d. sterl.
Effective specie in circulation, about	600,000,000 francs or, 25,000,000 sterl.	1,600,000,000 francs or, 66,000,000 sterl.
Quota of the debt for 1 franc or 10d. circulating specie	15 francs or. 12s. 6d. sterl.	2 francs or, 1s. 8d. sterl.
Interest of the debt	348,000,000 francs or, 14,500,000l. sterl.	241,000,000 francs or, 10,024,000l. sterl.
Net product and landed revenue	516,000,000 francs or, 21,200,000l. sterl.	1,200,000,000 francs or, 50,000,000l. sterl.
Proportion of the interest of the debt to the landed Revenue	3 to 4	1 to 5
Share of each individual in the payment of the interest of the debt	34l. 16s. fr. or, 1l. 9s. sterl.	8 francs or, 7s. 8d. sterl.
Each arpent is loaded with an annual charge of	5l. 9s. fr. or, 4s. 6d. halfp. sterl.	1l. 19s. fr. or, 1s. 8d. sterl.

N. B. All the statements have been made to the advantage of England and disadvantage of France.

* The *arpent* is equal to the Scots acre, one-fifth more than the English acre.

In the fifth year of the French Republic, on the 6th of June, the Members of the Executive Directory assembled to receive Citizen Barthelemy, the new Member elected to succeed Citizen Letourneur.

The new Director was accompanied by the Officers of State, and in his passage to the Hall where the sittings are held, his progress was announced by martial music, while the Military paid him the most distinguished honours.

After receiving the fraternal embrace from his colleagues, Citizen Barthelemy addressed them in a short speech, in which he acknowledged his incapacity: he expressed his pleasure at co-operating in the consolidation of the Republic at the close of a glorious Revolution. Then declaring his hopes of a General Pacification---' I did imagine, added he, that after a grand display of power and energy, the French Republic would pursue a just and pacific line of conduct, and manifest a disposition to treat with her most inveterate enemies. The duration of Empires is guaranteed by their justice, and justice and moderation, after victory, will be the harbinger of that permanent Peace, which ought for ever to confirm and consolidate the Constitution which France has acquired.' Citizen Barthelemy was answered by the President in a complimentary speech, in which he told him that his extensive knowledge and spirit of moderation were sure pledges of the success with which he would concur in the accomplishment of the principal object of the Directory, Peace.

Subjoined is a correct statement of the sums levied upon Belgium by the French Republic.

Military contributions - - -	45,000,000
Requisition in horses, cattle, provisions, and commodities of all kinds, funded in assignats at par - -	40,000,000
Jewels, plate, and valuable effects, taken by force from Mount Piety, where they had been pawned, &c. -	60,000,000
Forced Loan - - - -	80,000,000
Patent Rights - - - -	25,000,000
National Demesnes, the Church Estates, the moveable and immoveable property of Emigrants - -	600,000,000

Besides 1,500,000 of the finest forest trees, and the old and new contributions.

CISPADANE REPUBLIC.

Independent of the military atchievements of the French, which have been related in our former numbers, the most important intelligence from Italy is the institution of a new republic. The congress held at Reggio, on the 30th of December last, issued a proclamation to the people of Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, informing them, that the first stone of the foundation of their infant liberty was laid in the congress held at Modena last October; for which thanks were due to the invincible French nation, which was not only so generous as to restore to them their natural rights, but also to enable them to exercise those rights, in order to secure their future existence. They reminded the people also, that they called the congress of Reggio, that the congress, strong in the commands of the people, were proud of being able and authorised to give their concurrence to an enterprise worthy of the honour of Italy, and which would be the admiration of future ages.

On the 24th of April *Te Deum* was sung in the Cathedral at Milan, for the independence of Italy; the orchestra played *Ca-ira* and the *Carmagnol*; some of the priests wore coloured cloaths with tri-coloured feathers in their hats; and loud acclamations frequently disturbed the Archbishop in the performance of his function.

Gen. Buonaparte arrived there on the 4th of May, and was received with every demonstration of joy as the founder of the Republic of Lombardy. Immediately after he had a long conference with the constituted authorities, and made the necessary arrangements for convoking the primary assemblies, and chusing Directors of the Republic, which will have for boundaries the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas; and consist of the Milanese, the three legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and the Romagna, Modena, Massa Carrara, and some of

the Venetian provinces. Its whole population will be about four millions. It will be in close alliance with France, and have a park of artillery of 500 pieces of cannon. Milan is to be the seat of government.

The inhabitants of Bergamo requested that they might be annexed to the Cispadane Republic. On the 15th of March a Proclamation, addressed to the other Venetian Provinces, was published at Bergamo, in which the people announced their newly acquired liberty, and stated the oppressions they had hitherto suffered from the Venetians. Out of 220,000 inhabitants of the province, 500 were annually put to death by the sentence of the Courts: they were continually surrounded by sbirri and spies; and justice was shamefully abused. Taxes to the amount of three millions of livres annually were not sufficient to satisfy the despotic avarice of their masters, which money will now be employed for the benefit of trade and manufactures within the country.

Two of the principal towns of the Venetian Republic, Verona and Brescia, the former of which contains 60,0000, and the latter 48,000, inhabitants, together with the Town of Crema, have thrown themselves on the protection of the French, and solicited to be annexed to the new Republic of Lombardy. In the latter City there has been some bloody contests. A part of the inhabitants joined the Venetian troops, and opposed the Revolutionists by force. The latter, however, having been reinforced by 1500 of their friends from Bergamo, attacked the Venetian troops, some of whom they took prisoners, and drove the rest out of the town. In this contest the diplomas of Nobility of above 100 Venetian families were burnt; and six villages within that territory, which were in a state of insurrection, plundered by the French, and reduced to ashes, and the ringleaders of the insurgents shot.

The City of Vicenza, containing 30,000 souls, has also adopted the same measure.

The papal towns of Ravenna, Gubbio, and the Duchy of Gubbio, are likewise desirous of being united to the Cispadane Republic; and their Central Assembly has abolished the torture.

REVOLUTION IN VENICE.

When the French Army of Italy entered a considerable way into Germany, in the month of April last, the Venetian troops took advantage of their distance, and massacred in every direction the small garrisons of Frenchmen left behind. In consequence of which Buonaparte addressed to the Doge of Venice a very spirited and menacing letter, denouncing vengeance against his government as soon as he had settled affairs in Germany. [*For this letter see our Magazine for June last.*] And having accomplished that object, the French Army made a retrogade motion towards Italy.

On the 1st. of May he issued a long proclamation against the government of Venice, in which he recapitulates the causes of complaint which the Republic had against that State, and the numerous assassinations and murders that had been committed among the French troops under the immediate sanction of the Officers of Venice. He concludes, by requiring the French Minister at Venice to leave that City, and all the Venetian Agents in Lombardy and Terra Firma to depart those districts, and by ordering the different Generals of Division to treat as enemies the troops of the Venetian Republic, and to beat down the Lion of St. Mark in all the cities of Terra Firma.

The Senate of Venice, afraid of his formidable approach, made a reply to the above, in which they declared that they always wished to keep a good understanding with the French Republic. They assured the French General that they would take the most efficacious measures to discover and arrest the authors of the assassinations committed upon individuals of the French Army.

Buonaparte, who was regardless of the further promises of the Venetians, ordered a strong detachment of his Army to march direct for their capital. This so terrified the Government, that the Doge published a paper, declaring that he gave up his dignity on the 14th of May, and the Aristocratic Government was succeeded by a Democracy. The Great Council gave up their authority to a committee of thirty persons. Of 600 Nobles who met, 593 voted for a Democracy and only seven were for the old Government. On the 17th. 6000 French soldiers

entered the city, and mounted guard with the Venetian troops who had sworn fidelity to the New Government. The Tree of Liberty was immediately planted in St. Mark's Place. General Baraguay D'Hilliers thus relates the capture of Venice, in a letter dated May 20.

'Great news.---These consist of the capture of Venice by the French, who had not set foot there before since the time of Pepin; the destruction of an execrable Oligarchy; and the substitution of a patriotic Municipality. I am here with 6000 men and a superb fleet. The slaves in the pay of the British Minister, and of M. Entragues, have attempted to raise a commotion; they have pillaged and devastated five houses belonging to the best citizens: but I arrived in time. At this moment all is tranquil, and I hope that every thing here will assume a Democratic face.'

The new Municipality published a Manifesto importing, that till the provinces shall have chosen Representatives, the Provisional Municipality of sixty members shall be charged with the government; that there shall be a general amnesty for the past; that the Ex-nobles of small fortunes shall receive pensions, in return for the privileges they have so chearfully renounced; that all persons who suffered in the insurrection of the 12th shall be idemnified; that the nation shall pay the debts of the old Government; and that the Bank, Mint, and Treasury, shall remain as they were.

Among the first acts of the new Municipality, was a deputation of two Members to General Buonaparte, intreating him to pardon the three State Inquisitors, and such persons as were accused of offences against the French nation.

On the 17th, they repealed all the taxes on wheat, wine, and meat. On the 18th, they ordered, by proclamation, every citizen to wear the National cockade, of three colours, green, white, and red. They have besides diminished the price of a great number of articles of food, forbidden the exportation of corn, and created a Military Committee, consisting of five members.

Instead of these words on the Venetian standards, "*Pax tibi, Marce,*" we read these,---"*I diritti del nomo et del cittadino*;"---that is, "The Rights of Man and of a Citizen."

The New Government having so far established their own power, they dispatched two Commissaries to Buonaparte to negotiate a peace, which they obtained under the following conditions:

1. The Venetian territory on the Terra Firma, or main land of Italy, shall remain in the possession of the French; a part of which shall be restored when the Political System of Italy is finally settled. 2. The Fort of Venice shall be put in possession of the French troops. 3. The French shall have a part of the arsenal, and the Venetian fleet at their disposal. 4. The Republic of Venice shall pay 30 millions of livres. 5. All persons who have been arrested on account of political opinions shall be set at liberty. 6. The Venetian form of Government shall be intirely changed.

The last article has already been carried into execution.

REVOLUTION IN GENOA.

June 3. At Genoa the question, whether the Democratic Government shall be established, and all titles abolished as at Venice, has been determined in the affirmative. The revolution extends along the whole western coast.

A large body of French troops have entered Genoa. Immediately after the receipt of dispatches from General Buonaparte on the 26th, 30 or 40 persons, in custody for exciting the late insurrection, were enlarged. Picquet guards are stationed in all quarters, and in order to appease the populace, bread and wine have been distributed to them in the great square.

A Democratic Committee of Government is now appointed, which consists of both Nobles and Citizens, and whose President is the Ex-Doge, Jos. Doria.

6. Four couriers have just arrived at Genoa, with information that the Revolution had broken out at Port Maurice, Ceriana, Finale, Pietra, and several other towns along the coast. The opposite parties had fought, much blood had been spilt, and the Tree of Liberty was planted in several places.

OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Clapham, Surrey, in his 73d year, the Rev. Henry Venn, M.A. well known as the author of 'The Complete Duty of Man,' and other religious publications. He was descended from ancestors who were clergymen, in a direct line from the time of the Reformation. The sufferings of one of them, on account of his loyal attachment to the king during the civil wars, are particularly recorded in Walker's 'Sufferings of the Clergy.' His father was rector of St. Antholin's, in London, a person of some note in his day, as a preacher, a man of learning, and a zealous friend to the church, in the cause of which he suffered much obloquy from the opposition, which, in conjunction with Bp. Gibson, he made to Dr. Rundle's advancement to a bishoprick, on account of a conversation in which the doctor had expressed sentiments of a deistical tendency respecting one of the principal histories of the Old Testament. After his death, which took place in 1740, a volume of his sermons and tracts was published by his widow, the daughter of Mr. Ashton, who was executed for his adherence to the Jacobite cause, being detected in a plot with Lord Preston and others. Mr. Henry Venn was born at Barnes, in 1725, and received his education partly under Dr. Pitman, at Market street, and partly under Mr. Catcott, of Bristol, the author of an Hutchinsonian treatise on the Deluge. In 1742 he was admitted of Jesus-college, and proceeded to the degree of B. A. in 1745 and to that of M.A. in 1749. There being no vacancy of a fellowship in his own college, the fellows of Queen's unanimously elected him to one in their society; of which he continued a fellow till his marriage, 1757, to a daughter of Dr. Bishop, of Ipswich, author of eight sermons preached at Lady Moyer's lecture, in 1724, and long celebrated at Cambridge for an excellent act which he kept for his doctor's degree. Dr. Bishop's memory was so retentive, that, after walking with a friend from Temple-bar to St. Paul's, he repeated to him, in their exact order, the names of all the signs which then hung over almost every house. When Mr. V. married, he was settled at Clapham, in Surrey, to the curacy of which place he had been elected by the inhabitants. Here he contracted an intimate friendship with two characters of uncommon worth, the late John Thornton, Esq. of that place, and Sir John Barnard, memoirs of whose life he afterwards published. In gratitude to the gentlemen of Clapham, from whom he had received many favours, and by whom he was highly respected, he published and dedicated to them a volume of sermons upon his resigning the curacy of that parish, in 1759, upon his promotion to the vicarage of Huddersfield, in Yorkshire.

In the very populous place in which he was now settled he laboured with unwearied assiduity, being constant, in season and out of season, in doing good to the souls committed to his charge: and his memory will long be cherished with affection and veneration in that parish. His zeal, however, carried him beyond his strength. By his earnest and frequent preaching he had, in ten years, materially injured his constitution; and brought on a cough and spitting of blood, which rendered him incapable of officiating any longer in so extensive a sphere. He therefore accepted, in 1770, the rectory of Yelling, in Huntingdonshire, a Crown living, which was offered to him by the Lord Chief Baron Smythe, a friend of his, then one of the commissioners of the great seal. While he remained at Huddersfield he published 'The Complete Duty of Man' (a book which has gone through seven large editions, including those printed in America and Ireland), and 'An Essay on the Prophecies of Zacharias,' besides several single sermons. He continued residing at Yelling till December last, when his increasing infirmities compelled him to remove to Clapham, where the tender assiduities of his children, and of numerous friends who loved him with extreme affection, contributed to sooth the languor of sickness and age.

Mr. V. was remarkably chearful in his disposition; his talents in conversation were of the first rate, his manners of the most insinuating kind; his benevolence ardent and extensive. With these accompaniments his piety became as engaging as it was sincere; and the young and the careless were often struck, in his company, with admiration of the benefit of religion, which diffused a glow of happiness and of good will to his fellow-creatures, to which the vicious cannot but own themselves strangers.

Capt. John Eaton, who with the rank of master and commander, had been appointed to the command of the Marlborough, provisionally, when Captain Nicolls was put on shore, in consequence of the mutiny. He arrived on the 3d of July at the Admiralty, about eleven o'clock, enquired for Earl Spencer, and seemed to be extremely agitated. There were several gentlemen waiting in the same room, and they conversed together for some time; when Captain E. suddenly and unperceived by any person, drew his hanger, and stabbed himself in the belly, repeating his thrust within two inches of the first wound, and, before the weapon could be wrenched out of his hand, he wounded himself twice in the neck, and died in half an hour. He gave no explanation of the cause of this horrid act, but muttered some inarticulate sentences respecting the mutiny, and accused an officer of false charges against him. The suicide was committed at the very moment when a commission, appointing him a post-captain, was making out, as a reward for his behaviour in the late insurrection. It was evident that an impression, which disordered his senses, had been made upon his mind by these shocking disturbances.

On the next day a coroner's inquest was held upon his body, when it appeared clearly from the evidence of Capt. Oughton and several others, that the deceased was in a state of insanity previous to the commission of the fatal act. Mr. W. Lynn, surgeon, of Parliament-street, deposed, that he was called in just at the moment the deceased appeared to be dying from loss of blood, occasioned by his wounds. On opening the body, he found several wounds, in none of which the instrument had penetrated deeply, except in one, in which it had entered into the cavity of the belly, slightly wounded the liver and the gall-bladder, and let out the contents of it; it then passed and scratched the colon, and then divided a branch of the superior mesenteric artery. He also found about two quarts of blood in the cavity of the abdomen; and entertained no doubt but that the wound was the cause of his death. The jury brought in a verdict of Lunacy. Capt. E. was born in America, Jan. 7. 1768. His father was engaged in a commercial line, and quitted England with a view of settling in that country. The unhappy subject of this account entered into the navy, under the late Commodore Edward Thompson, during the American war, at which time the rest of his family returned to England. In 1790 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and served in the present war as lieutenant of the Arethusa and the Aquilon. In the last frigate he was first-lieutenant in the action with the French fleet on the 1st of June, 1794, when the Aquilon was the signal frigate, and towed the Marlborough, then commanded by the Hon. Capt. G. Berkeley, from between two French ships of war that were attacking her. From the representation made of his services by Capt. Stopford, who was captain of the Aquilon, he was promoted to a master and commander; went out in the temporary command of the Marlborough, when she sailed with Lord Bridport on the last cruise; and it is feared the intemperate and violent conduct of her crew excited an anxiety, and created a fatigue, by which his mind was totaly exhausted. He had risen entirely by his own professional merit. His mother is at this time the mistress of a respectable boarding house at Margate.

He was married, about six months ago, to the niece of a banker at Plymouth, with whom he acquired some property, and whom he left at Plymouth when he set off for London. His body was interred, on the 7th, in a vault under the church of St. Anne, Soho. It is unnecessary to add any thing to what has been already said of his professional merit; the uniform testimony of every man who has served with him, and the high rank he had attained in the service, considering

his youth, place it beyond every doubt.--------In private life his manners were mild, but rather reserved; his heart was benevolent, and his feelings were painfully quick. Interest, it is said, is making to get some kind of pension for his mother and sister, who were almost entirely dependant upon his filial and fraternal affection.

Lately, after a few hours illness, in her 74th year, Mrs. Jane Tarleton, of Liverpool, relict of John T. of Aigburth and Liverpool, Esq. one of the aldermen and mayor of that corporation in 1764, also many years an active and upright magistrate for the county of Lancaster. This excellent woman was eldest daughter of Banastre Parker, Esq. of Cuerden-hall, near Preston, by Anne his wife, one of the daughters and coheiresses of William Clayton, Esq. of Fullwood, representative, in six parliaments, for the borough of Liverpool. The said Banastre Parker was eldest son of Robert Parker, Esq. high sheriff of the county of Lancaster in 1711, and received his name of Banastre from his mother, Elizabeth, being daughter and coheiress of Christopher Banastre, Esq. of Bank, co. Lancaster, who married Mary, sister of Sir Richard Asheton, of Middleton, bart. and was the last heir-male of that very antient family, who appear to have had summons to parliament amongst the barons of this realm, and one of whom, Sir Thomas Banastre, was knight of the Garter in the reign of Edward III. She was married in 1751, at Tarleton chapel, co. Lancaster, to John Tarleton, Esq. an eminent merchant of Liverpool, where, and in the neighbourhood of which town, his family had flourished, with great respectability, for many generations. Their issue were, 1. Anne, who died young. 2. Thomas Tarleton, Esq. of Aigburth, who resides at Bolesworth castle, near Chester; and by his wife, Mary, youngest of the three daughters and coheiresses of Lawrence Robinson, of Clitheroe-castle, Esq. has issue three sons and three daughters. 3. Banastre Tarleton, a major-general in the army, representative in the last and present parliament for Liverpool, and distinguished for his gallant conduct in America. 4. John Tarleton, Esq. a merchant in Liverpool, representative in the last parliament for Seaford. He married Isabella, youngest of the two daughters and coheiresses of Alexander Collingwood, of Unthank, co. Northumberland. Esq. high sheriff of that county at the accession of his present Majesty, and has issue one son. 5. William Tarleton, died aged 20. 6. Clayton Tarleton, Esq. a merchant in Liverpool, and one of the aldermen and mayor of that corporation in 1792. He married Jemima, eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of Thomas Robinson, of Liverpool, M. D.; which lady died Dec. 4. 1796, and was interred under the family-pew in St. Mary's choir in the South chancel of St. Nicholas's church, commonly called The Old Church, in Liverpool, where there is a very elegant monument erected to her memory by her husband. 7. Bridget Tarleton, married to Edward Falkner, Esq. of Fairfield, high sheriff of the county of Lancaster 1788.---Mrs. T's remains were interred on Sunday the 28th of May, in the same vault with those of her late husband, in St. Nicholas's church.

Lately, Mrs. Walcot, of York-street, Dublin, only sister of the Right Hon. Sir G. Caulfield, formerly lord chief justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, and a very noted miser. To her, dying without any legitimate issue, he left the whole of his large fortune, amounting, in landed estates and interest of money, to more than 12,000l. a-year; and this he left absolutely at her own disposal, though, during his life, at which time she much wanted it, he would not assist her with a single guinea. The landed estates, exceeding 7000l. a-year, she has left to the son of Col. Caulfield, her nearest relation, and whose eldest brother, Tobias Caulfield, Esq. had been adopted by her brother, but died in his life-time. But all her personal property, which must be immense, as, though both liberal and charitable since she possessed the means of being so, she was by no means expensive, she has bequeathed to the youngest son of the E. of Charlemont. Lord Kingsborough is to receive the sum of 20,000l. The Earl of Kingston has a like sum bequeathed to him by this lady; and, by a codicil to her will, she has left her waiting-maid her house in York-street, her carriages, and 300l. a-year.

LIST OF BANKRUPTS.

April 22. J. Sowerby, Paddington, butcher. J. C. Walker, Queen's-row, Islington, silk-broker. S. Stone, King's-row, Pentonville, victualler. W. Lloyd, Brighthelmstone, linen-draper. E. Jackson, Wirksworth, grocer. H. Catton, North Elmham, grocer. R. Parkinson, Bentley, Arksey, Yorkshire, common-brewer. J. Blundell, Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. E. Proctor, Stone, Staffordshire, innholder. J. Jobson, Alnmouth, cornfactor. T. Birkitt, Barmby upon the Marsh, Howden, Yorkshire, cornfactor. J. Fawcett, Nothowram, Halifax, Yorksh. woollen-manufacturer.

April 25. J. Robinson, Spalding, baker. H. W. Pizey, Lavenham, Suffolk, baker. J. Maud, Holbeck, Leeds, clothier. J. Brooks, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire, miller.

April 29. T. Dawson, Castor, Lincoln, shopkeeper. W. Hoskin, Lime-street, money-scrivener. G. Janson, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-str. broker. J. Watts, St. Catherine's-lane, slopseller. M. Hart and A. Nathan, Common Hard, Portsea, slopsellers. T. C. Rose, Minories, mariner. J. Barnes, Water-lane, Thames-str. vintner. J. Archer, Sackville-street, hatter. J. Roberts, Bow Common, potash-manufacturer. A. Brand, Princes-street, Lothbury, factor.

May 2. E. Fields and W. Robinson, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, linen-drapers. S. Howorth, Halifax, Yorkshire, innkeeper. E. Holt, Bolton-en-le-Moors, Lancashire, fustian-manufacturer. H. Biggs, Preston, Lancashire, blacksmith. G. Painter, Helston, Cornwall, bookseller. T. Kent, Exeter, cabinet-maker. T. Farmer, Coventry, sadler. J. Stephens, Tewkesbury, scrivener.

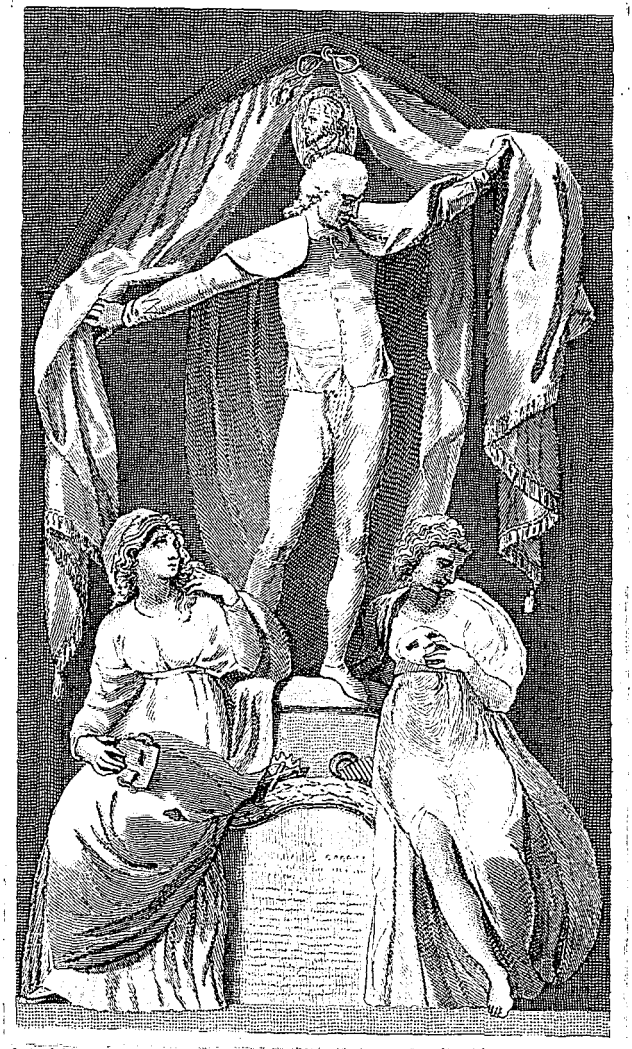
May 6. T. Hunter, Duvol's-lane, Islington, clock-maker. D. Ryan, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, victualler. R. Morgan, Baker-street, Portman-square, dealer. R. Russell, Greenwich, victualler. W. Martin, Caversham, baker. R. Redmayne, Tooley-street, grocer. M. Matthews, Vauxhall, carpenter. J. Reninmore, Hatfield-street, Goswell-str. cabinet-maker. J. Fownes, Queen-str. Cheapside, furrier. J. Durant, Fareborough, Kent, victualler. J. Walford, Red Lion-square, apothecary. J. Prest, Prescott-street, cornfactor. W. Addison, Bath, Hampton, dealer. T. Davison the younger, Yarm, Yorkshire, merchant. R. Bruxup, Burnley, Lancashire, shopkeeper. J. Crossley, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer.

May 9. T. Stevens, Lisle-street, wine-merchant. J. Fewster, Minchin Hampton, Gloucestershire, innkeeper. R. Cope, Birmingham, wine-merchant. J. J. Hounsell, Bridport, Dorsetshire, ironmonger. J. Crowe, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. J. Radford, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, currier. G. Hearn the younger, Peldon, Essex, bricklayer. J. Romney, Thrangholme, Cumberland, dealer. G. Lloyd, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, salesman.

May 13. A. Crammond, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, merchant. T. Tinson, Charing Cross, silversmith. M. Haynes, Eagle-street, Red Lion-square, mercer. G. and C. Grellett, New London-street, wine-merchants. T. Bennett and W. Groces, Wapping-street, braziers. W. Levett, Friday-stret, warehouseman. H. Hewlett, Wallington, Southampton, tanner. J. Tupper, Chichester, Sussex, merchant. T. Carr, King's Lynn, Norfolk, merchant. J. Wicken, Oxford, cordwainer. W. Maskery, Hanley, Staffordshire, mercer. J. Coggan, Liverpool, linen-draper. J. B. Bryan, Derby, mercer. W. Denton, Elland, in Halifax, merchant.

16. G. Ross & D. Gordon, Duke-str. Adelphi, wine-merchants. L. Isaacs, Crane-court, Fleet-street, jeweller. R. Nightingale, Tonbridge, Kent, farmer. D. Arnold, Green-street Green, Kent, shopkeeper. T. P. Hill and T. Pitter the younger, Strand, gold and silver lacemen. J. Hornbrook, Bristol, druggist. S. Whitehead, Manchester, shoemaker. R. Hoare, Harwell, Berks, shopkeeper. J. Rees, St. Martin, Haverfordwest, shopkeeper. R. Broadbent.

May 20. J. Owen, Piccadilly, bookseller. J. Rymer, Cross-lane, St. Mary-at Hill, taylor. T. Polehampton, Eton, grocer. S. Williams, Great Portland-street, haberdasher. R. Green, Kew Bridge, innkeeper. B. Farrel, Berwick-street, taylor. E. Fry, Tottenham, shopkeeper. F. Coull, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, surgeon. J. Sheriff, Walbrook, merchant. A. Ross, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, army-clothier. T. Priddle and J. Osborn, Snowhill, cheesemongers. J. Gray, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. G. Cobb, Leeds, woollen-draper. M. Hart, Bourn, Lincoln, money-scrivener. I. Pyott and J. Ball, Congleton, Chester, cotton-manufacturers. W. Downing, Sutton upon Trent, Nottinghamshire, malster.



Stothard Del. Audinet Sc.

To the Memory of
DAVID GARRICK,
who died in the Year 1779, at the Age of 63.

London Published by G. Cawthorn, British Library, 132, Strand, 31 Octr 1797.

THE

SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,

AND

FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY,

FOR OCTOBER, 1797.

EMBELLISHED WITH AN ENGRAVED REPRESENTATION OF THE

MONUMENT OF DAVID GARRICK, ESQ.

IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

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THE

SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,

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FOR OCTOBER, 1797.

THE LIFE

OF

DAVID GARRICK, ESQ.

WITH A REPRESENTATION OF HIS MONUMENT IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY. *

AT last the customary tribute to departed excellence has been erected in Westminster Abbey to the memory of the English Roscius. It is not for us to enquire why this mark of respect has been so long delayed; neither shall we make any remarks, in our notice of the dead, that may affect the feelings of the living. The opportunity offers of delineating the life and character of this great favourite of the public, and we embrace it with pleasure.

DAVID GARRICK was the son of Capt. Peter Garrick, and was born at Hereford, February 20th, 1716. At the time of his birth his father was on a recruiting party in that city; but his usual residence was Litchfield. His grandfather, it is said, was a merchant of French extraction, who left his native country on the revocation of the edict of Nantz in 1685. He had two sons and two daughters; one of the former became a wine-merchant at Lisbon; and the father of Mr. Garrick adopted the military profession, and at the time of his death was advanced to a majority. His lady was a native of Ireland. Not long before his death he entered into an agreement with a gentleman to sell his commission, for which he was to have had 1100l; but unfortunately his death happening before the comple-

* The following lines, inscribed on the Monument of Mr. Garrick, although inserted in a former Number, are necessary here to be repeated, to accompany the Plate.

'To paint fair Nature, by Divine command,
Her magic pencil in his glowing hand,
A Shakspeare rose—then to expand his fame
Wide o'er this breathing world, a GARRICK came.
Tho' sunk in death the forms the Poet drew,
The Actor's genius made them breath a-new;
Though like the Bard himself in night they lay,
Immortal Garrick call'd them back to-day:
And till Eternity, with power sublime,
Shall mark the mortal hour of hoary time,
Shakspeare and Garrick like twin stars shall shine,
And earth irradiate with a beam divine.'

This Monument, the tribute of a Friend, was erected 1797.

tion of the sale, his numerous family were left in a great measure unprovided for.

His son, David, received the first part of his education at the free school of Litchfield; and early met with a friend in Mr. Gilbert Walmsley, register of the ecclesiastical court of that diocese, (then unmarried, and well advanced in years) whose friendship seemed to promise some favourable expectations of a permanent provision; all which, however, were destroyed by his unexpectedly taking a wife. Mr. Walmsley was also the friend of Dr. Johnson, who has given him the following excellent character: 'At his table, I enjoyed many chearful and instructive hours, with companions such as are not often found; with one who has lengthened, and one who has gladdened life; with Dr. James, whose skill in physic will be long remembered; and with David Garrick, whom I hoped to have gratified with this character of our common friend. But what are the hopes of man! I am disappointed by that stroke of death, *which has eclipsed the gaiety of nations and impoverished the public stock of harmless pleasures.*'

So early did he conceive an attachment to theatrical representation, that when he was little more than eleven years old, he played the part of *Serjeant Kite*, in the *Recruiting Officer*, at Litchfield, with some other young persons; and the play was acted in a manner so far above the expectation of the audience, that it gave general satisfaction, and was much applauded. This early attempt was in 1727.

Not long after he was invited to Lisbon by his uncle, who was a considerable wine-merchant there; but his stay in that city was short, for he returned to Litchfield the following year. During his short stay at Lisbon, he made himself agreeable to all who knew him, particularly to the English merchants who resided there, with whom he often dined. After dinner they usually diverted themselves by placing him on a table, and calling upon him to repeat verses and speeches from plays, which he did with great readiness, and much to the satisfaction of his hearers. Some Portuguese young gentlemen of the highest rank, who were of his own age, were also much delighted with his conversation. I have heard him say (Mr. Davies adds) that he had been often in company with the unfortunate Duke D'Aveiro, who was afterwards put to death for a conspiracy against the king of Portugal.

He was for some time pupil to Dr. Samuel Johnson, who then kept an academy at Edial, near Litchfield. On that great man's quitting the situation of schoolmaster, and setting out for London, young Garrick determined on accompanying him, with an intention to complete his education, and follow the profession of the law.

This joint expedition of those two eminent men to the metropolis was many years afterwards noticed in an allegorical poem on Shakspeare's 'Mulberry Tree,' by Mr. Lovibond, the ingenious author of 'the Tears of Old May-Day.' They were recommended to Mr. Colson, an eminent mathematician, and master of the academy at Rochester, by the following letter from Mr. Walmsley:

TO THE REVEREND MR. COLSON.

DEAR SIR, *Litchfield, March 2, 1737.*

'I HAD the favour of yours, and am extremely obliged to you; but I cannot say I had a greater affection for you upon it than I had before, being long since so much endeared to you, as well by an early friendship, as by your many excellent and valuable qualifications; and, had I a son of my own, it would be my ambition, instead of sending him to the university, to dispose of him as this young gentleman is. He, and another neighbour of mine, one Mr. Samuel Johnson, set out this morning together for London. Davy Garrick is to be be with you early next week, and Mr. Johnson to try his fate with a tragedy, and to see to get himself employed in some translation, either from the Latin or the French. Johnson is a very good scholar and poet, and, I have great hopes, will turn out a fine tragedy-writer. If it should any way lie in your way, I doubt not but you would be ready to recommend and assist your countryman.

G. WALMSLEY.'*

How long he continued in Mr. Colson's academy is unknown, but it is not likely that the mathematics and natural philosophy could have charms to entertain a mind like his.

He afterwards entered himself of Lincoln's Inn; but the law was soon abandoned for more pleasing pursuits. Having a legacy of one thousand pounds left him by his uncle at Lisbon, he engaged for a short time in the wine-trade, in partnership with his brother, Peter Garrick: they hired vaults in Durham-yard, for the purpose of carrying on the business; but the union between the two brothers did not last long. Peter was calm, sedate, and methodical. David was gay, volatile, impetuous, and perhaps not so confined to regularity as his partner could have wished. The partnership, therefore, was soon dissolved.

He now turned his attention seriously to the stage as an employment. He frequented the company of the most eminent actors, he got himself introduced to the managers of the theatres, and tried his talent in the recitation of some particular and favourite portions of plays. Now and then he indulged himself in the practice of mimickry, a talent which, however inferior, is never willingly resigned by him who excels in it. Sometimes he wrote criticisms upon the action and elocution of the players, and published them in the prints. These sudden effusions of his mind generally comprehended judicious observations and shrewd remarks, unmixed with that illiberality which often disgraces the instructions of modern stage critics.

Diffidence withheld him from trying his strength at first on the London stage; he therefore engaged with a company of players at Ipswich, of which Messrs. Giffard and Dunstall were managers, in the Summer of 1741.

His first theatrical effort was Aboan in the tragedy of Oroonoko. Under the disguise of a black countenance, he hoped to escape being

* Boswell's Life of Johnson, 8vo. vol. i. p. 78.

known, in case he should happen to be unsuccessful. Though this is not a first rate character, yet the scenes of pathetic persuasion and affecting distress, in which that character is involved, must command the attention of an audience when well represented. The applause which he met with exceeded his most sanguine expectations. Under the asssumed name of Lyddell he not only acted a variety of characters in plays, particularly Chaumont in the Orphan, Captain Brazen in the Recruiting Officer, and Sir Harry Wildair; but he also attempted the agility of Harlequin, and in every effort he gave so much satisfaction to the audience, that they repaid him with constant and loud testimonies of their approbation.

Having secured great credit as a performer at Ipswich, he came to London, and engaged with Mr. Giffard, of the theatre in Goodman's Fields. He made his first appearance, October 19th, 1741, in the character of Richard the Third, which he played in a manner that at once fixed his reputation as the first actor of the age.

Two circumstances were observed on his first night's performance; one, that on his entrance on the stage, he was under so much embarrassment, as for some time to be unable to speak; the other, that, having exerted himself with much vehemence in the first two acts, he became so hoarse as to be almost incapable of finishing the character. This difficulty was obviated by a person behind the scenes recommending him to take the juice of a seville orange, which he fortunately had in his pocket, and which enabled him to go through the remainder of the character with that degree of excellence which he ever afterwards shewed in the performance of it. The person to whom he owed this seasonable relief was the late Mr. Dryden Lead, the printer.

Among other novelties attending his first performance of this character, Mr. Davies remarks, that when news was brought to Richard, that the Duke of Buckingham was taken, Garrick's look and action, when he pronounced the words,

——————'Off with his head,
So much for Buckingham!'---

were so significant and important, from his visible enjoyment of the incident, that several loud shouts of approbation proclaimed the triumph of the actor, and the satisfaction of the audience. The death of Richard was also accompanied with the loudest gratulations of applause.

'The same play was acted six or seven times successively;' and the manager seeing Garrick's merit, did all in his power to support it. Several other parts, among which were Aboan, Chamont, Clodio in the Fop's Fortune, Bays in the Rehearsal, succeeded Richard, which last, however, was the favourite character, and was repeatedly called for, and acted to crowded audiences.

Such was his fame, that the Theatres of Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden were deserted. Goodman's Fields was full of the splendour of St. James's and Grosvenor square; and the coaches of the nobility filled up the space from Temple-bar to Whitechapel. Those who

had been the most attached to the old performers could not but confess that he had excelled them all in the variety of his exhibitions, and equalled them all in their most applauded characters.

Mr. Pope was persuaded by Lord Orrery to see him in the first dawn of his fame. That great man was struck with the propriety and beauty of Mr. Garrick's action; and as a convincing proof that he had a good opinion of his merit, he told his Lordship, that he was afraid the young man would be spoiled, for he would have no competitor.

The jealousy, however, of his contemporary actors was roused. Quin, who had hitherto been deemed the first tragic performer, could not conceal his uneasiness. After he had been a spectator of Garrick's Richard, he declared 'that if the young fellow was right, he and the rest of the players had been all wrong:' and upon being told that Goodman's-Fields Theatre was crowded every night, he said, 'That Garrick was a new religion: Whitfield was followed for a time, but they would all come to church again.'

Mr Garrick being informed of this sarcasm, made the following epigram:

'Pope Quin, who damns all churches but his own,
Complains that heresy infests the town;
That Whitfield-Garrick has misled the age,
And taints the sound religion of the stage:
Schism, he cries, has turn'd the nation's brain;
But eyes will open, and to church again!
Thou great infallible, forbear to roar,
Thy bulls and errors are rever'd no more;
When doctrines meet with gen'ral approbation,
It is not heresy but reformation.'

Colley Cibber, after seeing his performance of Bays, said 'Garrick was well enough, but not superior to his son Theophilus;' who had hardly any thing to recommend him besides pertness and vivacity.

Mrs. Bracegirdle, a celebrated actress, who had then left the stage about thirty years, and whose opinion on theatrical matters was much respected, being in conversation with Cibber when he spoke of Garrick in contemptuous terms, generously said, 'Come, come, Cibber, tell me if there is not something like envy in your character of this young gentleman: the actor who pleases every body must be a man of merit.' The old man feeling the force of the rebuke, took a pinch of snuff, and frankly said, 'Why, faith, Bracey, I believe you are right; the young fellow is clever.' Mr. Garrick's weekly income did not at first exceed six or seven pounds a week. But when his importance was perceived, and the house was found to be empty if his name was not in the bills, the manager readily allowed him a moiety of the profits. In consequence of this he was constantly employed; and frequently performed in both the play and farce. Thus, after exciting distress in the audience by his Lear and Richard, he relieved them with the tricks of the Lying Valet, or the humours of the School Boy.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

SINGULAR CUSTOM IN DEVONSHIRE.

THE southern part of Devonshire is remarkable for producing excellent cyder. In order to ensure a good harvest, the following custom is generally observed in that quarter. On the eve of the Epiphany, the farmer and his men take with them a large pitcher of cyder to the orchard, and there circling one of the best trees, they drink the following toast three times:

'Here's to thee, old apple-tree;
Whence thou may'st bud and whence thou may'st blow!
And whence thou may'st bear apples enow!
Hats full! Caps full!
Bushel—bushel—sacks full!
And my pockets full too!
Huzza, huzza, huzza!'

This done, they return to the house, the doors of which are fastened by the women, who are inexorable to all entreaties to open them, till one of the men has guessed what is on the spit, which is generally some nice thing difficult to be hit on, and is the reward of him who names it first. Some are so superstitious as to believe, that if they neglect this custom, the trees will bear no apples that year. W.

WEST INDIA CRUELTY.

RELATED BY THE BARON DE WIMPFFEN, IN HIS VOYAGE TO ST. DOMINGO, IN 1790, &c.

A YOUNG lady, and one of the handsomest in the island, gave a grand dinner. Furious at seeing a dish of pasty brought to the table overdone, she ordered her negro cook to be seized, and *thrown into the oven, yet glowing with heat!*—and this horrible Megæra, this infernal fiend, whom public execration ought to drive with every mark of abhorrence from society—this worthy rival of the too famous Chaperon, is followed and admired—for she is rich and beautiful!

So much for what I have heard, and now for what I have seen.

The day after my return, I was walking before the *casa* of a planter with one of his neighbours, when we overheard him bid a negro go into the enclosure of this very neighbour, pull up two young trees which he pointed out to him, and replant them immediately in a terrace he was forming. The negro went: the neighbour followed him, surprized him in the fact, and brought him to his master. Conceive, Sir, what passed in my mind, when, on the complaint of the neighbour, I heard the master coldly order another of his negroes to tie the pretended culprit to a ladder, and give him an hundred lashes! We were both of us struck with such astonishment, that, stupified, pale, and shuddering, while the unhappy negro received the barbarous chastisement in silence, we looked at one another without being able to utter a single word. And he who thus punished his own crime on the blind instrument of his will is here one of the first organs of the law, the official protector of innocence!

A REVIEW OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF *THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDMUND BURKE.*

[CONTINUED FROM VOL. IX. P. 300.]

WHEN Mr. Burke entered on public business, discontents were internally prevalent—disaffection was rapidly spreading itself over the American colonies. At home, the promotion of Lord Bute to succeed the illustrious Pitt had given great umbrage to the Southern Britons. To the alledged inferiority of his talents* his *country* added in rendering him unpopular. The displeasure of the English was farther increased by the advancement of Scotchmen beyond their allowed proportion of merit. The Scotch, besides, were represented as inimical to liberty; and the Constitution was, by popular leaders, alledged to be in danger, from the principles and measures of the Scotch Minister, his friends, countrymen, and tools. When Bute ceased to be ostensible Minister, he was asserted by some, and believed by many, to be still the real manager of public affairs, and was the principal object of popular invective. Abuse of the supposed mover of the political machine extended to his country, rose to the royal family, and to the Sovereign himself. The violence of Wilkes called for a check. In prosecuting him for the famous Forty-five of the North Briton, the Officers of the Crown had overstepped the precise boundaries of law. This deviation was represented by the popular party as a branch of a general system, of invading the dearest rights of Englishmen. From this, and many other alledged effects of the influence of Bute, dissatisfaction prevailed. Circumstances, apparently unconnected with it, were referred to the same cause.

When Mr. Grenville came to be Prime Minister, his attention seemed to be chiefly directed to the increase of revenue, in order to afford new supplies to the finances of the country, exhausted by the war recently concluded. Among other objects of financial regulation were the colonies of North America. Several taxes, proposed by that Minister, were represented by the colonies as in themselves intolerable grievances, and as part of a general plan to invade their liberty and property. The famous *Stamp-Act* completed their discontent. They not only inveighed against it as a financial regulation, but disputed the right of the British Parliament to impose taxes on America, and entered into combinations to prevent the measures of Government from taking effect. At home, also, not the act only, but the principle was reprobated by the popular party. Such was the state of affairs, internal and colonial, when the Marquis of Rocking-

* Though Lord Bute (as were most men) was certainly inferior in intellectual powers, and in vigour of mind, to Mr. Pitt, he is allowed by impartial judges to have been a man of good talents and considerable knowledge.

ham was appointed Minister, and Burke began to devote his great talents to the public service. He was now chosen member for Wendover, and made Secretary to the Marquis.

He took a wide view of the question of American taxation, and formed a conclusion, that it was not consistent with the Constitution of Britain, that any of her subjects should be taxed but by themselves or their representatives. This was his grand principle, to which he resorted, whenever American affairs were the subject of discussion, and which he applied to whatever motion, relative to them, was brought before Parliament. He uniformly, indeed, shewed himself impressed with the deepest sense of the excellence of the British Constitution, making the preservation of our whole polity his great care, though he varied the means according to circumstances. To preserve the whole, he endeavoured to prevent any one part from overbearing the rest; supporting the popular, the aristocratical, or monarchical parts, according as either of them appeared likely to be overpowered.

On questions concerning measures of particular operation, and on questions concerning the conduct of particular men, he sometimes might be hurried into mere party plans, or narrow opinions; but when the subject affected the Constitution, his views were enlarged, and his counsels patriotic. When, in the case of the Middlesex election, the House of Commons had exerted a power of *declaring eligibility*, finding no statute, no applicable precedent to justify their proceedings, he censured their conduct as unconstitutional, and joined in respectfully petitioning his Majesty to call a new Parliament; but still more reprobated the violence and licentiousness of certain democratical petitions on the same subject. He never associated with any of the abettors of popular violence. He spoke with great indignation of inflammatory publications.

His principal publications, during the Grafton Administration, were 'A Vindication of the Rockingham Ministry,' and 'Thoughts on the present Discontents,' soon after the expulsion of Wilkes. The celebrated Letters of Junius were also at the time imputed, by many, to Burke. We think, that an attentive examination of Junius and of the avowed writings of Burke will convince a judicious reader, that either he did not write Junius, or wrote very differently from his usual mode. Junius has more closeness and less abundance of materials, more pungency and less force and variety of argument, than Burke. Junius has more perspicacity than expansion: rapidly penetrating into particular cases and characters; he does not rise to Burke's generalization. In closeness of reasoning, and neatness of language, Junius resembles Lord George Germaine, but surpasses the usual acuteness and force of that nobleman.

Burke received 10,000l. from the Marquis of Rockingham, with which he purchased a villa near Beaconsfield, on the road through Uxbridge to Oxford.

He opposed the various measures of the Ministry for laying taxes on America, on the same principle that he had disapproved of

the Stamp-Act, that it was unconstitutional to levy money from a British subject, unless by his own consent, or that of his representative.

When Lord North moved the taking off all the duties, except that on tea, Burke predicted that the Americans would not be satisfied, as, though an alleviation in the exercise of taxation, it was a reservation of a principle they reprobated as unconstitutional and unjust. When the proceedings of a mob at Boston produced the famous *Boston Port-bill*, or act, for blocking up the harbour of that town, of which some of the inhabitants had been rioters, he exerted his powers to prevent its passing into law, maintaining that, there being no evidence that all the Bostonians were concerned in the guilt, the punishment of all was *unjust*; and that as it would affect our own trade, and increase the dissatisfaction of the colonies, it was *inexpedient*.

A motion made in the House for the repeal of the tea-duty, a few weeks after the Boston port-bill, drew forth the powers of Burke, in a speech more celebrated than any which he had yet spoken, and known by the title of *Burke's Speech on American Taxation*. He deduced the history of the American colonies, and the policy of this country respecting them, from their first settlement to the commencement of the present reign, and discussed the general principles of colonization. He shewed that there was in this reign a change of policy, which he contended to be injurious to both parties. He particularly distinguished himself in drawing the characters of the several Ministers who attended to American affairs, to shew the influence of these characters in producing the various measures. Taken in themselves, his portraits, perhaps, combine as much of particular truths and general philosophy, as any exhibition of characters in ancient or modern times. None can more fully mark their subjects, or more completely manifest the operation of certain intellectual and moral qualities and habits in the conduct of affairs.

During the whole of the American contest, Burke adhered to the principle which he had adopted at his political outset. He was now joined by Fox, whose great capacity received vast accessions of knowledge from the fulness of Burke. No Parliament had ever shewn greater talents than that which met after the commencement of the American war. The powers of Burke were stimulated by opponents of very great talents, and supporters equal to his opponents, and one of them superior to most men who ever appeared in the British or any other senate.

He made several motions for reconciliation with America, all grounded on the same broad principle of the incompatibility of taxation, without representation, with the Constitution of Britain; his arguments, from expediency, naturally vary according to the diversity of effects found to result from the contest. From the beginning of of it, we find him becoming a more thorough party-man than before, and often censuring Ministers where there appeared no *reason*, nor any other *cause* than that they were Ministers, and his party in opposition. Besides the general tendency of mankind to adopt the views of those with whom they much associate, the particular charac-

ter of one of his political associates might have a considerable effect on the mind even of Burke. The engaging, amiable, and captivating manners of Mr. Fox make every one who is his intimate more thoroughly his, than were equal talents unaccompanied by such qualities. Great as the understanding of Burke was, it was often led by his heart. That gentleman had gained his warmest affection. His party-spirit certainly too often led him to attend less to what was really the fact, than what could be made a ground of reproach against the Minister. Enquiring into the conduct of naval and military officers, he seemed more anxious to put the questions that might criminate Ministers, than that might ascertain the real state of the case, as to the officers and parties concerned.

He joined with great zeal in supporting charges of incapacity and neglect of duty against Lord Sandwich. As no proof of official culpability was adduced against that Minister, and as, in fact, there was a very powerful fleet at sea at the time of the alledged incapacity or negligence, we must impute the attack against the First Lord of the Admiralty to partizanship, not to informed ratiocinative patriotism. When the Howes insisted on an enquiry into their conduct, he strenuously supported a motion to that effect. The interrogatories of Burke and the other members of Opposition regarded rather the general character of Howe than his special proceedings in America. When Ministers saw that the members of Opposition were rather partial in the questions they asked, they called in witnesses on the other side. The evidence of General Robertson and Mr. Galway was very circumstantial, and by no means coincided with the professed opinion of Fox and Burke. These gentlemen immediately moved to put an end to the enquiry, which they had been so anxious to institute. We cannot credit patriotism with an enquiry carried on, whilst it answered a party purpose; and abandoned, when it shewed a contrary tendency.

A riot having taken place in Edinburgh, in consequence of the repeal of some of the laws against popery, which it was apprehended would be extended to Scotland, and chapels and other buildings belonging to Roman Catholics being burned,* a petition from the sufferers was presented to the House of Commons by Burke, praying for a compensation for their losses. He, in supporting the petition, attacked the supineness of Government as the cause of the outrages. The Prime Minister was at this time indulging himself in a profound nap. 'I hope,' said Burke, 'Government is not dead, but asleep. Brother Lazarus,' said he, pointing to Lord North, 'is not dead, only *sleepeth!*' The laugh on this occasion was universal, and heartily joined in by the Minister himself, when sufficiently awake to conceive the joke.

He at one time absented himself from parliament on all American questions, and wrote his famous Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol, justifying his conduct in that non-attendance, and entering on American

* The most zealous enemies to Antichrist were the weavers of the Calton-hill and the Leith sailors. These two classes of theologians began the manifestation of their religion by firebands!

affairs in general. After his speech on American taxation, none of his orations entered so much at large into that subject. Besides exhibiting a most complete view of the dispute, and the proceedings of both parties, it contains a summary of his opinion respecting civil and political liberty. Whether it be all just reasoning or not, it must be allowed to be the production of a mind of the greatest force, expansion, and fulness. Whenever a great and general question occurred, the vast capacity of Burke manifested itself. Although he could shew wonderful talents on unimportant subjects, yet it was on momentous subjects that his powers were fully drawn forward.

A motion for freeing the trade of Ireland from certain restrictions, injurious to that country without benefitting this, placed Burke in a very delicate and embarrassing situation. He conceived it his duty as a senator to support the cause of Ireland, which he thought injured by the restraints in question. His constituents of Bristol apprehended that their interests would be affected, should the bills in favour of the Irish trade, supported by their representative, pass into laws; and intimated to him their opinion, expecting that the intimation might induce him to withdraw his support of the propositions. He was convinced the bills were both equitable and prudent for both countries. It came to be a question, whether he should follow the voice of his constituents, or the voice of his conscience. The stronger obligation prevailed. Losing, by this means, much of his popularity in Bristol, he, when a new election came on, declined the poll, in a very eloquent speech. In that speech, going over the proceedings of the parliament, he mentioned a law that had passed against imprisonment for small debts,* and he took occasion to deliver his sentiments on imprisonment for debt in general. He concurred with his friend Johnson, in being inimical to that mode of procedure. Both these great men, in their sentiments on that subject, seem to attend too exclusively to the debtor, without allowing equal attention to the creditor.

This speech concludes with the most beautiful and pathetic panegyric on the benevolent Howard.

The immense expence of the American war becoming a subject of general complaint, Burke proposed a plan for a Reform in the Expenditure of the Public Money. The speech with which he introduced bills to this effect was one of the most masterly he ever delivered. He here, as in all his orations on important subjects, shewed a happy combination of detail and generalization. He shewed views of finance that might have produced a treatise on the *nature and causes of the wealth of nations*, and at the same time a most minute acquaintance with the salaries of offices. His reform was confined to the civil list, no doubt the smallest of the great departments of public expenditure. It is probable he intended to apply his principles to the greater—the ordnance, the army, and navy.

He became so much a party-man, that he would not allow merit

* Under ten pounds.

to the Minister, even when his conduct was meritorious. When Lord North proposed a commercial system fully consonant to the wishes of the Irish, he, though he did not oppose it in the senate, did not speak in its favour. The Irish received Lord North's plan with the warmest gratitude and applause, and censured Burke and the other leading members of Opposition for giving only a silent acquiescence to the resolutions in favour of Ireland, instead of supporting them by the force of their eloquence. Burke wrote a letter to his friends in Ireland, in vindication of his own conduct, and that of the other gentlemen, who opposed the general measures of Administration. He represented the Minister's conduct as not the effect of choice, but of compulsion. This representation does not appear, from the history of the times, to be just. Groundlessly to assign bad motives to good actions is, in private life, uncandid; in public, tends to lessen the respect due to Government. Lord North, no doubt, frequently deserved censure, but did not always. A constant, indiscriminate blame of the Minister could not be the result of cool, impartial judgment, as the Minister was not *always* blameable. His perpetual invectives against Administration, therefore, must be considered as a defect in the political conduct of Edmund Burke,

> 'Who, born for the universe, narrow'd his mind,
> And to *party* gave up what was meant for *mankind*.'

His Reform-bill was negatived the first session that it was moved: the following year he again proposed it, and it was a second time thrown out.

The accumulation of taxes, and the destruction of our last hope in America, in the capture of the brave Cornwallis and his army, roused the alarm of the country gentlemen, by whose support the Minister had been so long able to withstand the eloquence of a Dunning, a Burke, and a Fox. These gentlemen succeeded at last in procuring a decisive majority against Lord North. He resigned, and the opposite party were appointed to the several offices of administration.

In reviewing the conduct of Burke, a careful examiner will perceive a very considerable difference between the speeches he made in supporting the motions of his own and of others, between the children of his adoption and of his generation:—those of his adoption resembled the party, those of his generation resembled himself. His speeches in attacking Sandwich, Palliser, Germaine, and North, were strongly tinctured with the partizanship of Opposition. His speeches on 'American Taxation,' 'Reconciliation with America,' and 'Public Oeconomy,' were not the speeches of party, but of Edmund Burke. Besides his own exertions during the American war, he had a considerable share in forming the oratorial character of another extraordinary man.

From the commencement of Fox's political career till his dereliction of Lord North, we see in his eloquence vast capacity; but, hitherto, more capacity than fulness. We see energetic reasoning, but not that variety and abundance of profound observations and just

conclusions, which he afterwards exhibited. From his intercourse with Burke, he derived very great accession of knowledge. The power of rapid acquirement was successfully exerted, when there was within its daily reach such a multiplicity of the most valuable stores. It is evident that, from the commencement of his connection with Burke, Fox displayed much greater copiousness of matter, and much more enlargement of political principle, than he had formerly brought forward.

Now in Administration, Burke again proposed his Reform-bill, which, with some modifications, passed into a law.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

HISTORY OF THE SCIENCES FOR 1797.

THEORY OF COMETS.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

VARIOUS conjectures have been formed concerning the tails of comets; though it is universally agreed that they depend on the sun, because they are always turned from him. Tycho and others thought that it was formed by the solar rays being transmitted through the nucleus of the comet, which they supposed to be transparent, and was there refracted, so as to form a beam of light behind the comet. This, however, cannot be the case, because such refracted light could not be seen by a spectator placed sideways to it, unless it fell on a substance sufficiently dense to cause a reflection. Descartes held that the tail was owing to the refraction of the head of the comet; but if so, then the planets and fixed stars would have tails also, for the rays pass from them through the same medium as the light from the comets. Sir Isaac Newton was of opinion, that this tail is a thin vapour sent forth by the head in consequence of its heat; that it ascends from the sun, as the smoke from the earth; that as the ascent of the smoke proceeds from the rarefaction of the air, in which it is entangled, causing that air to ascend, and carry the smoke up with it, so the sun's rays, acting on the coma or atmosphere of the comet, heat the same by rarefaction and refraction; that this heated atmosphere heats, and by heating rarifies, the æther that is involved therein; and that the specific gravity with which such æther tends to the sun, is so diminished by its rarefaction, that it will now ascend from him by its relative lightness, and carry with it the reflecting particles of which the tail is composed. Mairan was of a different opinion. He supposed the tails of the comets to be formed of the luminous matter of which the sun's atmosphere consists. This he supposes to extend as far as the orbit of the earth, and to furnish matter for the aurora borealis. M. de la Lande suggests a method of reconciling these two opinions, by supposing that part of the matter which forms the tails to arise from their own atmosphere, rarified by heat, and pushed forward by the force of the light

streaming from the sun; and that a comet passing through the solar atmosphere is involved therein, and carries away some of it.

But the many discoveries which, since the days of Newton and other famous astronomers, have been made in electricity, having brought us acquainted with an element unknown to former ages, and which shows a vast power through every part of the creation, it became natural to imagine that it must extend into those higher regions which are inaccessible to man. The similarity of the tails of comets to the aurora borealis, which is commonly looked on to be an electrical phenomenon, therefore, suggested an opinion that the tails of comets are streams of electrical matter.

The velocity of comets is sometimes inconceivably great. Mr. Brydone observed one at Palermo in July, 1770, which in 24 hours described an arch of the heavens upwards of 50 degrees in length; according to which he supposes that if it was as far distant as the sun, it must have moved at the rate of upwards of 60 millions of miles in a day.

The near approach of some comets to the sun subjects them to intense degrees of heat. Sir Isaac Newton calculated that the heat of the comet in 1680 must have been near two thousand times as great as that of red hot iron. Dr. Long, however, observes that 'the comet in question certainly acquired a prodigious heat; but I cannot think it came up to what the calculation makes it; the effect of the strongest burning glass that has ever been made use of was the vitrification of most bodies placed in its focus. What would be the effect of a still greater heat we can only conjecture; it would, perhaps, so disunite the parts as to make them fly off every way in atoms. This comet, according to Halley, in passing through its southern node, came within the length of the sun's semi-diameter of the orbit of the earth. Had the earth then been in the part of her orbit nearest to that node, their mutual gravitation must have caused a change in the plane of the orbit of the earth, and in the length of our year: he adds, that if so large a body, with so rapid a motion as that of this comet, were to strike against the earth, a thing by no means impossible, the shock might reduce this beautiful frame to its original chaos.'

Mr. Whiston attributed the universal deluge to the near approach of a comet. He thought that the earth passing through the atmosphere of the comet, attracted from it great part of the water of the flood; that the nearness of the comet raised a great tide in the subterraneous waters, so that the outer crust of the earth was changed from a spherical to an oval figure; that this could not be done without making fissures and cracks in it, through which the waters forced themselves, by the hollow of the earth being changed into a less capacious form; that with the water thus forced upon the surface of the earth, much slime or mud would arise, which, with the grosser part of the comet's atmosphere, would, after the subsiding of the water, partly into the fissures and partly into the lower parts of the earth, to form the sea, cover all over, to a considerable depth, the antediluvian earth.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DESCRIPTION OF THE PEAK OF TENERIFFE.

FROM SIR GEORGE STAUNTON'S ACCOUNT OF LORD MACARTNEY'S EMBASSY TO CHINA.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

UNDER all these circumstances, the difficulty of getting farther on to persons now exhausted, was found to be unsurmountable; and having done all that was possible for them, no alternative remained. They went back to the place where they left their cattle, whose faces were no sooner turned down the hill, than they scampered away at a rate as difficult to restrain, as it was before to push them forward.

The party presently got into the midst of very dense clouds, whose contents were discharged upon them in torrents of heavy rain, which fell without intermission during the remainder of the descent, for about three hours. Soon afterwards the weather cleared up, and the upper part of the Peak appeared covered with snow.

They scarcely had arrived at Orotava, when Dr. Gillan was obliged to take to his bed with a fever, occasioned by the fatigues he had undergone; but care and rest, in the hospitable house of Mr. Little, soon restored him. The other gentlemen lost the memory of their sufferings, in the morning, by partaking of a ball with some agreeable English and Spanish ladies, the same evening, in Orotava. The next day the travellers returned to Santa Cruz.

The excursion to the Peak, which was at this season so fatiguing in the attempt, and so impracticable in the execution, occasions much less difficulty or hardship in another. In a manuscript account of a visit to that place, by Mr. Johnstone, lately a merchant at Madeira, it is mentioned that, being at Teneriffe in the summer time, and having the opportunity of providing tents and other necessaries for such an undertaking, as well as leisure to go through it without hurry, little was suffered in accomplishing it. His party slept, the night before they attained the summit of the Peak, about the spot which terminated the labours of the succeeding travellers.

'There,' it is said, 'they encamped on ground covered with pumice-stone, a stream of lava on each side; in front, a barren plain; the island of Grand Canary bearing south-east, as if arising out of an immense field of ice, formed by the clouds below them. About four o'clock next morning, the 1st of August, the moon shining bright and the weather clear, they began to ascend a kind of path, along the first great frustrum, leading to the smaller and higher Sugar-Loaf. The passage was steep and disagreeable, being covered with pumice-stone, which gave way at every step. In about an hour they got to the Alta Vista, where it was necessary to climb over the lava, leaping from one large stone to another, till their arrival at the foot of the Sugar Loaf. It was now about half past five. The horizon, to the south-east, was very clear, and the rising sun a beautiful object. Here they rested, on a small flat, about five minutes; but did not allow themselves to cool, the air being so penetrating.

'They then began to ascend the Sugar Loaf. This was by much the most fatiguing part, it being exceedingly steep, and wholly consisting of small pumice-stones, so that the foot at every step sinks and slides back. They were obliged to take breath repeatedly. It was little more than six o'clock when they got upon the summit of the Sugar-Loaf. At this time the clouds had gathered about a mile and a half perpendicular below. They were thick, and had a very striking effect, appearing like an immense extent of frozen sea, covered with immeasurable hillocks of snow, above which the islands of Grand Canary, Palma, Gomera, and Hierro, or Ferro, raised their heads. On the sun's getting a little higher, the clouds dispersed, and opened to the view the coast around. The colours hoisted on the Peak were distinctly seen by gentlemen in Orotava, through their telescopes.

'The prospect from the Peak is romantic and extensive: no other hill being of a height to interrupt the view, the coast is perceived all around, and a distinct idea of the island formed. The north-west coast appears to be well cultivated; but the south-east seems dreary and barren. Within the summit is an excavation, or cauldron, not less than eighty feet in depth, into which the gentlemen descended, and gathered some sulphur, with which the surface is mostly covered. In many parts the foot cannot rest upon the same spot above a minute, the heat quickly penetrating through the shoe. Smoke issues frequently from the earth. Just under the surface is a soft reddish clay, so hot that the hand introduced into it must instantly be withdrawn. In the cauldron the sulphureous odour is very offensive; but on the ridge it may be easily endured.

'From this place they saw the town of Santa Cruz, and the shipping in the road, which is a distance, in a direct line, of about twenty-five miles. A second barometer was here received, to supply the place of another broken in the ascent; but it was found that some of the quick-silver had escaped; and, therefore, no dependance was to be placed on any observations by it. They continued two hours and a half upon the summit of the Peak, without feeling any inconvenience from heat or cold. Soon after sun-rise the thermometer, in the shade, was at fifty-one degrees. They descended the Sugar Loaf in a few minutes, running the whole way, which was found to be the best mode.

'At the foot of the Peak there were several caverns in the midst of the lava, some filled with fine water, extremely cold, and frozen at the edges of the caverns. Others, in the winter, are filled with snow, over which the sun never shines; and thus snow continues in them throughout the year. Here they remained till night.

'Mr. Johnstone, recollecting a difference of about six miles in the calculation of the latitude, as given by Captain Cook, and as it is laid down in the collection of requisite tables for the Nautical Ephemeris, was willing to ascertain the same; and taking an observation of a fixed star, found that the latitude was within a mile of what Captain Cook had asserted it to be. Some time before, Mr. Johnstone, when

on board ship in the offing of Orotava, took the angles, made by a line from the horizon to the summit of the Peak, at two different spots, and measuring the distance between them by the log, determined the perpendicular height of the Peak to be two thousand and twenty-three English fathoms, being nearly the same as Mons. de Borda's barometers, upon the Peak; and by the sea-side, the mountain's height came within two fathoms of the geometrical measurement. Mr. Johnstone computed likewise the distance of the Peak from the sea-port of Orotava to be ten thousand one hundred and eighty fathoms, or nearly eleven miles and a half, bearing south forty-eight degrees west. The variation of the compass was sixteen degrees to the westward of the pole.'

ON THE

PECULIAR EXCELLENCIES OF HANDEL'S MUSIC.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

THE operas of Handel are confessedly superior to all preceding and contemporary ones. His oratorios, though called by a well-known name, may be justly esteemed original, both in design and execution. These last being the pieces which are so frequently performed, I will with the utmost impartiality consider their merits and defects, and how far they deserve their continued approbation.

Any works of a fashionable composer, especially if exhibited by performers we are in the habit of applauding, will take a present hold on our attention, to the exclusion of works of superior merit not possessing the same advantages; but when they have had their day, they set, to rise no more. On the contrary, those compositions which depend on their own intrinsic merit, may make their way slowly, or perhaps, by being cut off from a possibility of taking the first step, may never get forward at all; yet, if once they are presented to the public, and their effect felt and understood, they are always heard with new pleasure, and claim an equal immortality with poetry and painting. Let us consider what are the essentials of good music, and how far Handel's compositions possess them.

The first essential (and without which all others are of no consequence) is what in popular music is called tune; in more refined, is denominated air; and in the superior class of composition, subject. Music having this property alone is entitled to a long existence, and possesses it. The next essential is harmony, the strongest ally by which air can be assisted, but which receives from air more consequence than it communicates. To these must be added expression, giving a grace to the former; and facility, which has the effect of immediate emanation, and seems to accomplish with ease what from its apparent difficulty should be rather soughtfor than found.

If words are to be connected with music, they ought like that to be light and airy for tune, passionate for air, and both passionate and sublime for subject; but in every case (except particular applications)

must appeal to the heart. The accent and emphasis must be expressed, and whatever effect the reading of the words is to produce, must be increased by the music.

There are but few examples of Handel's possessing tune in the popular sense. He seldom is without air in its most refined application, and most commonly has an exuberance of subject for greater purposes. His harmony is in general well chosen and full; his expression sometimes faulty, but frequently just; and his facility great, from so much practice, sinking now and then to carelessness.

In consequence of this general character, we find no songs of his in the style of Cary's tunes and the real English ballad. Most of his oratorio and opera songs have air in them, some very fine. His chorusses are as yet unrivalled, and those form the broad base on which his fame is built.

They possess subject and contrivance, frequently expression, and most commonly facility, altogether producing a superior effect to any other chorusses yet known to the public. Their great number and variety shew his invention, that strong criterion of genius. It will be found to hold true as a general remark, that where the words are most sublime, the composition has most subject and expression; and this ought to be considered by those who hold words of no consequence: if they have no other than exalting the fancy of the composer (which effect they certainly produce), we should, for the sake of music independently considered, make choice of works of imagination.

Besides the advantages of superior genius and knowledge, Handel possesses another, without which his genius and knowledge might have remained for ever unknown. He had an opportunity of presenting his works to the public, performed by the best band of the times, and of repeating his pieces until they were understood, and their superior merit felt. By these means they were impressed upon the mind, and at last became so congenial to our feelings, as almost to exclude the possibility of other music being performed.

Handel's music, then, having the great essentials of genius, skill, and facility, and being at first performed often enough to have its intention comprehended, and its merit felt and acknowledged, it necessarily keeps possession of the public favour, and its annual performance is expected with pleasure, and always considered as an entertainment of a superior kind.

After this unequivocal and heart-felt praise, I may venture to point out what appear to be defects in this great musician.

The first thing that an enlightened modern composer would notice, is an inattention to the fort of the different instruments, more particularly apparent in the parts for trumpets, &c. which in general lie aukward and unkindly. At the time we acknowledge this, we should remark, that in those days such niceties did not exist, for they are some of the real improvements of modern music. Handel's concertos and chorusses, without the least alteration of harmony or melody in the subject (as every real musician well knows) might be improved in this point, and produce a very superior effect. M.

THE COLLECTOR.

No. III.

ANECDOTE OF COMMODORE MOODIE.

COMMODORE James Moodie, of the family of Melsetter, when a boy, having run off from school, entered himself on board a man of war, where his good conduct gradually advanced him to the rank of Commodore, in the service of her Majesty Queen Anne. How well his services were received, and how much he was respected, may best appear from the following letter, written by Charles III. King of Spain, to her Majesty Queen Anne.

'MADAME MA SOEUR,

'LE Capitaine James Moodie, qui commande le vaisseau Lancaster, m'a rendu des services si considerables, que je dois presque uniquement reconnoitre de son zele, la conservation de ma ville de Denia, laquelle (depourvue de toutes sortes d'amunitions), n'auroit gueres tenuo, contre un siege de cinque semaines, amoins que le dit Capitaine, n'en eut fourni quelque quantite sur la requisition que lui firent ceux, qui commandoient de ma part. Je ne doute point que votre Majeste voudra bien lui faire resentir les effects de sa genereuse reconnoisance, tant a l'egard de dites services, que de ma pressante intercession; a laquelle je n' ajouterai que l'assurance du respect et attachment sincere avec lequelle. Je suis,

Madame, ma Soeur,

Votre tres affectione frere,

Barcelona, ce 12mo. Nov. de 1707. *CHARLES.*

The above translated may run thus:

'MADAM MY SISTER,

'CAPTAIN James Moodie, who commands the vessel Lancaster, has rendered me services so important, that I owe almost entirely to his zeal the preservation of my city of Denia, which, being destitute of all kinds of provision, could not have held out against a siege of five weeks, unless the said Captain had furnished a supply, at the request of those who commanded on my part. I doubt not but your Majesty will make him a handsome and generous return, both on account of the said services, and of this my pressing intercession: to which I shall only add, the assurance of that respect and sincere attachment with which I am,

Madam my Sister,

Your affectionate brother,

Barcelona, Nov. 12, 1707. *CHARLES.*

The above gentleman, at the advanced age of between seventy and eighty years, was basely murdered in the streets of Kirkwall, in

the Orkney Islands, by the hand of a hired villain, and at the instigation of a rebel, Sir James Stewart.

ST. FILLAN'S BELL.

A SUPERSTITIOUS ANECDOTE.

THERE is a bell belonging to the chapel of St. Fillan, in the parish of Killin, and county of Perth, in North Britain, that was in high reputation among the votaries of that Saint in old times. Its seems to be of some mixed metal. It is about a foot high, and of an oblong form. It usually lay on a grave-stone in the church-yard. When mad people were brought to be dipped in the Saint's Pool, it was necessary to perform certain ceremonies, in which there was a mixture of druidism and popery. After remaining all night in the chapel, bound with ropes, the bell was set upon their head with great solemnity. It was the popular opinion, that, if stolen, it would extricate itself out of the thief's hands, and return home ringing all the way. For some years past this bell has been locked up, to prevent its being used to superstitious purposes.

It is but justice to the Highlanders to say, that the dipping of mad people in St. Fillan's Pool, and using the other ceremonies, was common to them with the Lowlanders. The origin of the bell is to be referred to in the most remote ages of the Celtic churches, whose ministers spoke a dialect of that language. Ara Trode, one of the most ancient Icelandic historians, tells us, in his 2d chapter, that when the Norwegians first planted a colony in Ireland, about the year 870, 'Eo tempore erat Islandia silvis concreta, in medio montium et littorum: tum erant hic viri Christiani; quos Norwegi Papas appellant: et illi peregre profecti sunt, ex eo quod nollent esse hic cum viris Ethnicis, et relinquebant post se nolas et baculos: ex illo poterat discerni quod essent viri Christiani.' *Nola* and *bajula* both signify hand-bells. See Du Cange. Giraldus Cambrensis, who visited Ireland about the end of the 12th century, speaks thus of these relicts of superstition: 'Hoc non praetereundum puto, quod campanas, bajulas baculosque sanctorum ex superiore parte recurvos, auro et argento aut aere confectos, tam Hiberniae et Scotiae quam et Givalliae populus et clerus in magna reverentia habere solet; ita ut juramenta supra haec, longe magis quam super evangelia, et praestare vereantur et perjurare. Ex vi enim quodam occulta, et iis quasi divinitus insita, nec non et vindicta (cujus praecipue sancti illi appetibiles esse videntur) plerumque puniuntur contemptores.' He elsewhere speaks of a bell in Ireland, endowed with the same loco motive powers as that of St. Fillan. Topog. Hiber. l. 3. c. 33. & l. 2. c. 23. For in the 18th century it is curious to meet with things which astonished Giraldus, the most credulous of mortals, in the 12th. St. Fillan is said to have died in 649. In the 10th year of his reign, Robert the Bruce granted the church of Killin, in Glendochart, to the abby of Inchaffray, on condition that one of the canons should officiate in the kirk of Strathfillan.

CARDS SPIRITUALIZED.

ONE Richard Middleton, a soldier, attending divine service with the rest of the regiment in a church at Glasgow, instead of pulling out a bible, like his brother soldiers, to find the parson's text, spread a pack of cards before him. This singular behaviour did not long pass unnoticed, both by the clergyman and serjeant of the company to which he belonged. The latter in particular commanded him to put up the cards; and on his refusal conducted him, after church, before the mayor, to whom he preferred a formal complaint of Richard's indecent behaviour during divine service. 'Well, soldier,' said the mayor, 'what excuse have you to offer for this strange, scandalous conduct? If you can assign any reason for it, 'tis well; but if you cannot, assure yourself that I will cause you to be severely punished.' 'Since your honour is so good,' replied Richard, 'as to permit me to speak for myself, an't please your worship, I have been eight days upon the march, with a bare allowance of six-pence a day, which your honour will surely allow is hardly sufficient to maintain a man in meat, drink, washing, and other necessaries; and consequently that he may want a bible, prayer-book, or any other good book.' On saying this, Richard drew out his pack of cards, and presenting one of the aces to the mayor, continued his address as follows:

'When I see an *ace*, may it please your honour, its reminds me that there is only one God; and when I look on a *two* or a *three*, the former puts me in mind of the Father and Son; the latter, of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. A *four* calls to my remembrance the *four Evangelists*, Mathew, Mark, Luke, and John; a *five*, the wise virgins who were ordered to trim their lamps, (there were *ten* indeed, but *five*, your worship may remember, were wise and five were foolish); a *six*, that in *six days* God created heaven and earth; a *seven*, that on the *seventh* day he rested from all that he had made; an *eight*, of the *eight* righteous persons preserved from the deluge, viz. Noah and his wife, with his three sons and their wives; a *nine*, of the lepers cleansed by our Saviour; there were *ten*, but one only returned to offer his tribute of thanks; and a *ten* of the *ten* commandments.'

Richard then took the *knave*, placed it beside him, and passed on to the *queen*, on which he observed as follows:

'This *queen* reminds me of the queen of Sheba, who came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon; as her companion the *king* does of the great King of Heaven, and of King George the Third.' 'Well,' returned the mayor, 'you have given me a very good description of all the cards except the *knave*.' 'If your honour will not be angry with me,' returned Richard, 'I can give you the same satisfaction on that as any in the pack.' 'No,' said the mayor. 'Well,' resumed the soldier, 'the greatest *knave* I know is the serjeant who brought me before you.' 'I don't know,' replied the mayor, 'whether he is the greatest knave or no; but I am sure he is the greatest fool.'

The soldier then continued as follows: 'When I count the number

of dots in a pack of cards, there are three hundred and sixty-five; so many days are there in a year. When I count how many cards are in a pack, I find fifty-two; so many weeks are there in a year. When I reckon how many tricks are won by a pack, I find there are thirteen; so many months are there in a year. So that this pack of cards is both bible, almanack, and prayer-book to me.'

The mayor called his servants, ordered them to entertain the soldier well, gave him a piece of money, and said he was the cleverest fellow he ever heard in his life.

A COPY OF AN ORIGINAL LETTER,

WRITTEN BY

MR. SOLOMON DA COSTA,

AND SENT TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM, WITH A PRESENT OF NEAR 200 CURIOUS MANUSCRIPT VOLUMES IN THE HEBREW LANGUAGE, WHICH WERE ORIGINALLY INTENDED AS A PRESENT TO KING CHARLES II.

GO, I pray, see the presence of those in whom there is wisdom understanding, and knowledge; behold they are the honourable personages appointed and made overseers of the great and noted treasury called by the name of the British Museum. The Lord preserve them! Amen—

Saith the man Solomon, son to my lord and father, the ancient, honourable, devout, meek, and excellent Mr. Isaac Da Costa, surnamed Athias, of the city of Amsterdam, of the people scattered and dispersed among all nations; of the captivity of Jerusalem, which is in Spain.

I have already dwelt fifty-four years in ease and rest, in quietness and in confidence, without fear, in this city of London, the crowning city! that is full of people, great among the nations, and princess among the provinces; a city great for wise and learned men; the mother of sciences and arts; there is not one science too difficult for them, either in medicine, or astronomy, or philosophy, or any art of skilful and cunning artists, the work of cunning workmen, such as have not been seen in all the earth, nor in any nation. And much more so now, that they have built a tower for them all, and a palace full of all good things, the wonders of nature, which God created and made; and things of great value, both by reason of their being singular, there being no other like them, and by reason of the costliness of the work, it being done with the utmost comeliness and beauty, or by artists whose fame has gone forth through the world. There are they deposited, and there are they to be met with in thousands and tens of thousands, where they will be for ever for a sign and wonder; and spacious rooms full of books, both modern and ancient, printed and manuscript, in innumerable languages; the like was not seen in all the earth, since the foundation thereof, till now that the men of government expended abundance of money to purchase them, and to gather them within the great treasury, that it might be for the

good of mankind; both for the stranger, and for him that is born in the land, even every one whose heart stirred him up to come unto the work, to search and examine them. May the Lord open unto them his good treasure, the heaven, and render to them a recompence according to the works of their hands!

And whereas I am not worthy of the least of all the favours which many honourable men of this nation have done me; and I well know within myself, that my hand is shortened, that it cannot render them a recompence according to the works of their hands; therefore, then said I, Lo! I come with the volume of the book of the law of Moses—*In pace quiescat*—written also upon vellum in a handsome character, as it is made use of in our synagogues; and a very ancient book, written also upon vellum, containing the posterior and twelve minor prophets; and besides, another book, written also upon vellum, containing the five books of the law, the Song of Solomon, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, the book of Esther, Psalms, Proverbs, Job, and the lessons that are read out of the Prophets throughout the year: added to them one hundred and eighty ancient books, which had been gathered and bound for king Charles II. king of Great Britain, with valuable bindings, marked with his own cypher, all in the holy language, which I purchased in my youth; and behold their names are written in the book of the catalogue that goes with this writing; for I said within myself, may these also be treasured in the midst of the Museum, that they may be a witness in my behalf, that their love is always before me, and that I am not ungrateful to all the good they have rewarded me with. Wherefore, one thing I desire of you, that I will seek after, that you accept my present, this handful of mine, with a pleasant countenance, and that these my books may be placed among those that stand, to be there from generation to generation, that this may be called an offering of sweet savour, and that there they may find rest.

Now as for me, my prayer is unto thee, O Lord, in an acceptable time, for this great nation: Lo! may the people rise up as a great lion, and lift up himself as a young lion; may he cry, yea, roar; may he prevail against his enemies; may the degrees of honour of his excellent majesty be extolled and raised up, and in his palace may every one speak of his glory; may our eyes see the king in his beauty! Lo! he is our sovereign George II. may his glory be extolled, and his kingdom exalted; may he prolong his days in his kingdom; for he leadeth his people like a flock; he is a buckler and shield of freedom and defence to all those that come to trust under the shadow of his dominions; his righteousness and devotion endureth for ever. So may God continue him in a state of life and peace; may he get up very high upon the highest prosperities, in fulness of joy; may God extend peace to him and his seed after him, like a river; may he reign, and may they reign; may he lead, and may they lead the people with justice and with judgment, and with equity, as at this day, so long as the moon endureth; and that they may be filled with abundance of peace, according to their pleasure, and according to the wishes of him that seeketh their peace and wealth for ever! with a sound heart in faithfulness and truth,

London, this day, Thursday, the 5th of the month of *Sivan*, of the year 5519 from the Creation. } THE MINOR OF MEANEST, *SOLOMON DA COSTA.*

THE FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY.

AN IMPARTIAL EXAMINATION

OF A BOOK, ENTITLED

'PROOFS OF A CONSPIRACY AGAINST ALL THE RELIGIONS AND GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE,

CARRIED ON IN THE SECRET MEETINGS OF FREEMASONS, ILLUMINATI, AND READING SOCIETIES. BY JOHN ROBISON, A. M. PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.'

BY J. WATKINS, LL. D.

Pudet hæc opprobia nobis
Et dici potuisse, et non potuisse refelli. OVID.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF MOIRA,

ACTING GRAND-MASTER OF MASONS OF ENGLAND.

MY LORD,

TO whom should a vindication of injured innocence look for approbation but to the universal friend of mankind, to the constant patron of the unfortunate, to the uniform exemplar of benevolence? The Institution which has been lately attacked with so much violence, on the supposed evil tendency of its principles to the order and well-being of society, need make no other defence than to name the EARL OF MOIRA *as its most brilliant ornament. The unremitted attachment shewn by your Lordship to this Society, and the active concern which you have taken in all things that relate to its interests, must be of more weight than a thousand arguments in refutation of chimerical suspicions, or wanton calumny. Yet not to have answered a large work, filled with the heaviest accusations against the Masonic Institution, might have led many to suppose that the cause was indefensible. On this account, and on this only, has the following Examination been drawn up, and with the profoundest respect is it now submitted to your Lordship's consideration, by*

My Lord,
Your Lordship's
Most obedient Servant,
JOHN WATKINS.

INTRODUCTION.

THE great change which the political system of Europe has lately experienced, and the mighty consequences which must proceed from it, cannot be viewed with indifference by any philosophic mind. Such an one will naturally be inquisitive into the minutest circumstances that have led to this astonishing event, and will gladly embrace every opportunity of informing himself upon the subject. Every anecdote related, every character described, every opinion broached, every custom instituted, will engage his curiosity. He will analize those matters with the nicest scrutiny, which minds less active or observing will pass over with contempt. He knows that the minutest incidents and the most insignificant doctrines have, in former days, occasioned the rise and fall of mighty empires, have totally changed the political, and very extensively even the moral state of society. On looking into the stupendous events of ancient times, through the medium of history, he finds the causes and secret springs of great actions, which very penetrating men, who lived at the period when, and within the sphere where, they happened, endeavoured to trace in vain. From hence he is disposed to be careful in his observations on present scenes, and not to overlook even a casual atom that passes before him, while contemplating the convulsed state of society. That a philosophical Professor, therefore, in a respecable university, should be thus employed, or that he should thus conduct his enquiries, ought not by any means to excite our admiration. Let the subject of his observation be natural or moral, the minuteness of his examination will only be suited to the character of a philosopher. But then be it carefully remembered, that the *spirit* with which he conducts his enquiry is expected to be *philosophic* also. As we readily and cheerfully allow him to indulge the most inquisitive disposition, we, likewise, expect to see in him fair dealing, candour, and a rigid impartiality. If he deviates a whit from these, we shall allow him credit for nothing, and the philosopher becoming evidently a partizan, renders even his very motives suspicious, and consequently his reports and remarks will be received with the most cautious severity.

Whether the latter observations will apply to a book recently published by the Professor of Natural Philosophy of the University of Edinburgh, entitled 'Proofs of a Conspiracy against all the Religions and Governments of Europe, carried on in the Secret Meetings of Freemasons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies,' will be seen in the course of the following Examination, in which I shall go over, calmly and minutely, the ground which the learned Professor has taken, so far as the interests of the Masonic Body are interested in his relations and remarks.

SECTION I.

THE Professor sets out at once with informing his readers that he was roused to his search into the present subject by the casual perusal of a German work, entitled '*Religious Begebenheiten.*' i. e. 'Religious Occurrences;' in which there was an account of the various

schisms in the fraternity of Freemasons.' He then proceeds to inform us that 'this account interested him a good deal, because, in his early life, he had taken some part in the occupations *(shall I call them)* of Freemasonry; and having chiefly frequented the Lodges on the Continent, he had learned many doctrines, and seen many ceremonials, which have no place in the *simple system* of Freemasonry which obtains in this country. He also remarked (he says) that the whole was much more the object of reflection and thought than he could remember it to have been among his acquaintances at home. There he had seen a Mason-Lodge considered merely as a *pretext* for passing an hour or two in a *sort* of decent conviviality, not altogether void of some *rational occupation*. He had (indeed) sometimes heard of differences of doctrines, or of ceremonies, but in terms which marked them as mere frivolities. But, on the Continent, he found them matters of serious concern and debate.'

I have quoted these passages at length, from the consideration of their being entitled to a very particular notice, as affecting materially the credit of the subsequent parts of the work, indeed much more so than the author may have imagined. In the first place, then, it should be observed, that the Professor supports himself on the authority of an anonymous publication, and that a periodical one. The utmost care should certainly have been taken to have established the credit of this work, before he translated its anecdotes, and so arranged them as to render a society, now possessed of high reputation, an object of jealousy to all honest citizens. We are sensible that intelligence thus communicated, in our own country, would be slighted by every liberal mind; and we should be disposed to laugh at the credulity of a German who should, from the diurnal, or monthly journals, and the numerous flying pamphlets of this country, publish a bulky volume, full of strange reports respecting societies and individuals, and then gravely appeal to his *goodly* authorities for the truth of them. Of this, however, more hereafter. Let us, in the next place, attend a little to the Professor's declarations founded on his own experience. He very flippantly mentions the occupations of Masonry, attended with the doubtful question, whether it is proper for him to dignify them with that appellation. This is not exactly philosophic candour, and when compared with a remark, which follows in a few lines after, 'that the Masonic meetings were not altogether void of *rational* occupation,' it will be found an inconsistency.

First, Masonry is not an *occupation*, and afterwards it becomes a *rational* one! This is a slip at the threshold; we shall meet, however, with more important ones in the course of our observation.

Mr. Robison relates his Masonic progress on the Continent, the connections which he formed, the honours which were conferred on him, and the acquisitions he attained. What surprises one the most here is, the extraordinary anecdote respecting the Russian Mason, who entrusted him with a box of Masonic manuscripts at Petersburgh. He stiles this man a '*worthy brother*,' and yet immediately after informs us that he ran away the next day 'with the funds of an

establishment, of which her Imperial Majesty had made him the manager.'

When this conscientious trustee had taken his departure, and on such an occasion, who would not have had the curiosity to have opened the box and examined its contents? But our author had so little of this impatient disposition, at that time, that it was near ten years before he made himself acquainted with the treasures which had been confided to him. Then, however, the 'Masonic spirit was evaporated,' and cool philosophy had gained its seat, when all of a sudden the '*Religions Begebenheiten*' roused the dormant spirit, acted with an electric force upon his mind, and he is all alive on the subject of MASONRY, not, however, as its devotee, but as its determined foe.

According to the account given in the last mentioned work, 'Masonry, on the Continent, suffered the most exceptionable innovations and dissentions about the time that the order of Loyola was suppressed.' Now it appears that our author was well acquainted with the Lodges there, since that period. Whence is it then that his own observations have not confirmed the German accounts? Whence is it that he, who was so highly caressed by the Brethren at *Liege*, should have remained ignorant of these things which he takes for gospel on the authority of the '*Religions Begebenheiten?*'

He has represented himself as assiduous in his Masonic researches at that period, he endeavours to pass as a man of close observation, and certainly he is a philosopher; now we are naturally led from hence to wonder that he, who was on the spot, should not have remarked these innovations and dissensions which he now considers as of so alarming a nature. He professes himself to be greatly surprised at the information contained in the book which he met with; but surely this surprise is much to be wondered at in a man who had mingled so much with foreign Masons, and had taken such great pains to make himself acquainted with their peculiar sentiments, degrees, and usages. He confesses, indeed, that the consideration of them rather excited his contempt than his admiration, 'that all the splendour and elegance which he saw could not conceal a frivolity in every part.' In this, however, it seems he was mistaken; for, according to his present discoveries, there was much important substance in them, many seeds of serious mischief, which have since germinated and brought forth offensive weeds, which threaten to overrun all Europe, and choak the good plants. For the truth of this he is not indebted to his own patient observation and sagacious enquiry, exercised many years ago, but to a book written or compiled by somebody, and discovered by him in 1795. I will admit, for argument sake, that the book contains a faithful collection of facts, that all the reports in it are such as are to be believed, that many whimsical notions have been adopted by foreign Masons, that irreligion and licentiousness have characterized too many of them, and that new degrees, inconsistent with the original system of Freemasonry, have been formed; yet these irregularities will not warrant an *anathema* against the

sect itself, as though its radical principles lead to the injury of society. In the early part of the sixteenth century, the Anabaptists committed horrible crimes in Germany and the Low Countries; but who would have the uncharitableness to charge upon other sectaries, who reject infant baptism, the same evil principles? Many Quakers in our own country have been guilty of great extravagances and shocking blasphemies: yet, God forbid we should consider the sect itself as dangerous!

At the rise of the Methodists, and many years afterwards, these people were looked upon with a jealous eye by the zealous members of the establishment; and to prejudice the public mind against them, if not to kindle an absolute persecution, books were published, in which the most shameful doctrines and practices were charged to their account. Some of these assertions might be true enough, as relating to individuals; but time has shewn that the church and state have neither sustained, nor are likely to suffer, any injury from them.

Great caution, therefore, should be adopted in considering the character, conduct, and sentiments of any body of people. Our learned adversary, indeed, professes to make a distinction between the *Masonry* of England and that of the Continent. The first is homely, the other is refined. If he means that the English system is not inimical to religion and government, he should have said so in express terms. But the plain fact is, he wishes to have it understood that MASONRY is the central point from whence the most malignant principles flow through society; and, therefore, that it matters little whether it is, at first, homely or otherwise.

What is really extraordinary is a declaration made by the Professor (at page 11) that 'after fifty years experience, he had observed doctrines subversive of all our notions of morality gradually diffusing and mixing with all the different systems of Freemasonry; till at last *an Association has been formed* for the express purpose of *rooting out all the Religious Establishments, and overturning all the Existing Governments of Europe.*'

Now it is a question, which it will be proper for the Professor to answer, whether he has derived all this important information from his own experience, or from the aforementioned '*Religions Begebenheiten,*' and other German books? In one place he speaks as if this last was the case, and then we know what sort of credit is due to the declaration: but then soon afterwards he pronounces with such a determined air, and with so much confidence upon the subject, as implies that we are indebted solely to his own sagacity for the discovery.

As, however, he speaks with diffidence of his translations, on the ground of 'the scantiness of his knowledge of the German language, it should seem that he is accountable only for his intentions, and not for his assertions, these being only the reports of others. He has caught the spirit of horror which haunted the imagination of the philosophic Zimmermann, who literally fell a sacrifice to his dread of the '*Illuminati.*'*

* See his Life, written by his friend Dr. Tissot.

Out of patriotic zeal for the peace of his country Mr. Robison has, therefore, reported an account of this sect, from a work professedly carried on in Germany, to render it odious. The spirit of the Germans, on subjects which they apprehend to be connected with their religious or political establishments, is known to be sufficiently intolerant; and little moderation, therefore, can be expected in their party publications. They are furious in the extreme. Of this we have a striking instance in the philosopher lately mentioned. What can be more beautiful or philanthropic than his book on Solitude? and yet never was there a memorial of the Dominicans, or any other set of persecutors, more furious or more uncharitable than the one which he addressed to the Emperor Leopold against the '*Illuminati*.'

Professed adversaries must be heard with caution. The evidence of prejudiced men will be attended to with suspicion by an impartial jury; and when the moral, political, and religious character of a whole community is at stake, better testimony will be expected, before sentence of excision will be pronounced against them, than a German journal, or even the hearsay tales of a philosopher.

SECTION II.

THE Professor's conjectures on the state of Freemasonry in England, about the year 1648, are curious, and certainly deserve some particular attention. 'It is not improbable (he says) that the coverts of secrecy in those [i. e. the Masonic] assemblies had made them courted by the royalists, as occasions of meeting. Nay, the ritual of the Master's degree seems to have been formed, or perhaps twisted from its original institution, so as to give an opportunity of sounding the political principles of the candidate, and of the whole Brethren present. For it bears so easy an adaptation to the death of the King, to the overturning of the venerable constitution of the English Government of three orders by a mean democracy, and its re-establishment by the efforts of the loyalists, that this would start into every person's mind during the ceremonial, and could hardly fail to show, by the countenances and behaviour of the Brethren, how they were affected. I recommend this hint to the consideration of the Brethren.' P. 21.

If the Brethren can perceive any sort of analogy in this case, they must have much more ingenuity than I possess. Politics have, evidently, as little relation to the ritual of the Master's degree as to that of the first or to the simplest ceremonial in the Christian church. That the royalists of those days were Masons, appears clear enough from genuine records; but that they instituted that degree in allusion to the murder of the King, is a fanciful supposition, unworthy of a philosophical enquirer. We may as well conjecture, and even with more plausibility too, that it was formed by the Lancastrians after the assassination of Henry the sixth, who, we know, was a Mason and patron of the order. Secret meetings, at that period, of this kind were more likely than during the interregnum.

But our author proceeds in his suppositions, which he seems in-

clined to establish as axioms. He says, 'I have met with many particular facts, which convince me that this use had been made of the meetings of Masons, and that, at this time, the Jesuits interfered considerably, insinuating themselves into the Lodges, and contributing to encrease that religious mysticism that is to be observed in all the ceremonies of the order. This society is well known to have put on every shape, and to have made use of every mean that could promote the power and influence of the order. And we know, that at this time they were by no means without hopes of re-establishing the dominion of the Church of Rome in England. Their services were not scrupled at by the distressed royalists, even such as were Protestants, while they were highly prized by the Sovereign. We also know that Charles II. was made a Mason, and frequented the Lodges. It is *not unlikely*, that besides the amusement of the vacant hour, which was always agreeable to him, he had pleasure in the meeting with his loyal friends, and in the occupations of the Lodge, which recalled to his mind their attachment and services. His brother and successor, James II. was of a more serious and manly cast of mind, and had little pleasure in the frivolous ceremonies of Masonry. He did not frequent the Lodges. But, by this time, they were the resort of many persons who were not of the profession, or members of the trading corporation. This circumstance, in all probability, produced the denomination of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS. A person who has the privilege of working at any incorporated trade, is said to be a *freeman* of that trade. Others were *accepted* as Brethren, and admitted to a kind of honorary freedom, as is the case in many other trades and incorporations, without having (as far as we can learn for certain) a legal title to earn a livelihood by the exercise of it.' P. 23.

The assertion, that the 'Jesuits interfered considerably with the Lodges,' wants proof; and I here challenge the Professor to produce his authorities. Nothing can be more improbable than that this bigoted, however subtle body, should have countenanced an institution which took within its pale of charitable communion all the varying tribes of mankind. Besides, if they did interfere, it must have been to propagate their particular tenets; and how this could be done, when the primary constitutions of the order forbade all religious and political discussions, I am at a loss to apprehend. If their influence was considerable, they would not only have procured the repeal of this law, but have foisted in doctrines and ceremonies peculiarly favourable to the Romish communion. That such innovations never took place, proves that jesuitical craft either never tampered with the institution, or tampered with it in vain. But I add, moreover, that it is an indisputed fact, that the Jesuits plotted and countenanced the death of Charles I. The historians of the period are agreed on this point, and the Roman Catholics have never controverted it. Such men, therefore, would not have belonged to a society, the most distinguishing ceremony of which was a commemoration of the monarch to whose murder they had been accessary.

Our learned Professor, however, destroys his own assertion, by relating the contempt with which Masonry was treated by James II. That monarch's attachment to the Jesuits, and zeal for the Church of Rome, would have led him to embrace an institution modelled by those emissaries, and so well calculated to establish the great object which ruled his mind. But say that he knew not its principles; yet *surely* his spiritual directors, who were so deeply in the secret, would gladly have made him acquainted with its importance to his designs. If *Jesuitism* and *Freemasonry* had so near a relation, however frivolous the offspring might be in itself, that sapient monarch would have cherished the bantling for the sake of its nurse.

What are we to think then of such conjectures as these, with which a grave philosopher introduces a flaming memorial against a society composed of men of all persuasions, ranks, and professions? And what *sort of credit* can be considered as due to the subsequent declarations, either by him or the anonymous journalists, whose reports he has taken such uncommon pains to translate and embellish?

If our author has betrayed a want of judgment in his conjectures on the state of Masonry at that period, he is also censurable for the want of candour. He observes, that 'it was not till some years after this, that the Lodges made open profession of the cultivation of general benevolence, and that the grand aim of the fraternity was to *enforce the exercise of* all the social virtues. It is not unlikely that this was an after thought.' P. 23.

This narrow-minded conjecture deserves to be treated with silent contempt. But that it is totally unfounded in truth, may be proved from a response in a Masonic catechism, discovered by Mr. Locke in the Bodleian Library, and is at least as old as the reign of King Henry VI. It is asked, 'Doth Maconnes love eider odher myghtylye as beeth sayde?' To which this beautiful reply is made: 'Yea verelyche, and yt may not odherwise be: for gude menne and treu, kennynge eider odher to be soche, doeth always love the more as they be more gude.'

This manuscript refutes all Mr. Robison's conjectures, and the sentiments of Mr. Locke on the subject are as philosophical as those of the other are illiberal.

That great philosopher, in his letter to the Earl of Pembroke, accompanying the MS. mentions his intention of becoming member of a society which had attracted his curiosity and admiration. I have no doubt but that he put his intention in execution, and found himself no way disappointed.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ON

THE MASONIC CHARACTER.

ESSAY VI.

Satis est, mi Tiberi, si hoc habemus ne quis nobis male facere possit. SUETON. IN AUG.

'Let them say what they please, *Tiberius*; it is revenge enough for us, that we are out of the reach of their malice.'

IT has hitherto been my endeavour to evince the *truth* and *simplicity* of the genuine principles of FREEMASONRY, and it shall now be my object to demonstrate the practical and extensive benevolence which a just impression of those principles will necessarily produce.

Numerous volumes have been written on the subject of moral duty, and the daily incidents of life have given occasion to regret that the dictates of pure reason have not more *conspicuously* influenced the conduct of mankind. Many attempts have been made to supply this deficiency; but the labours of the most ingenious and benevolent projectors have chiefly served to demonstrate the vain and inefficacious pomp of *theory*. The most successful method of communicating knowledge will, therefore, be, to consult the various degrees of temperament to which the human mind is subject, and to inculcate the lessons of wisdom in those forms, and upon those occasions, which are peculiarly adapted to produce the *energy* of PRACTICE.

These considerations did not escape the sagacity of the Spartan legislator, who, we are informed, made the following declaration, when he promulgated the particular law by which his institutes were *forbidden to be copied*: 'That whatever was of peculiar force and efficacy towards rendering a city *happy* and *virtuous*, ought to be impressed by *habitual culture* on the *hearts* and *manners* of men, in order to make the characters indelible; and that GOOD-WILL and EXAMPLE were more powerful than any other mode of constraint to which men could be subjected; for by means of them every one became not only a law unto himself, but truly assisted his country, and became a *living* law unto others.'

The most *uncandid* opponents of the Masonic system cannot but acknowledge the high degree in which its *simple* and *genuine* institutions have promoted this important object. That system which concentrates the desultory effusions of *moral sympathy*, that the warmth of its influence may be more generally and equally distributed, gives a valuable direction to the intellect of man; and it must be obvious, that *the principles of brotherhood* which invest 'the love of our neighbour' with the attractions of science, can be injurious to the prosperity of no state in which they are propagated. Though the good tendency of the associations formed under its auspices has been occasionally liable to suspicion, from the misconduct of individuals, such misconduct will ever give pain to those who are virtuously disposed, and excite their activity to remove the general imputations it may cause.

In these endeavours the true professors of Masonry may frequently be successful; but against the pretended assumptions of their forms and doctrines by whole societies of men, for views and purposes different from those of real Masonry, they have no protection, and cannot therefore be justly considered responsible for any mischievous consequences of such impositions. In asserting the *fact* of such consequences, it may, however, be *charitably presumed*, that the pen of the accuser would be prompted by the impulse of clear and strong conviction: for, there may be a period in the history and temper of society, in which such accusations cannot escape the *suspicion*, at least, of being indiscriminate and erroneous.

In the political explosions which have recently agitated the continent, respectable classes of men have been violently and unjustly deprived of the comfort and privileges attached to their professions and their rank. The feeling of resentment for injury is natural, but during its prevalence the mind certainly is not *best* adapted to collect the evidence *necessary* to influence its judgment. It is not, therefore, surprising, that in the eagerness of such privileged orders to identify the source of their persecutions, Masonry should be suspected of mysterious hostility, or that some *Pandora's* Box should be discovered, abounding with the ingredients of all those moral and political evils which have of late deformed the civilization and disturbed the tranquility of Europe.

The best way for the true Mason to refute such charges, whether made anonymously, or supported by a *description of proof* unworthy of more ostensible sanction, is to shew, by his peaceable and moral demeanour, that while his tenets teach him to feel in their full force the principles of general benevolence, they also qualify him to be a support and ornament to the particular society in which he lives.

Thus illustrated by the calm and virtuous firmness of its professors, the probability that *genuine Masonry* will survive the imitations of imposture and the attacks of misrepresentation, is not without an illustrious example.

It is no reproach to the truth of Christianity, that false professors and false doctrines have abused the sanction of its name. Such impostures were predicted by the highest authority; and while they have faded away, the permanency of that sublime and rational system has been the strongest proof of its origin and its excellence.

Every person, therefore, Mr. Editor, who is really such, should consult the purity of his own intentions, and employ his best judgment to determine whether the Masonic institutions are calculated to give them a more extensive and efficient operation. If he be persuaded of these points, the same goodness of heart and soundness of judgment will induce him to persevere, and to disregard the misconception or artifice which may attempt to disunite him from his rational purposes, or labour to expose him to the suspicion of his fellow subjects, by the use of the too hackneyed political expedient,

——————Hinc spargere voces
In vulgum ambiguas——————

T. B. *MASONICUS*

A VINDICATION OF MASONRY.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

IF we raise our ideas higher, we shall find that this innate principle of friendship arises in proportion as the objects seem to advance nearer to the degree of rational. There can be no better way of judging of the superiority of one part of the animal creation above the other, than by observing what degrees of kindness and seeming good nature they enjoy. However, I shall here pause, and refer the discussion of this philosophical disquisition to some more refined genius, of superior parts and abilities.

To confine my subject to the rational species: let us think and meditate on these benevevolent dispositions and good temper of soul which indulgent nature has so kindly bestowed upon us. As human nature rises in the scale of things, so do the social affections likewise arise. Do we not feel in our breasts a strong propensity to friendship? Enjoy we not a pleasure when it is firm and cemented, and feel we not a pain when it deadens or declines? What sweetens life but friendship? What diverts care but friendship? What alleviates pain, or makes sorrow smile, but friendship? sacred, holy friendship!

The progress of friendship is not confined to the narrow circle of private connections, but is universal, and extends to every branch of the human race. Though its influence is unbounded, yet it exerts itself more or less vehemently as the objects it favours are nearer or more remote. Hence springs true patriotism, which fires the soul with the most generous flame, creates the best and most disinterested virtue, and inspires that public spirit and heroic ardour, which enables us to support a good cause, and risk our lives in its defence.

This commendable virtue crowns the lover of his country with unfading laurels, gives a lustre to all his actions, and consecrates his name to latest ages. The warrior's glory may consist in murder, and the rude ravage of the desolating sword; but the blood of thousands will not stain the hands of his country's friend. His virtues are open, and of the noblest kind. Conscious integrity supports him against the arm of power; and should he bleed by tyrant hands, he gloriously dies a martyr in the cause of liberty, and leaves to posterity an everlasting monument of the greatness of his soul. Should I name the first *Brutus*, the self-devoted *Decii*, or the self-condemned but unconquerable *Cato?*

Friendship not only appears divine when employed in preserving the liberties of our country, but shines with equal splendour in the more tranquil hours of life. Before it rises into the noble flame of patriotism, aiming destruction at the heads of tyrants, thundering for liberty, and courting dangers in a good cause, we shall see it calm and moderate, burning with an even glow, improving the soft hours of peace, and heightening the relish for virtue. Hence it is that

contracts are formed, societies are instituted, and the vacant hours of life are cheerfully employed in agreeable company and social conversation.

It is thus we may trace, from reason and the nature of things, the wise ends and designs of the sacred institution of Masonry; which not only cultivates and improves a real and undisguised friendship among men, but teaches them the more important duties of society. Vain then is each idle surmise against this sacred art, which our enemies may either meanly cherish in their own bosoms, or ignorantly promulgate to the uninstructed world. By decrying Masonry, they derogate from human nature itself, and from that good order and wise constitution of things, which the almighty Author of the world has framed for the government of mankind, and has established as the basis of the moral system; which, by a secret, but attractive force, disposes the human heart to every social virtue. Can friendship or social delights be the object of reproach? Can that wisdom which hoary Time has sanctified, be the object of ridicule? How mean, how contemptible must these men appear, who vainly pretend to censure or contemn what they cannot comprehend! The generous heart will pity ignorance so aspiring and insolent.

I shall now proceed, and consider in what shape Masonry is of universal utility to mankind, how it is reconcileable to the best policy, why it deserves the general esteem, and why all men are bound to promote it.

Abstracting from the pure pleasures which arise from a friendship so wisely constituted, and which it is scarce possible that any circumstance or occurrence can erase, let us consider, that Masonry is a science confined to no particular country, but diffused over the whole terrestrial globe. Wherever arts flourish, there it flourishes too. Add to this, that by secret and inviolable signs, carefully preserved among ourselves throughout the world, Masonry becomes an universal language. By this means many advantages are gained; men of all religions and of all nations are united. The distant Chinese, the wild Arab, or the American savage, will embrace a brother Briton; and he will know that, besides the common ties of humanity, there is still a stronger obligation to engage him to kind and friendly actions. The spirit of the fulminating priest will be tamed; and a moral brother, though of a different persuasion, engage his esteem. Thus all those disputes, which embitter life and sour the tempers of men, are avoided; and every face is clad in smiles, while the common good of all, the generous design of the Craft, is zealously pursued.

Is it not then evident that Masonry is an universal advantage to mankind? for sure, unless discord and harmony be the same, it must be so. Is it not likewise reconcilable to the best policy? for it prevents the heat of passion, and these partial animosities, which different interests too often create. Masonry teaches us to be faithful to our king, and true to our country; to avoid turbulent measures, and to submit with reverence to the decisions of legislative power. It is surely

then no mean advantage, no trifling acquisition, to any community or state, to have under its power and jurisdiction a body of men who are loyal subjects, patrons of science, and friends to mankind.

Does not Masonry, therefore, of itself command the highest regard? Does it not claim the greatest esteem? Does it not merit the most extensive patronage? Without doubt. If all that is good and amiable, if all that is useful to mankind or society, be deserving a wise man's attention, Masonry claims it in the highest degree. What beautiful ideas does it inspire! How does it open and enlarge the mind! And how abundant a source of satisfaction does it afford! Does it not recommend universal benevolence, and every virtue which can endear one man to another? And is it not particularly adapted to give the mind the most disinterested, the most generous notions?

An uniformity of opinion, not only useful in exigences but pleasing in familiar life, universally prevails among Masons, strengthens all the ties of their friendship, and equally promotes love and esteem. Masons are brethren, and amongst brothers there exist no invidious distinctions. A king is reminded, that although a crown adorns his head, and a sceptre his hand, yet the blood in his veins is derived from the common parent of mankind, and is no better than that of the meanest of his subjects. Men in inferior stations are taught to love their superiors, when they see them divested of their grandeur, and condescending to trace the paths of wisdom, and follow virtue, assisted by those of a rank beneath them. Virtue is true nobility, and wisdom is the channel by which it is directed and conveyed. Wisdom and virtue, therefore, are the great characteristics of Masons.

Masonry inculcates universal love and benevolence, and disposes the heart to particular acts of goodness. A Mason, possessed of this amiable, this god-like disposition, is shocked at misery under every form or appearance. His pity is not only excited, but he is prompted, as far as is consistent with the rules of prudence, to alleviate the pain of the sufferer, and cheerfully to contribute to his relief. For this end our funds are raised, and our charities established on the firmest foundation. When a brother is in distress, what heart does not ach? When he is hungry, do we not convey him food? Do we not clothe him when he is naked? Do we not fly to his relief when he is in trouble? Thus we evince the propriety of the title we assume, and demonstrate to the world that the term Brother among Masons is not merely nominal.

If these acts are not sufficient to recommend so great and generous a plan, such a wise and good society, happy in themselves, and equally happy in the possession of every social virtue, nothing which is truly good can prevail. The man who resists arguments drawn from such topics, must be callous to every noble principle, and lost to all sense of honour.

Nevertheless, though the fairest and the best ideas may be thus imprinted in the mind, there are brethren who, careless of their own reputation, disregard the instructive lessons of our noble science, and

by yielding to vice and intemperance, not only disgrace themselves, but reflect dishonour upon Masonry in general. It is this unfortunate circumstance which has given rise to those severe and unjust reflections, which the prejudiced part of mankind have so liberally bestowed upon us. But let these apostate brethren know, and let it be proclaimed to the world at large, that they are unworthy of their trust, and that, whatever name or designation they assume, they are *in reality no Masons*. It is as possible for a mouse to move a mountain, or a man to calm the boisterous ocean, as it is for a principled Mason to commit a dishonourable action. Masonry consists in virtuous improvement, in cheerful and innocent pastime, and not in lewd debauchery or unguarded excess.

But though unhappy brethren thus transgress, no wise man will draw any argument from thence against the society, or urge it as an objection against the institution. If the wicked lives of men were admitted as an argument against the religion which they profess, Christianity itself, with all its divine beauties, would be exposed to censure. Let us therefore endeavour strenuously to support the dignity of our characters, and by reforming the abuses which have crept in among us, display Masonry in its primitive lustre, and convince mankind that the source from which it flows is truly divine.

It is this conduct which can alone retrieve the ancient glory of the Craft. Our generous and good actions must distinguish our title to the privileges of Masonry, and the regularity of our behaviour display their influence and utility. Thus the world will admire our sanctity of manners, and effectually reconcile our uniform conduct with the incomparable tenets we profess to admire.

As our order is founded upon harmony, and subsists by regularity and proportion; so our passions ought to be properly restrained, and be ever subservient to the dictates of right reason. As the delicate pleasures of friendship harmonize our minds, and exclude rancour, malice, and ill-nature; so we ought to live like brethren bound by the same tie, always cultivating fraternal affection, and reconciling ourselves to the practice of those duties, which are the basis on which the structure we erect must be supported. By improving our minds in the principles of morality and virtue, we enlarge our understandings, and more effectually answer the great ends of our existence. Such as violate our laws, or infringe on good order, we mark with a peculiar odium; and if our mild endeavours to reform their lives should not answer the good purposes intended, we expel them our assemblies, as unfit members of society.

This is the practice which should universally prevail among Masons. Our outward conduct being directed by our inward principles, we should be equally careful to avoid censure and reproach. Useful knowledge ought to be the great object of our desire; for the ways of wisdom are beautiful, and lead to pleasure. We ought to search into nature, as the advantages accruing from so agreeable a study will amply compensate our unwearied assiduity. Knowledge must be attained by degrees, and is not every where to be found.

Wisdom seeks the secret shade, the lonely cell designed for contemplation; there enthroned she sits, delivering her sacred oracles: there let us seek her, and pursue the real bliss; for though the passage be difficult, the farther we trace it, the easier it will become.

Geometry, that extensive art, we should particularly study, as the first and noblest of sciences. By geometry we may curiously trace nature, through her various windings, to her most concealed recesses. By it we may discover the power, the wisdom, and the goodness of the grand Artificer of the universe, and view with amazing delight the beautiful proportions which connect and grace this vast machine. By it we may discover how the planets move in their different orbits, and mathematically demonstrate their various revolutions. By it we may rationally account for the return of seasons, and the mixed variety of scenes which they display to the discerning eye. Numberless worlds are around us, all framed by the same divine Artist, which roll through the vast expanse, and are all conducted by the same unerring laws of nature. How must we then improve! With what grand ideas must such knowledge fill our minds! And how worthy is it of the attention of all rational beings, especially of those who profess themselves promoters of our grand institution!

It was a survey of nature, and the observation of its beautiful proportions, that first determined man to imitate the divine plan, and to study symmetry and order. This gave rise to societies, and birth to every useful art. The architect began to design, and the plans which he laid down, improved by experience and time, produced some of those excellent works which will be the admiration of future ages. I might here trace the history of the Craft, and shew that, ever since order began, or harmony displayed her charms, our order had a being; but this is so well known, that a tedious discussion of incontrovertible facts might rather cloud the understanding, than open to our view a prospect which ignorance and barbarism can only veil.

If we are united, our society must flourish; let us then promote the useful arts, and by that means mark our distinction and superiority; let us cultivate the social virtues, and improve in all that is good and amiable; let the Genius of Masonry preside, and under her sovereign sway let us endeavour to act with becoming dignity.

Now, is Masonry so good, so valuable a science? Does it tend to instruct the mind, and tame each unruly passion? Does it expel rancour, hatred, and envy? Does it reconcile men of all religions and of all nations? Is it an universal cement, binding its followers to charity, good-will, and secret friendship? Is it calculated to promote the truest freedom? Does it teach men to lead quiet lives? In short, are its precepts a complete system of moral virtue? Then, HAIL, thou glorious Craft, bright transcript of all that is amiable!—HAIL, thou blest moral science, which so beautifully exemplifies virtue!—Welcome, ye delightful mansions, where all enjoy the pleasures of a serene and tranquil life!—Welcome, ye blest retreats, where smiling Friendship ever blooms, and from her throne dispenses pleasure with unbounded liberality!—Welcome, sacred habitations, where peace and innocence for ever dwell!

M.

REVIEW

OF

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

An authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China Taken chiefly from the Papers of his Excellency the Earl of Macartney, K. B. His Majesty's Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China, &c. By Sir George Staunton, Bart. L. L. D. F. R. S. *&c. 2 vols. 4to. with Engravings, besides a folio Volume of Plates. 4l. 4s. in boards.* Nicol.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

WE resume our extracts from this interesting and splendid work with pleasure.

'Concerning the supposed upas, or poison-tree of Java, of which the account by Foersch attracted little notice, at least in England, till it was admitted in a note to Dr. Darwin's celebrated poem of the Botanic Garden, inquiries were made by Dr. Gillan, and others belonging to the embassy. Foersch had certainly been a surgeon for some time in Java, and had travelled into some parts of the interior of the country; but his relation of a tree so venomous as to be destructive, by its exhalations, at some miles distance, is compared there to the fictions of Baron Munchausen, or as a bold attempt to impose upon the credulity of persons at a distance. Yet, as it was thought a discredit to the country to be suspected of producing a vegetable of so venomous a quality, a Dutch dissertation has been written in refutation of the story. It appears from thence, that information was requested, on the part of the Dutch government of Batavia, from the Javanese prince, in whose territories this dreadful vegetable was asserted to be growing; and that the prince, in his answer, denied any knowledge of such a production. Rumphius, indeed, a respectable author in natural history, of the last century, mentions a tree growing at Macassar, to which he gives the name of toxicaria; and relates, that not only the red resin contained a deadly poison, but that the drops falling from the leaves upon the men employed in collecting this resin from the trunk, produced, unless they took particular care in covering their bodies, swellings and much illness; and that the exhalations from the tree were fatal to some small birds attempting to perch upon its branches. But many of the particulars of this account, however far removed from that of Foersch, are given not upon the author's own observation, and may have been exaggerated. It is a common opinion at Batavia, that there exists in that country a vegetable poison, which, rubbed on the daggers of the Javanese, renders the slightest wounds incurable; though some European practitioners have of late asserted, that they had cured persons stabbed by those weapons, but not without having taken the precaution of keeping the wound long open, and procuring a suppuration. One of the keepers of the medical garden at Batavia assured Dr. Gillan that a tree distilling a poisonous juice was in that collection; but that its qualities were kept secret from most people in the settlement, lest the knowledge of them should find its way to the slaves, who might be tempted to make an ill use of it.'

We are informed that Batavia is in a declining state, which appears from the numbers of untenanted houses that are in it, and 'the Company's vessels lying useless in the road, for want of cargoes to fill, or men to navigate them.'

'The Embassador embarked on the 17th of March, in order to be ready to enter into the Straits of Banka as soon as the monsoon, or periodical current of the wind, blowing in these seas for about six months with a northerly, and six with a southerly direction, should be favourable for vessels bound to China from the southward.'

After putting to sea, the necessity of a tender appeared so strong, that the 'Embassador sent back to Batavia to purchase such a one as the service required; to which, as a mark of respect to Admiral the Duke of Clarence, he gave his Royal Highness's name.'

Soon after the squadron's arrival at North Island 'the long lost Jackall came into sight.'—She had been obliged to stop some days at Madeira, where she arrived a few days after the Lion had left it. She pursued the latter to St. Jago, which she reached, likewise, some days too late. From thence to North Island she did not come once to anchor. Her provisions were damaged by salt water; and her crew was reduced to a very scanty pittance when she joined the Lion.'

The following instance of considerable civilization in the Malays of the island of Sumatra, is curious. 'Sir Erasmus Gower, previous to his departure for Batavia, caused a board to be nailed to a post, erected on the Sumatra beach, on which board were written directions for the Jackall, in case she should call there in his absence. On his return, he perceived that the board had been taken down; and the nails, which, it seems, were valuable to the Malays, carried away. And here a mere savage would have rested satisfied with the gratification of his own wants, and little solicitous about the objects for which the board had been placed there by strangers; but the Malay, willing to reconcile that object with his own, took care, after removing the nails, to replace the board with wooden pegs; and it was found in this condition, inverted indeed, through ignorance of the language written on it.'

Here one of the people belonging to the Lion was murdered, but the Malays on the coast 'alleged that the fact was committed, not by any of the inhabitants thereabouts, but by pirates, who sometimes stopped there for water.

These pirates are Malays also, but chiefly from the more eastern islands, who sail in boats, armed with 4 or 6 guns each, or more, and going together in numerous fleets, had of late taken several vessels, some belonging to the Dutch; and some to the English settlements in India, called country ships, as not trading out of Asia. Many of these had been obliged to be at the expence of hiring marines, or armed men, to be kept on board for their better protection against these pirates, whose vessels, being of a smaller size, and drawing little water, can use their oars in calms, and when they meet a superior force, often take shelter in the deep recesses in the south-east extremity of Sumatra; the whole of which is little more than a forest of mangroves, growing out of a salt morass.'

The ships proceeded to the bay of Bantam, the trade of which was formerly very great, but since the building of Batavia by the Dutch, and the removal of the English to Hindostan and China, 'Bantam has been reduced to a poor remnant of its former opulence and importance, and the power of its sovereign has declined with it.'

This monarch 'resides in a palace, built in the European style, within a fort garrisoned by a detachment from Batavia, of which the commander takes his orders, not from the king of Bantam, but from a Dutch chief

or governor, who lives in another fort adjoining the town, and nearer to the sea side.

His Bantamese Majesty is allowed, however, to maintain a body of native troops, and has several small armed vessels, by means of which he maintains authority over some part of the south of Sumatra. His subjects are obliged to sell to him all the pepper they raise in either island, at a low price, which he is under contract with the Dutch to deliver to them at a small advance, and much under the marketable value of that commodity. The present King joins the spiritual to the temporal power, and is high-priest of the religion of Mahomet; with which he mingles, indeed, some of the rites and superstitions of the aboriginal inhabitants of Java, adoring, for instance, the great banyan, or Indian fig-tree, which is likewise held sacred in Hindostan, and under which religious rites might be conveniently performed; in like manner as all affairs of state are actually transacted by the Bantamese, under some shadowing tree, by moon-light. Upon application to his Majesty, through the Dutch chief, he immediately dispatched two of his armed vessels to Sumatra, with orders to search for the perpetrators of the murder lately committed there; and some time after the ships had left this neighbourhood, intelligence was received that one of the guilty persons was discovered, and executed.'

On the 17th of May the squadron anchored in a spacious bay in the island of Pulo Condore, on which the English had a settlement till the beginning of the present century. Here a party went on shore, and were received by the inhabitants with great hospitality, who promised to furnish a necessary supply of provisions for the ships; but on landing the next day, the people were surprised to find all the houses abandoned.

At this time the crews were much afflicted with disorders, and therefore, fresh provisions were greatly needed. On the 26th of May the ships anchored in Turon bay, on the coast of Cochin-China. The appearance of the squadron at first created great alarm, but when its destination was known, the most respectful attention was paid to it.

A singular instance of agility in some Cochin-Chinese young men is thus related. 'Seven or eight of them, standing in a circle, were engaged in a game of shittle-cock. They had in their hands no battledores. They did not employ the hand or arms, any way, in striking it. But, after taking a short race, and springing from the floor, they met the descending shittle-cock with the sole of the foot, and drove it up again, with force, high into the air. It was, thus, kept up a considerable time; the players seldom missing their stroke, or failing to give it the direction they intended. The shittle-cock was made of a piece of dried skin, rolled round, and bound with strings. Into this skin were inserted three long feathers, spreading out at top, but so near to each other, when they were stuck into the skin, as to pass through the holes, little more than a quarter of an inch square, which are always made in the centre of Cochin-Chinese copper coins. Two or three of these served as a weight at the bottom of the shittle-cock, and their sound gave notice to the players, when it was approaching to them.'

Among objects of natural curiosity, accident led to the observation of some swarms of uncommon insects, busily employed upon small branches of a shrub, then neither in fruit or flower, but in its general habit bearing somewhat the appearance of a privet. These insects, each not much exceeding the size of the domestic fly, were of a curious structure, having pectinated appendages rising in a curve, bending towards the head, not unlike the form of the tail feathers of the common fowl, but in the opposite direction. Every part of the insect was in colour of a perfect white, or at least completely covered with a white powder. The particular stem

frequented by those insects was entirely whitened by a substance or powder of that colour, strewed upon it by them. The substance or powder was supposed to form the white wax of the east. This substance is asserted, on the spot, to have the property, by a particular manipulation, of giving, in certain proportions, with vegetable oil, such solidity to the composition as to render the whole equally capable of being moulded into candles.

The fact is ascertained, indeed, in some degree, by the simple experiment of dissolving one part of this wax in three parts of olive oil made hot. The whole, when cold, will coagulate into a mass, approaching to the firmness of bees-wax.'

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Life of William, late Earl of Mansfield. By John Holliday, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. F.R.S. and Barrister at Law. *4to. Price 1l. 1s.* Elmsly and Brenmer.

THIS work is valuable, as presenting a pretty copious account of a great and venerable character. The Author very candidly allows 'that his views are confined to a delineation of the noble Earl's character in his judicial capacity and in private life;' but notwithstanding the assistance of doctors Turton and Combe, Messrs. Wheeler, Seward, &c. and the papers of the late Mr. Booth, it will be found, that the information, even in this point of view, is less minute and satisfactory than could have been wished. This, however, must not be considered as implying any degree of censure on his biographer, who exhibits much patience and industry on the occasion, for the deficiency, of which we complain, from the very nature of things, has, perhaps, become unavoidable.

William Murray, Earl of Mansfield, was a younger son, and the eleventh child of David Viscount Stormont. He was born at Perth, on the second of March, 1705. When only three years of age, he was removed to London, and admitted as a King's scholar at Westminster, in 1719, whence he repaired to Oxford. The following is a copy of the entry made in the records of Christ Church:

'Trin. Term 1723, June 18
Ed. Xti. Gul. Murray 18.
David f. Civ. Bath.
C. Som. V. Com. fil. T. Wenman, C. A.'

There is a very material error respecting the birth place of the student, Bath being substituted for Perth. This circumstance having been mentioned to Lord M. by Sir W. Blackstone, he replied, 'that possibly the broad pronunciation of the person, who gave in the description, was the origin of the mistake.'

'When he was a Westminster scholar, Lady Kinnoul, in one of the vacations, invited him to her home, where observing him with a pen in his hand, and seemingly thoughtful, she asked him if he was writing his theme, and what in plain English the theme was? The school boy's smart answer rather surprized her Ladyship, "What is that to you?"

'She replied, "how can you be so rude? I asked you very civilly a plain question, and did not expect from a school-boy such a pert answer."

'The reply was, "indeed, my lady, I can only answer once more, "What is that to you?" In reality the theme was—*Quid ad te—pertinet?*"

During his residence at Westminster he gave many proofs of uncommon abilities, particularly in his *declamations*, which were sure prognostics of his future eloquence; and at the election in May 2, 1723, he had the honour of standing first on the list of the gentlemen sent to Oxford. About four years

afterwards, he was admitted to the degree of B.A. and on the death of George I. Mr. Murray's Latin verses, as one of the members of the university, were rewarded with the first prize.

His oration in praise of Demosthenes was another early presage of his rising fame, but a fragment only has been preserved. This composition has been greatly praised by Lord Monboddo, in his treatise on the 'Origin and Progress of Language.

In April, 1724' Mr. Murray was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn. On the 24th of June, 1730, he took the degree of M.A. and left the university soon afterwards, and determined to travel into foreign parts, before he sat down to the serious prosecution of his legal studies, to which his genius, and his slender fortune as a younger son, forcibly prompted him. He travelled through France, and in Italy, at an age fitted for improvement and useful observation; not between 19 and 21, a period which his great patron Lord Hardwicke, in one of the numbers of the Spectator, under the modest signature of Philip Homebred, shews to be too early an age for our British youths to travel to any advantage. At Rome Mr. Murray was probably inspired and animated with the love of *Ciceronean eloquence*; at Rome he was prompted to make Cicero his great example and his theme. At Tusculum, and in his perambulations over classical ground, why might he not be emulous to lay the foundation of that superstructure of bright fame, which he soon raised after he became a member of Lincoln's Inn?

About the year 1730, he addressed two letters to the young Duke of Portland, pointing out the proper objects of his studies. They have been inserted by his biographer, and do honour to his talents.

The following passage contains information that cannot fail to prove interesting to the student.

'To give a new cast to Mr. Murray's extent of thought, and to evince that, however pleasing and bewitching the flowery fields of literature were to his well stored mind, he wisely determined not to be bewildered therein, and early discovered a great veneration for the advice of Horace,

Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci.

'He was called to the bar in Mich. term 1730. In his career in the pursuit of legal knowledge his assiduity soon co-operated with his shining abilities. Two supporters like these, in perfect unison, not only exempted him from all pecuniary embarrassments, which slender fortune in some, and juvenile indiscretion in others, too frequensly occasion, but also conciliated the esteem, the friendship, and patronage of the great oracles of the law, who adorned that period, amongst whom Lord Talbot and Lord Chancellor Hardwicke were looked up to as the foster-fathers of the science.

'Instead of submitting to the usual drudgery, as some are pleased to deem it, of labouring in the chambers of a special pleader, Mr. Murray's motto seems to have been 'aut Cicero aut nullus.' Early in his legal career he studied the graces of elocution, under one of the greatest masters of the age wherein he lived. Doctor Johnson, in his Life of Pope, says, 'his voice when he was young was so pleasing, that Pope was called in fondness the little *nightingale*.' Under this melodious and great master Mr. Murray practised *elocution*, and may truly be said to have brought the modulation of an harmonious voice to the highest degree of perfection. One day he was surprized by a gentleman of Lincoln's Inn, who could take the liberty of entering his rooms without the ceremonious introduction of a servant, in the singular act of practising the graces of a speaker at a glass, while Pope sat by in character of a friendly preceptor. Mr. Murray on this occasion paid him the handsome compliment of *tu es mihi Mæcenas!*'

Notwithstanding the gaiety of Mr. Murray, we find him always mindful of his professional fame and emoluments. In 1732 he was associated with

the Attorney and Solicitor-General, Talbot and Hardwicke, in an appeal cause before the House of Peers; and in 1737 he was retained as the junior counsel for the defendant, in the trial between Theophilus Cibber and Mr. Sloper. On this occasion the senior counsel happening to be seized with a fit in court, Mr. Murray, with only one hour's preparation, made a very eloquent defence, which added greatly to his reputation. Indeed, his conduct that day may be fairly said to have made his fortune, for he himself was ever after accustomed to observe, "business *now* poured in upon me on all sides; and from a few hundred pounds a year, I fortunately found myself, in every subsequent year, in possession of thousands."

In 1738 he married Lady Elizabeth Finch, one of the six daughters of Daniel Earl of Winchelsea; and this union added considerable fortune, and family connections, to his other advantages. In the same year, out of fifteen or sixteen appeals heard and determined in the House of Lords, Mr. Murray was employed in no less than eleven.

After ten years practice at the Chancery bar, he was appointed Solicitor-General in 1742. In 1746, he distinguished himself on the trial of the *rebel lords*.

In 1751, he was accused of being a rank jacobite; his biographer and Junius, both of whom record and animadvert on the event, draw very different conclusions from the evidence.

This circumstance, however, did not hurt his preferment, for in 1754 he succeeded Sir Dudley Rider, as his Majesty's Attorney-General, and on the death of that great lawyer, in 1756, he was nominated Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Before he had been six months in office, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, *pro tempore*, and is here said to have brought about a coalition between Mr. Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, and Mr. Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham. The good of the state was the ostensible pretext for a junction of councils and interests, and proved perhaps beneficial only to the contracting parties.

After this political, we are favoured with an humorous anecdote.

'One of the Right Reverend Bench having very charitably established an almshouse, at his own expence, for twenty-five poor women, Mr. Murray, in his juvenile days, was applied to for an inscription to be placed over the portal of the house; upon which he took up his pencil, and immediately wrote the following:

"Under this roof
The Lord Bishop of ———
Keeps
No less than twenty-five women."

We are next presented with a historical series of all the celebrated decisions of Lord Mansfield while he presided in the King's Bench. This forms the principal merit of the work before us.

It does justice to his Lordship's discernment, that he was adverse to the prosecution of Mr. Wilkes: 'I am decidedly against the prosecution,' said he to some of his friends, 'his consequence will die away if you let him alone; but by public notice of him, you will increase his consequence; the very thing he covets, and has in full view.'

It must be allowed, on the other hand, that, in his *judicial* capacity he was not wholly exempt from the imputation of mingling politics with his law, particularly in cases of libels; he also incurred much blame on the trial of Lord Grosvenor with the late Duke of Cumberland.

In the cases of the Quakers, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics, he displayed great liberality; he also merited the praise of being a steady patron, a warm friend, and a very excellent master.

The following reply to Dr. Turton, towards the latter part of his life, respecting the French revolution, was in some measure prophetical:

'My dear Turton, how can any two reasonable men think differently on the subject. A *nation* which, for more than twelve centuries, has made a conspicuous figure in the annals of *Europe*; a nation, where the polite arts first flourished in the northern hemisphere, and found an asylum against the barbarous incursions of the Goths and Vandals; a nation, whose philosophers and men of science cherished and improved civilization, and grafted on the feudal system *the best of all systems*, their laws respecting the descents and various modifications of territorial property—to think that a *nation* like this should not, in the course of so many centuries, have learned something worth preserving; should not have hit upon some little *code of laws*, or a few principles sufficient to form one. Ideots! who, instead of retaining what was valuable, sound and energetic, in their constitution, have at once sunk into barbarity, lost sight of first principles, and brought forward a farrago of laws fit for Botany Bay! It is enough to fill the mind with astonishment and abhorrence! A constitution like this may survive that of *an old man*, but nothing less than a miracle can protect, and transmit it down to *posterity*!'

The History of the Campaign of 1796, *in Germany and Italy*. 8*vo*. 6*s*. *Boards*. Cadell and Davies.

THE Author of this work seems to be exceedingly well-informed on this interesting subject. He does not indeed excel in the theory of tactics; nor does he sufficiently analize the causes of victory in every instance; but he details his accounts with great plainness and fidelity, from authentic and original sources of information.

There is no fact less decided and settled between the partizans of the regal coalition and those of the republic than the relative strength of the opposed armies. If we listen to the British officers who are returned from the continent, we should think that the French had never won a victory without a very great superiority in point of numbers. If we trust to the official vaunts of contractors, ministers, and commissaries, the numbers furnished for the field have ever, before the battle, rivalled the enemy's squadrons. Untried forces over-rate themselves, in order to intimidate; and conquering foes undervalue themselves, in order to enhance their glory: so that various causes concur to mislead the most impartial and cautious arithmetician. Our author thus estimates:

'With respect to the strength of the opposed armies, it is obvious, that in order to be enabled to appreciate them with absolute precision and certainty, it would be necessary that the Author should have been commander in chief, or at least an officer of the staff of both armies. His enquiries, however, on this point have been numerous and extensive, and he has addressed himself for the purpose to those persons, whom their local position, and their military situation, equally placed within reach of very good information on the subject. The communication which he has received from them enables him to form a near estimate of the numbers of the French and Imperial armies, at the opening of this campaign. He thinks himself authorised to state that at this time, the two French armies, commanded by Generals Jourdan and Moreau, amounted to more than 160,000 men; and that the Imperial forces commanded by his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, including the Saxons and other contingents of the empire, were nearly 150,000 men.'

After having described the disorderly retreat of General Jourdan, the following reflections occur,—which we believe to be very just:

'Thus ended the retreat of General Jourdan, a retreat of more than one hundred leagues, in which he lost near one half of his army, and was driven in twenty five days from the frontiers of Bohemia to the walls of Dusseldorf.

'This retreat formed a strong contrast with that of General Wartensleben, who disputed every foot of ground with scarcely 25,000, against 50,000 men; who never suffered any considerable part of his army to be either cut off or endangered; and who employed near two months in retiring from the Sieg to the Naab.

'A comparison drawn between these two retreats, seems to confirm the opinion, that if the French are endowed with the qualities which lead to victory, they are not, in the same degree, possessed of those which are requisite to support a defeat; and that the latter qualifications are eminently possessed by the Austrians. This campaign of Jourdan's proved, that if the valour of the soldiers, and the boldness of their Generals, are sufficient to render an army victorious, the only hope of safety, in case of a defeat, must be placed in the passive obedience of the troops, in the regular subordination of the officers, in the ability of the Generals, and in the solid organization of all its parts. It was to the want of all these circumstances that Jourdan owed the rapid abandonment of his conquests, and the destruction of his army. Two great defeats would not have occasioned a loss equal to that which he sustained by the want of discipline among his soldiers, by the spirit of independence among his Generals, and of disobedience among his subaltern officers. The great irregularity in the distribution of provisions, and the extreme disorder which reigned in the interior government of his army, were more fatal to him than the sword of the Austrians. They produced disobedience and discouragement among the soldiery, caused a considerable desertion, and obliged the different corps to follow their own discretion, in directing their retreat to whatever places could provide them the subsistence which they were then so much in want of. A total disunion in the motions and the positions of the whole army was the consequence which rendered it impossible to oppose a victorious, active, and well regulated force. The excessive contributions, extortions, and outrages exercised upon the inhabitants of the conquered countries, excited in them the most violent animosity, which shewed itself evidently, from the very beginning of the French disasters. The disorder of their retreat, the plunder and violence by which it was marked, gave the Franconian Peasants, at the same time, new causes of resentment, and a favourable opportunity of revenging themselves. The bad military and political conduct of the French occasioned the loss, not only of their conquests, but likewise of the partizans they had in Germany. When conquerors, they were detested; when conquered, they were despised.'

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Lorenzino di Medici, and other Poems. 12mo. 3s. Cadell and Davies.

THE story is that of the assassination of Alexander III. Duke of Florence, by his minister and kinsman, Lorenzino di Medici, for which the author himself refers his readers to Robertson's Charles V. and Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo. The most prominent character is that of Margaret of Austria, an high spirited Princess, who, in fact, was the wife of Alexander, and betrothed, after his death, to Octavio Farnese. The author dedicates the publication to Mr. Roscoe, and in a short advertisement, apologizes for the liberty he has taken with history. Eight sonnets subjoined, prove the author to be as enthusiastic a votary to constant love, as to the Muses, and must have pleaded strongly for him where he wished to have them approved.

Though the composition of this elegantly printed drama will not place its author among the first poets of this kind, or even the second, there is nothing in the production that is grossly faulty.

POETRY.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE CELL OF POVERTY,

FROM THE LATIN.

BEFORE the simple infant world of old
Had seen the lustre of bright gems and gold,
The nymph PAUPERTA first came down to dwell,
Content and happy in a humble cell.
Her looks were pale, thin, meagre, and severe,
Uncouth her dress, and rustic was her air.
Her food was mean, tho' wholesome, often scant, [with want.
Much pinch'd she was, but not oppress'd
On milk she liv'd, on herbs, and mellow fruit,
Each wholesome lentil, and each juicy root:
Or honey dropping from the hollow oak,
She drank the stream untainted from the rock.
How soon from Styx her brother MAMMON sprung, [diamonds hung,
Round whom bright glitt'ring gems and
With plates of gold around his neck and waist, [haste.
The nymph abash'd, retir'd and fled in
Unhappy now, indeed! he seiz'd her fruits,
Her milk and honey, leaving nought but roots. [dwell,
While in rich pastures Mammon's children
All in a fright her sister takes a cell
On a cold mountain's rugged, barren brow,
Where only moss and some few sorrels grow.
With famine here and cold she pines away,
Congeal'd by night, and thaw'd with tears by day:
Nor does the cruel Mammon comfort yield,
One drop of milk or honey from his field.

As once I mus'd too near the distant cell,
Conceal'd below, I slipt, and in I fell;
She seiz'd me straight, as comfort in her woe,
For all my tears she would not let me go.
Here I have liv'd this third revolving moon,
The air infectious touch'd my vitals soon,---
My eyes are sunk, my body spent within,
Without I'm nothing but a wrinkl'd skin,
My spirits fade, I faint, I sink, I die,
And darkness flies around my clouded eye;
Age too, and sickness both, my vitals kill,
All I can do is scribble with a quill.
Why did I thus to muse and sophist bow?
From this dark cell will they relieve me now?
Will they assist to buy one single quill,
That I may muse and scribble at my will?
No: here I lie, half buried in distress,
No friend to grant me comfort or redress.
I look for Death's pale---chilling hand,--- and God,
To bear me hence into some bless'd abode.

While thus I wail'd my fate in cold despair,
One of the Nine thus whisper'd in my ear:
'Let Hope, my friend! sustain thy drooping mind, [kind,
Tho' Fortune now is cross she may prove
For after storm there still ensues a calm,
And after war comes the triumphant palm.
Bear up against the gale: the learned train
Be still thy care, nor will it be in vain.
By chance, or by supreme decree you fell,
And by the same you may escape the cell.

AN ELEGY

TO THE MEMORY OF

CHATTERTON, THE POET.

BY E. S. J. AUTHOR OF WILLIAM AND ELLEN.

WHAT! is he gone! gone to his cold, cold grave!--- [bed!
Yes, he is gone! gone to his cold death-
O list! I hear the surly tempest rave,
And sing remorseless round his lowly head,
Where he is laid,
In his death-bed,
All under the willow tree!

The welkin scowls, sad emblem of thy fate!
For haggard was thy dreary view of life;
Despondency thy weary nightly mate,
And O! she was both mortal, fell, and rife--
But thou art dead!
Gone to thy death-bed,
All under the willow tree!

What's yonder grows upon thy grave so sweet? [soul,
Sweet emblem of thy anxious, trembling
Those violets nod in sorrow at thy feet,
And shiver at the angry tempest's scowl.
But he is dead!
Gone to his death-bed,
All under the willow tree!

Such was his mind! sweet Sympathy, to thee
O! let me drop one piteous mournful tear!
Sink in his grave, and tell thou cam'st from me---
For none was shed upon his timeless bier.
And thou art dead!
Gone to thy death-bed,
All under the willow-tree!

Ah me! how dull, how lifeless, cold, and dead,
With sullen step I take my homeward way,
To threw me down upon my cheerle s bed,
And dream of thee, sweet youth, till dawn of day!
For thou art dead!
Gone to thy death-bed,
All under the willow tree.

ON A SWALLOW'S NEST,

WHICH FELL FROM THE AUTHOR'S WINDOW.

WRITTEN BY THE SAME.

Ah, cruel fate! to wreak thy rage,
Coud'st thou na spare a mither's age?
A poor auld swallow cry'd.
Fou mony a weary day it took
To big my nestie i' that nook,
Thou'st dung it a' abraid:
Yet weep not sae deep not,
We've a' our ills allot it;
In grief then be brief then,
And think nae mair about it.
Waes me! how oft the lot of man
To work and toil wi' labour'd hand,
While Hope sits smiling blisses;
Till Fate unseen, like flash o' pouther
Comes glenting o'er ahint his shouther,
Dings a' the wark to pieces.
Like thee, then, we be then,
Subject to Fortune's crosses:
Yet strive we to thrive we,
And pocket up our losses.
But oh! she saw her helpless weans
Lie shiv'ring on the cauld bleak stanes,
Shrink frae the bitter blast;
Her chitt'ring wings wi' sorrow droopit,
As o'er her bairns the mither stoopit,
And tears ran trickling fast.
Nor wings now, nor sings now,
About the barn-door skimming;
But lifeless and strifeless,
She welcomes death a' coming.
I took ae wee thing cauld as ice,
The wee thing look'd me in the face,
I found its heart still beating;
Its silly weam frae feathers bare,
Cou'd ill abide the biting air---
I cou'd na keep frae greeting.
The wreck a' the feck a',
Lay on the stanes together;
All hopeless and helpless
Beside the mournfu' mither.
Yet mony a mither, weel as thee,
Maun hae her poor bit bairnies die,
Without a mutter'd dirge;
And cauld as clay, she kens na where,
Are huddl'd frae the chilly air,
Perhaps beneath the surge!
A tear then, and cheer then,
We a' maun follow soon;
Nor late then the fate then
Of mither and of son.
Come, let us dry our griefs away,
We'll live and laugh some other day,
Where fortune cannot hit us;
Talk of the thraw art ills and huffs
The sport of Pride, the scorns and cuffs
Which blackguard Fate threw at us;
Nor tear now, b t cheer now,
Thy children are no more!
Ye'll meet them, and greet them,
On Heav'n's happy shore.

A FREEMASON'S SONG.

Great Jupiter took it one day in his head
To send forth a messenger, as it is said,
To search every place, and to strictly enquire
Where the Goddess Fidelity chose to retire.

Nimble Mercury, straight as a messenger drest,
A punctual obedience to orders exprest;
And promis'd great Jove he would certainly find
Where she was, if with deities, or with mankind.

Then down flew the God to fam'd Cythera's grove
In hopes of some news from the young God of Love;
Who at first could not tell how to make a reply,
But at last told the truth, tho' accustom'd to lie.

I'm ignorant, faith, says the little arch urchin,
What place for Fidelity you must go search in;
But am vastly surpris'd you shou'd think
When you know that my mother and I never here to find her, mind her.

This answer not suiting at all to his taste,
Away then to Hymen does Mercury haste;
But what ignorance here did he shew of mankind,
To imagine Fidelity there he should find.

Again disappointed, he made no long stay,
But with all expedition continu'd his way:
Yet thought that perhaps it might answer his ends,
If enquiry he made of the Goddess of Friends.

But vain were his hopes in his search here likewise,
For his hostess thus answer'd with tears in her eyes:
'Alas! honest friend, this goddess so dear,
For whom you enquire, is seldom seen here.

In one only place you can find her on earth,
So hasten away to the sons of true mirth,
To a Lodge of Freemasons immediate repair,
And no manner of doubt but you'll meet with her there.

Derry Down.

LUCKLESS JEAN.

When War's shrill trumpet ca'd to arms,
And Britain bade fair Freedom yield,
Young Colin, won by loons alarms,
Fled far to seek the tented field:
My heart was faith to bid adieu,
And aft the tears stole frae my een!
Three times he cry'd, 'Sweet lass, be true,'
Syne tore himself frae luckless Jean.

Blithe Spring awakes the tuneful groves,
And gowans deck the meadows gay;
While Jean, unpitied, lonely roves,
And thinks of him that's far away!

Auld Nature's smiles cou'd pleasure gie,
When Colin woo'd me on the green;
Ilk season brou ht new joys to me,
But pleasure's fled frae luckless Jean.

Nae mair the blithsome lith I hear
Of yonkers singing at the plough!
A' round me seems a desart drear,
Where waving plenty nae my view:
Where'er I steal along the burn,
Where aft sae merry I hae been,
Ilk mavis seems wi' me to mourn,
Ilk lintwhite pities luckless Jean!

How lang will poor deluded man
Against his brither draw his sword!
To shield a base oppressive clan,
The titled knave and pamper'd lord:
Come, meek-ey'd Peace! thy olive wave,
Lang time a wand'rer hast thou been:
Thy smiles frae death may thousands save,
And bring her love to luckless Jean!

THE JOLLY BEGGAR.

A SONG.

WRITTEN BY E. S. J.

THERE was a jolly beggar, and he did laug and sing,
Ae night he cam a begging, and lous'd his meal-poke string;
It was cauld, and it was wat, the gudewife bad him ben:
But ere at morn she heard the horn,
She ru'd fou sair that she let the jolly beggar in.

The jolly beggar leugh, and the jolly beggar sang
And when late it cam at night the beggar wad na gang;
But the jolly beggar leugh, and crack'd and tel't his tale;
The gudewife scauld, for she was bauld,
But he swore he wad na gang, without a soup o'caile.

The jolly begger gripped her round about the waist.
And O! never in her hale life was she half sae kiss't;
For the gudeman he was gane far frae his vogie dame---
The jolly beggar leugh, the jolly beggar sang,
And the gudewife little though: her gudeman wad come hame.

For she ga'e him a blanket, and sought a pickle straw,
Aside the fire she laid him fou warmly by the wa;
Our gudeman winna come hame, and I'll awa to bed.
The heather blaz'd, her heart was pleas'd,
And the jolly beggar blink'd, and saw her charms display'd.

The fire caught the straw-bed when he was half asleep,
And in ayont the gudewife the beggar he did creep,
She never spak a word, but silent lay aside him,
When at the door she heard a stour,
And the jolly beggar she kent na where to hide him.

For the gudeman sent the door to the wa' wi' a jee,
I wat the jolly beggar he was na' fou o' glee.
He gript him by the collar, and pou'd him out o' bed,
Nor wrang'd him, but bang'd him---
But O! the jolly beggar prov'd to be the Laird.

'Keep the rent, had your tongue, your wife I never touch'd her.'
'Ye lie, proud Laird, ye lie---I'm sure ye hae debauch'd her.'
Up then sprang the liel wife, and she at her gudeman's hair,
She tugg'd it, and rugg'd it,
Till he swore both loud and lang he'd never say sae mair.

Now the jolly beggar flang the duddies o'er his back,
But when he got near his house he chang'd them in a crack.
The gudeman he crept to bed, and lay aside his wife,
He sav'd his rent, and was content---
Sae was the jolly beggar, as I will lay my my life.

ELEGIAC STANZAS,

WRITTEN ON THE FOURTH OF MAY, 1797.

BY DR. PERFECT.

WHILE the winds whistle through the robes of May,
And rapid showers deform the vernal scene;
While Sol withholds his animating ray,
Behind yon sombrous cloud conceal'd his mien---

Say, shall the Muse to melancholy yield,
Her bard to sadness sink a willing prey,
The recent wounds of fell disease unheal'd,
Be lost to all that's cheerful, blithe, and gay?

Winter, be thine a momentary reign,
Young Spring forbids thy long extended stay,
Thy rude intrusion eyes with warm disdain,
And spreads her pinions o'er affrighted May.

Come, lovely Spring, resume thy flow'ry space
With all thy varied train of gifts and joys;
Far from thy presence chilling Boreas chase,
Whose visage premature thy peace annoys.

She comes, in purple drest---her fears subside,
Fair Nature meets her with a genial smile;
Zephyrus hails his fascinating bride,
And flings her fragrance o'er the blady soil;

While Hope, supporter of the human breast,
Sheds gentle radiance o'er the gloomy mead;
Teaching the heart, desponding and oppress'd,
The port of health and happiness to find.

LINES ON THE *ANNIVERSARY OF HIS MAJESTY'S* ACCESSION TO THE THRONE.

BY A PRIVATE IN THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

THE bright Dispenser of the solar-ray,
Revolving, brings again the happy day
When o'er Britannia's fertile wide domain
Great GEORGE began his mild auspicious reign: [scend,
And lo! the Aonian maids well pleas'd de-
To hail their royal patron and their friend,
Their sons inspire, to sing the monarch's praise,
And paint his virtues in poetic lays. [praise,
But yet shall I presumptuous dare to sing
The glories of our great paternal king?
In numbers rough shall I attempt a theme
Which well the Laureat's abler pen may claim!
Yes! loyalty the grateful songs inspires,
Which now shall serve the place of brighter fires.
In simple couplets therefore I'll prolong
The fertile subject of my votive song;
Whilst Retrospection casts a glance behind,
And recollective Fancy calls to mind
The time when first he fill'd Britannia's throne, [own.
Since when, the Virtues claim it as their
'Twas then bright CHARLOTTE prov'd his happy choice,
A joyful people with united voice,
The royal nuptials hailing with delight,
Whilst Hymen's torch still burn'd serenely bright, [sprung
From which auspicious union since has
A num'rous progeny, whose deeds have rung [gent scroll
In Fame's high courts; on whose refulThey burn their names, as worthies to enroll. [most place,
There YORK's bright name commands a foreWhose glorious deeds still her annals grace;
For still as glory prompts, or ardour fires,
Or emulation to great deeds inspires,
The Royal Brethren furnish theme for story,
At once the nation's ornament and glory.
Each lovely PRINCESS too, maternal care
And bright example form as good as fair;
For each domestic virtue's all their own,
A brighter pattern setting from the throne.
Thrice happy pair! of ev'ry good possest,
Thrice happy people! with such Sovereign blest.
Who, like a father, much as king appears,
Still may he seem for many future years!
While Faction dares no longer make a stand,
But Peace and Plenty bless the happy land!
May in our Councils union still preside!
Triumphant still our stately Navy ride!
Again declar'd, by Fate's renew'd decree,
The undisputed Mistress of the Sea!
For Neptune, (who the briny waves commands),
Resigns his trident into DUNCAN's hands!
Which late did JERVIS and brave NELSON wield, [yield.
And dauntless forc'd our haughty foes to
Still may such heroes in the land abound,
And in our armies and our fleets be found.
While Anarchy, appall'd with fear and dread,
No more attempts to raise her hydra head.
But all with firmest loyalty inspir'd,
In Britain's cause with emulation fir'd,
Still make the lofty dome and cottage ring,
With 'Rule *Britannia*,' and 'God save the King."

[The following romantic Lines, (the continuation of which will be given in our next) have been lately placed in one of the most romantic scenes in Sir Richard Hill's Park, at Hawkstone; and are said to have been written by himself. They attract the eye in passing a Natural Cavern in the Rock, now called *Reynard's Banqueting House*, where a large quantity of half-eaten Poultry of all sorts was found a few years ago.]

AN ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF A HUNTED HARE.

LET the tender heart draw nigh,
Drop the tear and heave the sigh,
Souls unfeeling ne'er can know
Purest joys that spring from woe.
Welcome, stranger, to the shrine,
Mingle all thy griefs with mine.
Little persecuted thing,
Fain would I my tribute bring---
Tribute of a feeling heart,
All I have or can impart.
Muse of Sadness, lovely maid,
Deign to lend thy mourning aid;
Tune the melancholy lyre,
Every plaintive string inspire.
Raging winds that sweep the ground,
Cease, O cease, your boist'rous sound.
Gentle zephyrs only blow;
Naught be heard but notes of woe.
Let the sympathizing breeze
Softly linger o'er the trees.
Vallies cease to laugh and sing;
Fairy Sprites your odours bring.
Virgin Nymphs, in solemn train,
Drop your flow'rets o'er the slain;
Plant the weeping willow near,
Water'd by the crystal tear:
Let the snow-drop's drooping head
Gently kiss the harmless dead.
Shepherds, cast your crooks away;
Sportive lambkins, cease to play;
Stop, ye rills, that wash the vale,
Stop, and hear the mournful tale.
Warbling songsters, haste away,
Pluck the sad sepulchral bay;
Let no murd'rous stain be seen,
Hide each spot with leaves of green.
Cooing bird, the deed relate,
Echo to thy faithful mate---
Soothing strains of grief and love
Best become the turtle dove---
Join Creation's voice, and say,
'Lo the friendless Hare of GAY.'

REPORT

OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

DURING the month of April the House was chiefly engaged in the hearing of Appeals, and in passing, without debate, the various Bills already discussed by the Commons. Our Register shall, therefore, recommence with

Wednesday, May 3. Lord Grenville had it in command from his Majesty to deliver a message to that House, the purport of which was, 'That his Majesty had consented to the proposal for a marriage with the Princess Royal to the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg, which he thought proper to communicate to that House, not doubting but that an alliance with a protestant prince of that rank and station, and who was nearly related to his own family, being also in a direct descent from the Princess Spohia, would give satisfaction to all his faithful subjects; and having so repeatedly experienced their attachment to himself and family during the whole of his reign, he relied upon their concurrence in such measures as were necessary to bring this marriage to a conclusion.'

The message being read, Lord Grenville moved an address, thanking his Majesty for the gracious communication, and assuring him of the ready concurrence of the House to any measure tending to promote the happiness of his family. Agreed to *nem. con.*

There was another subject to which the Duke of Bedford wished to draw the attention of the House---the recent transactions in the fleet. If, however, his Majesty's Ministers meant to bring it forward, he should not interfere.

Earl Spencer rose merely to say, that he had not received any commands from his Majesty upon the subject, nor had he any reason to believe that he ever should.

The Duke of Clarence paid many compliments to the last Noble Lord; considered the making conditions with seamen as injurious to discipline, and thought that the question could not be safely discussed.

The Duke of Bedford said he should, however, move, without making any comment, for the production of certain papers, which, strange as it might appear, would shew that, for the first time in our annals, his Majesty's Ministers had held an official correspondence with the seamen of the fleet.

Lord Howe said that the first he heard of this unfortunate business was during his indisposition in February last, when several petitions were sent to him, as from the seamen, all of one tenor, and though written in different hands, dated by the same. As they were not signed, he wrote to an officer in Portsmouth to know if any discontent existed in the fleet. The answer was---none. The day after he came to town he mentioned the circumstance to a member of the Admiralty Board, and sent the petitions to the First Lord. An attack on his professional character he must have borne but from the one he had received, he could only be rescued by their Lordships.

Thursday 4. The order of the day being read for taking into consideration his Majesty's message relative to the loan of one million and a half to Ireland, and the guarantee of one million six hundred thousand pounds already advanced, and two millions to be advanced to his Imperial Majesty,

Lord Grenville said, he was convinced every one of their Lordships was perfectly aware of the necessity of advancing the sum mentioned in the Message for the defence of Ireland; and he could have no doubt but it would appear clear to the House, that it was of the utmost importance to keep the Emperor as an Ally, in order the more easily to secure a general and permanent peace. In this view, therefore, he moved an Address of Thanks to his Majesty's Message, which was carried *nemine dissentiente*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, *April* 6, 1797. (CONTINUED).

MR. Barham seconded the Motion of Mr. Ellis in favour of the Slave Trade. Mr Wilberforce replied at some length against it, conjuring the House not to retract the solemn obligation which they contracted in 1792. He was followed by Mr. Pitt, Mr. W. Smith, Lord Carysfort, Mr. Fox, Mr. H. Browne, Mr. Ryder. It was supported by Mr. Dundas, Lord Hawkesbury, Mr. Windham. The Motion was carried, by a division of 93 against 63---Majority 36.

Friday 7. The House in a Committee on the Bank Bill, Mr. Fox proposed a clause to enable the Governors to pay in cash any demands upon them, first giving three days notice to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and also at the Royal Exchange. This Mr. Pitt agreed to, only confining it to the period subsequent to the 26th of February.

Monday, 10. Mr. Pollen said he had hitherto voted with the Minister, in the prosecution of the war; but the situation of affairs had assumed a melancholy change. Having commenced the war in concert with several of the most respectable nations in Europe, we were deserted by almost all our former friends, and had now to contend against some who were at one time our allies. Instead of carrying our arms to the enemy's door, we were in daily terror of an hostile invasion. Instead of calculating upon ruining the finances of our adversary, and exhausting their resources, our whole attention was confined to the restoration of our own credit, and the salvation of our independence. He was convinced that the people of France were as earnest in their wishes for Peace as the people of Great Britain, but were restrained in demanding it by a too prevalent opinion that the ambition of this country would oppose every reasonable overture for peace. It was to confute this opinion, that he should move that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, representing to his Majesty, that, upon mature deliberation, his faithful Commons are of opinion, that his gracious and benign endeavours to promote the restoration of the general tranquility of Europe have failed of their effect, either from misconception on the part of the French Government, or from the terms proposed having been ill-explained to the people of that country: his faithful Commons, therefore, beseech his Majesty to adopt such measures as may tend in the most speedy and effectual manner to remove these misconceptions, and to vindicate the sincerity of his desire for the re-establishment of Peace in the eyes of Europe and of the world.

Sir John Macpherson seconded the motion.

Mr. Pitt considered the Address as calculated to express a despondency on the part of this country, and consequently to raise the spirits of our enemies; that it was indefinite, not embracing any object or conclusion whatever; and unnecessary, as it was manifest his Majesty's Ministers needed not any stimulus to make them earnest in their endeavours for the establishment of a Peace consistent with the interest of the kingdom. Mr. Pitt observed, that he had a few nights ago intimated to the House, that offers for a separate Peace had been lately made to his Majesty, our good and faithful Ally; that his Imperial Majesty had immediately acquainted this Government with the nature and extent of those offers; and had accompanied that information with the strongest assurances, that nothing should induce him to make Peace except in concert with this Govern-

ment. In consequence of this information, his Majesty's Ministers had immediately determined to seize the present occasion, to try if any fresh Negociation could honourably and fairly be opened towards the attainment of Peace; and, said Mr. Pitt, I am happy in being able to inform the House, 'that his Majesty, impressed with a most ardent and anxious desire to procure, if possible, an honourable and permanent Peace, has actually appointed a person in confidence to proceed immediately to Vienna, with full authority then and there to enter upon a Negociation for Peace, if such a measure can be fairly and honourably brought about, in concurrence and conjunction with our Allies.'

Colonel Porter said a few words in support of the motion, which Mr. Pollen persisting to press to a decision,

Mr. Addington entered into a review of the situation of England and her Allies with relation to France in 1792, and stated the several grounds of the war, such as they have repeatedly been maintained to be by the Administration. He contended that no person was so deeply interested in the continuance of Peace as the Minister. The several great and noble plans he was pursuing for the welfare and aggrandisement of the country depended greatly on that circumstance; among those were the reduction of the naval and military establishments, and of the National Debt. But he was compelled to yield to higher motives. He considered the consequences of the war, and observed, that something had at all events been gained by it. A method of preserving internal tranquility in an easy manner had been discovered, as well as the best and most expeditious means of manning the Navy; neither of which could have been called out but by the exigency of the times. Mr. Addington concluded by moving the order of the day.

The motion being read, and the question put on the order of the day,

Mr. Fox, in a most argumentative speech, supported the motion. He contended that if the Minister was sincere in his desire of Peace, the decision of that House in favour of the measure would greatly facilitate his negociations, by removing the suspicions his conduct had hitherto produced in the minds of the French Directory.

On a division the order of the day was carried, after which the House adjourned till Thursday se'ennight.

Monday, 24. The Bill prohibiting the issue of small Notes was committed, and a clause moved by Mr. Bird, extending the duration of the former Acts from *the 1st of May to the 8th of July, was adopted*; after which the report was received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer called the attention of the Committee to three principal branches of supply---an addition to the sums voted for the Navy---charges upon the Consolidated Fund not already alluded to, and services already paid for in advance. To the 7,600,000l. already voted for the Navy, he had formerly supposed that an addition of two millions and a half would be necessary; but it was now found that double that sum would be wanted, making the expence of the Navy for the year 12,600,000l.

The sum of five millions was then granted for the Navy; the sum of 1,110,000l. to discharge Exchequer Bills; and the sum of 2,177,000l. to make good charges on the Consolidated Fund. Sundry other sums for the maintenance of convicts, the support of emigrants, &c. making in all about 200,000l. were also voted. Adjourned.

Tuesday, 25. The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Navigation Act, and resolved, 'That it is expedient to grant to certain foreign ships, under his Majesty's protection, in consequence of capitulations, the privileges of prize ships, under certain regulations and restrictions: also to allow aliens, in certain foreign colonies surrendered to his Majesty, to exercise the occupations of merchants and factors.

'That provision should be made for registering ships built in the Company's Settlements in the East Indies, so as to entitle the same to the privileges of British-built ships.'

BUDGET.

Wednesday, 26. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that it was with great regret he found himself under the necessity of laying a large additional burden upon the people. It was necessary, however, under the present severe pressure to convince the enemy and the world that neither our spirits nor our resources failed us.

For the sake of brevity we shall not follow Mr. Pitt through his statements of the sums wanted for the service of the year; but shall confine ourselves to the following recapitulation.

Navy	l. 12,661,000	Deficiency of land and malt	l. 350,000
Army	6,600,000	Bank advanced, 1795	1,054,000
Extraordinaries, 1796	3,387,000	Ditto, 1796	1,350,000
Treasury bills and warrants	2,088,000	Ditto on land and malt	900,000
Extraordinaries, 1797	4,000,000	Ditto on exchequer bills	1,110,000
Ordnance	1,623,000	Deficiency on the the consolidated fund	2,177,000
Barracks,	737,000	Vote of credit for 1797,	2,500,000
Miscellaneous services,	929,000		
Grenada merchants	600,000		l. 42,766,000
Loan to the Emperor	500,000		
To the commissioners for paying the national debt	200,000		

Mr. Pitt observed, that this formidable sum total included the repayment of nearly all the advances of the Bank to Government, with all the expences of the present year, *as far as they could be estimated.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then stated the Ways and Means to meet this large expenditure, viz.

The Land and Malt 2,750,000l. Surplus of Grants, 420,000l. Loyalty Loan, 18,000,000l. Lottery, 200,000l. Exchequer Bills, 3,000,000l. and the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund, which he should take at two millions. These sums, with the present Loan of 16,500,000l. would make more than the forty-two millions stated in the supply.

Of the eighteen millions to be borrowed, one million and a half was for the sister kingdom, of which the interest was to be provided by the Irish Parliament. Another million and a half was to be lent to the Emperor, to enable him to repay the advances made by this kingdom, with a further Loan of two millions, if sanctioned by Parliament, to assist our faithful Ally *in his present struggle of extremity.* He should also propose a distinct vote of 200,000l. to pay the half yearly dividend on the Imperial Loan, which would be spent in this country, and prevent the necessity of sending so much money from Vienna.

Mr. Pitt next discussed *the conditions of the present Loan,* and to repay the interest of which Loan 1,234,000l. remained to be raised by taxes, as follows:

An increased duty on Stamps, from which he meant to except law proceedings, probates of wills under 300l. legacies and policies of insurance. This tax he took at 320,000l.

A progressive duty on Deeds transferring Property. The principle of this tax was already recognized in the Auction Tax, by which four millions annually were transferred. The property transferred by private bargains was so much more considerable, that though the duty which he should propose was no more than *four-pence* on every hundred pounds, he should take the produce of the tax at 170,000l.

Stamped Copies of Deeds. By making every copy of a Deed produced in evidence liable to the same duty as the original, he expected to raise 40,000l.

Probates of Wills. Respecting these, he had some regulations which he expected to produce a like sum of 40,000l. per annum, still excepting those under 300l.

Tax on Newspapers. By laying three-halfpence on each of those fashionable vehicles of intelligence, which, he trusted, would not affect the authors and editors, he hoped for a produce of 114,000l.

And from an increase of duty on Advertisements in proportion to their length, leaving the short ones to pay 3s. as at present, he expected 20,000l.

Attornies Certificates, which he considered rather as an advantageous regulation calculated to prevent fraud, than an additional impost, he rated at 15,000l.

On Wrought Plate, the small duty he had to propose would produce about 30,000l.

Besides these duties, collected at the Stamp-Office at little additional expence, he had to propose a tax on Land Carriage. It was his intention to propose that all the tolls on the high road should be doubled, and that just as much should be received for the public, as was now taken by the proprietors or farmers of the tolls. This tax he calculated at 450,000l.

RECAPITULATION.

STAMPS.			
Consolidated duties	L. 320 000	Advertisements	L. 20,000
Progressive duty -	170,000	Attornies certificates	15,000
Duty on skins (amount not mentioned)		Wrought plate	30,000
Stamp'd copies of deeds	40,000	The total stated	834,000
Probates of wills	40,000	Tax on land carriage	450,000
Newspapers	114.000	Total	L. 1,284,000

Mr. Fox contended that the real amount of the taxes it was incumbent on him to lay before the House amounted to 1,887,000l. The National expenditure, by the taxes proposed, would amount to twenty-five annual millions, the sum at which the Hon. Gentleman had formerly estimated the whole rental of the kingdom. Of seven millions and a half of taxes already imposed, only three millions had as yet been felt by the people.

Thursday 28. Mr. Pitt said, that, in such a mass of complicated matter, it was very possible he might have been guilty of an omission. He then referred to his list of taxes; and, on reading it over, it appeared that he had wholly passed over two of the most important. The first was a tax on Bills of Exchange, imposing an addition of *one third* to the present duties. The amount of this the Minister estimated at 40,000l. The second was a tax on Policies of Insurance, the particulars of which he did not state. The produce he calculated at 35,000l. For this omission of taxes to the amount of 75,000l. the Minister made an apology to the House.

The resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means were then read a first time. On the question that they be read a second time,

Mr. Fox remarked, that the Minister had not yet provided the whole of the interest for the expences of the war. There was a deficiency of 248,000l. the wine-tax alone falling 158,000l. short of the estimate; nor was any interest provided for three millions and a half of Navy Bills that had been passed over in silence. The same fallacy appeared in the Navy Estimate, which was lower than last year, although 10,000 additional seamen were voted. It was the same with the Army Estimates; and he made no doubt but these fanciful caculations would fall five or six millions short of the real expence.

Mr. Pitt asserted, that when allowances were made for the stoppage of the distilleries, and other accidental drawbacks, the deficiency would not exceed 140,000l. As to the Army and Navy, the calculations were entirely founded on the present nature of the war. Reductions had taken place, particularly in the Ordnance, and in St. Domingo the system of warfare was narrowed.

After a few words from Mr. Fox and Mr. Smith, to which Mr. Pitt made no reply, the question was then put, 'that the resolution be read a second time,' and carried.

The Opposition Members then rose, and left the House in a body.

Saturday 29. Mr. Pitt presented to the House a Message from his Majesty, of which the following is a copy:

'His Majesty recommends it to the House of Commons to consider of enabling his Majesty to make remittances from time to time, to be applied to his service in Ireland, in such a manner as shall be approved of by the Parliament of that kingdom, to an amount not exceeding 1,500,000l. on provision being made by the Parliament of Ireland for discharging the interest and charges of a Loan to that

amount. And his Majesty further recommends to the House to consider of guaranteeing a Loan, on account of his Ally, the Emperor, to be applied in making good the advances to the amount of 1,600,000l. which have already been made to his Imperial Majesty, and to defray the charge of such further advances as his Majesty may, from time to time, direct to be made in the course of the present year, to an amount not exceeding 2,000,000l. His Majesty trusts, that he shall experience the ready concurrence of his faithful Commons, at this important conjuncture, in a measure calculated to enable the Emperor the more effectually to continue his exertions for the support of the common cause, and for the attainment of general Peace, on secure and equitable terms. And his Majesty relies on the zeal and affection of his faithful Commons to provide for enabling his Majesty to defray such other extraordinary expences as may be necessary for the public service, and to take such measures as the exigency of affairs may require.'

On the Message being read by the Speaker, Mr. Pitt moved, that it be taken into consideration on Monday. Ordered.

Monday, May 1. The House in a Committee of Supply.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that out of the three points mentioned in his Majesty's Speech, he should only trouble the Committee with the two first. As to the Irish Loan, so small, he believed, was the difference of opinion, that he should not follow up his motion with any observations. With respect to the Emperor's he did not hope for the same unanimity. He said, that of the three millions and a half, which he should propose to grant by way of Loan to the Emperor, the sum of 1,620,000l. had been already remitted, so that the resolution which he had now to move was for the further sum of 1,880,000l.

Mr. W. Smith said, that it ought to be considered, whether further remittances might not prompt the Emperor so to continue the war, as ultimately to make a more disadvantageous peace.

Mr. Fox said, that in the Emperor's proclamation to his subjects no mention of his Allies was to be found. As the House, therefore, did not know on what ground they were to vote such a loan, he would move the Chairman to report progress, &c.

A conversation ensued, in which Sir James Pulteney, General Tarleton, and Messrs. Wilberforce, Grey, Curven, and Wilberforce Bird, took a share, when the House became clamorous for a division, which accordingly took place on Mr. Fox's motion. The numbers were, Ayes 50.---Noes 193.

The Committee then voted 1,880,000l. for advances by way of loan to the Emperor; likewise provision for guaranteeing 3,500,000l. to be raised on account of the Emperor; also, 1,500,000l. for his Majesty's service in Ireland, on provision being made by that Parliament for defraying the interest and charges thereof.---To be reported.

The House, in a Committee of Ways and Means, voted, 'That Exchequer Bills made out after the 1st of May, 1797, may be paid for the subscription of 18,000,000l. and 5l. per cent be allowed to persons paying in their subscriptions before the instalments become due.---To be reported.---Adjourned.

Wednesday 3. Mr. Pitt brought down a message from the King, only differing from that to the Lords in the last sentence, which expressed that his Majesty doubted not but the House would enable him to settle a portion upon his eldest daughter, suitable to the dignity of his crown.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved an address, which was nearly an echo of the message, and which was agreed to *nem. con.*

Friday 5. The House, in a Committee of Supply, Mr. Pitt moved, that the sum of 80,000l. be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to settle a portion upon the Princess Royal, on her marriage with the Prince of Wirtemberg.

Mr. Curven did not rise to oppose the motion, but to say, that he should have been better pleased to have found this sum provided out of the King's private resources. In times, like the present, when the burthens of the people were extremely heavy, such an use of the King's private stores would have been very grateful to his subjects. Mr. Curven was, however, very ready to concur in any expression of affection to the Royal Family.

The resolution was then carried.

In the Committee to which the report on the subject of General Inclosures was referred,

Sir John Sinclair said, that, as the purpose of that report might be better answered by dividing the Bill which had been prepared on the subject, he would now move, that the Chairman be directed to move for leave to bring in two bills; the first for enabling the whole of the owners of common lands, when they shall be unanimous, to inclose them, notwithstanding some legal disabilities; the second, to enable any owners of such lands to inclose the several parts which may belong to themselves.

The Solicitor General was glad that the Hon. Gentleman had divided his bills, because he had no objection to the first of them; nor did he mean to oppose the bringing in of the second, though he should have some objection to it.

Monday 8. The House in a Committee of Supply, Mr. Pitt said, that he was well aware, that when proposing to increase the public burthens, he should be expected to say something of the causes that led to the augmentation. In the present instance, however, prudence and policy would prevent his entering into any discussion; and he entreated the House rather to trust to their silent judgment, than to agitate a subject, of which the slightest misrepresentation might give cause to the most alarming effects.

He then proceeded to state, that the increase of pay to the different classes of men would amount to 351,000l. and the increased eighth in the expence of victualling to 115,000l. making 466,000l. for one year. It should, however, be observed, that the estimate of victualling was founded upon an old rate, when provisions were much cheaper than at present. What the actual sum wanted would be, he could not say, but he would take the total sum for nine months, beginning in April, at 372,000l. He therefore moved, 'that a sum not exceeding 372,000l. be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to defray the expence of the increased pay of the Seamen and Marines, and the full allowance of provisions.'

Mr. Fox said, that he should consider it as a dereliction of his duty, if he gave the silent vote that was called for. It was not from discussion, but from silence, that the present mischief had proceeded. If, when it was first known that the seamen and marines were dissatisfied, the House had been made the confidants of Ministers, and the business had been properly discussed, the events of Easter would not have taken place. Or if immediately after Easter the question had been openly agitated, we should not now be reduced to such a situation. But the scandalous delay of a fortnight, which Ministers had interposed, and for which he hoped they would be made to answer, seemed to have been purposely meant to give room for misrepresentation.

During the rest of the debate, Messrs. Pitt, Fox, and Sheridan were the only speakers. The former justified the delay and declined discussion, and the two latter reprobated the affected secrecy and tardy measures of Ministers. The resolution then passed.

Tuesday 9. Mr. Whitbread gave notice, that unless the Minister should properly explain his conduct in the Mutiny, he should move for a vote of censure on him, for not having come down to Parliament immediately after the recess with an estimate of the expence attending the increased allowance to seamen.

Mr. Pitt said, he should reserve his appeal to the justice of the House till the motion should be made. He observed, however, that as early as the 25th of April, the business was referred to a Committee of the Privy Council; and that immediately after the recess he had stated that a communication from the Sovereign to Parliament, inviting it to make good the additional allowances, might be speedily expected. When he opened the budget, he had also expressly stated, that the increased allowance to seamen was not included in the vote for Naval Services. This made it evident, that the Executive Government meant to bring the matter before Parliament as soon as the customary forms would admit. But had they supposed any misconception could arise from official delay, they would certainly have proceeded with greater promptitude. On any future occasion, he should be happy to submit his conduct to the House; but, at present, it was his duty to recommend that a Bill founded on the resolutions already adopted, should immediately pass.

Mr. Fox asserted, that the effects of the mischievous delay in question might easily have been foreseen; and that the Lords of the Admiralty had exhibited their incapacity, by meanly chaffering with the seamen, and bidding a little

higher, and a little higher. Their bargain, however, was concluded on the 23d of April; and yet it was not till the 3d of May that the Order of Council made its appearance, nor till the 8th, that the estimates were laid before the House. Would the House stand quietly by, and see the Nation ruined by such gross neglect and incapacity? How should the Sailors understand the Minister's meaning, when it was often misunderstood even by that House?

Wednesday 10. Mr. Whitbread shewed the tardiness with which Ministers had proceeded to apply for the sanction of Parliament to the claims of the seamen. Though the concession was made to them on the 23d of April, the final Order of Council was not passed till the 3d of May. For this delay the Minister found an excuse by referring to forms; but such an excuse was gross and contemptible from a man, who, when any abridgment of national liberty was in question, trod under foot all the forms of the House, and all the restrictions of the constitution. After several other observations equally severe, and after expressing a hope, that the cause of our present calamity would some day or other be minutely investigated, and Ministers, if found guilty, be brought to condign punishment, Mr. Whitbread concluded by moving, 'That the Right Honourable William Pitt, in having so long delayed to present to this House an estimate of the expences to be incurred by the proposed increase of the pay of seamen, and by ordering them a full allowance of provisions, had been guilty of gross neglect of duty, and deserved the censure of the House.' He afterwards amended his motion by inserting his Majesty's Ministers' in the room of 'William Pitt.'

Mr. Pitt said, that he did not shrink from a share of the blame. The true question was, whether Ministers had reason to think extraordinary haste necessary. He then shewed the way in which they had forwarded the business through its successive stages; asserted, that among many causes of the late calamities, were gross misrepresentations, some of them stating that the seamens claims had been rejected; and expressed his confidence that no wilful remissness at least would be imputed to the Members of Administration, since it was evident that their interest and their duty were, in the present case, too closely connected to admit of negligence.

Mr. Fox, Mr. Curwen, Mr. Martin, and Lord George Cavendish, spoke for the motion; Sir W. Geary, Mr. Rose, jun. Mr. York, and Mr. Dundas, against it. After which the House divided---For Mr. Whitbread's Motion, Ayes 63--Against it, Noes 237.

Monday 15. Mr. Wilberforce said, that if he could but bring the House to a sense of their duty towards God and man, he should accomplish his purpose. It had been granted, that the slave trade was contrary to humanity and justice, and yet was its abolition resisted. Alluding to the critical state of public affairs, he said, that all who believed in a moral Providence must see that our perverseness in a horrid trade, only consistent with practical atheism, had provoked the divine vengeance, which appeared to have given us up to the effect of our own perverse principles. He concluded, by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for abolishing the Slave Trade, at a time to be limited; and that the House should then form itself into a Committee, to take that motion into consideration. The motion was opposed by Mr. Ellis, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Sewel, and Col. Gascoigne. It was supported by Messrs. Pitt, Smith, Hobhouse, and Martin. After which the House divided. Ayes 74---Noes 82.

Tuesday 16. Mr. Grey declared, that though in point of form his motion was chiefly directed against the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he nevertheless held all his Majesty's Ministers to be equally amenable for the mischiefs that had happened. They were the result of a most calamitous system, which had been pursued with unvarying malevolence through the whole of the present reign; which had lost us America, led us into a war with France, and would probably occasion the loss of Ireland also. He then proceeded to move a series of resolutions, founded upon the report of the Secret Committee. The three principle ones imported, that notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Bank against the demands made by Government, those demands had been persevered in and repeated; that similar remonstrances had been made with no better effect against loans, or other advances to the Emperor; and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had therein been guilty of a high crime and misdemeanour, and deserved the censure of the House.

[TO BE REGULARLY CONTINUED.]

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

INTELLIGENCE

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

PARLIAMENT-STREET, JULY 13, 1797.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Simcoe, commanding the British Forces in the Island of St. Domingo, states, in a letter to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, dated Port-au-Prince, May 8, that having provided for the defence of Port-au-Prince and the adjoining posts, he marched the army against Grenier, to prevent a junction of the enemy's forces under Touissaint. His subsequent operations he relates as follows:

'Colonel Dessources was then placed at the head of 2000 troops, and such prefatory arrangements were made as provided for the protection of L'Arcshaye, and were calculated to mislead the enemy. On the 16th, he marched early in the morning from Port-au-Prince to Tourmier. The enemy, as was their custom, placed some troops in ambuscade, who were soon dispersed, and the King's forces arrived at Tourmier with little loss. The enemy had occupied two posts on the crest of the mountain L'Hospitre, on each side of Tourmier, and nearly at two miles distance from it, at the habitations of Boutillier and St. Laurent. It was necessary to dislodge them from these positions. Colonel De Peyster was therefore detached to Boutillier, from which, with his usual gallantry and good conduct, he drove the enemy. The post of St. Laurent was more obstinately defended, and, by the unfortunate loss of Major Pouchet, who was killed in leading on the Jeremie troops, they were thrown into confusion; nor was the post taken till a greater force, with cannon, appeared against it. The delay occasioned by the defence of St. Laurent induced Col. Dessources to postpone the attack of the battery till the next day. The defence of the Cul de Sac was entrusted to the Baron Montalembert, who made a considerable detachment to the pass where the road from Leogane by Grenier enters the plain. The detachment was skilfully conducted by Major O'Gorman. It attracted the notice of considerable bodies of the enemy, and on its return to the Croix des Bouquets in the evening, was attacked on all sides by small parties, who were repulsed.

'Touissaint entered the plain in the course of the day, and marched to the side of the Croix des Bouquets, actuated, as it is said, by some vague report of that important post being to be abandoned on his first appearance. His cavalry fell in with the advanced posts of the Baron Montalembert's cavalry, under the command of Capt. Comte Manoux. That officer, collecting his troops, immediately charged the enemy with great vivacity, when they fled, and withdrew, with the utmost expedition, to the mountain.

'In the mean time Capt. Couchet, of his Majesty's ship Abergavenny, with some armed vessels, proceeded off Leogane, which place has been effectually blockaded since my arrival at Port-au-Prince, and made various demonstrations to draw the enemy's attention to that side.

'On the morning of the 17th Col. Dessources, having made his dispositions, marched in two colums, the left directly to Grenier, under the direction of Col. Depeyster, in which was the British detachment commanded by Major Clay. The right column, under the direction of Colonel Vicomte D'Alzune, descended from St. Laurent. Upon the division of the left arriving in the bottom, which separated the post of Grenier from the enemy's battery, it turned to the right, and joined the column that had marched from St. Laurent. The fog and haze in the bottom prevented the enemy from seeing this movement. It was also concealed by the judicious manner in which Capt. Spicer of the Royal Artillery threw shells from the height of Fournier from a howitzer and carronade, directing them against the various ambuscades and defences which the enemy had thrown up to protect their battery from any attack in its front or on its right. On the junction of his

division into one column, Col. Dessources proceeded through a most difficult and almost inaccessible country, to turn the left of the enemy's battery, and the works which supported it, having left troops on the heights of St. Laurent, to secure his retreat, and Major Clay to protect him from any attack that might be made by the road from Leogane. As the Colonel approached the flank of the battery, and that of the breast-work which defended it, he successively broke his troops into divisions, which kept the enemy's force in check and suspence, until another division, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Dessources, had, to their great surprise, possessed themselves of the heights, considerably beyond them, when, after an ineffectual resistance, they fled on all sides, and left Col. Dessources in possession of the battery, the work of several months, and of the gun which they had, in the preceding night, withdrawn from it, for the defence of their breast-work. This critical enterprize was effected with but little loss.

'As the troops were assembling to proceed to other objects, which I thought of importance for the king's service, I was informed by Brigadier-general Churchill of the attack that had been made at Irois, where, though the enemy had been fortunately repulsed in the assault upon that post, they still continued to invest it, and to threaten its siege.

'No time was lost in dispatching the Hon. Colonel Maitland, with a sufficient force, to the assistance of that officer. On his arrival, Brigadier-general Churchill informed him of the repulse of the enemy.'

Return of killed and wounded.

In driving the enemy from their ambuscade, above Post Guerin, (Jean Kina's entrenched camp, under the command of Major Clay, of the 40th Regiment, one rank and file, killed; one officer, one Serjeant, one rank and file wounded.

On the attack of posts St. Laurent and Boutillier, two officers, one Serjeant, four rank and file, killed; four Officers, nine rank and file wounded.

At the attack of the enemy's battery, breast-works, and places of arms, near Post Grenier, one rank and file, killed; one officer, one serjeant, 12 rank and file wounded.

Names and rank of officers killed and wounded.

Capt. Haly, of the 3d Irish Brigade wounded; Major Pouchet, of the Jeremie troops, killed; Lieut. De la Rue, of Dessources, killed; Ensign Eviere, of Prince of Wales's chasseurs, wounded; Lieutenants Babin and Campanne, of Jean Kina's corps, wounded; and Ensigns Le Pine and L'Artigonave, of ditto, wounded.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUGUST 1, 1797.

The following dispatches have been received at this office by Evan Nepean, Esq.

SIR, *Ville de Paris, off Cadiz, July 5.*

'I desire you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that that the Terpsichore, with the Thunder Bomb, having a detachment of artillery on board, and the Urchin gun-boat, from Gibraltar, joined on the 2d instant, and the night following Rear Admiral Nelson, having made his dispositions, the bomb, covered by the gun-boats, launches and barges of the fleet, was placed near the Tower of San Sebastian, and fired some shells into the town, when an attempt was made by the gun-boats and launches of the enemy to carry her. The Rear-Admiral, who is always present in the most arduous enterprizes, with the assistance of some other barges, boarded and carried two of the enemy's gun-boats, and a large launch of one of their ships of war, with the Commandant of the Flotilla. In this short conflict 18 or 20 Spaniards were killed, the Commandant and several wounded, he and 25 made prisoners; the rest swam ashore.

J. JERVIS.'

'*Return of the killed and wounded on the night of the 3d of July, 1797.*

Theseus, 5 wounded; Irresistible, 1 wounded; Sea-horse, 1 wounded; Ville de Paris, 5 wounded; Prince George, 1 killed, 2 wounded; Diadem, 1 wounded; Barfleur, 1 wounded; Egmont, 1 wounded; Total, 1 killed; 20 wounded.

Officers wounded.--Sea-horse, Captain Freemantle, slightly; Ville de Paris, Lieut. Wm. Selby, ditto; Diadem, Lieut. W. J. Rowe, ditto; Prince George, Lieut. Gregory Grant, ditto; ditto, Mr. Touley, *Midshipman*, ditto; Barfleur, Mr. Hugh Pearson, Master's Mate; Theseus, John Sikes, Admiral's Coxswain.

SIR, *Theseus, July 4, 1797.*

'In obedience to your orders, the Thunderer Bomb was placed, by the good management of Lieutenant Gourly, her present Commander, *assisted by Mr.* Jackson, Master of the *Ville de Paris, who* volunteered his able services, within 2500 yards of the walls of Cadiz, and the shells were thrown from her with much precision, under the direction of Lieutenant Baynes of the *Royal Artillery; but* unfortunately it was soon found that the large mortar was materially injured from its former services. I therefore judged it proper to order her to return under the protection of the Goliah, Terpsichore, and Fox, who were kept under sail for that purpose, and for whose active services I feel much obliged.

'The Spaniards having sent out a great number of mortar gun-boats and armed launches, I directed a vigorous attack to be made on them, *which* was done with such gallantry, that they were drove and pursued close to the walls of Cadiz, and must have suffered considerable loss; and I have the pleasure to inform you, that two mortar-boats and an armed launch remained in our possession.

'I feel myself indebted for the successful termination of this contest to the gallantry of every officer and man, and particularly to Captains Freemantle and Miller, the former of whom accompanied me in my barge; and to my Coxswain, John Sykes, who, *in defending my person*, is most severely wounded, as was Captain Freemantle slightly, in the attack. I must also beg to be permitted to express my admiration of Don Miguel Tyrason, the commander of the gun-boats, in his barge: he laid my boat alongside, and his resistance was such as to honour a brave Officer, eighteen or twenty-six men being killed, and himself and all the rest wounded. Not having a correct list of the killed and wounded, I can only state that I believe six are killed, and 220 wounded.

HORATIO NELSON.'

SHIPS OF WAR CAPTURED FROM THE ENEMY.

The Adolphe French lugger privateer, of 12 guns and 36 men, was captured by the Nautilus and Sea-gull sloops; another French lugger privateer, of 10 guns and 36 men, by the Dolphin revenue cutter, Capt. Richard John, off Brest; La Bayonaise, French privateer, of six guns and 36 men, off Dominica, by the Cyane sloop; the Stulver, Dutch privateer, of 10 guns and 48 men, off the Schaw, on the 1st of June, by the Astrea, Capt. Davies; the Piteous Virgin Maria, Spanish privateer, of 10 carriage guns, 8 swivels, and 42 men, by the Viper cutter, Lieut. Pengelley, commander, near Gibraltar, after a smart action of two hours, during which time she endeavoured to set the Viper on fire, by throwing on board several casks filled with powder and sulphur; the Nostra Senora del Rosario, Spanish privateer of 20 guns and 100 men, by his Majesty's ships Romulus and Mahonessa, part of Lord St. Vincent's fleet, off Cadiz; the Flying-Fish, French lug-sail privateer, of two guns and 24 men, off Shoreham, on the 4th inst. by the Lively Revenue cutter, Capt. Dubois Smith; El Principe de Paz, Spanish brig, of 20 guns and 100 men, by the Boston, Capt. Morris, off Vigo, on the 4th inst. after a short action, in which Mr. Mainwaring, a midshipman, was killed; El Enfanté, another Spanish brig, two days afterwards, by Capt. Morris; the [illegible]oée, French privateer, of 20 guns and 120 men, by the Phæton, on the 12th ins. off Brest; the Brutal, Dutch lugger privateer, of six guns and 32 men, and the Syren, French cutter privateer, of six guns and 27 men, by the Nautilus sloop and the Fox cutter, on the 12th of June, off Flackey, in Norway.

The Earl of St. Vincent, in a letter to Mr. Nepean, dated off Cadiz, on the 16th of June, writes as follows:---'I desire you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Lieutenant Hardy, in the French republican corvette La Mutine, cut out of the bay of Santa Cruz, by the boats of his Majesty's ships Lively and La Minerve, has this moment joined. The gallantry of this action, recited in the public and private letters of the Captains Hallowell and Cockburn, has prompted me to take the Mutine into his Majesty service, and to appoint Lieutenant Hardy to the command of her. A measure so necessary to

encourage a continuance of daring enterprize, I am confident will merit the approbation of your Lordships.'

The enterprize is thus related by Captain Hallowell :---' I have the honour to inform you, that on standing into the bay of Santa Cruz, in the island of Teneriffe, on the afternoon of the 28th, in company with La Minerve, I discovered an armed brig lying in the road, which, on our nearer approach, hoisted French colours. Captain Cockburn agreeing with myself in opinion that she might be taken from her anchors, I ordered all the boats of the two ships, with a lieutenant in each, to bring her out. Lieutenant Hardy, of La Minerve, being the senior officer, the command fell on him. At about half past two in the afternoon, he made a most resolute attack, in which he was gallantly supported by Lieutenants Bland, Hopkins, and Bushby, and Lieutenant Bulkeley, of the marines, in the Lively's boat, and Lieutenants Gage and Maling, in La Minerve's boats, and under a smart fire of musquetry from the brig, boarded and carried her almost immediately. This gave an alarm to the town, and a heavy fire of artillery and musquetry was opened from every part of the garrison, and from a large ship lying in the road, immediately, which continued without intermission for near an hour, during which time they were very much exposed in getting the brig under weigh, and towing her out, there being little wind.'

This vessel is named La Mutine, carrying twelve six pounders, two thirty-six pounder carronades, and 135 men. The following is a list of the wounded :---

Belonging to the Lively---Mr. Ralph Standish, master's mate; William Allen, quarter-master; Peter Lawrence and Glenville Newberry, seamen.

Belonging to the Minerve---Lieutenant Hardy; Mr. J. Coulson, gunner; Mr. Eager and Mr. Carpenter, midshipmen; Matthew Vessey, gunner's mate; David Lewis, second master's mate, and Robert Sloper, coxswain. Anthony Hull, a seaman, dangerously. James Dunlay, corporal; John Milton and Samuel Clerk, privates of the 11th regiment.

PROVIDENTIAL DELIVERANCE.

To the number of providential escapes from imminent peril, when the last ray of hope has apparently been extinguished, may be added the surprizing deliverance of Captain Noddings, late of the Providence, of Whitby, having been left by the crew, with only one man and the Captain on board. When the rest of the crew got on board the Milnes, of Hull, in their haste, they left their comrade inadvertently behind them, asleep, having been quite exhausted by fatigue. The Captain had positively refused to quit the ship. The sea running very high, they durst not return again to fetch their remaining companion, but were obliged, reluctantly, to abandon him and the Captain to apparent destruction. After experiencing incredible hardships, their distress was at length discovered by a French fishing-boat, which, as the gale still continued, and the sea was very turbulent, durst not venture on board, but, however, approached so near as to be able to throw a rope on board the Providence, which they were fortunate enough to catch. Captain Noddings insisted on the seaman going first. He was accordingly dragged through the sea, and was got on board the fishing boat, without receiving any hurt. The rope was again thrown for Captain Noddings, who, unfortunately, not having made the rope sufficiently secure, as they were lifting him on board it slipt and he sunk to the bottom. Not coming up again, his companion begged them to put down a hook, which was instantly done, and having luckily caught hold of his clothes, he was happily rescued from the waves. No signs of life however appearing when he was got on board, the Frenchmen were going to heave him again into the sea, but the poor fellow begged earnestly that they would use some endeavours for his recovery. After some fruitless attempts had been made, and no symptoms of returning life appearing, they were again preparing to throw him overboard, but the supplications of the faithful Seaman prevailed on the fishermen to suffer the body to remain on the cover of a chest till the morning, and that if then no signs of life appeared, he declared he would consent to his being committed to the deep. It is very surprizing, that in the morning symptoms of returning animation were perceived, and by careful attention, Captain Noddings was perfectly recovered, and is now safely arrived at Hull.

COMMOTIONS IN IRELAND.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

DUBLIN, MAY 4, 1797.

The House of Lords have adopted the measure taken by the House of Commons, in consequence of the Lord Lieutenant's Message, relative to the united Irishmen apprehended in Belfast, and have appointed a secret committee to consider and report their opinion to the House on that subject.

May 8. Accounts were received in town of a skirmish having taken place between the Devonshire fencibles and the Kerry militia, in Londonderry.

Several persons have been apprehended in the neighbourhood of Dublin, on treasonable charges. The Lord Mayor has issued a Proclamation to prevent large assemblies at funerals.

There are four howitzers planted in the Lower Castle-yard; and the Coach-house in Little Ship-street has been converted into a guard-house. The sentinels are doubled, and strong iron pallisadoed-gates have been erected on all the outer gateways.

Great dissentions prevail in the south of Ireland, in consequence of the rigour with which the tithes are exacted.

10. Mr. Pelham, in the House of Commons, brought up the report of the secret committee appointed to consider of the papers seized in Belfast, and to report their opinion thereon. This report, which consists of 69 folio pages, was read at full length by the clerk: we must content ourselves with giving a general summary of its contents.

The committee began by stating, that they considered it to be a proper discharge of their duty to examine into the principles and motives of the society of united Irishmen at its first formation; they assert, that in consequence of this examination, they find that the society, under the pretext of promoting a Parliamentary Reform, and what they called Emancipation of the Catholics, harboured a design to disunite this country from Great Britain, to overthrow the present constitution, and establish in its stead a Republican form of Government. The committee rest this opinion, in a great measure, on a letter written by Theobald Wolse Tone, a very active member of that society, to his friends in Belfast; in which there appears a number of expressions which seem to indicate that Mr. Tone considered the British connection as the bane of Irish prosperity.

Another ground of this opinion of the committee is the declaration published by the society of united Irishmen in Dublin, in the year 1791, when Mr. Rowan and Dr. Drenan were chairman and secretary, in which the prominent principle is, that none but the people can speak the will of the people. The committee then proceeded to the papers. They state the manner in which these papers had been seized in the house of a John Alexander, at Belfast, by Captain Barber and Mr. Fox; they recite in what rooms, and in what company they had been found; and infer that they were the papers of two committees of united Irishmen. By one it appears that the society is organized in a very perfect manner; the lowest constituent part is the Baronial committee, or the committee of the members who live in one Barony. When this committee becomes numerous, it is split into two committees. When a certain number of these committees are formed in a county, they elect a county committee; when a certain number of county committees are formed they elect a provincial committee; and again, when two or more of these committees are created, they elect members who form the highest number of the society, a national committee.

They are, among other things, impowered to raise money in certain proportions, and to distribute it in certain ways, such as providing arms and ammunition; supplying the members who suffer for the cause with necessaries, and with the means of defence; providing for the families of those who may fall in any way for the common service; and they are enabled to regulate the election of military officers. There is a particular provision which fixes the

encourage a continuance of daring enterprize, I am confident will merit the approbation of your Lordships.'

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10. Mr. Pelham, in the House of Commons, brought up the report of the secret committee appointed to consider of the papers seized in Belfast, and to report their opinion thereon. This report, which consists of 69 folio pages, was read at full length by the clerk: we must content ourselves with giving a general summary of its contents.

The committee began by stating, that they considered it to be a proper discharge of their duty to examine into the principles and motives of the society of united Irishmen at its first formation; they assert, that in consequence of this examination, they find that the society, under the pretext of promoting a Parliamentary Reform, and what they called Emancipation of the Catholics, harboured a design to disunite this country from Great Britain, to overthrow the present constitution, and establish in its stead a Republican form of Government. The committee rest this opinion, in a great measure, on a letter written by Theobald Wolse Tone, a very active member of that society, to his friends in Belfast; in which there appears a number of expressions which seem to indicate that Mr. Tone considered the British connection as the bane of Irish prosperity.

Another ground of this opinion of the committee is the declaration published by the society of united Irishmen in Dublin, in the year 1791, when Mr. Rowan and Dr. Drenan were chairman and secretary, in which the prominent principle is, that none but the people can speak the will of the people. The committee then proceeded to the papers. They state the manner in which these papers had been seized in the house of a John Alexander, at Belfast, by Captain Barber and Mr. Fox; they recite in what rooms, and in what company they had been found; and infer that they were the papers of two committees of united Irishmen. By one it appears that the society is organized in a very perfect manner; the lowest constituent part is the Baronial committee, or the committee of the members who live in one Barony. When this committee becomes numerous, it is split into two committees. When a certain number of these committees are formed in a county, they elect a county committee; when a certain number of county committees are formed they elect a provincial committee; and again, when two or more of these committees are created, they elect members who form the highest number of the society, a national committee.

They are, among other things, impowered to raise money in certain proportions, and to distribute it in certain ways, such as providing arms and ammunition; supplying the members who suffer for the cause with necessaries, and with the means of defence; providing for the families of those who may fall in any way for the common service; and they are enabled to regulate the election of military officers. There is a particular provision which fixes the

manner in which the tribunal shall be chosen, who, when a Revolution, begins, shall decide on the property and even the lives of accused individuals; and there is another provision, which declares what description of suspected persons shall not be suffered to enter the ranks when the conflict shall begin. The other papers are minutes of the proceedings of sub-committees of united Irishmen, and reports on a variety of subjects. They contain, in the first place, accurate returns of the numbers of men who have at different periods become members of the body; also returns of the sums subscribed by each respective place, and the purposes for which the money has been expended. The returns of guns, bayonets, swords, pikes, cannon, powder, ball cartridges, and of bullets, are all reported with equal accuracy, and always accompany the returns of men and money. The society has risen to a number truly formidable---not less at this moment than 100,000 men! the amount of their arms appears to be very considerable, and they reckon among their ordnance eight peices of cannon and one mortar.

In their money accounts are found accurate statements of their expenditure for assisting prisoners and purchasing arms; and in one return, it is remarkable, that the officer who remits it, says, 'this money has been paid somewhat before the usual time, because it is expected our friends will soon arrive at Bantry,' or words to that effect; and several instances occur in the papers of allusions to the expected arrival of these friends.

The report being read, Mr. Pelham moved, that a copy of it be sent to the House of Lords, and that it be printed.

Both these motions were agreed to.

11. Military waggons, chests, boxes, wheel-barrows, intrenching tools, with several articles necessary for laying out encampments, are still getting ready with the utmost expedition in the Ordnance-yard, and as soon as a proper quantity are finished, they will be immediately dispatched to different parts of the kingdom. In short, the most indefatigable efforts are exerted to put this country in such a formidable state of defence, that it may bid defiance to the attempts or machinations of internal or external enemies.

12. A few days ago, four carts loaded with arms, which had been seized in the neighbourhood of Belfast, were brought in under an escort of the 22d light dragoons, and lodged at their artillery barracks.

Two regiments, consisting of one thousand men, have arrived in the north from Scotland. The number of troops on their passage, or within a few days arrived from England and Scotland, amount to upwards of 8000.

13. On Wednesday night the houses of Mr. Connolly, Messrs. Drake, Moore, Hait, Gorey, Barth, Halfpenny, all within two miles of Trim, were broke into by a party of Defenders, who carried off all the arms contained therein.

15. Lord Castlereagh, after a speech of much violence against the united Irishmen, moved, that the Commons should agreee with the Lords in the Address to his Majesty, founded on the preceding report relative to the papers seized at Belfast. Mr. Grattan opposed coercive measures.

Mr. Smith moved an amendment, to request 'that his Majesty would use *conciliatory measures* to remove every pretext of discontent from the well-disposed, as well as measures of coercion for the prevention and punishment of conspiracy and treason---urging the necessity of *correcting abuses*, as well as adopting strong laws to repress disaffection.'

A warm debate ensued.

Mr. Fletcher asserted that he feared the people would be led to look on the *report of the committee as fabricated rather to justify the past measures of government than to state facts!* and that if coercive measures were to be pursued, the whole country must be coerced; for the *spirit of insurrection had pervaded every part of it!*

These observations produced much contention.

Mr. M. Beresford ordered the clerk to take down the words.

Mr. J. C. Beresford thought himself called on to defend the secret committee.

Mr. Toler moved an abstract resolution, declaring that the imputation conveyed in those words (of Mr. Fletcher) was an unfounded calumny on the report. He was at length, however, persuaded to withdraw his motion. The

House then divided on Mr. Smith's amendment, which was lost without a division.

The grand business of the night was now introduced by Mr. W. Ponsonby, who, in a short prefatory speech, proposed his motion on the subject of Reform. Before he moved any of the resolutions specifically, he read them all to the House---They are in substance as follow:---

Resolved, that it is indispensably necessary to a fundamental Reform of the Representation, that all disabilities on account of religion be for ever abolished, and that Catholics shall be admitted into the legislature, and all the great offices of state, in the same extent, &c. as Protestants now are.

That it is the indispensable right of the people of Ireland to be fully and fairly represented in parliament.

That, in order that the people may be fully enabled to exercise that right, the privilege of returning members for Cities, Boroughs, &c. in the present form, shall cease---that each county be divided into districts, consisting of 5000 houses each---each district to return two members to parliament.

That all persons possessing freehold property to the amount of 40s. per annum, all possessed of leasehold interests of the annual value of ————, all who have resided for a certain number of years in any great city or town following a trade, and all who shall be free of any city, by birth, marriage or servitude, shall vote for members of parliament.

That seats in parliament shall endure for------ number of years (The blanks were left to be filled up by the direction of the House.)

The first of these resolutions Mr. Ponsonby moved.

Mr. Pelham spoke against it, principally on the old argument of this not being the *time*, and concluded by moving the question of adjournment.

The general sentiment among those who opposed the motion appeared to be, that no concession should be made to conciliate; but that, if the present coercive measures did not restore tranquility, the last appeal should be made to Force---in which they seemed conscious of decisive superiority.

The motion of Mr. Ponsonby was lost by a majority of 117 to 30.

The members *went armed* to the above debate, and 18 rounds of ball and cartridges were served to the troops, both horse and foot!

16. Early on Sunday morning last, about two o'clock, a number of armed men, amounting to several hundreds, made an hostile appearance against the inhabitants at Forkhill, near Dundalk. They were opposed by the City of Dublin militia, quartered in that part, and the yeomanry cavalry, commanded by Capt. Fortescue. Finding it was not easy to bring them to a close engagement, from the situation they had taken, the yeomanry and militia made a feint attack upon these people, and afterwards a retreat, which drew the latter after them, and having brought them to a spot from which they could not so readily escape, the cavalry wheeled about, only about 24 in number, (the Dublin militia opening right and left to let them pass), fell upon them with great fury, killed about 25, and took several prisoners.

Ministers have already sent over instructions to the Lord Lieutenant to announce to the military in this country an intention of increasing their pay.

18. On Tuesday last four privates of the Monaghan militia were shot, in pursuance of the sentence of a Court-Martial. These men had engaged to desert from their officers upon a signal, and were actually appointed officers, and had received commissions to act in rebel corps.

19. Three men of the Wexford regiment of militia have been tried at Cork for acts of mutiny and disloyalty; one of them has been sentenced to be shot, another to receive 1000, and the third 600 lashes.

20. Letters received from Philipstown state, that on Wednesday night an attempt was made by a numerous body of united Irishmen to surprise the barracks. The garrison, consisting of a party of the 4th dragoon guards, flew to arms, and without waiting to dress themselves, rushed upon the assailants, two of whom they killed, took four of the ringleaders, and put the remainder to flight, many of whom were severely wounded.

'*General orders from Adjutani-General's Office, 20th May*, 1797. In obedience to an order of the Lord Lieutenant and Council, it is the Commander in Chief's command, that the military do act, without waiting for directions from the civil magistrate, in dispersing any tumultuous assemblies, or persons threatening the peace of the realm, and the safety of the lives and properties of his Majesty's loyal subjects whatsoever.'

On the 23d there was a great disturbance at Belfast: information having been received that arms were hid in a house belonging to a glazier in town, every military officer there, accompanied by a strong party of the Monaghan militia, went at mid-day and searched the house, where they found 1 mortar, 1 swivel, a quantity of shot, slugs, and cartridges, a box full of flints, and several pikes. Besides this, they also found a number of coats for soldiers, on the buttons of which is a harp, and round it these words, 'Belfast National Guards.' On the box which contained the flints was painted a Crown reversed, with the tree of liberty on each side. The soldiers took the furniture into the street, and burnt it; they then walked in procession through the streets, carrying the coats with them. The owner has absconded.

On the 23d John M'Clure was apprehended on a charge of high treason.

26. On the 25th inst. Colonel Barber, and Mr. Fox, Town Major of Belfast, caught a smith and his assistant forging pikes. On threatening them with immediate death, they produced 16 they had secreted in an adjoining house, newly forged. The troops were so much incensed at seeing these instruments of destruction, that they levelled the forge to the ground. The pikes were hung round the villains, who were brought prisoners to town. More of these weapons have been since discovered.

Another blacksmith, James Adams, from Island Magee, was brought into Belfast, by a detachment of the artillery. Some pikes were stuck through his hat, and others hung round him.

31. On Monday, several ladies were rudely assaulted by the soldiery in Castle-street. No female, with any thing green about her dress, was suffered to pass. Ribbands, bonnets, and handkerchiefs of that colour were wantonly torn from their persons, with the greatest rudeness and the foulest language.

June 1. Sixteen persons, charged with being united Irishmen were yesterday taken up, and committed to Newgate. Four men, of the names of Reiley and Kelly, were also committed to Newgate as defenders.

On Monday last, a party of soldiers repaired to Clonard Bridge, in the county of Meath, to apprehend two defenders. They took up one, set fire to his habitation, and left him in the care of two of the party, while they were in pursuit of the other. The captive dreading the consequences, made an effort to escape; but was instantly shot by the sentinels. We are informed, that his body was afterwards hung up *in terrorem* by the road side.

8. Yesterday the whole garrison marched out to witness the punishment of two men of the Kildare militia, condemned to be shot for breaches of the articles of war, and of their allegiance. About two o'clock the sentence was executed by eight of their own regiment. The troops were afterwards marched by the dead bodies.

12. In several parts of the north, the great quantity of arms which has been recovered has so dispirited the malcontents, that all opposition has ceased.

At Londonderry, last week four persons, viz. Pat. Gramsey, Oliver Blackburn, Robert Kilpatrick, and James Craig, were sent on board the tender now lying in the River, for making pike heads.

17. Accounts were yesterday received in town from Kinnegad, in the county of Westmeath, which state, that on Thursday morning a party of the military having received information that arms were concealed in the house of a Mr. Dod, a person eminent as a distiller at Multifarnam, in that neighbourhood, proceeded thither, and upon their arrival were fired upon from the windows; the soldiery thereupon broke in, killed one man, and having seized twenty-one stand of concealed arms, reduced the house to ashes.

OBITUARY.

LATELY, at his seat at Montreal, near Seven Oaks, Kent, in his 81st year, the Right Hon. Jeffery Lord Amherst, of Holmsdale, K.B. privy-counsellor to his Majesty, gov. of Guernsey, a field-marshal in the army, and colonel of the 2d regt. of life-guards and of the 60th (or Royal American) regiment of foot. He is succeeded in titles and estates by his nephew, William Pitt Amherst.---His Lordship was born Jan. 29, 1717; received his first commission in the army in 1731; was aid-du-camp to Gen. Ligonier in 1741, and, in that character, was present at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Rocoux. He was afterwards made aid-du-camp to the Duke of Cumberland, and, as such, was at the battles of Laffeldt and Hastenbeck; and continued with his Royal Highness till 1756, when he was appointed colonel of the 15th regiment of foot. In 1758 he received orders to return to England, being appointed for the American service, and sailed from Portsmouth, on March 16, as major-general commanding the troops for the siege of Louisbourg, &c.; in which, by the extraordinary exertions of Gen. Wolfe, he succeeded. On the 30th of September in the same year he was appointed commander in chief of all the forces in America, in the room of Gen. Abercrombie; and at the same time was appointed colonel of another regiment (being the 60th) as of right. He was also made governor of Virginia; and was one of the oldest knights of the Bath (the third on the list), being one of the first presented with a red ribband by his present Majesty, very soon after he came to the throne, in 1761. He continued in the command in America to the latter end of 1763, when he returned to England. Sept. 21, 1768, he was dismissed from all his employments, in consequence of a personal dispute with the King; but, by the mere effect of public discussion in the news-papers, he surmounted all difficulties, and, in the November following, was admitted to court, and received with redoubled honours.

The first office conferred on him after his restoration to royal favour happened on the 7th of the same month, in consequence of the death of Gen. Burton, when Gen. Amherst was appointed colonel of his (the 3d) regt. of foot; and Gen. Gage, on Gen. Amherst's coming home, was appointed commander in chief in America, and, as such, colonel of the 60th regiment, which he held during Gen. Amherst's suspension. Gen. Gage, however, although he was suffered to hold his command in America, was superseded in his command of the 60th regiment of foot, to make way for Amherst's re-appointment; although the holding this regiment was before considered as a matter of right, attached to the American command. In addition to these appointments, was conferred on Amherst that of first officer of the staff; which gave him authority over all the armies on the British establishment. In 1771 he was made governor of Guernsey; and, the year after, was appointed lieutenant-general of the ordnance, which he held till the appointment of Gen. Howe to that office: but, in lieu of this, upon the death of Lord Harrington, Gen. Amherst was appointed colonel of the 2d troop of grenadier-guards; and, on the death of Lord Cadogan, to the 2d troop of horse-guards; and, when that corps was reduced, to the 2d regiment of horse-guards. In 1776 he was created Baron Amherst, of Holmesdale, in the county of Kent. In 1778 he had the command of the army in England; in 1779 was made colonel of the second troop of horse grenadier-guards; in 1782 received the gold stick from the King, when, on the change of the Administration, the command of the army, and the lieutenant-generalship of the ordnance, were put into other hands. In 1787 he received another patent of peerage, as Baron Amherst, of Montreal, with remainder to his nephew, William Pitt Amherst. These accumulations of royal favour appear to have arisen from the taking of Montreal (which was easily reduced after

Wolfe had taken Quebec). On the staff being re-established, which obliged the brave Gen. Conway (the oldest officer then in the service, and who, by right, was entitled to the command,) to act under him, he was, Jan. 22, 1793, again appointed to the command of the army in Great Britain.

Besides Gen. Conway, the following were Amherst's seniors; the Duke of Gloucester, Sir George Howard, the Duke of Argyle, the Hon. John Fitzwilliam, and Sir Charles Montagu. On the 10th of February, 1795, the command of the army being given to the Duke of York, an offer of earldom, and the rank of field-marshal, were made to Lord Amherst, who then declined accepting them; but, on the 30th of July, 1796, accepted the rank of field-marshal. His Lordship had not, from bad health, been able to attend his duty as gold-stick in waiting on the King for more than two years past.

The name of Sir Jeffery Amherst was as much dreaded by the enemies of Great Britain as it was revered by his countrymen. The honour of the nation, whose battles he fought, seemed to be the predominant principle throughout his military career. He was a firm disciplinarian, but he was the soldier's friend; a man of strict œconomy, always sober, and ready, at all times, to hear and redress the complaints of the army in general. No ostentation of heroism marked any of his actions; but the whole of his conduct evinced the firm simplicity of a brave mind, animated by the consciousness of what was due to himself and to his country. As commander in chief, it has been said that he was induced, by the sweets of office, to retain his situation longer than his strength permitted the active execution of its duties; but, as his Sovereign saw no reason for his resignation, and as his country could not be dissatisfied that the post was held by one who had hazarded his life in her defence, and added to her triumphs, such complaints must be considered as the mean offspring of envy and malevolence. That he occasionally employed the patronage of his situation in promoting his friends, is not to be mentioned with reproach. It is the allowed privilege of most public situations; and it may be fairly asserted, that he took every opportunity of giving due advancement to distinguished talents, and always endeavoured to support the dignity of the service. He has at length submitted to an enemy whom none can resist; and the laurels he reaped will for ever flourish round his tomb. Lord Amherst married, first, Jane, daughter of Tho. Dalyson, Esq. of Manton, co. Lincoln; who dying Jan. 7, 1765, he married, secondly, March 26, 1767, Elizabeth, grand-daughter of Lucius-Henry, fifth Lord Viscount, Falkland, of the kingdom of Scotland.

The family of Amherst is supposed to be descended from Hamo, a Saxon baron, who was sheriff of the county of Kent in the reign of King William the Conqueror. Hamo, his descendant, was bishop of Rochester; and Hamo, in the reign of Edward the Third, wrote himself Hamo de Hurst. The genealogy has been regularly traced from the reign of Richard the Second. His Lordship's remains were interred in the family-vault in Seven Oaks church. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Curteis, the rector. The coffin was covered with black velvet, and on the plate was inscribed his name, age, and title. The ceremony was attended with little parade.

At his apartments in York-street, St. James's-square, in his 55th year, the Right Hon Harvey Redmond Morres, Lord Visc Mountmorres. He put an end to his existence by shooting himself through the head. By the direction of the bullet, it appeared that he had put the pistol into his mouth; he had another in his pocket, loaded; and, by every account, it is obvious that he had made preparations for this violent act; he had paid the few bills that he owed, and had conversed in a way that gave his acquaintance reason to believe that he had for several days deliberated upon the suicide he accomplished. He had some apprehension that his mind was likely to be deranged, and consulted with Dr. Turton, the day before, on the subject, asking him if he would recommend Dr. Willis. Dr. T. concurred in the propriety of sending for that gentleman. In consequence, Lord M. wrote to Dr. W. desiring him to attend him the following morning, at ten o'clock, and Dr. T. by agreement, was to wait on him an hour after. It appeared that his Lordship did not go to bed the

whole night. At six in the morning his apothecary's man brought him a medicine which he had sent for. Dr. W. arrived punctually at ten; Lord M. saw him from the window, and, at the very moment, as if the appearance of Dr. W. was the signal, the unfortunate Nobleman dispatched himself. His father was the first nobleman of the family; created a baron in 1756, and advanced to the dignity of a visc. 1763. His Lordship was a liberal and active supporter of the fund for relieving authors in distress; and was a good-natured, intelligent man, fond of talking, but more from the prevalence of strong animal spirits than vanity. It is certain that for several years he had many strange habits which seemed tending to insanity. He had, by a course of prudence amounting almost to parsimony, created, in fact, a very easy fortune; for, from a very small, encumbered estate, he is said to leave a clear 5000l. a-year. The coroner's inquest, on the clearest proofs, brought in their verdict Lunacy. His Lordship's remains were conveyed to St. James's chapel in Tottenham-court-road, and there decently interred. There is reason to suppose that he died without making a will, nothing of the sort having been discovered among his papers.

Lately, at his palace at Chichester, the Right Rev. Sir William Ashburnham, bart. D. D. the venerable bishop of that see, and recor of Gestling, in Sussex. His Lordship was the father of the English bench, and the only bishop not appointed by his present Majesty. He was grandson of Sir Denny A. of Bromham, Sussex, the first baronet of the family, son of Charles his second son by his second wife, and nephew of Sir William, who died 1755. He was born 17..; admitted at Bene't-college, Cambridge, 1728, where he took the degrees of B. A. 1732, M. A. by mandate 1733, and D. D. 1749; was elected fellow 1732; presented to the rectories of Garnston and Cromwell, co. Nottingham, which he exchanged for Bexhill, Sussex, which he held with the deanry of Chichester, to which he was promoted in November, 1741. He was also, 1737, chaplain of Chelsea-hospital, and chaplain in ordinary to the King; residentiary of St. Paul's, 1753, but never took possession; and became bishop of Chichester 1754, on the translation of Bp. Mawson to Ely, with licence to hold his livings *in commendum* for three years. He preached before the House of Commons, Nov. 5, 1745, from Matt. vii. 15; at the special assize held at Chichester for the trial of the smugglers, Jan. 1748, Job xxix. 14---16; before the House of Lords, May 29, 1751, 1 Sam. xii. 24; before the Society for propagating the Gospel, 1760, Rom. i. 16; before the Governors of the London-hospital, 1764, Ps. ciii. 7. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Pelham, of Lewes, Esq. by whom he had a son, William, admitted at Bene't-college, 17.., M.P. for Hastings, and deputy-keeper of the great wardrobe; and two daughters, who lived with him unmarried till his death. Sir Denny A. married a daughter of John A. grandfather of the first Lord A. His remains were deposited in the family-vault at Battle, Sussex. The very numerous attendants on the funeral were, on their return home, next day, thwarted by some untoward circumstances. A few miles from Battle, the coach and hearse horses were so affrighted by the tempest, and a fire-ball that fell near them, that it was judged prudent to return with them to the above place; and, on their entering Brighton, the day after, an assistant to Mr. Weller, the undertaker, had his thigh broken, through the obstruction of a waggon, at the bottom of North-street.

Lately, at Cambridge, after a long illness, in his 63d year, the Rev. Richard Farmer, D. D. F. B. and A. SS. master of Emanuel-college, principal librarian of the public library in that university, some time prebendary of Canterbury, which he resigned on becoming one of the canons-residentiary of St. Paul, London, chancellor of the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and prebendary of Worcester. He was born at Leicester in 1735; was admitted to the degrees of B. A. 1757, M. A. 1760, B. D. 1767, and D. D. 1775; elected master of Emanuel college, on the death of the Rev. Dr. Richardson, March, 1775; in the same year, principal librarian, on the death of the Rev. Dr. Barnardiston, master of Bene't-college. He served the office of vice-chancellor in the years 1775 and 1787; and was much respected for his liberality to the poor, and the

various plans suggested by him for the improvement of the town of Cambridge. He was well known in the literary world for his 'Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare, addressed to Joseph Cradock, Esq. 1776,' which has been four times printed, *viz. 1766, 1767, 1789,* and (in Mr. Steeven's complete edition of the great Dramatic Bard) 1793. Two letters of Dr. Johnson to Dr. Farmer are preserved in Boswell's Life; the one, in 1770, requesting (for Mr. Steevens and himself) such information concerning Shakspeare as Dr. F. was 'more able to give than any other man;' the other, *in 1780,* soliciting information concerning 'Ambrose Philips, Broome, and Gray, who were all of Cambridge; and of whose lives he was to give such accounts as he could gather.' In 1765 he announced his intention of publishing the 'History and Antiquities of the Town of Leicester;' but, in his letter to Mr. Cradock on a more favourite subject, laments that 'he had been persuaded into that employment.'

['Though I have as much,' he says, 'of the *natale solum* about me as any man whatsoever, yet, I own, the *primrose path* is still more pleasing than the *Fossé* or the *Watling-street:*

'Age cannot wither it, nor custom stale
Its infinite variety.'———

And, when I am fairly rid of the dust of topographical antiquity, which hath continued much longer about me than I *expected, you may very probably* be troubled again with the ever-fruitful subject of Shakspeare and his Commentators.']

After having printed only four pages of his History, he relinquished it, returned the subscriptions, and presented his Leicester MSS. and plates to Mr. Nichols.

Dr. Farmer's knowledge was various, extensive, and recondite; and it is to be regretted that he never concentrated and exerted all the great powers of his mind on some great and important subject; in quickness of apprehension, and acuteness of discrimination, he had few equals; without the smallest propensity to avarice, he possessed a large income; and without the mean submission of dependence, he rose to a high station; ever liberal in patronizing learned men, and forward in promoting learned publications; his ambition, if he had any, was without insolence, his munificence without ostentation, his wit without acrimony, and his learning without pedantry. There is a large and very fine portrait of him by J. Jones; and a small one in Mr. Malone's edition of Shakspeare.

At his house in Derby, aged 63, Joseph Wright, Esq. long esteemed throughout Europe as a chaste and elegant painter. He was a pupil of Hudson, who instructed three of the most eminent painters of the age, viz. Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Mortimer. Mr. W's early historical pictures may be considered as the first valuable productions of the English school; because, at the time his Gladiator, Orrery, Air-pump, Hermit, and Blacksmith's Forge, were painted, nothing, of any consequence, had been produced in the historical line. His attention was afterwards directed, for some years, to portrait painting, in which he would have excelled, had he chosen to pursue it. At a mature age he visited Italy. His fine drawings after Michael Angelo, and the enthusiasm with which he always spoke of the sublime original, evinced the estimation in which he held them; and they may be considered such as have never yet been exhibited to the public. During his abode in Italy he had an opportunity of seeing a very memorable eruption of Vesuvius, which rekindled his inclination for painting extraordinary effects of light; and his different pictures of this sublime event stand decidedly *chef d'œuvres* in that line of painting. A large landscape (his last work) now at Derby, being a view of Ullswater, may be considered his best, and deservedly ranked with the most valuable productions of Wilson, or even Claude himself. In the historical line, the Dead Soldier would alone establish his fame, if his Edwin, his Destruction of the Floating-batteries off Gibraltar, the two pictures of Hero and Leander, the Lady in Comus, the Indian Widow, and other historical subjects, had not already ascertained his excellence. His pictures have been so much in request that there is scarcely an instance of their ever having come into the hands of dealers. It is with pleasure we record that the world has not been unmindful of his extraordinary talents; and also, that, as a man, he enjoyed the friendship and esteem of all who had the happiness of his acquaintance.



Linny Smith

The Right Hon^ble
Lord Donoughmore,
Grand Master of Ireland.

London Publish'd by G. Cawthorn, British Library 132 Strand, Nov^r 30. 1797.

THE

SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,

AND

FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY:

FOR NOVEMBER, 1797.

EMBELLISHED WITH AN ELEGANT ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF

THE RIGHT HON. LORD VISCOUNT DONOUGHMORE,

And an engraved Representation of the British and Dutch Fleets, during

ADMIRAL LORD DUNCAN's GLORIOUS VICTORY

ON OCT. 11, 1797.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

WE rejoice at the renewal of our respected Brother Stanfield's correspondence, and hope that he will soon fulfil his promise.

The hint suggested by our reverend Brother B. is in contemplation.

The Masonic article respecting the New Lodge-Room, at Scarborough, shall be given in our next.

The sentiments expressed in the letter signed T. L. do him credit, but we should gain none by its insertion.

The 'Essay on Friendship' is in the same predicament.

We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the Royal Arch Sermon from Dublin, and it shall speedily appear: as shall also the kind favours which accompanied it.

We are obliged to decline inserting the 'Essay on Barristers,' on account of its style and asperity. If the author will take the pains to *revise* and *soften* it, we shall have no objection to give it a place.

Various other communications are under consideration.

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THE

SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,

AND

FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1797.

MEMOIR

OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

RICHARD HELY HUTCHINSON,

LORD VISCOUNT DONOUGHMORE,

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN IRELAND.

WITH A PORTRAIT.

THIS accomplished Nobleman was born in Ireland, January 29, 1756. His father, Mr. JOHN HELY HUTCHINSON, arrived, by splendid abilities, to the situation of Prime Serjeant at Law, and had very great practice at the bar. He was a leading man in the Senate of Ireland for many years, and commanded attention whenever he spoke. He had the clearest head that ever conceived, and the sweetest tongue that ever uttered the suggestions of wisdom. On being appointed to the Provostship of the University of Dublin, which situation, ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had always been filled by a single man, the *Fellows* were exceedingly enraged, and a violent paper war commenced, which lasted for a long time. To such a height, indeed, was the rage carried, that, notwithstanding the Provost's obtaining a decree permitting the Fellows to marry, they continued still to libel him in the severest manner. His progress in life was extremely fortunate. He was at one and at the same time a Privy Counsellor, Reversionary Secretary of State, Major of the 4th Regiment of Horse, Provost of Trinity College, and Searcher, Packer, and Guager of the port of Strangford.

Mr. Hutchinson married June 8, 1751, Christian, daughter of Mr. Nixon, of Murray, in the County of Wicklow, and niece and heiress to Richard Hutchinson, of Knocklofty, Esq. which lady was created, October 16, 1783, Baroness of Donoughmore, of Knocklofty, in the County of Tipperary, with remainder to her heir male by her said husband. She died June 24, 1788, having had nine children, besides the subject of the present memoir.

His Lordship succeeded his Grace the Duke of Leinster as Grand Master of Masons in Ireland, and continues to fill that high station, in a manner that confers honour on himself, and on the judgment of the Grand Lodge which elected him. There is an enthusiasm for Masonry in Ireland which is not so strongly manifested in this country. Every village almost has its masonic meeting, and, therefore, no won-

der can be made at the great number of Masons constantly made in that country. Nor, perhaps, need we be much surprised that, amidst the violence of politics, or rather that mental fever which has spread with such rapidity of late throughout Europe, and especially in the sister kingdom, some of the masonic fraternity should be led away by popular, and to weak minds, pleasing theories. On this occasion, and being informed that in some of the Country Lodges endeavours were made to introduce political subjects, the Grand Lodge addressed the following excellent letter to all the Lodges under its jurisdiction, Jan. 3, 1793.

'The Grand Lodge of Ireland, as the constituted authority and guardians of the craft, deem it incumbent on them to remind the respective *Lodges* of this kingdom, that it is utterly inconsistent with the fundamental principles, the ancient charges, and the uniform practices of FREEMASONS, to permit any discussions or publications on religious or political subjects among them; because these, of all others, are known to arouse the worst passions of men, and excite among the kindest brethren the most rancorous and lasting animosities. TRUE MASONRY prefers no sect, and acknowledges no party. A Mason's religion is the faithful worship of GOD; his politics a strict obedience to the laws of the country in which he resides; and a most cordial and unremitting attachment to his Sovereign.

'Freemasons have sufficient opportunities of expressing their religious and political opinions in *other* societies, and in *other capacities*, and should not, under any pretence whatsoever, suffer such topics to invade the *sacred retirement of a* LODGE, which is peculiarly appropriated to improve moral duties, correct human frailties, and inculcate social happiness. The Grand Lodge, therefore, in discharge of their duty, and actuated by the most anxious solicitude for the prosperity, honour, and unanimity of the whole MASONIC BODY of Ireland, earnestly exhort and require all the LODGES of this kingdom to refrain from religious and political discussions, and all publications on such subjects.'

And when the state of the country grew still more alarming, from the violent spirit of disaffection which the enemies of the government have strove by every means to raise in that kingdom, his Lordship put himself at the head of a chosen body of loyal and considerate brethren, who had formed themselves into a military band as *Masonic Volunteers*, devoted to act on all occasions in the defence of their country against foreign and domestic foes.

His benevolence is equal to his activity, and his abilities are such as to render his virtues still more illustrious to himself and beneficial to his country, and to the society over which he presides.

Lord Donoughmore was lately created a Viscount, and as he is unmarried, Colonel John Hutchinson, his eldest brother, is the heir to his title.

In a future Number we shall give an account of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, with the state of Masonry in that kingdom, and towards rendering such a memoir perfect, we earnestly request the assistance of our masonic readers.

LIFE OF MR. GARRICK.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 220]

DURING the first year of his theatrical life, he produced the farce of *the Lying Valet*, a performance which has afforded pleasure to numerous spectators. At the end of the season he went to Ireland, where he added both to his fame and fortune. The year following he performed at Drury-Lane. At the commencement of the next season he was involved in a dispute with Mr. Macklin, who had joined him in opposing the oppression of the Managers. Macklin complained that he had been deserted by his colleague, and published an angry pamphlet on the occasion. In 1745 he went again to Dublin, and engaged with Mr. Sheridan as joint sharer and adventurer in his theatre. He returned to London in May, 1746, and performed at the end of that month in six plays, at Covent-Garden, by which he gained 300l. He performed but one year more as a hired Actor, which was at the same theatre, where he produced his *Miss in her Teens.*

The Patentees of the Drury-Lane Theatre, on the retirement of Cibber, had brought it into a very low state. In 1755 Mr. Fleetwood left Drury-Lane Theatre to the management of his creditors, who conducted it for two seasons, when, being unable to manage it any longer, the property of the house was offered to various persons: when almost every one had refused it, Mr. Lacy ventured to engage for the purchase. He knew that the success of the undertaking would depend on the abilities of the person with whom he connected himself, and therefore he readily entered into a treaty with Mr. Garrick. Application was then made for a new patent, which was obtained, and both their names were inserted in it. The first season, which was in 1747, opened with a prologue written by Dr. Johnson, and delivered by Garrick. From this time the theatre became the source of wealth to both partners, who exerted their utmost abilities to preserve the reputation they had obtained. After having been a manager about two years, Mr. Garrick entered into wedlock with a German lady, Madame Eva Maria Violetti, who had been an opera-dancer at Vienna, and in 1744 performed on the London theatres. The season which began in 1750 was distinguished by a rivalship between the two houses. At the beginning of Mr. Garrick's management, he had engaged Barry, Macklin, Pritchard, Woffington, Cibber, and Clive. Soon afterwards Barry refused to continue longer at Drury-Lane, and evaded his articles in a very dishonourable manner. Macklin, Mrs. Cibber, and Mrs. Woffington then went over to Covent-Garden. With these deserters, aided by Quin, Mr. Rich opened his Theatre. Mr. Garrick, however, no way daunted, took the field. The play of Romeo and Juliet, which had lain by for some years, was revived by both houses. Mr. Garrick performed Romeo on his stage, Woodward playing Mercutio, and Mrs. Bellamy Juliet; at Covent-Garden the cast was, Mr. Barry and Mrs. Cibber in the lead-

ing characters, and Macklin in Mercutio. Both commenced their career the 1st of October, and continued performing this play twelve nights successively, when Covent-Garden gave up the contention.

March 6, 1754, died that eminent statesman, Mr. Pelham, on which occasion Mr. Garrick wrote an ode, which ran through four editions in a few weeks.

Those who disliked his management of Drury-Lane Theatre, complained that he conducted himself too economically respecting the decorative parts of dramatic exhibitions. They added also the charge, that he regulated the entertainments of the stage with a single eye to his own private advantage, without any regard to the public satisfaction.

On account of these murmurs, Mr. Garrick obtained the assistance of M. Noverre, a Swiss, who engaged a company of dancers from the best foreign theatres. The entertainment in which they were employed was called the *Chinese Festival*, and was got up with great splendour; but the expectations of the Managers were disappointed, owing to the report, that French dancers were engaged, French dresses adopted, and even French artists employed. As the nation was on the eve of a war, great opposition was formed against the piece, even before its appearance, by the Society calling themselves Antigallicans. It was first performed Nov. 8, 1754, and was honoured with the appearance of his late Majesty, and notwithstanding that circumstance, it was very badly received.

On the four following nights, the riots continued with great violence, though opposed each time by several persons of fashion, who were resolved on its support. But on the sixth night the opposition gained ground, and frustrated every attempt to carry on the exhibition. This was the last evening of its representation. On being assured that it should be discontinued, the triumphant mob went to Mr. Garrick's house, where they broke his windows. They then dispersed, and the Proprietors of the theatre had the mortification of sitting down with the loss of above 4000l.

In 1759 Dr. Hill wrote a pamphlet, entitled 'To David Garrick, Esq. the Petition of *I*, in behalf of herself and her Sisters.' The purport of it was to charge him with mispronouncing some words, including *I*. It is now forgotten; but the epigram written in reply to the Doctor by Mr. Garrick is one of the best in our language.

> 'If 'tis true, as you say, that I've injur'd a letter,
> I'll change my notes soon, and I hope for the better:
> May the just right of letters, as well as of men,
> Hereafter be fix'd by the tongue and the pen!
> Most devoutly I wish that they both have their due,
> And that *I* may be never mistaken for *U*.'

From this time the business of the stage went on with increased reputation, and no interruption of its peace, till 1671, when a Mr. Fitzpatrick contrived to disturb its tranquility, by writing a weekly paper against Mr. Garrick, called 'the Craftsman.' The cause of the quarrel was Mr. Garrick's resenting some illiberal reflections which had been thrown out by the other against him. On this occa-

sion our author wrote an excellent satire called 'The Fribleriad; which was highly spoken of by Churchill, who also lashed the same object.

Fitzpatrick feeling himself unequal to this mode of attack, had recourse to another. It had been usual on the representation of a new piece to take whole prices during the performance. This had been universally adhered to by the public, as a reasonable demand of the Managers to compensate for the extraordinary expences incurred by them in bringing forward a new piece. Mr. Fitzpatrick took advantage of this circumstance to disturb the peace of the theatre, for which purpose handbills were dispersed, recommending a demand to be made, and requiring an absolute promise, that no more than half price should be taken on any performance after the third act, unless at the representation of a new pantomime. An association was formed to carry this project into effect, of which Mr. Fitzpatrick was the leader. The evening on which the attack was made was when the Two Gentlemen of Verona, with alterations, was performed for Mr. Garrick's benefit. The performance was accordingly interrupted; and the Proprietors thinking the requisition to be unjust, refused to accede to it: in consequence of which no play was acted that night; and the audience had their money returned at the doors. By this trial the rioters had found their strength, and resolved on carrying their point. On the next performance, which happened to be the tragedy of Elvira, their whole force was collected, and the performers were again unable to proceed. In vain did Mr. Garrick desire to be heard in defence of the ancient privileges of the house. The opposition insisted on an implicit submission to their demand, which, after some time, the Proprietors were obliged to yield to; and once more the peace of the theatre was restored, after sustaining a very heavy loss.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

ON THE

INFLUENCE OF GOVERNMENT

ON THE

MENTAL FACULTIES.

THE great Mr. Locke has asserted, in a complete little treatise of the understanding, that 'we are born with faculties and powers capable almost of any thing; and that there is often a complaint of want of parts, when the fault lies in want of a due improvement of them.' How far, or whether, government has retarded the progress of abilities, may be best gathered from the reflection of man's first incorporation into society, and of the concomitant establishment of laws.

It must necessarily be presumed, that the earlier systems of social regulation contained a portion of defect; that several spots existed, (and how could it be otherwise?) which received a gradual amend-

ment. But we may conclude with the theorists, that government built itself at last on the basis of monarchy, arbitrary and limited, and of Faction's nurse, Democracy.

This improvement of the *civil* plan evinces the improvement of the *mental* faculties. The light burst at once from the great *luminary* of creation, but the dawn of intellect leads to the noon of knowledge; the noon, experience, teaches us too frequently—dwindles away into night. Government suffers similar vicissitudes; each carries within itself the seeds of its dissolution.

The transition from the chaos of a natural state to the more refined rule of subordination, was a singular proof, no less than a rational exertion of the intellectual powers. Idiots had been incapable of it, and had, therefore, never emerged from their primitive insufficiency —an insufficiency which had rendered them at best congenial with their fellow brutes.

But as man, by this exchange of situation for the benefit of the community, did not intentionally, and indeed could not at any rate, surrender his natural liberty, he could as little debar him of his moral. Genius is uncontrouled by climate, and unlimited by government. Government was originally constituted for protection, and when it may apparently have given a check to the efforts of the understanding, it has rather transferred than expelled attention. Application has been, if you please, degraded from literary to active pursuits; study has given place to the occupations of life; or, the philosopher has rushed from marshalling ideas in the closet to the generalship of armies in the field.

Despotic monarchy has been familiarly esteemed the sickle which mows down all the qualities of the soul. Under such confinement, it is presumed, that man is sunk into meanness and despondence.

The idea that one may be absolute lord of all, is incompatible with every generous heart: we revolt at the very thought; and how great must be our impatience to break the chains which are too heavy to be endured!

Such chains oppress the *better part*—sensible of this aggravating triumph, the ruler, intoxicated with the fumes of pride, and revelling in ambition, deems the sufferings of his subject prisoners incomplete, if intercourse with those they love is not denied them. He removes from them all possibility of communicating their sentiments, conscious that the mind is then exercised in vain. Thanks to civilization, which expanded itself so liberally, and so early in the world! This more than Gothic barbarism has disgraced few established governments. The jus divinum, on which sottish despotism founded its prerogative, subsisted not but by the favour of ignorance and inability. Absolute sovereigns have been more formidable by their artifices, and poisoning with cajolements those steady spirits who smiled at their resentment. The success of this mock affection has not only maintained the diadem on their heads, which had otherwise been laid low before their day, but their memories have been consecrated from some well-timed liberality, or some grateful condescensions.

The natural disposition to security and life, and that fondness for a good name, which the most abandoned cannot in their hearts despise, have been assisted by decent hypocrisy, to cast a lustre on the dark side of a throne. For this the feet, that have walked in blood, have stepped to the threshold of Genius, and the hands which have been lifted to the blackest purposes, have been stretched out for the palm of applause. The nine Muses have (not vainly) been solicited to a mercenary sacrifice at the shrine of Usurpation; and the unaltered record has in after-ages given the lie to truth. It is not a cobweb covering that will conceal crimes of a glaring aspect, and despotism is the source of all. Pretensions to virtue gather strength as its influence on the soul is weak. How had the character of Augustus suffered, if *flattering* abilities had not warped the attention of posterity from his public guilt to his private munificence! The patron of learning immortalized the enslaver of his country. Such too the fate of a modern Augustus, who possessed not one good quality of the former. Louis XIV. fostered the arts and sciences. The gratitude of the literati crowned him, in return, with laurels he never reaped in the field; tore the chaplet of wisdom from the heads of his Ministers, to place it on his own; and pillaged his Generals of the honour of victory over troops from whose courage he had retired.

Abilities have been alledged to slumber under arbitrary government. The evidence is more recently brought from the Turkish and Russian establishments. The former, notwithstanding their unexhausted myriads of people, have been by no means advanced in the exertions of the mind proportionally with other states. The very Alcoran has been a *laudanum* to their faculties, entranced in the paradise of indolence and enjoyment, as if the soul were resolutely blind to the wretchedness of the body it inhabited, or national prejudices were posted to confront and subdue reason.

The Russians, within later periods, have made large strides to more perfect civilization; the industry of a sensible and polished Sovereign burst the bands of his native frosts. Commerce has courted every wind, navies have spread the seas, and their arms have been extended to the remotest regions; while language, refined at home, presages a future race of orators, philosophers, and historians.

The only restraints to the exercise of reflection in the realms of despotism arise from the prohibition of political and religious freedom. These mysterious delicacies are not to be profaned by vulgar hands; and as it is in opposition to the ancient oracles which gave lying responses to enquirers, these are permitted to give none. *

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

* There are many instances of consummate abilities flourishing in arbitrary states; we may satisfy ourselves with the example of Longinus in the decline of learning under the Emperor Aurelian.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE YELLOW FEVER.

IN A LETTER FROM DR. DAVID HOSACK, OF NEW YORK, TO HIS FRIEND IN PHILADELPHIA.

New York, August 28, 1797.

DEAR SIR,

YOU request from me an account of the practice I had pursued in the treatment of the yellow fever which prevailed in this city in the years 1795 and 1796.

The history of the disease, with the mode of treatment practised, both by Doctor Samuel Bard (with whom I am connected in business) and myself, you will find faithfully detailed in a dissertation written by my brother, which I am informed has been lately reprinted in your city by Mr. Dobson; but there are two or three circumstances which I submit to your consideration, which may not perhaps have been sufficiently insisted upon in the above essay. I consider fever to be of two kinds, either arising from the sensible changes of the atmosphere, or from a matter of a peculiar quality, introduced into the system: of the first kind, are simple inflammatory fever, pluerisy, acute rheumatism, inflammation of the brain, stomach, intestines, and all those diseases which are purely inflammatory. Of the latter class of fevers, are small-pox, measles, chicken-pox, influenza, and hooping-cough, scarlet fever, dysentary, yellow fever, plague, &c. arising from certain noxious matters introduced into the system, which remain in it a certain length of time, producing more or less violent operation in proportion to the virulence of their nature, and at length 'wear themselves out,' leaving the body more or less debilitated, according to their duration or their violence of action.

I have introduced this observation to illustrate the analogy which I suppose to exist in a certain degree between yellow fever and all those diseases which arise from foreign matter introduced into the system. In the treatment of this class of diseases, there appears to me but one principle to be pursued: to attend to the different functions of the body, that the action of the poison may be rendered as moderate as possible, and that every other source of irritation be removed, until the cause producing the disease be entirely exhausted: and that the means of accomplishing this indication be such as least debilitates the body.

In the management of yellow fever I have applied the same doctrine: in this disease there is a peculiar poison introduced, which, like the poison of the plague, or of a venemous serpent, produces violent irritation and fever, with a derangement of all the functions of the body.

When thus introduced, the principles of my practice have been to moderate its febrile action, and to remove every other source of irritation: both of these indications I believe may be accomplished by the same means, the chief of which appears to be—First, to remove from the bowels any matters which may aggravate the disease.

Secondly, To restore the perspiration, which is for the most part obstructed. I make this last a separate article in the cure of this dis-

ease, inasmuch as the matter discharged by perspiration, even in health, is of a noxious quality (as is proved by the late experiments of Mr. Abernethy of London) and if retained must add greatly to the fever and vitiated state of the fluids which take place in this disease. As to the medicines I have employed in accomplishing these intentions, and the different remedies adapted to the peculiar condition and circumstances of the patient, I can add nothing more to what are detailed in the above-mentioned dissertation: they are the means I have experienced to be the most successful. But that part of the treatment upon which I am disposed to place the most reliance is sweating. Common observation has long since established the importance of this remedy in fevers in general: but I was more particularly directed to the advantages and necessity of attending to this remedy in the treatment of the yellow fever by Dr. John Bard of this city, and the writings of Dr. Warren, in his history of the yellow fever of Barbadoes.

If there is a specific in the cure of any disease; if the Peruvian bark is to be relied upon in the cure of intermittent fever, sweating, when induced within *the first twelve hours* from the commencement of the disease, I believe I may venture to assert, is a no less certain remedy in the case of a yellow fever. In short, so strongly is my mind impressed with the salutary nature of this discharge in yellow fever, and I have been so rarely disappointed in its effects, that when I find my patient sweating within a few hours after the attack of the disease, I congratulate him as secure from danger, provided it is continued a considerable length of time, thereby urging him to the diligent use of the means prescribed for accomplishing it. It is a remedy most sincerely and devoutly recommended to your particular consideration and attention; but to secure its good effects, I again repeat the remark, that it must be employed as early as possible, after attention to the bowels, which should be the first object of the physician's prescription.

With every wish for your happiness, and the speedy removal of the disease which now affects your city, I remain, Sir, &c.

TRAITS OF THE SCOTCH CHARACTER.

IN AN ORIGINAL LETTER FROM DR. GOLDSMITH TO ROBERT BRYANTON, OF BALLYMAHON, IN IRELAND.

MY DEAR BOB, *Edinburgh, Sept. 26. 1753.*

HOW many good excuses (and you know I was ever good at an excuse) might I call up to vindicate my past silence! I might tell how I wrote a long letter at my first coming hither, and seem vastly angry at my not receiving an answer; I might alledge that business (with business, you know, I was always pestered) had never given me time to finger a pen; but I suppress these, and twenty more equally plausible, and as easily invented, since they might be attended with a slight inconvenience of being known to be lies. Let me then speak truth: an hereditary indolence, (I have it from the mother's side) has hitherto prevented my writing to you, and still prevents my writing at least twenty-five letters more, due to my friends in Ireland.

No turnspit-dog gets up into his wheel with more reluctance than I sit down to write; yet no dog ever loved the roast meat he turns better than I do him I now address

Yet what shall I say now I am entered? Shall I tire you with a description of this unfruitful country, where I must lead you over their hills, all brown with heath, or their vallies, scarce able to feed a rabbit?—Man alone seems to be the only creature who has arrived to the natural size in this poor soil. Every part of the country presents the same dismal landscape: no grove nor brook lend their music to cheer the stranger, or make the inhabitants forget their poverty:—yet, with all these disadvantages to call him down to humility, a Scotchman is one of the proudest things alive.—The Poor have pride ever ready to relieve them: if mankind should happen to despise them, they are masters of their own admiration—and that they can plentifully bestow on themselves,

From their pride and poverty, as I take it, results an advantage the country enjoys, namely, the gentlemen are much better bred than amongst us. No such character here as our fox-hunters; and they have expressed great surprise when I informed them that some men in Ireland, of 1000l. a year, spend their whole lives in running after a hare, drinking to be drunk, and getting every girl, that will let them, with child. Truly if such a being, equipped in his hunting-dress, came among a circle of Scotch gentry, they would behold him with the same astonishment that a countryman would King George on horseback. The men here have generally high cheek-bones, are lean and swarthy; fond of action, dancing in particular. Though now I mention dancing, let me say something of their balls, which are very frequent here. When a stranger enters the dancing-hall, he sees one end of the dancing-room taken up with the ladies, who sit dismally in a groupe by themselves; in the other end stand their pensive partners that are to be; but no more intercourse beween the sexes, than there is between two countries at war. The ladies, indeed, may ogle, and the gentlemen sigh; but an embargo is laid on any closer commerce. At length, to interrupt hostilities, the Lady-directress, or Intendant, or what you will, pitches on a gentleman and lady to walk a minuet, which they perform with a formality, that approaches despondence. After five or six couple have thus walked the gauntlet, all stand up to country-dances, each gentleman furnished with a partner from the aforesaid Lady-directress; so they dance much and say nothing, and thus concludes our assembly.

I told a Scotch gentleman, that such profound silence resembled the ancient procession of the Roman matrons in honour of Ceres: and the Scotch gentleman told me (and faith, I believe, he was right) that I was a very great pedant for my pains.

Now I am come to the ladies; and to shew that I love Scotland, and every thing that belongs to so charming a country, I insist on it, and will give him leave to break my head that denies it, that the Scotch ladies are ten thousand times handsomer and finer than the Irish: to be sure, now, I see your sisters, Betty and Peggy, vastly surprized at my partiality; but tell them flatly, I do not value them, or their fine skins, or eyes, or good sense, or ——, a potatoe: for I say it, and

will maintain it, and as a convincing proof (I am in a very great passion!) of what I assert, the Scotch ladies say it themselves. But to be less serious, where will you find a language so becoming a pretty mouth, as the broad Scotch? and the women here speak it in its highest purity; for instance, teach one of their young ladies to pronounce——"Whoar wull I gong?" with a becoming wideness of mouth, and I'll lay my life they will wound every hearer. We have no such character here as a coquet; but alas! howmany curious prudes!

Some day ago I walked into my Lord Kilcoubry's, (do not be surprised, my Lord is but a glover) when the Duchess of Hamilton (that fair who sacrificed her beauty to her ambition, and her inward peace to a title and gilt equipage) passed by in her chariot; her battered husband, or more properly, the guardian of her charms, sat by her side. Strait envy began, in the shape of no less than three ladies, who sat with me, to find faults in her faultless form: "For my part, (says the first) I think, what I always thought, that the Duchess has too much red in her complexion.'—'Madam, I am of your opinion, (says the second,) and I think her face has a palish cast, too much on the delicate order.' 'And let me tell you, (adds the third lady, whose mouth was puckered up to the size of an issue,) that the Duchess has fine lips, but no mouth.' At this every lady drew up her mouth as if she was going to pronounce the letter P.

But how ill, my Bob, does it become me to ridicule women with whom I have scarce any correspondence! There are, it is certain, handsome women here; and it is as certain there are handsome men to keep them company: an ugly and a poor man is society for himself; and such society the world lets me enjoy in great abundance. Fortune hss given you circumstances, and nature a person to look charming in the eyes of the fair world. Nor do I envy my dear Bob such blessings, while I may sit down and laugh at the world, and at myself, the most ridiculous object in it. But I begin to grow splenetic; and perhaps the fit may continue till I receive an answer to this. I know you cannot send news from Ballymahon; but such as it is, send it all; every thing you send will be agreeable and entertaining to me.

Has George Conway put up a sign yet; or John Binecly left off drinking drams; or Tom Allen got a new wig? But I leave to your own choice what to write. While OLIVER GOLDSMITH lives, know you have a friend.

P.S. Give my sincerest respects (not compliments, do you mind) to your agreeable family; and give my service to my mother, if you see her; for, as you express it in Ireland, I have a sneaking kindness for her still. Direct to me,—Student in Physic, in Edinburgh.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ENGLISH STYLE OF WRITING.

IN A LETTER FROM THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE TO ARTHUR MURPHY, ESQ. ON THE PUBLICATION OF HIS TRANSLATION OF TACITUS.

I HAVE not been as early as, to all appearance, I ought to have been, in my acknowledgements for your present. I received it in

due time; but my delay was not from the want of a due sense of the value of what you have sent, or of the honour you have done me in sending it. But I have had some visitors to whom I was obliged to attend; and I have had some business to do, which, though it is not worth your while to be troubled with it, occupied almost every hour of the time I could spare from my guests: until yesterday it was not in my power so much as to open your Tacitus.

I have read the first book through; besides dipping here and there into other parts. I am extremely delighted with it. You have done what hitherto I think has not been done in England: you have given us a translation of a Latin Prose Writer, which may be read with pleasure. It would be no compliment at all to prefer your Translation to the last, which appeared with such a pomp of patronage. Gordon was an author fashionable in his time, but he never wrote any thing worthy of much notice, but that work, by which he has obtained a kind of eminence in bad writing; so that one cannot pass it by with mere neglect. Ir is clear to me, that he did not understand the language from which he ventured to translate; and that he had formed a very whimsical idea of excellence with regard to ours. His work is wholly remote from the genius of the tongue, in its purity, or in any of its jargons. It is not English nor Irish, nor even his native Scotch. It is not fish nor flesh, nor even good red herrings: your's is written with facility and spirit, and you do not often depart from the genuine native idiom of the language. Without attempting, therefore, to modernize terms of art, or to disguise antient customs under new habits, you have contrived things in such a manner that your readers will find themselves at home. The other translators do not familiarise you with antient Rome. They carry you into a new world. By their uncouth modes of expression, they prevent you from taking an interest in any of its concerns. In spite of you, they turn your mind from the subject, to attend with disgust to their unskilful manner of treating it: from such authors we can learn nothing. I have always thought the world much obliged to good translators like you. Such are some of the French. They who understand the original are not those who are under the smallest obligations to you. It is a great satisfaction to see the sense of one good author in the language of another. He is thus *alias et idem*. Seeing your author in a new point of view, you become better acquainted with him. His thoughts make a new and deeper impression on the mind.

I have always recommended it to young men on their studies, that when they had made themselves thorough masters of a work in the original, then, (but not till then) to read it in a translation, if in any modern language a readable translation was to be found. What I say of your translation is really no more than very cold justice to my sentiments of your great undertaking. I never expected to see so good a translation. I do not pretend that it is wholly free from faults; but at the same time I think it more easy to discover them than to correct them. There is a style which daily gains ground amongst us, which I should be sorry to see farther advanced by the authority of a Writer of your just reputation.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

THE CHANGE OF CLIMATE IN THE MIDDLE COLONIES OF NORTH-AMERICA, ATTEMPTED TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR.

BY HUGH WILLIAMSON, M. D.

IT is generally remarked by people who have resided long in Pennsylvannia and the neighbouring colonies, that within the last forty or fifty years there has been a very observable change of climate, that our winters are not so intensely cold, nor our summers so disagreeably warm as they have been.

That we may be enabled to account for these phænomena, it will be necessary to take a transient view of the general cause of winds, and the remarkable difference of heat and cold, that is observed in different countries under the same parallels.

Though the sun is doubtless the general source of heat, yet we observe that countries are not heated in proportion to their distance from the sun, nor even in proportion to their distance from the equator.—The inhabitants of the polar circles are hardly a perceivable distance, not a twenty-thousandth part further from the sun, than those between the tropics, and yet the former are chilled with perpetual cold, while the others are scorched with constant heat.

When the rays of the sun strike the earth in a perpendicular direction, they will be reflected in the same direction on the particles of air through which they have passed, and thus increase their heat; a greater number of direct rays will also strike the earth in any given space, than when they fall obliquely; therefore, the nearer the direction of the sun's rays is to a perpendicular with the surface of the earth, the greater cæteris paribus will the heat be. Hence, countries should be colder the nearer they are to the poles. But,

We observe that the air may be heated to a very different degree in different countries, which are in the same latitude, according as they abound in rough mountains, fertile plains, or sandy desarts; as they are surrounded by land or by sea, or according to the different winds which prevail in those countries. The temperature of Pennsylvania is very different from that of Portugal; and the temperature of England is different from that of Saxony, on the neighbouring continent, though they be under the same parallels. In order then that we may be enabled to form an estimate of the heat of any country, we must not only consider the latitude of the place, but also the face and situation of the country, and the winds which generally prevail there, if any of these should alter, the climate must also be changed. The face of a country may be altered by cultivation, and a transient view of the general cause of winds will convince us, that their course may also be changed.

It is generally believed that most winds are occasioned by the heat of the sun. Were the sun to stand still over any particular part of the surface of the earth, the wind would constantly blow to that place from all directions. For the air in that part being rarified by the heat of the sun, would be expanded, and thus become lighter, whence it would ascend, and the heavier air in the neighbouring parts would rush in, to occupy its place; this too being heated both by the sun's rays and by

the warm surface of the earth, would instantly ascend to give place to that which was colder. But as the *sun moves, or seems to move*, between the tropics, from east to west, there should be a constant current of air setting towards the sun from the north, south, and eastward, while the current, which would also come from the west, is prevented or turned back by the sun, who moves with great rapidity in the opposise direction. The current coming from the north and south falls in with that from the eastward, and is presently bent in the same direction. This constitutes what seamen call a *trade wind*; such is found in the Atlantic, and in the Great South Sea.

Were the surface of the earth homogeneous, were it all covered with water, or all smooth dry land, the easterly winds would always prevail quite round the globe to some distance beyond the tropics. But the waters along the equator are divided by two or three considerable portions of land, which retain the heat in a different manner from the water, and reflect the sun's rays in very different proportions, so that they not only stop the easterly current of air, but often change it to the opposite direction. For along the westerly coast of Africa, and South-America, the winds commonly blow from the west. That is to say, they blow from a cold surface to that which is warmer; they blow from the sea in upon the land. For,

In warm countries, or in the warm season of any country, the surface of the land is warmer than the surface of the water.

In cold seasons of temperate countries, the surface of the land is colder than the surface of the water.

The surface of the earth being immoveably exposed to the sun, receives and retains the heat, and grows warmer by every adventitious ray; so that a hard smooth surface will sometimes become intolerable to the touch, but the heat does not sink deep, except in a considerable process of time.

The surface of the sea is not soon heated, for the particles which are uppermost this hour, will presently be overwhelmed by those which are colder, and they by others in succession; whence it happens, that, though the surface of the sea will not become so warm by a summer's heat as the surface of the earth, in the same climate, yet the heat will penetrate deeper, and be longer retained.

Let us transfer these trite and general reasonings to the situation of our middle colonies, with respect to land and water. Our coast runs nearly from north-east to the south-west, so that if the land should at any time be colder than the sea, and a current of cold air should set towards the sea, it must pass from the north-west to the south-east: but such winds we find generally take place during the winter season. For the Atlantic, to the south-eastward, is greatly heated during the summer season, and will not soon lose that heat when the sun goes to the southward in the winter; add to this, a very notable circumstance, which is, that our coast is constantly washed by a current of warm water, which being driven to the west by the easterly trade winds near the equator, is checked in the Gulph of Mexico, and obliged to escape to the north-eastward, to give place to the succeeding current.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HISTORY OF THE SCIENCES FOR 1797.

THEORY OF COMETS.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

THUS he accounts for trees and bones being found at a very great depth in the earth. He also held, that before the fall, the earth revolved round the sun in the plane of the ecliptic, keeping always the same points of its surface towards the same fixed stars. By this means, as every meridian would come to the sun but once in every revolution, a day and a year were then the same, but that a comet, striking obliquely on some part of the earth, gave it the diurnal rotation: that the antediluvian year consisted of 360 days; but that the additional matter deposited upon the earth from the atmosphere of the comet at the flood, so retracted the revolution thereof round the sun, that it is not now performed in less than 365 days and about a quarter. The same comet he thought would probably, coming near the earth when heated in an immense degree in its perihelion, be the instrumental cause of the general conflagration.

As to the nature of comets, various conjectures have been formed, and nothing certain can be concluded. Hevelius, in order to account for the various appearances of the nucleus, supposed that they were composed of several masses compacted together, with a transparent fluid interspersed; but the apparent changes may be only on the surface: comets may be subject to spots as the planets are; and the vastly different degrees of heat they go through may occasion great and sudden changes even in their internal frame and texture. Newton places all these changes in the atmosphere that surrounds them; which must be very dense near the surface, and have clouds floating therein. He was of opinion, that the changes may be wholly in the clouds, and not in the nucleus. This last he considered as a body of extreme solidity, in order to sustain such an immense heat as the comets sometimes endure; and that notwithstanding their flying out into such a vast extent of space, they would hardly be cool again on their return to the sun. According to his calculation, that of 1680 must be for ever in a state of ignition. He hath computed, that a globe of red hot iron, of the dimensions of the earth, would not be cool in 50,000 years. If then the comet be supposed to cool one hundred times faster than red hot iron, as its heat was two thousand times greater, it must require more than a million of years to cool it.

In the short period of 575 years, therefore, its heat can hardly be diminished; and consequently in every revolution it must acquire an increase of heat; so that since the creation, having received a proportional addition in every succeeding revolution, it must now be in a state of ignition very little inferior to that of the sun itself,

He also concludes, that this comet must be considerably retarded in every succeeding revolution by the atmosphere of the sun, within which it enters: and this must continually come nearer and nearer his body, till at last it falls into it. This he thinks may be one use of the comets to furnish fuel for the sun. He adds, that for the conservation of the water and moisture of the planets comets seem absolutely requisite; from whose condensed vapours and exhalations, all the moisture which is spent in vegetation and putrefaction, and turned into dry earth, &c. may be resupplied and recruited; for all vegetables grow and increase wholly from fluids; and again, as to their greatest part, turned by putrefaction into earth; an earthy slime being perpetually precipitated to the bottom of putrefying liquors. Hence the quantity of dry earth must constantly increase, and the moisture of the globe decrease, and be quite evaporated, if it have not a constant supply from some part or other of the universe: he therefore conjectured, that the spirit which makes the finest, subtilest, and best part of our air, and which is absolutely requisite for the life and being of all things, comes principally from the comets.

LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

March 9th, John Silvester, Millwright, of Capel-Row, Mary-le-bone, received letters patent for a new method of mashing and mixing malt, and all sorts of grain used in brewing, distilling, &c.

By this machine the operation of mashing can be performed in one fourth of the time taken up by the common mode, and with one third of the power.

Mr. T. Goodwin, of East Smithfield, obtained like letters of the same date, for a new invented mash tun and mashing machine.

March 11, Mr. W. Sellers, of Bristol, received letters patent for an improved mode of making and working machines for drawing out wool, flax, &c.

March 14, Mr. W. Siddon, of West Bromwich, in the county of Stafford, gun-lock-maker, received letters patent for an improvement in fastening the hammer and sear-springs to gun and pistol locks.

March 25, letters were granted to Mr. John Passman, of Doncaster, Yorkshire, for an improved mode of roving, drawing, and spinning wool, hemp, flax, mohair, silk, &c. &c.

On the same day, also, to Mr. Edmund Bunting, of Pittman's Buildings, Old Street, Ironmonger, for a machine to produce retrogradatory motion.

April 5, letters were received by Mr. J. Lee, of Lewisham, in Kent, for a new and improved method of making, stock bricks.

April 6, letters were granted to Mr. Robert Cross, of Quaker Brook, within Houghton, in Lancashire, tanner, for the invention of a new pit for tanning leather. By Mr. Cross's process leather can be tanned in a sixth part of the time commonly taken up, and a third of the usual expence.

May 9th, letters patent were granted to Mr. Thomas Todd, of

Kingston upon Hull, in the county of York, engine-maker, for a new hydraulic pump.

May 23d, Mr. Richard Varley, of Damside, Bolton-le-moors in the county of Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer, received letters patent for a machine to produce perpetual motion. This cannot be explained without a plate.

July 4th, letters patent were granted to Mr. J. Richardson, optician, of St. Giles, in the county of Middlesex, for a method to increase the magnifying powers of spectacles, and of all other visual glasses.

Also to Mr. J. Slater, of Sharples, Bolton-le-moor, Lancashire, merchant, for an improvement in the loom used for bleaching and dying linens, muslins, cottons, &c.

July 7th, letters patent were granted to Mr. H. Johnson, of London, for a water proof compound, which being applied to linens, woollens, &c. renders them capable of resisting water.

July 14th, also to Mr. W. L. Dix, of Exeter, in Devonshire, for a machine to clear grain from the straw instead of threshing.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ON THE

PRESENT STATE OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE*.

SIR,

WE have heard much of late years of the great improvement which the Arts and Sciences have received by the industry and application of the moderns. I will not pretend to say but that this may be very much the case with respect to many of the mechanical and polite arts; yet I cannot help thinking, that in respect to the state of science in general we have rather retrograded than otherwise.

Let us look, for instance, to the Royal Society; an institution originally established for a long series of years, and consisting of the ablest men that ever appeared in the world. What is it now—nay what has it been for half a century past but a mere society of virtuosos?—Since the immortal NEWTON filled the chair, this great society has evidently dwindled away, till at length it has become a meeting of a few butterfly-merchants, or at best of botanists and shell-gatherers.

There are, undoubtedly, men of the first eminence in the scientific world, who are Fellows of this Society; but I pray you, what proportion do they bear to the number of those whose literary pursuits are confined within the sphere of general knowledge, or perhaps no knowledge at all? Let us take but a cursory observation of the latter volumes of the Philosophical Transactions, and compare them with the earlier numbers. From the time that Lowthorpe and Jones's abridgment ceased, the labour of completing this valuable undertaking has been unnecessary, owing to the paucity of good papers. The last President, Sir John Pringle, was undoubtedly

a very respectable and a very impartial man; and though he had but little scientific knowledge himself, he was an encourager of those who had; nor did he set up any particular branch of the sciences, with which he was best acquainted, to the prejudice of those which were deeper and of more importance. The dignity of the society certainly was on the wane even in his time, but from the period of his decease its declension has been with the velocity of a comet in its recession from the sun.

It is in fact now a philosophical society in name only. The most brilliant ornaments of an institution over which Newton once presided have seceded from it; and it bids fair in a short time to sink into total insignificance. And where is the wonder of this?—Can we suppose that such men as a Horsley or a Hutton can find any pleasure in attending the meetings of a few paltry naturalists, or patiently submit to the dictate of a President, who, whatever may be his merits in other respects, or his knowledge in the world of insects, is evidently neither a man of science himself, or the impartial and liberal encourager of those who are.

It is universally known that the society was originally formed by philosophers and mathematicians. By their labours, and those of their successors, for a long time, the society gained the proud pre-eminence over all others. Its transactions were translated into all languages of importance. Its discoveries were universally attended to. Its members were held in the highest esteem: and the honour of being enrolled among its associates was anxiously courted by the first men in the world. But how has the fine gold become dim! and how has its glory departed! Who seeks for the honour of an admission into this once renowned body?—The Societies of America, of Edinburgh, and even of Manchester, are looked upon, and justly too, with far greater respect, and their Memoirs contain more valuable disquisition, and more interesting papers on scientific subjects, than the Philosophical Transactions have for at least these twenty years past.

This is really a matter of serious concern to every mind that is imbued with the love of science and of his country, and who regards the memory of NEWTON with veneration. Why do not those truly respectable personages who yet belong, nominally, to this society rouse themselves, and rescue it from its consumptive state? And though they may be incapable of reforming the abuses which disgrace the institution, and to clear it from that mass of corruption in which it is now buried, they may form themselves into another society, and so be really in fact, though not in name, The ROYAL SOCIETY.

What, if hereby they are devoid of that 'empty bauble' * *the mace*, they would be surrounded with a glory beyond all external distinction, and far more durable than a Royal Charter, or the unessential trappings of an incorporated body. I am, Sir, your's,

London, Nov. 10, 1797. *TYCHO.*

* The venerable Bishop Horsley, in the great debate on the dissensions in the Society, relative to the shameful treatment of Dr. Hutton, made use of this strong but appropriate expression.

THE COLLECTOR.

No. IV.

CHINESE ARTIFICE.

THIS people, who have attracted, and with so much justice, an universal curiosity, are distinguished by an acuteness and cunning that is really wonderful, whether it be in promoting their own interest in general, or in extricating themselves in cases of sudden emergency.

A remarkable instance of this has been related by two authors of great credit, to this effect: 'A certain Mandarine, the *Visitor of a province*, having acted some time in his government, of a sudden shut up his gates, and refused access to any person, pretending he was sick. A Mandarine, one of his friends, was greatly troubled at this, and with much difficulty obtained leave to speak with him. When he was admitted, he informed him of the discontent that was in the city, by reason that all public business was at a stand. The *Visitor* put him off with the same excuse of his sickness.' 'I see no signs of this, (answered his friend) but if your Lordship will be pleased to unfold to me the true cause, I will serve you in it at the hazard of my life.' 'Know, then, (replied the *Visitor*) that some person has stolen the Emperor's seal out of the cabinet where it used to be kept, leaving it locked, as if it had not been touched; so that if I would give audience, I am not able to seal dispatches. Now, should my negligence in the loss of the seal be discovered, I shall lose my government, if not my life. In this suspence, I am endeavouring to gain time, which, however, will but little avail me, being more sensible than the people themselves of this delay of justice.' The Mandarine readily perceiving how terrible his situation was, asked him if he had no enemy whom he suspected? He answered, 'yes, that the *Che-foo*, or Governor of the city, had long borne a concealed malice against him, and would be now the first to inform the court of his misfortune.' 'Away then, my Lord, (quoth the Mandarine, in great haste) remove all your goods into the most secret part of your palace, and at night set fire to the empty apartments, calling out for help to quench the fire. Thither the *Che-foo* must of necessity repair with the first, this being one of the principal duties of his office. As soon as you see him among the people call out aloud to him, and consign to his care the cabinet thus shut up as it is; and if he maliciously caused the seal to be stolen, he will replace it there, or you may accuse him of having lost it.' The *Visitor* followed his advice, and it succeeded so well, that the next morning the seal was restored to him.

MONASTIC REASONING.

JOHN RAWLIN, a monk of the order of Cluny, in his *Sermones Quadragesimales*, speaking of fasting, says, 'A coach goes faster

when it is empty—by fasting a man can be better united to God; for it is a principle with mathematicians that a round body can never touch a plane surface, except in one point; but God is this surface, according to these words, *justus et rectus Dominus*. A belly too well fed becomes round; it cannot, therefore, touch God, except in one point; but fasting flattens the belly, and it is then that it is united with the surface of God in all points.'

A CURIOUS SPECIES OF FRAUD.

A CERTAIN Dignitary purchased a sermon of a brother clergyman, which he delivered with great applause the Sunday morning following at his cathedral church. On the same evening he went to hear a sermon in another church by the Rector, and judge of his surprise and mortification, when he found that it was *verbatim*, text and all, the same with that which he had delivered in the morning. Ashamed and confounded, he went, and thus abused the gentleman who sold it to him: 'Villain, did you not engage that the manuscript sermon you sold me was *original?*' 'You may depend upon it,' said the other, 'you had the *original* manuscript; that was only a *copy*, which I afterwards sold to the Rector.'

GENERAL LAWRENCE.

SIR Robert Palk, who was the close and intimate friend of this brave officer, has paid an elegant tribute to his memory, in a neat monument erected in the parish church of Dunchideock, in Devonshire, of which this is the description:

'It stands in the north aisle, and is of black and white marble, having a medallion of the General; under which, on a black tablet, is the following inscription: 'For discipline established, fortresses protected, settlements extended, French and Indian armies defeated, and peace concluded in the Carnatic. *Mon. by E. J. C. Westminster-Abbey.*' Below, on a white marble table, is inscribed: 'Major General Stringer Lawrence, who commanded in India from 1747 to 1767, died 10th January, 1775, aged 78. The desperate state of affairs in India becoming prosperous by a series of victories, endeared him to his country. History has recorded his fame, the regrets of the worthy bear testimony to his virtues.'

'Cui pudor et justitiæ soror
Incorrupta fides undaque veritas
Quando ullum invenient parem!'

Under all, on a black marble table, is the following:

'Born to command, to conquer, and to spare,
As mercy mild, yet terrible as war,
Here Lawrence rests: the trump of honest Fame
From Thames to Ganges has proclaim'd his name.

In vain this frail memorial Friendship rears,
His dearest monument's an army's tears:
His deeds on fairer columns stand engrav'd,
In provinces preserv'd and cities sav'd.' H. MORE.'

INSTANCE OF PARSIMONY.

A CERTAIN person of rank and fortune went to view a coal-pit that was on his estate; and it being then at work, he saw a number of poor people washing linen in the waste hot water, discharged by the fire engine erected for draining water from the pit. He had no sooner perceived them than he sent to his bailiff, and thus addressed him: 'Mr. —— do I not pay you very handsomely for your services to me?' 'I have no reason to complain, I confess, Sir,' replied the bailiff.' 'Well then Mr. —— ought you to see my property wasted?' 'Your property wasted, Sir!' 'Yes, Mr. —— my property wasted. Is it right, I say, that you should be so little attentive to my interest? Do I not pay you amply for that purpose?' 'Upon my word, Sir, I do not understand you!' 'No! look there, don't you see those women?' 'I do, Sir.' 'Well, what are they doing, Mr. ——?' 'Washing, Sir.' 'Yes, Sir, they are washing, and with my hot water, Sir!' 'Good God, Sir! it has always been usual to permit such poor people to wash their linen in the waste hot water, as it cannot be applied to any profitable use, nor can I see how their washing there can affect your property?' 'Then I tell you, Mr. —— these women must have hot water to wash their linen with; and if they were prevented from having it here, they must buy coals of me to heat it at their different homes: therefore, Sir, it is plainly injuring me in my property; and I do desire that it be your business to see that those people be hindered, for the future, from washing in my hot water.'

THE LEARNED ALDERMAN.

The following are the genuine productions of a certain Country Alderman.

ALDERMAN N——G'S PROPOSAL.

'Whereas a multiplicity of dangers are often occurred, by damage of outragious accidents by fire, we whose names are hereunder fixt have thought proper that the necessity of an engine ought by us, for the better extinguishing of which aforesaid outragious accidents of Almighty God, may unto us happen to make a rate to gather benevolence, for the better propagating such good instruments.'

The following note was sent by the same Alderman to a person of distinction.

'HON. SIR,

'Have sent you a small present who humbly begs may prove worthy acceptance, which is a hare who is

Your very humble servant,

ALDERMAN N------G.'

NOTICE OF WILLIAM LESLIE, BISHOP OF LABACH.

WILLIAM LESLIE was born at Little Wartle, in the parish of Rain, Aberdeenshire, North Britain, on Candlemas-day, 1657, being second son of William Leslie, *fifth laird of* Wartle, by Anne Elphinstone, daughter of Elphinstone of Glack, brother of Bishop Elphinstone, of Aberdeen, chancellor of Scotland, founder of the King's college in Aberdeen. After going through a course of classical learning at the school of Rain, and finishing his studies at Aberdeen, he was settled school-master at the Chapel of Garioch, where he remained for some years. In this station Mr. William Leslie had the opportunity of paying his respects at pleasure to the family of Balquhayn, his relations. This family, being of the church of Rome, importuned Mr. Leslie to change his religious sentiments, which at length he complied with. This induced him to visit foreign parts, and accordingly he left Scotland in 1684. The first account of his preferment is, that, on his arrival at Rome, he was made choice of, from his own merit, by Cardinal Barbarigo, to be professor of theology in the university of Padua, when he was only twenty-three years of age, says the Laurus Leslaeana in the eighty-third branch: but this is a glaring error, as he was twenty-seven years old when he left Scotland; and therefore he must have at least been twenty-eight, though I am inclined to think thirty-three, at his settlement in Padua; because, on going abroad, it behoved him to study not only the foreign languages, but likewise theological learning, particularly school-divinity, in which he must have given public specimens of his proficiency before his promotion to a professor's chair.

Another testimony of his learning and behaviour, when professor in Padua, is an act of the university, with which they presented him *on his leaving Padua to visit his native country, being a piece of poetry* in the Italian language, done on green silk, in praise of Leslie, which, with an original picture of him, is in the custody of his grand nephew, Alexander Leslie of Wartle, Esq. The literal translation of it is as follows.—'At the departure of the most illustrious Mr. William Leslie, a Scots professor of theology in the college of his eminence Cardinal Barbarigo, Bishop of Padua, a Song.—The allusions respect his country, as also the laurels of his ancestors.—Since you must now display your sails towards the north, may the Arctic stars, O Leslie, favour thee! Thou art going, but carriest the better half of us among the storms of Neptune. Go, and outdo both the arms and arts of thy forefathers; but with more noble deeds of peace; and join, twisting the one to the other, the laurels of Pallas to those of Mars, for a recompence to thee; to whom every Sage's reputation yields. Let the Heavens condescend to waste their fury into the sea of our tears. But if there, where heresy rose of old, thou couldest thaw the frost that hardeneth it so much, we should adore thee amongst the northern constellations.'

The account of this learned professor's further promotions is thus expressed in his letters to his brother, Alexander Leslie, 'Feb. 25, 1718—Dear brother, I have endeavoured to purchase here credit

and esteem in all stations, and am more and more assured of his Majesty the Emperor's grace and clemency. It has pleased his Majesty to transport me out of Hungary, which is a country not much civilized, or cultivated as yet for conversation, nor secure from foreign or intestine wars. And he gave me a much more honourable preferment, and seat, in the hereditary countries, at Labach, the metropolis of Carniola; to which belong many estates, with fine castles, near to the castle of Pittour, which belongs to Count Leslie. By means of this promotion, I am advanced to the dignity of Prince of the Empire, which is a great honour to our name and family, seeing none before was elevated to this title. This Emperor, whom God preserve, not by reason or regard of borrowed merits, but, without vain glory, for my own comportment, has advanced me within three years to three steps of honour, one higher than the other. I would needs adventure the present, to let you know that I live (how long God knows, and his will be done!) in a most honourable station. Be pleased to present my duty to all friends and relations. My residence is on the high post-way between Vienna and Venice.'

In a letter, July 1, 1725, he says, 'You may direct to me in this manner:—To the Bishop of Labach, Metropolitan of Carniola, betwixt Vienna and Venice, Privy Counsellor to his Imperial Majesty. The title of Rt. Rev. here is due to others who are inferior to bishops. And albeit I be Prince of the Empire, which the Emperor himself and all other Princes in Germany allow me, who enjoy the courtesy of their grace; yet I am nowise desirous of those titles in a foreign kingdom, much less in the Land of Cakes. I judge nevertheless fitting, that the graces and honours which his Majesty has bestowed on me, be known to my best friends and nearest relations, as a badge of the esteem of the greatest of Monarchs, and as an evidence of my comportment and behaviour, whereby I have not degenerated from my birth and pedigree.'

In another letter he has the following paragraph, 'I represent a greater person in the theatre of the world, than ever I could have aspired to, or flattered myself to obtain; far higher than I deserved, for which I wish I may be grateful to God and my master.'

In these high stations he continued to his death, in 1727.

ANECDOTE OF THE LESLIES OF BALQUHAYN.

ONE of this family, who indulged himself freely in his pleasures, to enjoy them with the greater security built a strong wall round the top of Bennochie, and because the passage to it is through a great moss, he laid a long causeway through the moss to his fort of pleasure, whither he brought such handsome girls as he fancied, and could forcibly carry away from their parents and relations, defending himself in this strong hold against such as attacked him to recover their ravished relations. The causeway and strong wall are to be seen to this day. The country people have a long fabulous legend of a giant, who lived on the top of Bennochie, and did many acts of violence among the inhabitants round him, which took its rise from the voluptuous riots of this daring debauchee.

ON THE

INFELICITIES OF THE LEARNED.

IT was the irritated exclamation of the Arabian patriarch, suffering under the pressure of calamities to which history cannot furnish a parallel, 'O that mine adversary had written a book!'* and the monarch who, on account of the variety and extent of his acquirements, has been dignified with the appellation of the wisest of men, in the melancholy picture he has given of human life, asserts that, 'in much *wisdom* is much *grief:* and he that increaseth *knowledge*, increaseth *sorrow* !'†

If such were the sentiments of the ancients, and they will be found to correspond with the opinions of the most eminent sages among the heathens, upon the trouble which attends literary pursuits, certainly the case has not been altered for the better in more polished and scientific periods of the world. In proportion as literature hath been diffused and cultivated, have the murmurings of its peculiar votaries multiplied. The impediments to free enquiry are complained of by men who pursue metaphysical and theological researches to blasphemy, and by politicians who openly vindicate republicanism and rebellion.

Literary envy and jealousy are frequently deplored by men who deal out liberally every month, in the critical journals, a copious stream of abuse upon those whose uncharitableness they condemn.

A want of encouragement and the depression of genius, by the paucity of patrons and the mercenary spirit of booksellers, is a fruitful subject of lamentation to authors, whose works have received the most liberal approbation, and who dictate the most extravagant terms to their publishers.

These are only fanciful evils; but it will be found, I believe, that they are either more painfully felt, or more generally the topic of complaint than others. It is, perhaps, the greatest of all misfortunes, to have a disposition more apt to create *ideal* evils, than to surmount *real* ones.

This misfortune seems peculiarly fated to attend those who venturously select for their course of life the arduous and intricate paths of literature. In their progress they are harassed by the mortifying idea that their brethren regard them with suspicion, and the world with indifference.

The pride of a man of literature is more easily hurt than that of other men. What others regard as circumstantial injuries, or such as have only an influence on the moment, he treats as connected with the immortality to which he lays claim as his undoubted right.

Opposition of sentiment gives pain to the learned man; but this again, it must be allowed, is counterbalanced by the sensation of superiority, and the stimulus which it gives to further enquiry and more animated exertions.

As connected with the world at large, perhaps few characters are so much the victims of self-torment as authors. The silence of the public respecting their merits is miserable ingratitude, painful to be borne; just animadversion is an illiberal spirit joined with a want of

* Job xxxi. 35. † Eccles. i. 18.

taste, and the voice of praise unhappily continues not long enough for the eager appetite of conscious deserving.

In the sphere of private life they are still more to be pitied. A wise or learned man is seldom regarded as such by his family or intimate acquaintance. Mingling with them in all the common occurrences of life, they are insensible to the splendour of his talents, from the immediate and constant view which they have of his habits and defects. It is well, indeed, if his attainments and favourite studies are not made the subject of their sarcasms, from the little benefit they are found to have on his morals or his circumstances. Hence it is that we seldom see the wife and children of a scholar, or a mathematician, partial to the classics or the mathematics.

Learned persons have seldom been happy in their domestic relations. Socrates is an ancient and memorable instance; and among the moderns the number is not small that might be adduced to confirm this remark. Our *Hooker*, to whom the title of judicious has been universally conceded, was blessed with a wife equal to that of the Athenian sage. *Milton* had his domestic troubles in abundance, and *Dryden* was singularly unhappy in the fate of his favourite son.

And those who have not experienced misfortunes of such peculiar weight as these, have yet been mortified by the acute consideration that they should leave behind them children, whose habits or imbecility would disgrace their names. In looking over the long catalogue of eminent literary men, we shall find very few whose posterity followed them in the honourable path which led them to the Temple of Fame. Father and son shining with a similar radiance in the world of letters exhibit a phænomenon very rarely the object of admiration.

The man of great intellectual endowments, of a keen, penetrating genius, and a mind enriched with an ample store of various learning, is an object, viewed at a distance, of respect and astonishment. We can hardly imagine it possible that such an one should feel as mankind in common feel, that he should have the infirmities of other men, or that the ordinary misfortunes of life should afflict him, as they do souls of less capacity and firmness of texture.

It will be found, however, that of the distressed children of men, a very large number is made up of this particular class. To preach fortitude and contempt of misfortune is easy; but to practise the precept is a difficulty that increases in proportion to the mental improvement of the sufferer. Ordinary minds feel in an ordinary manner, and have recourse for relief to ordinary means. This is not the case of elevated understandings. They cannot but feel the superiority of their situation; and the ambition which it inspires in them of pre-eminence in their profession, gives to every depressing occurrence of life a weight and consequence tenfold more heavy and serious than it would to the rest of the world.

The *poverty of the learned* is an old theme, on which many pathetic declamations have been composed, and many curious anecdotes have been compiled. It is, in fact, an inseparable attendant of the profession, and will continue to furnish matter of complaint to the poet and rhapsodist, and subjects for biographers, to the end of the

world. It is long before men of learning become the objects of public observation. During this space much time has been spent in attaining what may produce pleasure, but by no means brings profit. Engaged in this occupation, worldly attentions, and what are called prudential considerations, must unavoidably be totally neglected. If the student, therefore, is destitute of a patrimonial income, or unprotected by a place or patron, his circumstances must be embarrassed, the freedom of his genius will be restrained, his literary projects, however useful and promising, will be blasted or delayed, his love of letters will decay from spleen, his views of the world will cease to be impartial, his representations of life will be either caricatures or pictures of melancholy, and it will be happy if habits are not resorted to by him, to blunt the sense of his misfortunes, which will destroy his literary pursuits, his fame, and his life.

When we read the unfortunate course and termination of any son of Genius, we are disposed to censure both him and the age in which he lived; when, perhaps, neither deserve the reproach which we are free to bestow. Dire necesssity may have pressed upon him to such a degree as to disqualify him for any powerful exertion to extricate him from his misery. Threatened poverty may be avoided by ingenious manœuvres and by a sudden resolution, accompanied by active performance; but when it falls in a full tide upon a man, and he finds himself harassed on all sides, that mind, which, to do any thing of consequence, ought to be cool, collected, and unperplexed, is uncommonly agitated, and peculiarly disqualified for its customary employment. In a state of absolute distress it is impossible to form any great design on consistent principles, and nearly so to execute what has been previously planned with judgment, and partly executed with satisfaction. Some slight literary pieces may be produced under the severest pressure; but that which is hastily composed, to supply present necessities, must bear a character to the condition and manner in which it was performed.

Works of erudition, calculated to live for ages, cannot reasonably be expected from men under such circumstances, however vigorous may be their faculties or ardent their inclination. There is a patience requisite to the execution of such performances, which cannot well be looked for in the man who has the horrors of a prison in his eyes, and the uncertainty where he shall procure his next meal, to increase the keenness of his appetite, and the gloomy terrors of his mind.

If such a man has engaged and promised to bring out an elaborate work, and delays to fulfil his engagement, those who have encouraged him (as it is called) in his undertaking, begin to inveigh against his negligence, to question the integrity of his principles, the morality of his conduct, or perhaps the strength of his abilities. And yet, poor man, all this while he has been obliged to leave his favourite work with heart-breaking regret, to compile or write things unworthy of his talents, merely to supply the immediate calls of nature. His industry has not slackened; but it has been exerted upon things, and in a way, of which the world is properly ignorant. W.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS OF THE EVER MEMORABLE

DEFEAT OF THE DUTCH FLEET,

UNDER THE COMMAND OF ADMIRAL DE WINTER,

BY THE BRITISH FLEET,

COMMANDED BY ADMIRAL, (NOW LORD VISCOUNT) DUNCAN,

OCTOBER 11, 1797.

TO preserve the official accounts of an event that will be reckoned among the most brilliant in the naval history of this country, is a duty not only incumbent but pleasing to us as periodical journalists.

On Wednesday, October 13, Lieutenant Brodie, of the Rose cutter, brought an hasty, though official dispatch to the Admiralty of Admiral Duncan's having fallen in with and totally defeated the Dutch Fleet. More particulars were anxiously waited for by the public, till the 16th, when the following Gazette Extraordinary appeared, and diffused universal joy, which was followed up in the evening by a general illumination.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCTOBER 16.

Captain Fairfax, of the Venerable, arrived early this morning with dispatches from Adam Duncan, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships, &c. employed in the North Sea, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty, of which the following are copies:

'*Venerable at Sea, Oct. 13, 1797. Off the coast of Holland.*

'SIR,

'Be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that judging it of consequence their Lordships should have as early information as possible of the defeat of the Dutch fleet under the command of Admiral De Winter, I dispatched the Rose cutter at three P.M. on the 12th (11th) inst. with a short letter to you immediately after the action was ended. I have now further to acquaint you for their Lordship's information, that in the night of the 10th instant, after I had sent away my letter to you of that date, I placed my squadron in such a situation as to prevent the enemy from returning to the Texel without my falling in with them. At nine o'clock in the morning of the 11th I got sight of Captain Trollope's squadron, with signals flying for an enemy to leeward. I immediately bore up, and made the signal for a general chace, and soon got sight of them, forming in a line on the larboard tack to receive us, the wind at N.W. As we approached near, I made the signal for the squadron to shorten sail, in order to connect them; soon after I saw the land between Camperdown and Egmont, about nine miles to leeward of the enemy, and finding there was no time to be lost in making the attack, I made the signal to bear up, break the enemy's line, and engage them to leeward, each ship her opponent, by which I got between them and the land, whither they were fast approaching. My signals were obeyed with great promptitude, and Vice-Admiral

Onslow, int he Monarch, bore down on the enemy's rear in the most gallant maner, his division following his example, and the action commenced at about 40 min. past 12 o'clock. The Venerable soon got through the enemy's line, and I began a close action with my division on their van, which lasted near two hours and a half, when I observed all the masts of the Dutch Admiral's ship to go by the board; she was, however, defended for some time in a most gallant manner; but being overpressed by numbers, her colours were struck, and Admiral De Winter was soon brought on board the Venerable. On looking around me, I observed the ship bearing the Vice-Admiral's flag was also dismasted, and had surrendered to Vice-Admiral Onslow; and that many others had likewise struck. Finding we were in nine fathoms water, and not farther than five miles from the land, my attention was so much taken up in getting the heads of the disabled ships off shore, that I was not able to distinguish the number of ships captured; and the wind having been constantly on the land since, we have unavoidably been much dispersed, so that I have not been able to gain an exact account of them; but we have taken possession of eight or nine; more of them had struck, but taking advantage of the night, and being so near their own coast, they succeeded in getting off, and some of them were seen going into the Texel the next morning.

'It is with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction I make known to their Lordships the very gallant behaviour of Vice-Admiral Onslow, the Captains, officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron, who all appeared actuated with the truly British spirit, at least those that I had an opportunity of seeing.

'One of the enemy's ships caught fire in the action, and drove very near the Venerable; but I have the pleasure to say it was extinguished, and she is one of the ships in our possession. The squadron has suffered much in their masts, yards, and rigging, and many of them have lost a number of men; however, in no proportion to that of the enemy. The carnage on board the two ships that bore the Admirals' flags, has been beyond all description: they have had no less than two hundred and fifty men killed and wounded on board of each ship. And here I have to lament the loss of Captain Burgess, of his Majesty's ship the Ardent, who brought that ship into action in the most gallant and masterly manner, but was unfortunately killed soon after. However, the ship continued the action close, until quite disabled. The public have lost a good and gallant officer in Captain Burgess, and I, with others, a sincere friend.

'Captain Trollope's exertions and active good conduct in keeping sight of the enemy's fleet until I came up, have been truly meritorious, and, I trust, will meet a just reward.

'I send this by Capt Fairfax, by whose able advice I profited much during the action, and who will give their Lordships any further particulars they may wish to know.

'As most of the ships of the squadron are much disabled, and several of the prizes dismasted, I shall make the best of my way with them to the Nore.

'I herewith transmit you a list of killed and wounded on board such of the squadron as I have been able to collect; a list of the enemy's fleet opposed to my squadron, and my line of battle on the day of action.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ADAM DUNCAN.'

A List of killed and wounded on board the ships of Admiral Duncan's squadron, in an action with the Dutch on the 11th of October, 1797.

Venerable, 13 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 6 officers, 52 seamen, 4 marines, wounded. Total 77.—Monarch, 2 officers, 34 seamen, killed; 9 officers, 79 seamen, 12 marines, wounded. Total 136.—Bedford, 2 midshipmen, 26 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 1 lieutenant, 37 seamen, 3 marines, wounded. Total 71.—Powerful, 8 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 4 officers, 74 seamen and marines, wounded. Total 88.—Isis, 1 seaman, 1 marine, killed; 3 officers, 18 seamen, wounded. Total 23.—Ardent, 2 officers, 33 seamen, 6 marines, killed; 8 officers, 85 seamen, 11 marines, 3 boys, wounded. Total 148.—Agincourt, none killed or wounded.—Belliqueux, 2 officers, 20 seamen, 3 marines, killed; 3 officers, 63 seamen, 12 marines, wounded. Total 103.—Lancaster, 3 seamen killed; 2 officers, 13 seamen, 3 marines, wounded. Total 21.—Triumph, 25 seamen, 3 marines, 1 boy, killed; 5 officers, 50 seamen and marines, wounded. Total 84.

Officers killed. Monarch, Mr. J. P. Tindall and Mr. Moyle Finlay, midshipmen.—Ardent, Captain Burgess, Mr. Michael Dunn, master.—Belliqueux, Lieutenant Robert Webster, Mr. James Milne, master's-mate.

Officers wounded. Venerable, Lieutenants Clay and Douglas, Lieutenant Chambers of the marines, Mr. Stewart, midshipman, Mr. Brown, pilot.—Monarch, Lieutenant Retalick, Lieutenant Smith of the marines, Mr. George Massie, Mr. Benjamin Clement, Mr. Daniel Sherwin, Mr. Charles Slade, midshipmen, Mr. John Chimley, master's-mate.—Bedford, Lieut. Keenor.—Powerful, Lieutenant Jennings, Mr. Mel. Jones, boatswain, Mr. Daniel Rogers, midshipman, Lieut. Walker of the marines.—Isis, Lieut. Charles Rea of the marines, Mr. Simon Fraser, and Mr. John Walker, midshipmen.—Ardent, Lieutenant James Rose, Lieutenant John Sobriel, Captain Cuthbert, of marines, Mr. John Tracy, master's-mate, Mr. John Airy, master's-mate, Mr. Thomas Leopard, midshipman, Mr. John Taylor, captain's clerk, slightly, Mr. George Killair, midshipman, slightly.—Belliqueux, Lieutenant Robert England, slightly, Captain James Cassel of marines, slightly, Mr. James Scott, midshipman.—Lancaster, Lieutenant Morgan, Lieutenant Sandys of the marines.—Triumph, Captain Essington, slightly in the arm; Mr. Chapman, first Lieutenant, slightly in the head; Mr. Trollope, third Lieutenant, slightly in the foot; Mr. Read, master, slightly bruised; Mr. Jones, midshipman, slightly in the face.

LIST OF THE SHIPS TAKEN FROM THE ENEMY.

Delft, Captain Verdoorn, 56 guns, 375 men; Jupiter, Vice-Admiral Reyntjes and Rear-Admiral Meuses, 74 guns, 550 men; Alkmaar, Captain Kraft, 56 guns, 350 men; Haerlaem, Captain Wiggerts, 68 guns, 450 men; Munikendam, Captain Lancaster, 44 guns, 270 men; Wassenaer, Capt. Holland, 64 guns, 450 men; Vryheid, (the Liberty) Admiral De Winter Van Rossem, 74 guns, 550 men; Admiral Devries, Captain Zegers, 68 guns, 450 men; Hercules, Captain Van Rysoort, 64 guns, 450 men; Gelyheid, (the Equality) Captain Ruysen, 68 guns, 450 men; Ambuscade, Captain-Lieutenant Huys, 32 guns, 270 men.

N.B. Another line of battle ship, reported to be taken, name unknown.

PLAN OF THE ACTION

BETWEEN THE

ENGLISH AND DUTCH FLEETS,

ON THE 11TH OF OCTOBER, 1797.

REFERENCES TO THE ANNEXED PLAN.

LINES OF BATTLE.

BRITISH.	guns.	DUTCH.	guns.	BRITISH.	guns.	DUTCH.	guns.
A Russel -	74	1 Delft -	56	M Ardent	64	12 Liberty	74
B Monmouth	64	2 Alkmaar	56	N Bedford	74	13 Brutus -	74
C Montague	74	3 Cerberus	68	O Belliqueux	64	14 Ad. de Vries	68
D Powerful	74	4 Haarlaem	68	P Adamant	50	15 Beschermer	56
E Monarch	74	5 Jupiter	74	Q Isis - -	50	16 Gelyheid	64
F Veteran	64	6 Leyden	68	R Speculator		17 Munikendam	44
G Director	64	7 Mars -	44	S King George		18 Daphne, sunk by the Monarch	
H Lancaster	64	8 Batavia	56				
I Agincourt	64	9 States-Gen.	74	T Beaulieu	44	19 Minerva	
K Triumph	74	10 Hercules	64	U Merlin		20 Ajax	
L Venerable	74	11 Wassenaer	64	W Circe -	28	21 Minerva	
						22 Ambuscade	

X North Point.---Wind N. W.

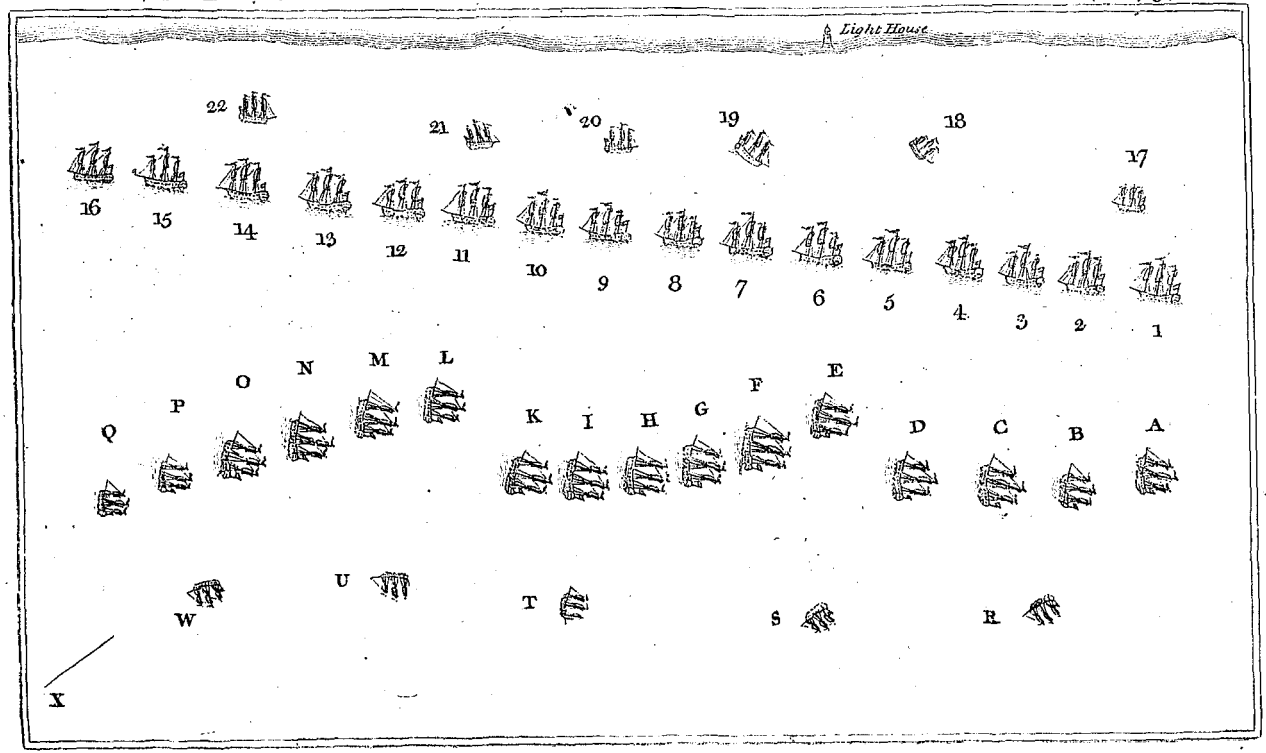
JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF HIS MAJESTY'S FLEET,

UNDER THE COMMAND OF ADMIRAL DUNCAN, OCT. 11, 1797.

At 8 o'clock A.M. the signal was made for the enemy being in sight. At 30 min. past 8, that the enemy's fleet consisted of sixteen sail of the line. At 35 min. past 8, the Admiral made the signal for the ships astern to make more sail. At 5 min. past 9, the signal was thrown out to prepare for battle. At 10 min. past 9, for the Russel to close near the Admiral. At 15 min. past 9, to form line, starboard bearing S.S.E. At 21 min. past 9 to alter course to port. At 33 min. past 9, to form line, starboard bearing N. E. and S. W. At 46 min. past 9, to make more sail. At 59 min. past 9, ditto. At 3 min. past 10, to alter course to starboard S. At 12 min. past 10, the signal for a general chace. At 18 min. past 10, the signal for the ships to take stations, and engage as they come up. At 55 min. past 10, to shorten sail, preserving order. At 11, the signal to take in two reefs in topsails. At 2 min. past 11, to form line, starboard bearing. At 4 min. past 11 to prepare to haul wind on starboard tack—and in a minute after to bring to. At 15 min. past 11, to take stations as pendants are shewn. At 17 min. min. past 11, the signal for the Powerful to be first in the line. At 18 min. past 11, the Director, second. At 23 min. past 11, the ships to windward to keep in the Admiral's wake. At 25 min. past 11, each ship to steer for, and engage his opponent in the enemy's line. At 29 min. past 11, the signal for bear up and sail at large. At 36 min. past 11, the signal for the lee division to engage the enemy's rear; and in a minute after for the weather division to engage the enemy's centre. At 47 min. past 11, the signal was made to break or pass through the enemy's line, and engage to leeward. At 49 min. past 11, for the the signal ships astern to make more sail.

The enemy waited with such steady, cool determination to dispute the honour of the day, that not a shot was fired till the British fleet crossed their line.

PLAN OF THE ACTION between the ENGLISH AND DUTCH FLEETS, on the 11th Octr 1797.



London Pubd 1st by G. Cawthorn, British Library, as Act directs 30 Nov 1797

At noon, the Monarch passed through and engaged the Dutch Vice-Admiral to leeward, *yard arm and yard arm*, giving her starboard broadside, at the same time, to her second astern, and sinking the Daphne Dutch brig soon after. At half past 1 P.M. the Dutch Vice-Admiral struck. His ship was immediately boarded from the Monarch, and the Dutch Admiral carried on board that ship. Immediately after the five rear ships of the enemy struck their colours. At 50 minutes past 1, the Van of both fleets still engaged. At 2, a Dutch ship on fire in the van. At 50 min. past 2, the Dutch Admiral De Winter's ship dismasted, and her colours down, with several of his centre in the same situation. At 5 min. past 3, the signal was made from the Venerable for the British ships to close round the Admiral. At 20 min. past 3, to prepare for battle. At 23 min. past 3, the signal to wear, the sternmost ships first. At 37 min. past 4, the Ardent made the signal of distress, and in want of immediate assistance. At 40 min. past 4, the Lancaster's signal was made to assist the ships in distress.

The action ceased in the rear at half past 1, and was completely over in the centre and van at 5 min. past 3. Several of the enemy's van and centre made off early in the action. The Dutch threw many stink-pots upon the decks of our ships, by which many of our people were killed and wounded.

Admiral Duncan's approaches to the Dutch fleet, by bearing down in line abreast, were something similar to Earl Howe's towards the French, on the memorable first of June; but the Dutch seem to have received our fleet with more determination than the French did, as they reserved their fire until our ships closed with theirs.

To detail the acts of heroism achieved by those ships which were more particularly engaged with the enemy would exceed the limits which we must prescribe to this article. Never did two ships, bearing the flags of British Admirals, better vindicate the naval pre-eminence of Great Britain, than the Venerable and Monarch, and to each were the flags of two Batavian Admirals obliged to strike. On board of both of these ships execution was done with pistols.

Perhaps we shall be excused for relating one circumstance respecting the Monarch, which has never yet been made public, and than which nothing can more strongly mark the invincible courage and coolness of British officers and seamen. When in closest action with the Dutch Vice-Admiral, a shot broke down the Monarch's wheel—Her rudder being thus rendered unmanagable, until the proper tackles could be applied, that ship's bow fell round off, and brought her stern on to her antagonist's broadside, during which she sustained a heavy and most galling fire. The resolution with which this was supported was eminently conspicuous, and may perhaps have been equalled, but was certainly never surpassed. Her greatest carnage happened on this occasion, as in the short space of ten minutes near sixty men were carried down to the cockpit, wounded.

The Monarch went into action 60 men short of her complement, while her opponent, the Jupiter, was only ten men short. The latter mounted much heavier metal, carrying 42 pounders on her lower-deck. The superiority of metal on board all the Dutch ships was in the same proportion.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF

ADMIRAL LORD DUNCAN.

ADMIRAL Duncan has been through life distinguished by unassuming and unobtrusive simplicity of manners. With a most elegant person, he ever had a manly mind. He is full six feet three inches high, but with a character of muscular strength and proportion that set off the height. He is easy in his carriage, erect, and it is scarcely possible for the mind to conceive a person more naturally graceful than Admiral Duncan. He is the Laird of Lundie, in Perthshire; his paternal estate is about 500l. a-year. He married the half niece of Mr. Dundas, and he has a daughter, a most beautiful and accomplished young lady, with all her father's simplicity of manners; and though she is perhaps too tall for fashionable beauty, yet her shape and figure are perfect.

Admiral Duncan served in an excellent school. He was the early friend of the late Lord Keppel, and when he was made an Admiral, he appointed Adam Duncan as his Captain. He was with him at the Havannah. He was afterwards a member of his court-martial. He has chosen his officers out of the same school. His Captain, Mr. (now Sir G.) Fairfax, was first Lieutenant of the Victory on the 27th of July. Admiral Duncan was made a post Captain so long ago as the year 1761, he was made a Rear-Admiral in 1787, Vice-Admiral in 1793, and Admiral of the Blue in 1795. He is 68 years old, but very athletic.

He never achieved any very brilliant object before. This, however, detracts nothing from his name. It has been the course of his service rather to be useful than conspicuous. But his merits have always been truly appreciated by the judges of the service; and no man has enjoyed through life a more stable reputation in public, or a more amiable character in private life.

The promptitude and alacrity with which he carried his fleet to sea;—the skill with which he seized on the proper moment of attack;—the bravery and management of the action, though splendid, are his least titles to our praise. The patience and constancy with which he maintained his difficult but painful station during so many boisterous months, and still more, the gallantry with which, during the critical period of the mutiny, he kept his post in the blockade of the enemy with only three ships, when he was abandoned by all the rest of his squadron, are proofs of heroism, zeal, and virtue, which will be long remembered with gratitude by his country.

Intelligence of this victory had no sooner been communicated to his Majesty than he determined on conferring a mark of honour on the gallant Admiral, which he accordingly did, by creating him a Baron and Viscount of Great Britain, by the title of Viscount Duncan of Camperdown, and of Lundie, in Perthshire. This dignity also extends to the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten.

The Admiral's ship the Venerable's flag halliards were shot away more than once in the late action; and a young lad, who was ordered to hoist another really nailed the flag to the staff, declaring it should not come down, again but with the mast.—An instance of courage truly British.

ADMIRAL DE WINTER,

COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE DUTCH FLEET IN THE LATE ENGAGEMENT.

THIS gentleman is between 35 and 40 years of age. He is a tall, handsome man, plain in his manners, and joins to the most undaunted courage an uncommon ardour and activity, as he has evinced on various occasions. He was at the period of the first Revolution in Holland, in 1786, a Captain-lieutenant in the Dutch Navy; but having taken that year a very decided and active part in the cause of the Patriots against the Stadtholder, he was obliged, on the invasion of his country by the Prussian army, commanded by the Duke of Brunswick, in 1787, to take refuge in France with the Batavian Patriots. He remained in France from the period of his exile till the breaking out of the French Revolution: having served during that interval in a regiment in the service of France, the officers of which were chiefly Batavian Patriots. In the commencement of the present war, this corps of Dutch Patriots was very considerably increased, and served in all their campaigns with the French armies; but it was most particularly serviceable to them in the conquest of Holland, when that legion was led on by De Winter and Daendels, who had been raised, on account of their great bravery and military skill, to the rank of Generals in the French service.

The Dutch Patriots having, in the winter of 1795, with the assistance of the French, caused the Stadtholder and his family to take refuge in this country, thought they could not trust their former Admirals, who were known to be strongly attached to the Orange party; and the command of their fleet was given to De Winter. He is a Major-general in the French service.

Admiral De Winter was so agitated after the late action, that in attempting to get into the Circe frigate, which was sent to convey him on board the Venerable, he fell into the sea. Two of the sailors of the Circe immediately jumped overboard, and brought him safe to the vessel.

On reading Admiral Duncan's public letter, he took notice that the Admiral did him much honour; 'but,' said he, 'the Admiral mistates one material matter. The Admiral says I struck; now (said he) I did not strike, for it was the Admiral who struck my flag, as it went over with my masts: indeed there was not a Dutch flag left on board my ship, as they were shot away as often as they were hoisted.' He appeared to pride himself much on this, and seemed much gratified with the politeness shewn him and his people. He heard of the humane attention paid to his wounded at Yarmouth, from one of his own Captains; and he soon became chearful and communicative, and smoked his segar. He was asked what was the reason of placing three frigates and four brigs between the Haakes (a sand) and the main, the passage into the Texel? He said that he had heard that we had it in contemplation to attempt to burn his squadron, by our fire-ships and bombs; and that he had placed them there to give us the best reception he could on our entrance; and that he had moored his squadron in two lines for the same purpose.

THE FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY.

AN IMPARTIAL EXAMINATION

OF

PROFESSOR ROBISON's BOOK AGAINST FREEMASONRY, &c.

BY DR. WATKINS.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

SECTION III.

BEFORE I proceed farther in the examination of the Professor's positions, I cannot help noticing the curious circumstance of his retracting, in a public newspaper, an invidious assertion contained in his book respecting a Minister of the Church of Scotland. Mr. Robison frankly acknowledges that his information had been incorrect, and even injurious to the party. I am not without hopes, that he will see reason to retract his invectives against a whole community, when he shall suffer the still voice of truth to prevail over the violence of passion. He asserts, with great confidence, that the 'Brethren abroad profess to have received the Mystery of Freemasonry from Britain.' In itself this might be treated as a matter of little moment. For the honour of the Institution, however, it is incumbent on us to repel this assertion, as far as relates to the fact, without any consideration of the opinions of Foreign Brethren on the subject. Those Brethren possibly may be as ignorant of the origin of the Society as many are among us. But, in all probability, the Foreign Lodges may have been, in a great degree, indebted to this country for the revival of Masonry among them Some of them have been constituted from hence. But does this prove that Masonry originated in Britain? Has Mr. Robison paid so little attention to the subject on which he has written, as to have slighted the evidence of its antiquity arising from the Croisades only? I must confess, that when the inclination first seized my mind of vindicating the Society, of which I have the honour to be a member, so far from having any thought of entering into the discussion of its remote history, I studiously resolved to omit every thing that should seem to wear the appearance of such a discussion; and the reason was, because the great outline of such a work has long since been sketched out, and partly filled up, and will, probably, soon appear before the public eye. I cannot, however, but observe in this place, that the affinity subsisting between the *Masonic* and the *Military Orders* is too strong to escape the discernment of an antiquarian, though it may be thought insignificant by the frigid mind of the mathematician. Those military bodies were composed of men of different countries. They were all bound to the *east*, to recover the great and according to their estimation, inestimable prize. On their arrival in Palestine they would meet with very powerful, ferocious and active enemies. Many of the Knights of the same *Order* were ignorant of each other's language, at a period, too, when it was no disgrace for even men of rank to be unable either to write or read. Under the covert of the night, therefore, it would be ex-

ceedingly difficult, if not absolutely impossible, for them to distinguish a friend from an enemy, without adopting some peculiar signs, and appropriate tokens of discovery. These men were mutually bound, by solemn vows, to support each other to the utmost, even to the participation of all the comforts of life, and to defend each other to death. Their outward signs and ceremonies, or their secret tokens, were, in consequence, significant of their peculiar and endearing character as brothers devoted to one common cause, and though born in distant lands, yet professors of one faith, and heirs of one glorious resurrection unto eternal life. Let he, who knows any thing of Masonry, compare the circumstances and characters of these men with the more obscure parts of that institution, with its peculiar signs and ceremonies and pretensions, and he will be too much affected with the resemblance to think it merely casual.

On the return of these military Friars, they brought into Europe, among other branches of science, that which has been falsely called Gothic architecture; which, every body will now readily allow, ought to be stiled the Asiatic. Here the relationship becomes clearer. But it would be found much more so were we to enter into the consideration of the *mystic* ornaments which adorned many of their more early edifices. There are some remains of those noble structures still in Scotland, the sculptured work of which strikes the Masonic antiquarian with pleasing rapture. The indefatigable and ingenious Mr. Cordiner has illustrated some of these monuments in a just manner, by calling in Masonry to assist him in his explanation. There all the degrees of the Order are faithfully depicted, no doubt, for the perpetual contemplation and instruction of the brotherhood who resided in those solemn Lodges of devotion, hospitality, and peace.

While I am thus far entered upon this ground, I cannot permit myself to quit it without making a few more observations. I am not disposed to believe that these knights carried Masonry with them into Palestine. They met with many Christian brethren there, who were obliged to assemble in secret, as their blessed Master and his disciples had done before them, to exercise the offices of love. These faithful brothers were under the same necessity as the foreign knights of having recourse to outward and expressive signs and ceremonies, as well for their own mutual ease and advantage, as to avoid being surprized by their watchful enemies. Many of them, doubtless, were either converted Jews, or the descendants of such. On that spot, some remains of primitive societies and usages must then have been found. What, therefore, so likely to have subsisted as the fraternity of religious architects, at a time when every thing that had relation to sacred objects was held in the highest esteem? I must not, however, enter too minutely into the consideration of this point. That will be found amply discussed elsewhere. The incorporation of the military knights with their religious brethren in the Holy Land must have produced mutual information; and consequently an enlarged system of rites and ceremonies. When the society encreased, and became more diversified, there must have been need of new steps of precaution. Degrees, therefore, multiplied. Moreover, it ought to be added in this place, that there was in Palestine, long before the time of the first croisade, an hospital, erected by some munificent mer

chants of the Christian persuasion, for the accommodation of such of their brethren who might go in pilgrimage to the holy sepulchre. This edifice was called the LODGE of ST. JOHN. As pilgrims came from all parts of Europe, and as the brethren of the LODGE could not be supposed to understand the language of all of them, of course some peculiar signs and words of recommendation must have been adopted to prevent their being imposed upon by spies. At length there were many of these LODGES erected in different places, all dependent, however, on the parent LODGE at Jerusalem, in which pilgrims going to or returning from Palestine were hospitably entertained, and the traveller gave in his pass-word accordingly.

Such evidently was the foundation of that systematic form which the Order of *Free Masonry* took in Europe, as a society principally of a benevolent and fraternal cast. It was, beyond a doubt, mostly confined to the military monasteries, because the religious knights were its first conductors into Christendom. The other orders treated it with contempt, because they envied the professions and power of its patrons, and when the Order of the Knights Templars fell, through the covetousness of Philip the Fair, aided by the machinations of the religious Friars, Free-masonry suffered with it. In all that is here said, I have only aimed at sketching the most rational ground of the importation of this institution into Europe. I believe the Christians found it originally in the east. It has all the marks of such an origin upon its face. It wears no appearance of being a modern invention. It is too religious in its reference, and too simple in its religious principles, to be the offspring of intriguing policy, as the learned Professor would have us believe. From thence it was brought, in the manner, at the time, and by the persons I have already mentioned. Under the hands of these adventurers it underwent a great alteration. The Christian system, and the great mysteries of our religion, were engrafted upon it, principally, however, in the ritual of the order. In the lapse of ages many of these became obscure, from various corruptions being blended with them; and from the fraternity's being ignorant of their original signification.

What I have thus stated will, I hope, sufficiently disprove the Professor's assertion, that Masonry proceeded from Britain. For what is this but to give it a very modern date indeed:—and that, too, contrary to every evidence both external and internal? But his motive is plain, if MASONRY had its origin in this island, all its pretensions to high antiquity must vanish, and his favourite hypothesis stand on a pretty fair foundation, namely, that it was a mere political device.

With his contemptuous treatment of Anderson's book of constitutions I hold myself not at all concerned. On the contrary, I must confess, that the book never gave me any satisfaction; and upon the whole perhaps the society would have lost neither credit or advantage if the work in question had never been compiled. The idea of fetching the institution from the creation is a piece of bombastic enthusiasm as ridiculous as the pedigree of Cadwallader; the historian and the mason are not to be satisfied with such pompous but inane professions. We settle ourselves upon rational

grounds; we appeal to plain historic facts; and we reason as far as it is strictly proper so to do in a conjectural manner. Mr. Robison himself does no more. He has gleaned numerous anecdotes, he has compared these anecdotes with the revolutionary spirit of the times, and he thence conjectures, and so did M. Zimmermann, and so does M. Barwel, that the coincidence proves a conspiracy.

I am at this present moment, however, too much fatigued to pursue the subject over this fiery ground, through the burning lava and the dreary waste which lie before me.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

MR. LORRAIN'S PRAYER AND ORATION

AT LAYING

THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A BRIDGE

OVER THE WHITTATER, NEAR DUNSE, IN BERWICKSHIRE, JUNE 1771.

THOUGH I am neither an honorary nor operative Mason, curiosity induced me, at the above period, to witness a procession of the Brethren of the ancient craft of several Lodges, from the town of Dunse to the river of Whittater, near the village of Preston, in Berwickshire, at the laying the foundation-stone of a bridge, erected across that rapid river. I must own (though an entire stranger to matters of this sort) the whole was conducted with the utmost regularity and decency; but what most engrossed my attention was the prayer and speech made, on that occasion, by Mr. LORRAIN of Angelraw, acting as Master of the Lodge of Dunse, which I took down in short-hand at the time.

When the Brethren were all properly assembled on the spot, he begun thus:

'O thou Almighty Architect, as well as perpetual Guardian of this universe, who, with one fiat of thy omnipotent power, spoke this world into being, do thou vouchsafe to bless the work we have now in view: may it ever be protected by thy divine Providence, for the benefit and safety of the present, as well as future generations. Teach us to know, that unless thou, O Lord, art with us, the builders build in vain: and grant, O God, that though the winds may blow, the rains fall, and the storm increase, they may never prevail against this work, now to be built on a rock. *Amen.*'

Then the stone was laid with great solemnity, I presume usual on such occasions; after which Mr LORRAIN spoke as follows:

'Honourable Gentlemen, and worthy Brethren, here assembled, you have now witnessed the laying of the foundation of a bridge which, I hope, will be an ornament to the country, and a real benefit to mankind. By this bridge, when finished, trade and com-

merce will be promoted, ready intercourse afforded, the benighted weary traveller pass the rapid stream with ease and safety, and the lives of the people will be saved. Of all the inventions of human art, there are few, if any, of so great utility and benefit to mankind, as that of bridges: we have reason, therefore, to presume, that men had very early some construction or contrivance of this nature; and yet we do not find, among the monuments of the most distant antiquity, any vestige or memorial of such constructions; but, in the age we now live in, men have not only found out the very best methods of erecting bridges, but it likewise redounds greatly to the honour and happiness of this ancient kingdom of Scotland, that so many of our noblemen, gentlemen, and indeed all ranks of the people, do generously contribute to so many and great undertakings of this kind.

From bridges, my Brethren, an excellent moral lesson is taught us, and that is, that human society cannot subsist without concord and mutual good offices; for, like the working of an arch-stone, it would fall to the ground, if one piece did not depend upon, and properly support another.

'All that now remains is, that I, for myself, and in name of the whole fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, should, as I now do, take this opportunity of returning our sincere thanks to all the noblemen, gentlemen, and all persons, who have so generously contributed to this laudable undertaking; and, in a particular manner to those gentlemen who first projected, and have, in the most remarkable manner, promoted this useful, necessary work, and who still continue, with unwearied application, to exert themselves towards its finishing. May health and affluence ever attend all the contributors while here on earth, and may Heaven be their final reward!'

The inscription on the stone was IN DEI NOMINE.

MONTEGO BAY, JAMAICA, APRIL 22, 1797.

LAST Monday the St. James's and Union Lodges, joined by the Hanover Lodge, and a respectable number of visiting Brethren, commemorated the Festival of St. John the Baptist. At eleven a procession was formed in the usual order, preceded by the band of the 83d regiment from the Court-house to the church, where prayers were read by the Reverend Brother Little, and an excellent discourse delivered by Brother Ricard. After divine service, the Brethren returned in form to the Court-house, and adjourned till half past three, when they sat down to an elegant entertainment, made a collection for the poor, and passed the day in convivial friendship and perfect harmony. During dinner, and at different intervals in the afternoon and evening, the band of the 83d regiment played several agreeable interludes, which gave great satisfaction, and diffused a spirit of gaiety over the whole company.

REVIEW

OF

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

An authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China Taken chiefly from the Papers of his Excellency the Earl of Macartney, K. B. His Majesty's Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China, &c. By Sir George Staunton, Bart. L. L. D. F. R. S. *&c. 2 vols. 4to. with Engravings, besides a folio Volume of Plates. 4l. 4s. in boards.* Nicol.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

IN the passage of the Ladrones, which is next related, we meet with no particulars sufficiently interesting to admit of extracts. We soon, however, become entertained in the arrival of the Embassy at the Chusan Islands. The Clarence brig was dispatched to the town of that name for a pilot; and a party from her took an opportunity to visit the city of Ting-hai. Here the sight of the females leads to the following observations:

'Of most of these, even in the middle and inferior classes, the feet were unnaturally small, or rather truncated. They appeared as if the fore part of the foot had been accidentally cut off, leaving the remainder of the usual size, and bandaged like the stump of an amputated limb. They undergo, indeed, much torment, and cripple themselves in a great measure, in imitation of ladies of the higher rank, among whom it is there the custom to stop, by pressure, the growth of the ancle, as well as foot, from the earliest infancy; and leaving the great toe in its natural position, forcibly to bend the others, and retain them under the foot, till at length they adhere to, as if buried in the sole, and can no more be separated. Notwithstanding the pliability of the human frame in tender years, its tendency to expansion at that period must, whenever it is counteracted, occasion uneasy sensations to those who are so treated; and before the ambition of being admitted takes possession of these victims of fashion, it requires the vigilance of their female parents to deter them from relieving themselves from the firm and tight compresses which bind their feet and ancles. When those compresses are constantly and carefully kept on, the feet are symmetrically small. The young creatures are, indeed, obliged, for a considerable time, to be supported when they attempt to walk; even afterwards they totter, and always walk upon their heels. This artificial diminutiveness of the feet, though it does not entirely prevent their use, must certainly cramp the general growth, and injure the constitution of those who have been subjected to it. Some of the very lowest classes of the Chinese, of a race confined chiefly to the mountains and remote places, have not adopted this unnatural custom. But the females of this class are held by the rest in the utmost degree of contempt, and are employed only in the most menial domestic offices. So inveterate is the custom, which gives pre-eminence to mutilated before perfect limbs, that the interpreter averred, and every subsequent information confirmed the assertion, that if, of two sisters, otherwise every way equal, the one had thus been maimed, while nature was suffered to make its usual progress in the other, the latter would be considered as in an abject state, unworthy of associating with the rest of the family, and doomed to perpetual obscurity, and the drudgery of servitude.'

Some ingenious observations follow on the origin of this practice; and the author well remarks, that 'they who recollect the fashion of slender waists in England, and what pains were taken, and sufferings endured, to excel in that particular, will be somewhat less surprised at extraordinary efforts made in other instances. Delicacy of limbs and person has, no doubt, been always courted by the fair sex, as it has been the admiration of the other; yet it could not be the extraordinary instance of such in any one lady, though in the most exalted rank, according to the popular story throughout China, that could induce the rest of her sex to put at once such violence upon themselves, in order to resemble her in that respect. The emulation of surpassing in any species of beauty, must have animated vast numbers of all ranks, and continued, through successive ages, to carry it at last to an excess which defeats, in fact, its intended purpose. Whatever a lady may have gained, by the imagined charms of feet decreased below the size of nature, is more than counterbalanced by the injury it does to her health and to her figure; for *grace is not in her steps*, or animation in her countenance.'

Among other curious objects described in this visit to Chu-san, we cannot resist the inclination to copy the following. 'On several tables [in the hall of audience] were placed in frames, filled with earth, dwarf-pines, oaks, and orange-trees, bearing fruit. None of them exceeded, in height, two feet. Some of these dwarfs bore all the marks of decay from age; and upon the surface of the soil were interspersed small heaps of stones, which, in proportion to the adjoining dwarfs, might be termed rocks. These were honeycombed, and moss-grown, as if untouched for ages, which served to maintain the illusion, and to give an antique appearance to the whole. This kind of stunted vegetation seemed to be much relished by the curious in China; and specimens of it were to be found in every considerable dwelling. To produce them formed a part of the gardener's skill, and was an art invented in that country. Beside the mere merit of overcoming a difficulty, it had that of introducing vegetables into common apartments, from which their natural size must otherwise have excluded them. According to the usual course of nature, different vegetable productions attain their perfect state in different periods, and after acquiring different dimensions, and passing through different stages of growth. Thus the cedar of Lebanon, for example, consumes some years in forming a tall and woody trunk, with many horizontal branches, before it emits its colourless flowers, and small cones, for the purpose of reproduction, which is the period of its perfection; while the hyssop, capable, at most, of raising a short herbaceous stem, produces its flowers and seeds the season after it is sown. Some trees are reproduced, indeed, from cuttings of young branches, without the necessity of sowing any seed; but such cuttings, planted in the ground, must become trunks themselves in the usual period of their respective increase; and after acquiring their ordinary size, emit new branches, before they become adult, or capable of fructification: but by the art of dwarfing, an abscinded branch, committed to the earth, continues still to fructify, as if it had been grafted upon a full grown tree, with its juices ripened for reproduction.

'The general method of obtaining vegetable dwarfs is said to be the following: a quantity of clay, or mould, is applied to the upper part of the trunk of a tree, from which a dwarf is intended to be taken, and close to its division into branches. The mould is to be confined to the spot with coarse hempin, or cotton cloth, and to be carefully kept moist by water. In consequence of this application, continued sometimes above a twelve-month, small tender fibres shoot down like roots from the wood into the mould. The part of the trunk emitting those new fibres, together with the branch rising immediately above it, is then to be carefully separated from the rest of the

tree, and planted in new earth, in which the fibres become new roots, while the former branch is now the stem of the vegetable, thus transformed in some measure. This operation does not destroy or alter the productive faculty which those parts enjoyed before their separation from their parent root. That which, while a branch of the original tree, bore flowers and fruits, continues to produce the same, though no longer supported upon any stock. The terminal buds of such branches of trees as are meant to become dwarfs are torn off; which circumstance prevents the further elongation of those branches, and forces other buds and branchlets from the sides. These branchlets are bent by wires to whatever form the operator wishes: and when the appearance of age and decay is meant to be given to a dwarf tree, it is repeatedly smeared with treacle or molasses, which attracts multitudes of ants, who, in pursuit of those sweet juices, attack the bark, and, by a gradual corrosion of it, produce the desired effect. These different processes are sometimes attempted to be kept secret by the gardeners, and they vary designedly in the mode of carrying them on; but the principle on which they are founded is sufficiently apparent from what is related here; and the contrivance argues ingenuity and perseverance, rather than the practice does true taste, which consists in assisting nature in its most favourite works; not in counteracting its operations or distorting its productions.'

We are somewhat surprized at our author's not having noticed the similarity of taste which leads to a fondness of distorted human limbs and depressed vegetables.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Oriental Collections for January, February, and March, 1797. 4*to*. 12*s*. 6*d*. Harding.

THIS is a periodical work of no small importance and merit, conducted by Major Ouseley, who is well known as an ingenious and profound orientalist. Various interesting pieces are here given, illustrative of the poetry, biography, music, natural and civil history of the eastern nations, with faithfulness and elegance.

As we have no doubt but that the future numbers of this work will be conducted with equal spirit and ability, we trust that it will not want encouragement in an enlightened age, when oriental literature is in such general request.

Vaurien: or Sketches of the Times: exhibiting Views of the Philosophies, Religions, Politics, Literature, and Manners of the Age. 12*mo*. 2 *vols*. 8*s*. *sewed*. Cadell and Davies.

THIS work evidently comes from no ordinary pen. It shews the writer to be a man of strong powers and great knowledge of the world. Vaurien, the hero of the tale, is described as a democrat, and as wicked as he is ingenious. We hope, for the sake of human nature, that it is a mere creature of the imagination; yet, in some parts of his work, the writer had certainly his eye upon real characters. One of these is the *Platonist*, in the 26th chapter, and it is a very good description.

The following observation is very just. 'The age seems propitious to every species of fanaticism. Scepticism spreads rapidly, and superstition gathers new energy to oppose scepticism. Established opinions are too moderate for either; hence religion breaks into sectarism, and philosophy divides into systems. Extravagance wrestles with extravagance; the imagination wanders astonished and half delighted, but calm sense looks around, and retires in horror. Religion and philosophy have become two gladiators; one de-

parts not without destroying the other; yet who shall be certain that one alone will triumph? Two gladiators have sometimes perished together by their mutual aim.'

The Author writes with great keenness against republicans in politics, and socinians in religion; and though he affects the manner of the satyrist, he is well qualified to manage the weapons of controversy.

Sketches and Observations made in a Tour through various Parts of Europe, in the Years 1792, 1793, and 1794. 8vo. 6s. *boards.* Johnson.

OUR readers must not expect any very profound observations from a traveller whose device seems to be that of young Rapid in Mr. Morton's play, 'Push on, push on, demme, keep moving:' but they will find a natural representation of the state of the country, when the republican arms first threatened the independence of Germany, in the following passages:

'This morning, in passing from Frankfort on the Maine to Wisbaden, I had a complete view of the cannonading of Mayence. We were so very near as to hear the bells in the churches with the utmost distinctness. They were all ringing to call the unfortunate inhabitants to mass, to pray for the safety of the town. The cannonading from the French army appeared to be heavy and constantly kept up, the return from the town was only at distant intervals. I think I never felt an equal interest in any thing in my whole life; whilst at the same moment, and on the very same eminence where we stood, were several German peasants engaged in ploughing and other field work, with as much *sang froid* as if nothing in the world was going forward, although the cannons were roaring all around them. Our journey from Frankfort until we reached Coblentz was very distressing. We overtook not less than two hundred officers and gentlemen of the aristocratic party, who were flying for their lives. They had, some of them, been one and two nights on horseback, and themselves and horses appeared quite exhausted with fatigue. They would every now and then stop our carriage, and enquire with the utmost solicitude, what we knew of the French army, and would sometimes ask us whether we would recommend their flight.'

The Author gives the following singular account of the population of the city of Naples.

'The population of this city is commonly estimated at about three hundred and fifty thousand; of this number may be reckoned upwards of thirty thousand lawyers, a military force consisting of more than twenty thousand, the lazzaroni, generally reckoned at forty thousand, fifteen thousand lacqueys, who run before the carriages, and fifteen thousand who stand behind them: the rest of the people may be divided into nobles, clergy, and beggars.'

Concerning that unfortunate transaction, the evacuation of Toulon, we find some original information in a subsequent letter, concluded by the following reflection; that, by the best calculation, Toulon cost, whilst in our possesion, from twenty to twenty five thousand pounds per day.'

The style of this lively traveller is always spirited, and tolerably correct: though we have remarked some inaccuracies, and more vulgarisms, in the course of his composition.

Memoirs of the Life of Lord Lovat: written by himself in the French Language, and now first translated from the original Manuscript. 8vo. 6s. *boards.* Nicol.

THOUGH there can be no doubt of the authenticity of these Memoirs, yet, when the character of their unfortunate author is considered, they are not so interesting as might have been expected. The far greater part relates to himself, in the way of vindication against the calumnies with which he had been assailed. The most interesting part of the work is the description of

the condition and manners of the Scottish clans. The work fails, in our opinion, of clearing the character of this nobleman from the stigmas which faithful history has fixed upon his name. Our readers will recollect his fate; after a long life of intrigue and treachery, he expired beneath the axe, on Tower-hill, February 9, 1747, at the age of four-score.

Essay on National Pride. To which are added Memoirs of the Author's Life and Writings. Translated from the German of Dr. J. G. Zimmermann, *Aulic Counsellor and Physician to his Britannic Majesty at Hanover, by* S. H. Wilcocke. *8vo.* 5*s.* Dilly.

THE literary character of Dr. Zimmermann is already sufficiently established, especially by his moral productions. The work before us is preceded by a life of the Author, which exhibits little interest or variety. It is to be lamented that his latter years were tinctured with a frenzy, occasioned by his prejudices against the *Illuminati* and *Free Masons*.

The present Essay is elegant and philosophical; and contains various illustrative anecdotes, which have, however, much the appearance of being caricatures. Dr. Zimmermann very justly ridicules that wretched species of vanity known by the name of national pride; but he does not exhibit, in his examination, any malignancy or misanthropy.

The work is certainly well worthy of the Author of 'the Treatise on Solitude,' and is therefore deserving of recommendation.

A Defence of the Old Testament, in a Series of Letters addressed to Thomas Paine, *by* David Levi. *8vo.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Johnson.

THIS zealous Jew is already well known as the defender of Judaism against Dr. Priestly. He certainly appears to better advantage on the present occasion. His arguments in behalf of the Old Testament Scriptures are very strong, and in some respects new.

In relation to the present condition of the Jews much attention is due to our Author's statement. It is an argument of considerable importance. Both the actual state of this people, as well as of the Arabians, the regular descendants of Ishmael, furnish a stubborn defence of revelation against the infidels. On the other points, viz. the authenticity of the different books—the vindication of the prophets from the ignorant sarcasm of modern unbelievers—the defence of miraculous powers under the Jewish dispensation—are all treated with ability, seriousness, and candour.

We sincerely recommend these letters to the consideration of all those whose religious principles have been warped by the 'Age of Reason,' or by more able writings on the side of scepticism.

Remarks on the Arabian Nights' Entertainments; in which the Origin of Sinbad's Voyages, and other Oriental Fictions, is particularly considered. By Richard Hole, *L. L. B. 12mo.* 4*s. boards.* Cadell and Davies.

A PRINCIPAL objection to these very elegant tales has been their excessive improbability. Mr. Hole has set himself to vindicate them in this respect; and he shews that the same credibility is preserved in them which was attached by the antient Greeks to the *specious miracles* of their poets. The Arabian novelist keeps within the circle of belief that had been drawn by his ancestors. Hence he wrote what he in many respects thought to be true, and in others probable. As these tales were evidently written after the Grecian literature became known to the Arabs, it is credible that Homer became known on the banks of the Tygris as well as Euclid and Aristotle. From hence our Author thinks these tales have derived some of their incidents, if not their ma-

chinery. He then proceeds to apply these conjectures in a commentary on the voyages of Sinbad, which story he terms 'the Arabian Odyssey,' and he endeavours to prove, at great length, that the Oriental Ulysses has related nothing but what may be supported by Homer or Pliny, Marco Paoli or Sir John Mandeville.

Much ingenuity and considerable learning are displayed in this volume; but it may be asked '*to what purpose is all this waste* of time and labour, which might have been certainly better applied?' Mr. Hole's abilities are unquestionably great; but we lament that a very fertile imagination has led him from more profitable studies, to indulge in fanciful conjectures on a point of little importance. We are amused with his enquiries, but remain dissatisfied with his conclusions.

The Quizz. By a Society *of* Gentlemen. *Vol.* 1. 12*mo.* 3*s. boards.* Parsons.

WORKS of this kind, if expected to be read, ought to possess considerable merit, both with respect to language and subjects, after the several excellent classical performances of Addison, Johnson, and Hawkesworth. The present volume is neither elegant, novel, nor interesting.

The Author is evidently a very common thinker, and as ordinary a writer. There is, however, one curious article in it worth mentioning; and that is a French poem, to which Goldsmith is here said to be indebted for his exquisite little ballad of Edwin and Angelina. There is certainly a coincidence between the two compositions, but a coincidence does by no means, of itself, prove the charge of plagiarism.

An Ode to the Livery of London, on their Petition to His Majesty for kicking out his worthy Ministers. Also an Ode to Sir Joseph Banks, on the Report of his Elevation to the important Dignity of a Privy Counsellor. To which is added a Jeremiad to George Rose, Esq. By Peter Pindar, *Esq.* 4*to.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Walker.

THIS factious mortal must write. All subjects are alike to him; and none so grateful to his satyrical taste as those which afford him an opportunity of abusing his betters. In the present production we think that he has fallen short very much in point of wit. We may smile in the perusal of these Odes, but the muscles will never be converted into a broad laugh by them. In truth our lively bard's constant harping on the same string, is become disgusting; and we really wish that he would make some others the subjects of his satire than the President of the Royal Society, and George Rose, Esq. Go thy ways, Peter, for a man of humour, but not a man of feeling.

Sketch of Financial and Commercial Affairs in the Autumn of 1797, *in which, among other Things, the Mode of conducting the Loyalty Loan is fully considered; and Means of Redress to the Subscribers to that Loan suggested, without Prejudice to the State.* 8*vo.* 2*s.* Wright.

THIS pamphlet is generally ascribed to Sir Robert Herries, and its style and ingenuity of reasoning are such as the ablest politician need not be ashamed to avow. The financial scheme which it proposes, is that to which the public attention will naturally be directed. The Author brings forward a project written above a year before the publication of his book: his plan is 'to open with the authority of Parliament a voluntary subscription for the purpose of creating a *war fund* to the extent of a *hundred millions*, and consisting of notes payable to order at certain periods after the conclusion of a general peace, none for less than twenty shillings, nor for more than one thousand pounds. Those notes, to such an extent as Parliament may from time to time determine, to be lent to the state by the subcribers, who will, according to their subscriptions only (as in chartered companies) be answerable to the

holders, as the state will be to the subscribers, not only for the principal, but also for an interest of 5 per cent. per annum on the sum total so lent, the subscribers taking on themselves all trouble and expence, in consideration of being permitted to issue some of the smaller notes without interest, and the larger at lower rates than the interest allowed to them by government, which last will be also lower than any former loan has ever cost.'

These notes the Author considers as preferable to every species of government paper, from the currency which the double security promises, and from the advantage of a growing interest. To give them credit, and to supply the wants of the state, he thinks that no new loan in the common way should be raised; but that some other mode of raising money should be adopted, as taxing the income of every man in the receipt of more than 500l. per annum for a part of that income; men in trade whose income is uncertain, who would pay their share in another way, only excepted; levying this tax according to the last year's rent-rolls of lands, houses, (those inhabited by the owners excepted) or of any other fixed property in Great Britain, or our Colonies, where the owners do not personally reside, and on the income from property in the funds, or in the stock of any chartered companies, as may appear by the books of the Bank of England, East India Company, &c. All places and pensions, and all church livings above 500l. a year, to be subject to the same tax. All persons in trade to contribute to the war fund in certain classes, and liable in proportion. Lawyers (the Judges excepted), medical men, army agents, factors, and brokers, should also be included.

Such is the outline of this scheme, which is proposed to supersede the customary mode of supplying the wants of the state at the present crisis. With whatever approbation or diffidence we may consider it, we have thought proper to lay it before our readers, that, since new financial measures are necessary, every man's pretensions who steps forward to aid the public may be impartially weighed.

Vindiciæ Regiæ; or a Defence of the Kingly Office. In two Letters to Earl Stanhope. 8*vo*. 2*s*. Wright.

CONSIDERING this nobleman as being politically dead, we were rather surprised at this attack upon him in consequence of the free declaration of his principles when he attended his parliamentary duty.

The letter-writer, however, who is a clergyman, gives as a reason for thus combating his lordship's political creed, that one of his parishioners had been prevented from orthodoxy by it. But let the reason be as it may, we were well satisfied with this well timed defence. It sets the importance of the kingly office in a strong light, though, perhaps, the redundance of scriptural quotations might have been spared at this time of day. The silly remark made in the paroxysm of political intemperance by this celebrated peer, that monarchy is discountenanced in the Old Testament, is very ably answered by our sturdy divine, who shews himself a good champion for the *jus divinum* of kings. The pamphlet concludes with a comparison between the murder of king Charles the first and that of Louis the sixteenth. This resemblance is certainly very striking; and the point wherein it should seem principally to fail is thus happily illustrated. 'Will your lordship be angry to be told, that your admired revolutionists of the present day exhibit over again the quondam puritans of our own country? If you wonder that men of such different views can be compared together, it is easy to solve your doubt. Not to mention the proverbial meeting of extremes, the difference is not so great as you imagine between the two parties. Hostility to the throne was essential to the success of both; and those who would discard all religion, are not far removed from the bigots who proscribed all but their own. Though, in this instance, the ultimate object was not the same, the previous means were

perfectly alike; and both sides were united in the destruction of the existing establishments. The *impious* and the *elect* march hand in hand, and afford a curious similarity of action.'

This performance may be read with great advantage by all those whose minds are not violently bent on the side of democracy, for such may be pronounced out of the reach of conviction.

A Word or two in Vindication of the University of Oxford, and of Magdalen College in particular, from the Posthumous Aspersions of Mr. Gibbon. *4to 1s. 6d.*

THE reflections contained in Mr. Gibbon's posthumous work on the course of study prescribed to young men at Oxford may be overcharged, but in some respects were but too well founded. Whether a change for the better has happened since the time when the luminous historian was a member of that venerable seat of literature, is a question which we are not disposed to examine. The writer of the present pamphlet has given a long detail of a student's exercises, which, it must be confessed, will furnish him ample employment. To us, however, the present is far from being satisfactory, and we cannot help wishing that the task of defending the University had been entirely omitted, or had fallen into more able hands.

The Rise of Mahomet, accounted for on Natural and Civil Principles, by the late Nathan. Alcock, *M. D. 8vo. 1s.* Sael.

THE pretensions of the religion of this wonderful descendant of Ishmael have been often examined with great accuracy and learning by different able authors, but more particularly by the present Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford. While the Bampton Lectures of Dr. White exist, there will be little need of any man's employing himself on a subject which is there exhausted. The tract now under our consideration was, in all probability, written before the publication of those elegant discourses. The enquiry is here pursued, however, with tolerable exactness; and it is shewn very clearly that both the civil and religious institutions of Mahomet were well adapted to the character of the oriental nations, to the circumstances of the times, and to the opinions of Christians, Jews, and Pagans. Our ingenious Author has presented a perspicuous view of the leading doctrines and institutions of the impostor; and has aptly shewn their suitableness to the climate, and character of the Arabs, and to the ambitious plans which he had formed. Dr. Alcock has also well observed that the Jews, then suffering persecution, would soon be induced to adopt a religion which acknowledged their principal tenets and ceremonies; that the heterodox Christians would be easily allured to a system which asserted the divine unity; and that Pagans would be glad to receive a licentious faith, which was moreover founded in fatalism. To these causes is the rise of Mahommedanism ascribed, with great appearance of probability, and with much just reasoning.

The Honest Thieves; a Farce, in two Acts, altered from the Committee, by T. Knight. *First acted at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden, May 9, 1797. 12mo. 1s.* Cawthorn.

WE are of opinion that many of our old comedies, particularly those of a local reference, and founded on the circumstances of the time when they were produced, might still continue to give considerable entertainment if they were cut down to farces.

The present is a judicious and successful attempt in this way; and Mr. Knight, in our opinion, has so acted as to prove himself qualified for further efforts. A good Irish song is now added, which contributes to the life of the piece.

POETRY.

PROLOGUE

TO THE

COMEDY OF CHEAP LIVING.

WRITTEN BY JOHN TAYLOR, ESQ.

From the Stagyrite fam'd, as a Critic pro-
found, [abound,
To the Carpers who now in our Island
It has still been allow'd that to write a good
Play, [or gay.
Is a task somewhat hard, whether solemn
Such indeed was the case when the world
was but young, [ginals sprung;
And from Nature's rough hand bold Ori-
Ere the polish of manners had levell'd each
class, [whole mass.
And strong featur'd characters mark'd the
Yet a Dramatist then, from examples so
rife, [from life.
Need but just look abroad and take copies
But mankind, since those days, have been
sketch'd o'er and o'er, [before.
And the Stage can but give what it gave you
Nay, one mighty genius, with wonderful
art, [heart;
Pervaded our nature, and ransack'd the
Hence the works from his hand are so vivid
and true, [he drew.
That Time can but merely retouch what
After such a description, if Shakspeare we
name, [proclaim.
'Tis but saying what Time shall for ever
And since then the Stage has exhausted
our race, [marvellous space,
And has shewn each degree thro' the
'Twixt the Sage and the Fop, and the
Good, and the Base,
A Dramatist now can but hold up his
glass, [pass;
And simply exhibit the times as they
Content to pick up, as he saunters along,
Some anomalous beings, that start from
the throng;
And such, we presume, to bring forward
to-night, [spite.
But our Bard aims at no individual in
He draws from the species, and thinks he
may say, [day.
You may find of such beings a tribe every
To prevent disappointment, but not to
forestall,
To one little hint your attention we call;
For this 'tis but right we should tell of his
plan---
You must fancy a Female is really a Man;
Not merely conceal'd, in the manly array,
But a man, *bona fide*, throughout the whole
play;
This we own, as it else might your feelings
perplex, [proper sex.
Since she charms you so much in her own
And now of this dread---but this merciful
Court, [port---
A Bard, full of terrors, once more begs sup-
Ah! kindly adopt the new brat of his brain,
You have often endur'd him---endure him
again.

EPILOGUE

TO THE SAME.

WRITTEN BY JOHN TAYLOR, ESQ.

SPOKEN BY MISS DE CAMP.

Well! how d'ye like the way of Living
Cheap?---
What others sow with care, with ease to
reap. [way,
Our friendly Bard has shewn you all the
To share in ev'ry thing---yet nothing pay.
This Spunge is really an ingenious man---
Yet he practises a modish plan:
Yes---he but represents a num'rous kind--
For ev'ry family its Spunge may find.
What are to them the burthens of the State?
Let grov'ling Industry sustain the weight.
What is to them the mean parochial tax,
Who bear, like snails, their mansions on
their backs? [writs assail,
Should tradesmen clamour, and should
The remedy's at hand---a friend must bail;
A friend, whose liberty is oft the price
That gives new scope to folly and to vice.
In short, at once the shifting tribe to draw,
A race of robbers, not proscrib'd by law.
Yet while our Bard would lash these men of
prey,
Who live by shuffling arts from day to day:
Who, merely for some manual calling
made,
Pretend to genius, and disdain a trade;
Ah! ne'er can he attempt, with wanton
mirth,
To wound the man of real wit and worth;
To him, if Fate the glitt'ring ore deny,
Wealth should, with gen'rous pride, the
want supply:
For he, allur'd by Fancy's dazzling rays,
Like summer myriads by the solar blaze;
Like them, too, thoughtless of the winter's
cold, [unfold;
The while surrounding sweets their charms
The world regarding as a transient toy,
And the true aim---the present to enjoy;

Fondly relies on Fortune's future care,
And leaves the dull her lasting gifts to share. [zest,*
'He gives the festive board its highest
'Amid the pride of rank, a nobler guest.
'In his bright noon of life caress'd by all,
'Till for new fav'rites Fashion dooms his fall. [dure,
'A chequer'd fate his waning years en-
'Rever'd, yet slighted---fam'd, and yet obscure: [ship flies;
'At length distress o'erwhelms him; friend
'He droops unnotic'd---and forgotten dies;'
And now, ye moral Censors, spare the play,
That strives to rout the locusts of the day;
So may the SPUNGES live no more on spoil,
But useful prove, and thrive by honest toil.

* The lines marked thus ' were not spoken.

ADDRESS,

WRITTEN BY MR. CUMBERLAND.

SPOKEN BY MR. WROUGHTON,

Before the Play performed at Drury-Lane Theatre for the Benefit of the Widows, &c. of the brave Seamen who fell in the late Action.

To those immortal shades, whose vital gore [shore,
Floats on the waves that tinge Batavia's
We consecrate the bounties of this night.
Your generous tribute, and their valour's right.
How gallantly they fought, 'twere joy to tell--- [fell!
'Tis mournful to relate what numbers
Peace to their dust! the perishable frame
Death has dissolv'd---the Muse embalms their fame. [coast,
How long, whilst hovering on the hostile
Did these brave Centinels maintain their post? [wind,
How oft, while list'ning to the whistling
Waft the sad sigh to those they left behind.
In the mid-watch, Night's melancholy noon,
Humming their ditty to the pale-fac'd Moon;
Then curs'd dull Care, and troll'd the tune along,
Susan, or Nan, the burthen of their song!
Now at the bottom of the watery deep,
In their cold grave the silent Minstrels sleep; [rious wreath,
But Victory snatch'd for them Fame's glo-
And crown'd them sinking in the arms of Death.
Something they ow'd their Country, but the score [could they more?
With their best blood wash'd out---what
The Babe unfather'd, and the widow'd Wife,
Those mournful relicts of connubial life,
Are now your Supplicants---and who shall say,
If Fate has rent their tender ties away?
Perhaps the Spirits of the Dead may feel
A conscious interest even in this appeal;
And a brave Chief, drench'd in whose patriot blood
The *Ardent's* deck became a crimson flood,
Exclaims, while pointing to his mangled crew,
Britons, behold! these Heroes bled for you!
DUNCAN, whose very name a spell conveys,
The Guardian Spirits of this Isle to raise;
He, and his brave Associates in the fight,
Are Suitors to your charity this night:---
Their Honour is in pawn, for as they led
Their squadrons each, each to his warriors said---
'Be firm, my Hearts! our Children, and our Wives [lives:
We leave to them for whom we risk our
Stand for your Country!---serve her and defend;
Each grateful Briton is a Seaman's friend.'
Lo, 'tis confirm'd, the gallant word is true;
'Twas pledg'd by Valour; 'tis fulfill'd by you!

IMPROMPTU.

BY S. LEWIS,

Private in Earl Hopetoun's Fencibles.

THE Sickle and Scythe had dismantl'd the vallies, [tree,
Stern Winter began to strip naked each
When Fortune, who long had pursu'd us with malice, [of the sea.'
Cry'd, 'haste! leave the camp, on the verge
With joy we accepted the blest invitation,
The summons extorted nor sigh, nor a groan. [tion,
Ye Gods! who can figure our sad situa-
While camp'd on the curs'd sterile banks of the Don.

ODE TO THE EVENING STAR.

FROM MOSCHUS.

RISE, lovely Venus' golden star!
Rise, sacred Hesper! brightest far
Of all the sparkling gems that light
And deck the azure front of Night;
Thy splendour other stars excels
Far as the Moon o'er thine prevails!
Rise, lovely beam! shed thy kind ray,
While o'er the plain I hold my way
To where the shepherd train convene
In festive mirth upon the green.
Hang out the friendly lamp, O thou
That oft has heard the lover's vow;
To-night the new moon's place supply,
For soon she quits the evening sky.
For not to steal, nor to betray,
Nor hurt the Pilgrim on his way,
My footsteps o'er the dews I bend,
And lit by thee, thus lonely wend:
'Tis Love that leads me o'er the plain;
Sure love should meet with love again. J.

TO THE SUN FLOWER.

FROM POEMS BY CHARLES FOX.

Where is the man who thus can nobly say:
I hail bright Truth in her eternal source;
Pursued her flight thro' all the realms of day,
Nor ceas'd to follow her celestial course,
Till that Almighty Power, who rules the sphere,
Inv bold career?
Spread wide the mental night, and check'd
If on the earth that man sublime there be,
That man, O lovely Flower! resembles thee,

The breeze that wakens with the orient dawn,
ring dew;
Scarce from thy bosom shakes the quiv'-
Scarce is the dusky veil of night withdrawn,
Ere thy fond eye, expanding to the view,
With kindling rapture meets the golden gleam,
the stream.
That now ascends the sky, now floats along

And when the burning blaze of summer noon
rial height;
Darts from the mid-way heaven's ethe-
Thy daring eye, broad as the rising moon,
With transport gazes on the king of light;
Tho' all around thee droop the languid head,
And all the energies of life are fled.

And oft as evening sheds the dewy tear,
O'er the pale relicts of departed day,
And in the blue expanse of heaven, appear
The first faint gleams of many a starry ray,
Dost thou responsive to the zephyr's sigh,
Mourn the past radiance of the western sky.

Thus, thus, may Nature's more than magic charm,
Attract for ever my admiring gaze;
Her purer dictates all my bosom warm,
And guide me far from Superstition's maze.
Tho' lost to you, vain World, may Achmed prove
Faith, and Love.
True to the last faint gleam of Reason,

INSCRIPTION,

In the Church-yard of Glammis, Forfar, on a Monument erected to perpetuate the Memory of

ANDREW CHALMERS,

Musician to the noble Family of Strathmore.

Thousands that play on instruments
With reverence might bow
To such a man, whose violin
Could savages subdue.

His powerful and his charming notes
So sweetly did constrain;
That to resist, and not to dance,
Was labour all in vain.

Yea, when he touch'd the tuneful strings,
Such melody ran round
The room, that e'en the very brutes
Stood listening to the sound.

He play'd with such dexterity,
By all it is confest,
That in this grave interred is
Of violers the best.

HAWKSTONE PARK.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

Long unmolested in his sport,
Here Reynard held his festive court,
While scatter'd turkies, ducks, and chickens,
Proclaim'd bold Reynard's dainty pickings.
Thus thieves oft' times most nicely feed,
Whilst honest men are left in need.

REYNARD'S REPLY.

Hated by all, what can I do?
Sure, I must eat, as well as you.
Instinct, not vice, points out my food,
And tells poor Reynard what is good.
Can I the laws of Nature change,
Which force me out by night to range?
Doom'd to defy the Farmer's ire,
(When oft his rusty gun miss'd fire),
Can I the force of hunger stay,
No more eat fowls, or feed on hay?
Behold me, at the risk of life,
Evade the watchful Farmer's wife;
With pitchfork arm'd, (I own the fact,
Old Marg'ret caught me in the act),
Mounted she stood on ladder's height,
Resolv'd to see, one moonshine night,
What thief with two legs, or with four,
Had stole of chickens half a score;
Whilst of her family bereft,
The ancient hen alone was left.
Instant upon the roost I sprung,
Whilst Marg'ret to her ladder clung,
Then hurl'd her pitchfork at my head,
And cried, 'I've kill'd the villain dead!'
But while she spoke, down slipp'd old Peg,
And by good luck she broke her leg.
But there's a charge I can't endure,
Why am I deem'd an Epicure,
When an old turkey from her nest,
Of all my meals is oft' the best?
So hard, so tough, so out of season,
To call me nice shews want of reason.
Once when I gnaw'd John Dobson's goose,
My jaws were tir'd, my teeth were loose:
No wonder---when I understood
She just had hatch'd her twentieth brood;
But truly, if I might presume,
The cack'ling dame had serv'd old Rome.
It is my crime to eat, undress'd,
What's tortur'd by your Cooks profess'd?
What, though I neither roast nor boil,
I nought by pamp'ring sauces spoil;
Anchovy, cayan, cherokee,
Are all alike unknown to me:
And 'tis a truth by all confest,
That of all sauces hunger's best.
But hark, each cens'ring child of man,
Then blame poor Reynard if you can;

This lesson learn, what *want* requires,
And what mere *wantonness* desires.
Short are the terms, distinct, and clear,
As in one instance shall appear:
By keenest Want alone oppress'd,
The harmless Hare I e'er distress'd:
Whilst the great Nimrods of the day,
When to the chace they haste away,
With hearts unfeeling, to prolong
The griefs which cause the hunting song,
No sport can boast, no joys can know,
But what from helpless sorrows flow,
Or eke from *mine* with---*Tallihoe.*

THE AUTHOR'S APOLOGY.

Sua cuique voluptas. HOR.

THERE are, I scarce can think it, but I'm told [*bold:*
There are to whom my satire seems too
Scarce to the Sportsman complaisant enough [rough;
And something said of hunting much too
Thus sings our Twick'nam Bard, my Muse, I hope;
For one may borrow from the Muse of Pope.
But after all I have no other aim,
Than every Sportsman's *privilege to claim;*
Their pleasure is to hunt, mine to bewail,
Let Friendship close the scene, and Love prevail.

APOSTROPHE TO THE OCEAN.

BY MR. SIMKIN SLENDER-WIT.

O! Ocean! thou guardian and friend to mankind, [blind!
To the best of thy favours, how many are
The Merchant, who cares but to live like himself,
Extols thee for floating home coffers of pelf:
The Alderman pours out his thanks to his God [and cod:
Who stock'd thee with salmon, and turbot,
The Scholar, who knows not the blessings of home,
Sings thy waves so transporting, which grant him to roam, [Rome:
And shew him old Peloponnesus and
Which lead him to climes, fam'd by Pompey and Neroes, [and Heroes:
And bring him to plains, trod by Consuls
While Philosophers, poring from midnight till noon, [to the moon.
Make us stare with their tales of thy jig
But I thy waves honour, with just veneration [this nation.
For diffusing such good o'er the whole of
In Infancy thou, while we struggle and squall, [ness and all,
Driv'st off scrophula, rickets, and weak-
'Tis thou giv'st to Jacky and Susan---*sweet pair!* [for---an heir:
The blessing they've languis'd so long
Returning from thee, with thy bounties elate,
Sue brings home a boy to retain the estate:
'Tis thou giv'st the Rake, weak with revels and pain,
To pick up his crumbs and go to it again:
'Tis thou giv'st the Demirep, slave to disease,
Again to recover her talent to please:
'Tis the virtue supreme of thy catholic wave, [doth save:
That so many poor mortals each summer
That, as potent, as magic, the aged makes young, [strong:
And turns, by its tonic, the tender to
That rescues their lives from the grave and from crutches, [Dutchess.
If it wash but a Beggar, a Duke, or a
Then O! may thy waters, for ages yet longer, [stronger:
Continue this nation to cleanse and make
May they wash off decrepitude, lengthen our lives, [and wives:
And fasten the knot 'twixt our husbands
Grant them conjugal bliss, such as sent from above, [of their love:
And give them each year a sweet pledge
Make us potent in council, and wise in debate, State.
To keep off our enemies far from our

AN ACROSTIC.

MUCH have I labour'd, but with ill success,
In equal terms thy beauties to express:
Still do I find each weak endeavour vain;
Still do I strive the arduous point to gain.
Had'st thou been then, or 'Paris' liv'd till now, [low)
And he (more blest than present fates al-
Resum'd the judgment seat in Beauty's court,
Rapt'ur'd, to sway the palm by his report;
In point of elegance, and stately grace,
E'en 'Juno's' self to thee must render place:
To thy superior wit, and lovelier eyes,
The 'blue-eyed Pallas' must resign the prize.
Grace, Wit, and Beauty are to thee decreed;
On what pretence could 'Venus' then succeed? [nought,
Delusive looks, and wanton smiles are
With Modesty in competition brought:
Incautious fools alone the one may fire;
None see the other, but they must admire.

AN EPIGRAM.

BY DR. PERFECT.

NELL, *thin* as the gauze that surrounded her head,
To *love her* invited our jocular Ned,
Who laughing, replied, without an apology,
'A study he meant not to make of a strology.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

Oct. 21. MR. Reynolds is the acknowledged Author of the new Comedy which was brought forward this evening, under the title of CHEAP LIVING.

Old Woodland is a banker in the neighbourhood of a seaport town. His niece is married to Scatter, a man who has dissipated what fortune he possessed, in gaming and fashionable excess. Scatter and his wife find an asylum in the house of Old Woodland, who employs the former as his steward. In hopes of being admitted as a partner in the bank, Scatter, with the assistance of his wife, endeavours to blacken the character of Young Woodland, and extinguish the affections of his father. Young Woodland, on his travels, had rescued Elinor Bloomly, sister of Sir Edward Bloomly, from robbers.—Miss Bloomly having an attachment towards the man who had saved her from imminent danger, in a moment of fondness had surrendered her virtue, but in the anguish of contrition had quitted the man who had been the cause of her dishonour.

During this amour, she had passed under the name of Campbell, and had not revealed her real appellation to Young Woodland. It appears that Young Woodland had not meditated any seduction of Elinor, but that they had been both betrayed by the influence of momentary passion. Young Woodland therefore is in as deep affliction as his mistress, and anxiously endeavouring to discover her retreat. The only clew he has by which there is a chance of finding her, is a picture which she left at Marseilles, when she suddenly abandoned her lover. This picture he brings with him to England, and hangs up in his father's house. Elinor arrives in England about the same time with Young Woodland, and takes a lodging at the house of Farmer Cole, a neighbour of Old Woodland, thinking to remain in rural privacy till the arrival of her brother, Sir Edward. In this situation she is seen by Scatter, who is a libertine wretch, and who bribes the Farmer for an opportunity of carrying her of.

Spunge is one of those easy characters who contrive, without pretensions, to thrust themselves upon all who will lend them money, or treat them with a dinner. Spunge had made his way into the Farmer's house the summer before, and re-visiting the neighbouring bathing-place, had invited himself to sup with the Farmer. Scatter having been entrusted by Old Woodland with the deposit-money for the purchase of an estate, gets drunk with Spunge at a tavern, and in this condition visits the Farmer, to put his libertine scheme in execution. Elinor, and Stella, the ward of Scatter, overhear the latter impart his plan to the Farmer, and are in the utmost dread, when Spunge enters the house. He tells Elinor that Sir Edward Bloomly is arrived, and is induced to conduct her to him, hoping he shall find a new patron in the youthful Baronet.

After the congratulations on the meeting between Sir Edward and his Sister, the former asks what is become of the picture of their Father? Elinor is extremely embarrassed at the question, and owns she has lost it, but says nothing about her acquaintance with Young Woodland, with whom the Baronet is upon the most intimate terms. Sir Edward Bloomly is a ward in chancery, of only sixteen years of age, but of uncommon talents and knowledge of the world. He visits his friend Young Woodland, and is struck

with the sight of his own Father's picture. He inquires how it came into the possession of Young Woodland, and hears from the latter the whole story of his sister's dishonour.

As, however, Young Woodland only knows Elinor by the name of Campbell, the Baronet, after venting some severe reproaches, resolves to smother his resentment, and to prevent his Sister's reputation from being injured, he employs Spunge to steal away the picture from Old Woodland's. The young Baronet, his Sister, and Spunge, are then to set off to the family seat in Yorkshire; but unluckily the post-chaise that contains Spunge and Miss Bloomly breaks down, and the servants of Old Woodland, in offering to assist the passengers, discover the picture about which their young master had been so anxious, as the only clew to the recovery of his Mistress. Spunge and Miss Bloomly are therefore taken before Old Woodland, who is a Magistrate, and are both on the point of being committed to prison for the robbery, when Sir Edward arrives, and severely reproaches Young Woodland, who is the prosecutor, with having himself unfairly acquired the picture: high words ensue, and the Baronet gives him a challenge.

Nothing seems likely to avert hostilities but the discovery of Miss Bloomly, who draws up her veil, and shews Young Woodland that she is his long-lost and admired Elinor Campbell. Matters are then soon adjusted, the Baronet's resentment is softened by the tears of Elinor, the penitence of Young Woodland, and the entreaties of Old Woodland, who offers to make large settlements on the lovers if Sir Edward will permit them to marry. The Baronet at length consents, and with the intention of a speedy union the piece concludes. There are several comic scenes in which the character of Spunge, the Baronet, Farmer Cole, Scatter, and his Wife, are pleasantly developed.

It is seldom the aim of Mr. Reynolds to form a regular fable, and conduct it according to the established rules of Criticism. He has generally some striking character to bring forward, and the plot is merely a subordinate consideration. On the present occasion it is evident, however, that he has formed an interesting story, which he has conducted with skill, and diversified with many ludicrous incidents, and entertaining situations. The two prominent characters in this piece are, the Youth, who, hardly passed the period of his infancy, talks of his *knowledge of the world*, his *observation* and *long experience*; and *Spunge*, who, without any means of support, contrives to live upon every body with whom he can obtrude into an acquaintance. Both of these characters are to be found in life, and both of them are drawn by our Author with a vivid pencil.

There is an objection, in a moral view, to this Comedy, and that arises from the dishonour of the Heroine. It is dangerous to familiarize the female mind to the idea that a surrender of virtue can be atoned so easy by marriage; and however the audience may pity her, they cannot but feel a want of respect.

The characters of *Spunge* and the *Baronet* are admirably pourtrayed, with few exceptions, and are as excellent in their respective kinds as any that the modern Drama has produced.

Saturday, Oct. 27. A new Farce, entitled FAST ASLEEP, was brought forward this evening, written by Mr. Birch, of Cornhill, to whom the town has been obliged for several dramatic pieces of acknowledged merit. The fable of Fast Asleep chiefly turns upon a lover's having taken by accident a soporific potion at the time when he was on a visit to his mistress, who is under great embarrassment how to dispose of the body. There are many whimsical and entertaining incidents in consequence of this difficulty, which excited great laughter. There are two very pretty airs in it, composed by Atwood.

REPORT

OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, *May* 9.

MR. Pybus and others, from the Commons, brought up a Bill to enable his Majesty to carry into effect an Order of Council of the 3d of May, for increasing the pay of the seamen, &c. which being read a first time, Lord Grenville immediately moved for its second reading.

The Earl of Suffolk said, that this was the subject which had brought him to the House, and called upon Ministers to explain their delay. Upon this a desultory debate took place, in which the Duke of Athol, Lord Grenville, Lord Sidney, and the Lord Chancellor, severally deprecated discussion, and the Dukes of Bedford and Grafton, Lords Suffolk and Moira persisted in thinking an explanation absolutely necessary. The Bill was then read a second and third time, and passed.

STOPPAGE OF THE BANK.

Monday 15. The Duke of Bedford lamented that so intricate a subject had not fallen into abler hands. Considering, however, the Report of the Secret Committee on the Order of Council of February 26 as a gross misrepresentation, he felt it his duty to lay the real facts before their Lordships. After adverting to the composition of the Committee, the Duke proceeded to comment upon what was called the Summary of Evidence, and took an extensive view of the causes and probable consequences of the Order of Council; insisting throughout, that the stoppage had been occasioned by the sending of money out of the kingdom; and that Mr. Pitt, according to Mr. Bosanquet, Governor of the Bank, and of Messrs. Boyd, Thornton, and Drew, had been guilty of *treachery*, delusion, and a breach of faith. In this censure he implicated the whole Cabinet, who, no doubt, had sanctioned the proceedings of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. After speaking near two hours, his Grace produced a great number of resolutions. The first was to resolve, that the sending of money to the Continent was the real cause of the Order of Council, and hence was gradually deduced a direct censure of Ministers. If these Resolutions were rejected, weak and wicked Ministers, he said, might think themselves secure while they had honours and emoluments to bestow; but *did they suppose this nation would long submit to a system of corruption? Now was the time for their Lordships to shew whether they had yet some few sparks of* British Liberty in their bosoms---whether they dared throw off the shackles of corruption, or whether they were willing to be slaves. After apologizing for his warmth, his Grace concluded by moving his first Resolution.

The Earl of Liverpool entered into a long justification of Ministers. He opposed the testimony of Mr. Raikes, Deputy Governor of the Bank, to the evidence on which so much stress had been laid. He said that the money sent abroad in the last four years amounted only to 14,900,000l. while in the war ending in 1763, twenty millions had been remitted to the Continent, and that consequently Ministers could not suppose this smaller sum would operate the mischief complained of. He remarked that Mr. Pitt had only promised the Bank Directors to negociate no Loan; and not that he would make no remittances. Hence he inferred that he was guily of no breach of faith, and concluded by moving the previous question.

Earl Guildford and the Duke of Leeds spoke in favour of the Resolution;

Lord Kinnoul, the Duke of Athol, and Lord Grenville against it. The Duke of Bedford replied, and Lord Guildford explained, after which the previous question was put, and carried without a division.

Friday, 19. The Lord Chancellor, in a speech of more than two hours, entered into all the arguments for and against the Peerage of the Earl of Errol, and concluded by declaring that in his judgment his titles were valid. The Peers confirmed this opinion, and Lord Errol's election as one of the sixteen Representatives of the Scots Peerage is confirmed; but without allowing costs on the Petition.

DISMISSAL OF MINISTERS.

Tuesday, 30. The Duke of Bedford, after some preliminary observations, moved an Address to his Majesty, setting forth the calamitous state of the nation, and the incapacity of his Ministers; and praying him to dismiss them from his Councils for ever, as a necessary preliminary to the salvation of the state. His Grace declared, that neither the misrepresentations of Ministers, nor the charges they had repeatedly thrown out against him, would have deterred him from the performance of what he thought his duty to his King and Country, but foreseeing what would be the fate of his present Motion, and finding that all he could say would be in vain, he was determined to retire, and trouble them no longer; reserving, however, the right of returning whenever he should have reason to hope that his exertions could benefit his country.

The Duke of Grafton, in a pathetic speech, implored their Lordships to consider the situation of the country, enforced the Duke of Bedford's arguments, and concluded, by saying, that after having claimed the privilege of stating his reasons to his sovereign, he should withdraw from public life.

Lord Grenville, with much warmth, complained of the attempt to remove him from his Majesty's service at a time when his exertions, which were always actuated by zeal and honesty, might be of use.

The Duke of Athol, the Duke of Leeds, the Lord Chancellor, the Lords Romney and Darnley, defended Ministry, and spoke against the motion. The Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Guildford supported it. After which the House divided---Contents 14---Non Contents 91---Majority 77.

Friday, June 2. His Majesty's Message relative to the Mutiny at the Nore being read, Lord Grenville, in a few words, lamented the necessity of the proceeding, and regretted, that those who had been the pride and defence of the country should have turned their backs upon the enemy in the hour of danger, and become mutinous in the moment of distress. Convinced that there could be but one opinion in that House, and but one sentiment in the breast of every friend to his country, he did not think it necessary to take up their time in support of an Address to his Majesty, which he moved, and which, as usual, was an echo of the speech. It was agreed to *nem. con.*

Tuesday 6. The two Bills for making it a capital offence to seduce soldiers and sailors from their duty and allegiance, and to prevent all communication with the ships whose crews are in a state of mutiny, were brought up from the Commons, and passed through all their different stages.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, *May* 16, *(Continued.)*

MR. Pitt threw himself on the candour and impartiality of the House.

Mr. Fox, in an able speech, took a view of Mr. Pitt's financial measures, which he severely blamed, and as highly approved of the remonstrances made by the Bank. He gave his hearty assent to the resolutions.

After a few words from Mr. Smith and Mr. Thornton, the House then divided upon the first resolution, when the numbers appeared---Ayes, 66---Noes, 206---Majority, 140.

All the other resolutions were negatived without a division, except that which

conveyed a direct censure upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The division upon this question was---Ayes, 60---Noes, 206---Majority in favour of the Minister, 146.

Thursday 18. Mr. St. John rose to make his promised motion. It was a subject of the highest importance, he said, to rescue from the grave the remains of our gallant army in the pestilential island of St. Domingo; and the concentration of our army at home was also indispensably necessary, since the Emperor had made a peace. It had, indeed, been a folly to attempt the conquest of an Island where they had to oppose 60,000 French national guards, 9000 men of colour in arms, and 10,000 disciplined negroes. The consequence was such as might have been expected. At the end of 1796 we found ourselves deprived of all the strong holds our troops had taken possession of within ten days from their first arrival. This *negative success* had been achieved at the expence of 5,479,000l. and up to the 30th of November last, 7,500 men had lost their lives, of whom only 500 had perished by the sword. Two hundred and forty officers had died in the short period of two months. From all these circumstances, he contended, that the House ought to interfere, and desire Ministers to recall the troops. He therefore moved an Address to his Majesty, 'praying him to withdraw his troops from St. Domingo.'

Mr. Dundas justified Ministers upon the general ground of its having always been the policy of this Country, in time of war, to attend to its Colonial possessions. In the war which ended 1763, though a system of conquest had been unremittingly pursued, less advantages had been obtained than in the present. Of all the produce of that country, St. Domingo furnished a third, which, at the present rate of West Indian produce, amounted to seven millions annually; and that produce it was, that was the foundation of the French commerce and marine. The possession of St. Domingo was also an object of importance in another point of view; for, if it had remained in the hands of the insurgents, Jamaica would not have been worth one year's purchase. Nobody could have foreseen that it would have proved so *unhealthy a grave;* and, after all, a much greater mortality had prevailed at the Havannah in the last war. The situation we held was also an object of negociation. He should therefore oppose the motion. The House divided on the question.---Against the motion, 116.---For it, 31.

Friday 19. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, 'That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to congratulate his Majesty on the happy Nuptial of the Princess Royal with his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg.'---Carried *nem. con.* He moved another to the Queen; and also, 'That a congratulatory Message be sent to the Princess Royal and his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg.'---Carried *nem. con.*

DISMISSAL OF MINISTERS.

Mr. Combe wished so momentous a business had fallen into abler hands; but whatever fate awaited it, he must perform his duty to his Constituents, by whom he was directed to bring it forward. He then passed in review the whole conduct of Ministers since secret influence introduced them into office in 1784. Their armaments against Spain and Russia, contrary to the cry of the nation; their war with France; the various reasons they had successively given for its continuance; and their weak and equivocal attempt to treat for peace---from all this he inferred, that their insincerity was evident; and he contended that their abusive and irritating language against the French, and their frequent declarations that the war was against French principles, made it manifest that they could never conclude an honourable or advantageous peace with France. He therefore concluded, by moving, 'That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be pleased to dismiss from his Councils his present Ministers, as the best means of obtaining a speedy and honourable peace.' This motion was seconded by Sir W. Milner.

Mr. Alderman Curtis was against the motion, and said, his colleague had not quite followed the instructions of his constituents, who directed him to call Ministers weak and wicked.

Mr. Alderman Anderson did not think his Majesty's Ministers weak and wicked; but he thought many of their opponents, out of the House, were wicked indeed!

Mr. Hobhouse endeavoured to shew that the war had originated with this country, and not with France; and that the prohibition of the exportation of

corn to France, the Alien Bill, and the correspondence of Lord Grenville and M. Chauvelin were tantamount to a declaration of war, and that Ministers had since lost every favourable opportunity of making peace. As a test of that capacity, he said, that they had gone to war to save Holland, and Holland was lost. They had made war for the restoration of Monarchy, and had been compelled to treat with the very authors of the death of the King. They had threatened to march to Paris; and now were afraid of the safety of this kingdom. They had announced the ruin of the French finances, and had completed the ruin of our own. They had extended the excise laws; abridged the liberty of the press; tongue-tied the people; and disorganized the navy.

Messrs. Curwen, Jefferys, Sturt, and M. A. Taylor, supported the motion. Messrs. Bootle, Brandling, J. H. Brown, Pierrepoint, Burdon, Dent, Elliston, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Alderman Lushington, and Mr. Anwan, opposed it. The House divided on the question. On a division the numbers were---Ayes, 59---Noes, 242.

REPEAL OF THE TREASON AND SEDITION BILLS.

Tuesday 23. Mr. Fox rose to make his promised motion on the Treason and Sedition Bills. Of the Treason Bill, called Lord Grenville's, he should only notice two leading features. First, its extending the treason laws, which our wise ancestors were anxious to circumscribe: and, secondly, the extraordinary power it gave to Judges in case of a second conviction for a libel. If such a law had existed a century ago, the great Locke might have been sent to Botany Bay; and, if it had been enacted at the beginning of the present reign, Mr. Wilkes, an ornament of the literary world, and active magistrate, and now a stanch supporter of prerogative, would have been transported upon his second conviction. It was said that a law equally barbarous existed in Scotland; but after a full consideration of the subject, he was convinced that this was not the law of Scotland, and he trusted that those who had, without due sanction of the laws, inflicted punishments equivalent to death for the general crime of sedition, would one day meet with a just retribution. After lamenting the fate of Joseph Gerald, whose sensibility had made him fall a victim to a sentence of this sort, Mr. Fox adverted to the second bill introduced by Mr. Pitt. This Bill, he asserted, had thrown impediments in the way of petitioning, and had increased the power of Magistrates, who never before had been so ready to refuse to convoke public meetings. One sheriff had refused to call a meeting '*because he was going to town*;'---and another, '*because he was afraid of disturbing the peace of the country*!' After pointing out the mischiefs that appeared to have resulted from the Convention Bill in Ireland, he observed, that there were times when it was necessary to enlarge, and not to abridge, the liberties of the people. These times required an unusual union of minds, and the utmost efforts of our strength. Liberty, said he, is order---Liberty is strength. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the immediate repeal of the acts in question.

Serjeant Adair defended the Bills; and said that the state of the country was even more alarming than when they were passed: and Major Elford said, that but for such measures the country might have been one scene of murder and devastation.

Sir R. C. Glynn was of the same opinion, and so were Mr. Pierrepoint, Lord Morpeth, Mr. Elliston, and Mr. Cholmondeley. After which the House divided ---For it, 52---against it, 260---Majority, 208.

PAY OF THE ARMY.

Wednesday 24. The House having formed itself into a Committee of Supply,

The Secretary at War, after a preamble of some length, said, that at present he should only trouble the Committee with the pay and allowance of the privates and non-commissioned officers, although estimates had been prepared relative to an increase of pay to subaltern officers. The foot soldier, at present, received in pay and allowances eleven-pence three-farthings a day; viz. six-pence per day subsistence money; two-pence-farthing for what was called the consolidated allowance; two allowances for bread and meat, computed at one-penny per day each, and one-penny-halfpenny per day beer money. His present proposition was to give the soldier, instead of all this, except the last allowance, one shilling per day; so that, with the beer money, he would receive in all a daily pay of thirteen-pence-halfpenny. It was also intended to add two-pence-halfpenny per

day to the pay of corporals, and three-pence to that of serjeants. Mr. Windham concluded by moving, 'That a sum not exceeding 224,000l. be granted to his Majesty, for the purpose of defraying the expences to be occasioned by an increase in the pay of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army, for 214 days, commencing the 25th of May, and concluding the 24th day of December.'

Mr. W Smith submitted to the consideration of the House a direct official communication made to the Guards on Monday se'ennight in the following words: 'Brigade of Guards, May 14, 1797. The non-commissioned officers will explain *to the men, that in consequence of their uniform good* conduct, it is at present under consideration, at the particular recommendation of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to make their condition more comfortable than it has hitherto been; and that of the non-commissioned officers will be duly attended to at the same time.' This he thought a measure of the most dangerous tendency, and a question of the highest constitutional importance. When coupled with the cantoning of the troops in barracks, nothing could look more like arbitrary power. It seemed to teach the troops to look for every favour to Ministers, and to consider Parliament merely as the instrument.

General Tarleton repeated Mr. Smith's opinion, and observed, that 1,300,000l. had been spent in erecting barracks before any information was given to the House. The resolutions were then put and agreed to.

MANIFESTO OF THE SEAMEN.

Friday 26. Mr. Sheridan declared, that he was satisfied the Manifesto of the Seamen was a gross misrepresentation of their sentiments. There was, indeed, internal evidence that it was not the composition of the honest tar, the whole production savouring much more of the circulating library than of pitch and tar. This libel stated, that notwithstanding his Majesty's pardon, it was the intention of Ministers to punish those who had stood most forward in the mutiny, and that virtuous individuals were to be sacrificed to the ambition of tyrants. When such language was held, it was incumbent on Ministers to repel the foul insinuation. Though no friend to their general conduct, he was convinced that, on the present occasion, they were unfairly accused. In bringing this matter forward, he was not swayed by personal considerations, being perfectly unmoved by the abuse lavished on him in the manifesto. He had always been the friend of the sailors, and, till they became the victims of delusion, their conduct richly merited every encouragement. Some of them had even been made to believe they could do without commanders. As well might they attempt to steer without a rudder, or to perform a voyage with their masts and rigging cut down, and lying on the deck. Being convinced that the Ministers wished, as much as he did, to prove the calumnies contained in the manifesto false, he should decline making any motion, and leave the further task to them.

Mr. Pitt acknowledged the fairness and candour of Mr. Sheridan's proposition; denied that Ministers had ever entertained an idea of degrading themselves and their country, by violating a solemn act of oblivion; and declared, that those who had availed themselves of the amnesty might depend upon good faith; but as to the refractory, he dreaded to reflect on the consequences of their obstinacy. More than this he would not say.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Mr. Grey rose to make his promised motion for a reform in the Commons House of Parliament. He appealed to the House whether, when discussing the same subject on former occasions, he had ever grounded his arguments on natural and imprescriptable rights, and whether he had ever endeavoured to invalidate the theoritical advantages of the Constitution, further than he was warranted to do, in exposing its practical defects. He declared that he should ever continue averse to universal suffrage, till its advocates should convince him that it would really produce the advantages with which they flattered themselves. He asked *whether the House of Commons were not meant to be a check upon the* Executive Government, to have a true and efficient controul over the public purse, and to be the guardians of the rights and privileges of the people? He then proceeded to ask how far it had fulfilled its duty---instanced the uncontrouled profusion and mismanagement of the American war, and reminded the House that the present Minister had himself asserted that such evils could not be prevented, nor could any security be obtained for the people, without a radical reform in

Parliament: yet that Honourable Gentleman had now brought the country into a far more calamitous situation than we were in the American war; and though disaster and disgrace had attended him, still was the House of Commons more confiding than before. The most decided majorities had sanctioned all his measures, and those of his colleagues, and over-ruled every motion for enquiry. He expressed his opinion, that if the proposition he made on the same subject five years ago had been adopted, all our present calamities, the war, the stoppage of the Bank, and the lamentable state of the sister kingdom, would have been prevented. Then, declaring that it was his object to effect a full, fair, and free representation of the people, at the same time that he reverenced the Constitution of King, Lords, and Commons, he proceeded to state the outline of his plan. In the county representation, he only proposed to increase the number of Members from ninety-two to a hundred and thirteen, and to make some alteration in the mode of returning county Members. For that purpose, said Mr. Grey, I would have each county or riding divided into so many districts; in each of which a poll should be taken on the same day and hour, by a proper officer appointed by the Sheriff, and as soon as the same was ended, that the proceedings at each poll should be immediately transmitted under seal to the sheriff, from which state of the several polls he should make his return. I would further propose, Sir, that to the freeholders already entitled to a vote at county elections all the copyholders should be added; and if it should be agreeable to the House, I would further recommend that lease-holders above a certain rent, and holding for a longer time than a specified term of years, should also be entitled to vote. The next alteration, Sir, which I shall take the liberty to propose, is with regard to the remaining four hundred, and those I would wish and recommend should be elected by a certain description of persons only, resident householders paying taxes. In order, still further, to promote and forward the object intended by this plan of reform in Parliament, I would propose, with a view to saving expences at elections, that the poll should be taken in the several parishes of the town or city for which the election is to be held at the same hour, on the same day. These points agreed to, he should then propose to make Parliaments triennial. Mr. Grey concluded by declaring, that on every occasion he thought important, he should continue *to give his vote*; but that finding his efforts unavailing, and that they were only returned by a degree of insult and obloquy to which he could not submit, he informed the House, *that after that night he should trouble them no more with his attendance or observations.* He then moved, 'That leave be given to bring in a Bill to improve and amend the Representation of the People in the House of Commons.'

Mr. Erskine seconded the motion. He considered what his Honourable Friend had proposed as of the highest consequence to the welfare and happiness of the people, and commended him for putting out of the question all abstract theories of natural right, and resting the merit of his proposition upon the good it was calculated to produce. He regretted that at the Revolution enough had not been done to secure a pure representation of the people. At that period the duration of Parliaments was first lengthened, and from that time the representation had been growing worse. This position Mr. Erskine strengthened by adducing the opinions of Sir W. Blackstone, Lord Camden, Sir George Saville, and the Earl of Chatham: nay, even Mr. Pitt himself was once of the same opinion. He owned that the present did not appear like an ordinary period. One day was not like another day. Protentous events followed each other so fast, that our not having more than a day to live under a regular government was to be dreaded. (A cry of hear! order! order!) He contended that to avoid riots and disorders at elections, they should be parochial; remarked, that the enemies of reform would never want a reason to prove all times unseasonable; attributed the astonishing successes of the French to the feebleness of the governments they had contended with; asserted, that the adoption of the present measure would make men love the constitution; and concluded by saying, that the proposition he had the honour to second would erect such a standard as had never been raised in that House; a standard, round which all honest men would rally; and which would protect the rights and happiness of the people.

[TO BE REGULARLY CONTINUED.]

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

INTELLIGENCE
FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

PARLIAMENT-STREET, AUGUST, 4, 1797.

EXTRACT of a letter from Brig. Gen. Geo. Churchill to Lieut. Col. Simcoe, dated at Jeremie, April 30, 1797.

'The Republican General Rigaud, thinking the moment favourable to make a second attempt on Irois, collected his very best troops, to the amount of 1200 men: on the night of the 20th of April, at twelve o'clock, they attempted to storm the fort, in which was only at the time five and twenty of the 17th infantry, with their officers, commanded by Lieutenant Talbot of the 82d regiment, and about twenty Colonial artillery-men, commanded by Captain Brueil. The attack was one of the most formidable and determined I ever heard of, they returning to the charge three several times with such increased vigour, that many of them were killed in the fort; but, to the immortal honour of its brave defenders, they were repulsed with equal courage and intrepidity, which gave time to Colonel Dagress, with 350 men of Prince Edward's Black Chasseurs, to gain the fort from the Bourg below, from whence, indeed, they were obliged to cut their way. This reinforcement saved the place. They retired to a higher ground, where they continued till the 22d instant, when they made an incursion into the interior of our cordon, took and burnt the Bourg Dance Marie, and made an attack upon the fort of L'Isler, from whence they were driven with great loss. In the mean time they were making every disposition for a regular siege of Irois, when, fortunately, the Magicienne frigate attacked their small fleet in the Bay des Carcasses, sunk three of their barges, and took two schooners, all loaded with cannon and military stores for the siege. The loss in their various attacks is generally estimated at 1000 men, it cannot be less than 800. Our loss was trifling indeed, consisting only of three privates killed; but I have to lament Lieutenant Talbot of the 82d regiment, an officer of the most extraordinary bravery and good conduct; and Lieutenant Colville of the Black Chasseurs, the only persons wounded, and since dead.'

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Col. Simcoe to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, dated Port-au-Prince, June 20, 1797.—'On various considerations of great military importance, I determined to repossess myself of the post of Mirebalais: in consequence I collected the forces, and calling Brigadier-General Churchill from the Grand Anse, gave him the command, with directions to execute a plan that Colonel La Pointe had ably digested. I have to regret, that, from some delay of the columns, they did not move with that exactitude and concert I had hoped, by which circumstance a considerable object of the expedition failed of success; for it was my intention to accord the protection of his Majesty's arms, in the best manner possible, to the inhabitants of these districts, by directing the troops, in their different routes, to march with a secrecy and rapidity that might ensure on all sides the surprisal of the enemy, compel them to a hasty retreat, and, driving them before them, might prevent their having an opportunity of burning the plantations, as had recently happened at Jeremie, or from carrying off the Negroes and property beyond the Artibonite, at this time so swollen by the rainy season, as to render any passage over it difficult and precarious. The greater part of the army, assembled under the command of Brig. Gen. Churchill, by forced marches, proceeded to the assistance of St. Marc, assisted by a considerable detachment by sea from the plain of the Cul de Sac. At the same time Colonel the Count de Rouvray, with a detachment of 300 men, was detached to strike at a camp of the Brigands in the mountains on the side of Leogane. He effectually burned the camp, and beat the enemy from their several posts, killing between 40 and 50; and he returned to Grenier with the loss of two men killed and seven wounded. The enemy having attacked and carried some of the out-

posts of St. Marc, began the siege of that important place, but were fortunately driven from before it with very considerable loss.'

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 2, 1797.

Captain Waller, of his Majesty's ship Emerald, arrived here yesterday, with dispatches from Lord St. Vincent.

SIR, *Ville de Paris off Cadiz, Aug.* 16, 1797.

'I desire you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I detached Rear Admiral Nelson, and the squadron named in the margin,* with orders to make an attempt upon the town of Santa Cruz in the Island of Teneriffe, which, from a variety of intelligence, I conceived was vulnerable. On Saturday the 15th of July the Rear-Admiral parted company; and on Tuesday the 18th the Leander having joined from Lisbon, I sent her after the Rear-Admiral, under instructions left by him.

'The Emerald joined yesterday, with the inclosed dispatch and reports from the Rear-Admiral; and although the enterprize has not succeeded, his Majesty's arms have acquired a very great degree of lustre: nothing from my pen can add to the eloge the Rear-Admiral gives of the gallantry of the officers and men employed under him. I have greatly to lament the heavy loss the country has sustained, in the severe wound of Rear-Admiral Nelson, and the death of Captain Richard Bowen, Lieutenant Gibson, and the other brave officers and men who fell in this vigorous assault. I am, Sir, &c. ST. VINCENT.'

SIR, *Theseus, off Santa Cruz, July* 27, 1797.

'In obedience to your orders, to make a vigorous attack on the town of Santa Cruz, in the Island of Teneriffe, I directed, from the ships under my command, one thousand men, including marines, to be prepared for landing, under the direction of Captain Troubridge, of his Majesty's ship Culloden, and Captains Hood, Thompson, Freemantle, Bowen, Miller, and Waller, who very handsomely volunteered their services; and although I am under the painful necessity of acquainting you that we have not been able to succeed in our attack, yet it is my duty to state, that I believe more daring intrepidity never was shewn than by the Captains, officers, and men, you did me the honour to place under my command.

'Inclosed I transmit to you a list of killed and wounded; and amongst the former it is with the deepest sorrow I have to place the name of Capt. Richard Bowen, of his Majesty's ship Terpsichore, than whom a more enterprizing, able, and gallant Officer does not grace his Majesty's naval service; and with great regret I have to mention the loss of Lieut. Gibson, Commander of the Fox cutter, and a great number of gallant officers and men. I am, &c.

Sir John Jervis, K. B. &c. HORATIO NELSON.'

List of killed, wounded, drowned, and missing in storming Santa Cruz, in the Island of Teneriffe, on the 24th of July, 1797.

Theseus, 8 seamen, 4 marines, killed; 25 seamen wounded; 34 seamen and marines drowned. Culloden, 1 seaman, 2 marines, killed; 12 seamen, 6 marines, wounded; 36 seamen and marines drowned. Zealous, 3 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 19 seamen, 2 marines, wounded. Leander, 1 seaman, 5 marines, killed; 1 seaman, 4 marines, wounded; 1 ditto missing. Seahorse, 2 seamen killed; 13 seamen, 1 marine, wounded. Terpischore, 8 seamen killed; 9 seamen, 2 marines, wounded; 4 seamen and marines missing. Emerald, 5 seamen, 3 marines, killed; 11 seamen wounded; 10 seamen and marines drowned. Fox Cutter, 17 seamen and marines drowned. Total, 28 seamen, 16 marines, killed; 90 seamen, 15 marines, wounded; 97 seamen and marines drowned; 5 seamen and marines missing.

Officers killed. Richard Bowen, Captain of the Terpsichore; George Thorpe, First Lieutenant of ditto; John Weatherhead, Lieutenant of the Theseus; William Earnshaw, Second Lieutenant of the Leander; Raby Robinson, Lieut. of marines, of ditto; Lieutenant Basham, of the marines of the Emerald; and Lieut. John Gibson, of the Fox Cutter, drowned.

Officers wounded. Rear-Admiral Nelson, his right arm shot off; Capt. Thomp-

* Theseus, Culloden, Zealous, Seahorse, Emerald, Terpsichore, Fox cutter.

son, of the Leander, slightly; Capt. Freemantle, of the Seahorse, in the arm; Lieutenant J. Douglas, of ditto, in the hand; and Mr. Waits, Midshipman of the Zealous.

EXPEDITION AGAINST TENERIFFE.

The following account of this gallant, but unsuccessful, expedition is extracted from a Journal kept on board Admiral Nelson's ship, and gives particulars of the expedition which are not detailed in the Gazette.

'*July* 25. At one o'clock, P. M. made the general signal to anchor. At half past five, the squadron anchored a few miles to the northward of Santa Cruz. At six, made the signal for boats to prepare to proceed on service as previously ordered. At eleven o'clock, between 6 and 700 men were embarked in the boats of the squadron, 180 men on board the Fox cutter, and about 70 or 80 men in a boat we had taken, who proceeded in six divisions, under Captains Troubridge, Hood, Thompson, Miller, and Waller, Captains Freemantle and Bowen attending the Admiral, to regulate the attack. At half past 1, A. M. we got within half gunshot of the Mole Head, without being discovered, when the alarm-bells rang, and 30 or 40 pieces of cannon, with musquetry, from one end of the town to the other, opened upon us. The night being extremely dark, it was only the Admiral, Captains Thompson, Freemantle, and Bowen, with four or five boats in the whole, who found the Mole, which was instantly stormed and carried, although defended by 4 or 500 men, and the guns, 6 twenty-four pounders, were spiked; but such a heavy fire of musquetry and grape-shot was kept up from the citadel and houses at the head of the Mole, that we could not advance, and nearly all were killed or wounded.

'Captains Troubridge, Hood, Miller, and Waller, landed with part of the boats, just to the southward of the citadel, passing through a raging surf, which stove all the boats, and wet all the ammunition. Notwithstanding these difficulties, they pushed over the enemies line-wall and batteries, and formed in the great square of the town, about 80 marines, 80 pike-men, and 180 small-armed seamen, where they took possession of a convent, from whence they marched against the citadel, but found it far beyond their power to take.

'At day-light, from prisoners taken, Capt. Troubridge found there were 8000 *Spaniards in arms, and 100 French, with five field pieces,* assembled at the entrance of the town, and seeing the impossibility of getting any assistance from the ships, at seven o'clock he sent Captain Hood with a message to the Governor, that if he should be allowed freely and without molestation to embark his people at the Mole Head, taking off such of our boats as were not stove, the squadron now before the town would not molest it. The Governor told Captain Hood, he thought that, considering the disparity of numbers, they ought to surrender prisoners of war; to which he replied, that Captain Troubridge had directed him to say, that if the terms he had offered were not accepted in five minutes, he would set the town on fire, and attack the Spaniards at the point of the bayonet; on which the Governor instantly observed, that being unwilling to shed the blood of brave men, if the English would retire according to their proposal, he would furnish them with boats, their own having been stove; and in addition he ordered for each British soldier a pint of wine and some biscuits. Captain Troubridge with his party then marched with the British colours flying to the Mole, where they embarked. And here it is right that we should notice the noble and generous conduct of Don Juan Antoine Gutierrez, the Spanish Governor: the moment the terms were agreed to, he directed our wounded to be received into the hospitals, and all our people to be supplied with the best provisions that could be procured, and made it known that the ships were at liberty to send on shore and purchase whatever refreshments they were in want of during the time we might lie off the island. The Fox cutter, in approaching towards the town, received a shot under water from one of the enemy's batteries, on which she immediately sunk, and Lieutenant John Gibson, her commander, and 97 men were drowned. At 7 got under weigh, squadron in company, standing off and on.

'*July* 27. Received the remainder of the officers, seamen, and marines on board. Ordered the body of Captain Richard Bowen to be committed to the deep, with the honours of war.'

INSURRECTIONS IN SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, AUGUST, 27.

At Jedburgh fair, on the 22d, about two thousand stout young fellows assembled, armed with bludgeons, and passed certain resolutions against the raising of the Scotch Militia. They got possession of the lists for balloting, and carried them off in triumph. They paraded the streets, but offered no violence. They surrounded the Duke of Roxburgh, the night before, in his carriage, and frightened his Grace so much, that he was taken ill.

SEPTEMBER 10.

On Monday evening a dragoon riding through the town of Tranent, suddenly attacked two or three persons standing at their doors, and attempted to ride over them; but they kept him off, and afterwards prevented an attempt he made to draw his sword, by seizing upon the hilt. His extraordinary behaviour provoked some women and boys to pelt him with stones; but he was generously rescued by the persons he had assaulted. This business had the effect of inflaming the minds of the women and children of Tranent.

The following day the Justices being assembled at the house of John Glenn, inn-keeper, to carry the Militia Act into execution, two parties of cavalry rode into the town, and created great confusion. The women, in particular, were exasperated, and began throwing stones at the inn. The Cinque Port Cavalry, some of whom were perhaps struck by the stones, being ordered to charge, cut down every person that came in their way. The people resisted with vollies of stones, and a serious engagement took place, the women seeming regardless of all danger, and holding back the dragoon horses by the bridles. Orders were now given to fire, and a dreadful carnage ensued. Isabel Rogers, a very decent young woman, was the first that fell. A dragoon followed her into the passage of a house, and shot her dead. The military pursuing the people, and firing in all directions, some of the farmers fled to their houses, and others into the fields of standing corn, where they were killed by the cavalry, who pursued them two miles from the town. From the accounts received, ten or twelve were killed, and fifteen or sixteen wounded, many of them dangerously, with two or three balls in their bodies.

Among those killed was Ness, a sawyer of Ormiston, who was returning quietly home from Prestonpans; he was found dead, with his pockets rifled, and has left a widow and seven children. Another man of the name of Adams, who was going to get medicines for his wife in childbed, was also killed on the high road. William Lawson, who was peaceably driving two carts of wood, in spite of his kneeling and begging for mercy, was shot through the thigh, and lies dangerously ill. In the evening 300 or 400 of the Sutherland Fencibles, coming to Musselburgh camp, the Deputy Lieutenant, with the Cinque Port Cavalry, set off for Haddington gaol with about 40 prisoners taken in the town of Tranent.

At Selkirk, on the 21st ult. seven or eight hundred young men went to the Sheriff-Clerk's office, broke his windows, and forced him to give up all the militia lists in his possession. Several other acts of violence were committed. At Leuchars, in Fife, the magistrates were very roughly handled, and forced to leave the place *re infecta*. At Kettle, in Fife, the schoolmaster is reported to have been killed. At Neutyld and Monesyth the populace rose and destroyed the lists. At Tealing the deputy Lieutenants were compelled to give them up. Similar risings took place at Gifford, and between Gifford and Haddington.

A letter from Wigton, of the 3d instant, says, that the Deputy and Lord Lieutenants there, on the 25th ult. were prevented by the riotous interference of about 700 people, from proceeding to enrol the militiamen in terms of the late act, and caused to enter into a recognizance, declaring that they would not be instrumental in putting the said act into further execution.

On the 30th ult. about 200 persons, of Pam-Head, in the parish of Dysart, joined by 200 more from Linktown, having obtained possession of the militia list and parish-register of Abbotshall, they set off in a body for Mr. Ferguson's, of Raith; but owing to the timely appearance of the Kirkcaldy Volunteers, and the spirited conduct of Mr. Ferguson, they dispersed without committing any violence. At Dunkeld an attempt was made, without effect, to set fire to the Duke of Athol's house; and in Kinross a riot more serious took place.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

REVOLUTION OF THE FOURTH OF SEPTEMBER.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 10, 1797.

THE disputes between the different factions in Paris, which have for some time past kept the minds of men throughout Europe in suspence, are brought to an issue. The Directory has at last drawn the sword, and ventured to pass the Rubicon. While the friend to order and justice must lament the irregularities committed, every candid enquirer will be careful not to form a hasty conclusion. If these decisive measures be the mere effect of party violence and jealousy---if so many members of the legislative body have been arrested, according to the old formality of Robespierre, because they are *suspected of being suspicious persons*, the Directory have been guilty of an act of the grosest tyranny, and have produced an exact counterpart to the proceedings of the *Mountain* party on the famous 31st of May. But if the proofs they have adduced, of a Royal Conspiracy, be authentic, they have only done their duty to Republican France. The violent opposition in the Council of Five Hundred, ever since the election of Barthelemy to be one of the Directors, to every plan for restoring the crippled state of the finances ---to the vigorous prosecution of the war---to supplying the pressing wants of those armies who had raised France to its present greatness, warrant the suspicion of the existence of a Royal Conspiracy in the Councils, whose attention seemed wholly directed to the repeal of all the laws passed against the Emigaants, many of whom had notoriously conspired against the state, and who, it is imagined, were only recalled to act as tools in their intended desperate revolt against the republican form of government. But still the decree which, without the colour of law or the substance of a trial, condemns a number of the most distinguished characters in France to be transported, like convicted felons, on a foreign shore, can hardly be justified by the most *urgent state necessity*.

The 4th of September will form another remarkable day in the Republican Calendar of France: about three o'clock in the morning, the Directory ordered the cannon of alarm to be fired, and directed the halls of the two Councils to be surrounded, in order to arrest certain conspirators, whose aim, they alledged, was to *assassinate three of the Directors*, in order to create a new Directory, that should open the gates to the emigrants and the *Pretender*.

General Angereau, charged with the execution of this arret, marched to the spot where the sittings were held, and summoned the guard of the legislative body, who replied to the summons by shouts of 'Live the Republic and the Constitution of the third year! General, you have only to command; we are ready to obey.' He then entered the Thuilleries, in perfect order, and arrested twenty-four of the royal conspirators. Ramel was deprived of his commission, and his rank, at the head of his regiment of guards, whom, it is said, he had endeavoured to corrupt. Carnot, (who as well as Barthelemy was involved in the accusation), had contrived to escape the day before.

The two Councils were then invited to assemble: that of Five Hundred at the *Odeon* (the Theatre in the Fauxbourg Germain) that of the Ancients at the Surgical School. The members who composed the administration of the department of the Seine, and of the twelve municipalities, were provisionally suspended. The celebrated General Pichegru, who had so often led the armies of the Republic to victory, was in the list of the accused. The following were also included: The directors Carnot and Barthelemy. Bourdon de l'Oise, Dumolard, Villau, Dumas, Piette, Rambault, Desbaunieres, Phillippe Delleville, Gilbert-Desmolieres, Camille-Jourdan, Boisset, Cadray, Bavere, Masset, Pastore, Vaublanc, &c.

About nine in the evening the Council of Five Hundred assembled at the Odeon; Lamarque president. A message was sent to the Directory, requesting them to inform the Council of their reasons for shutting up the hall where the Council had been accustomed to sit. A Committee of five were appointed to consider of the measures necessary to be adopted for the public security. This Committee

consisted of Poulain, Grandprey, Chazal, Hardy, Syeyes, and Boulay de la Meurthe. The Council next proceeded to pass a resolution, authorizing the Executive Directory to march a sufficient number of troops to Paris, for the protection of the Legislative Body and the Constitution of the third year. The Council declared their sitting permanent.

In the evening of the same day (September 4) the president announced, that the Directory had replied to the message which had been addressed to them. He informed the Council that one day was still added to the number of those to which the country was indebted for its deliverance. The place of the sitting of the Legislative Body was that of the conspirators; they had already delivered certificates and notes, and established a correspondence with their accomplices. To the reply was annexed a paper, shewing that the deputy Imbert Colomes was the principal agent of the pretended Louis XVIII. The message was also accompanied by a proclamation of the Directory to the French people.

Boulay, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, which had been appointed, observed, that 'great measures were necessary, because the nation was in a state of war, and its enemies might snatch from it the victory which had been gained over them.' But he added, that humanity and policy were also to be considered. 'Your Committee (said he) impressed with this grand truth, commissions me to proclaim to you this consolatory fact, that the triumph of the Republicans shall not be sullied with one drop of blood. The great movement, which must be executed with precision, must end in the same manner. So that we think banishment should be the punishment inflicted on those concerned in the conspiracy, which was on the point of breaking out. Our colleague Villers will present you a project grounded on this opinion.'

Villers then read to the Council a resolution, declaring void the acts of the Electoral Assemblies of several of the departments specified, and the dismissing the individuals elected to public offices by them. The law which repeals the former laws against priests and emigrants, and those which relate to the Vendeans, or the chiefs of the Chouans, were annulled. The seventh article doomed 64 deputies to be banished; but upon a revision of the list, several of them were afterwards erazed, and some permitted to resume their seats.

The journals (or newspapers) were placed under the superintendance of the police. The law suppressing clubs on political subjects was repealed. The law ordering the expulsion of the Bourbons, and the confiscation of their property, including that of the House of Orleans, was ordered to be executed, notwithstanding any counter orders. The right of putting places in a state of siege was vested in the Directory. The law creating the national guard was repealed.

In the sitting of the next day (5th September) Bailleul reminded the Council of the *milliard of livres* promised long since to the armies; and moved that a special Committee be appointed for the purpose of considering how this milliard was to be raised; and that the same Committee should make a report as to the monument to be erected to the defenders of their country.

The triumvirate, who took this desperate step, certainly warrantable upon no ground but that of the most *imperious necessity*, published an address to the French people, stating the nature of the conspiracy, and the imminent danger in which the Republic was involved, by the wicked arts of the conspirators. This remnant of the Directory tell the people---that while the dissolution of the National Convention was plotting in Paris, and the faction endeavouring to seize on the supreme authority, Pichegru, stationed at the Bank of the Rhine, received the proposals of Conde, and replied to them by plans of invasion and royalism. 'If the white flag was not displayed in the French camp,' say the Directory; 'if the Rhine was not crossed by the hostile army; if the strong holds of the Republic were not given up, and taken possession of in the king's name, by imperial troops; if Pichegru did not march to Paris, it was through Conde, who refused to put Pichegru's plans into execution. These plans, however,' they add, 'would not have succeeded; the brave soldiers would not have permitted it.'

The principal proof which the Directory brought to prove this heavy accusation against this celebrated General, is a paper found at Venice, in the port-folio of the Count d'Antraigues, written wholly in his own hand, and certified to be found in the Count's port-folio, opened in the presence of the General-in-chief Buonaparte, and General Clark, by Berthier, chief of the staff, and decyphered by him,

and signed at Montebello, fifth year; neither specifying the month, the day, nor the manner in which it was discovered.

The Directory also published, in justification of the strong measures they had pursued, the declaration of Duvere Depresse, or Dunant. He having been attached to royalty, was one of the confederacy for its restoration; but pretending to be influenced by the futility of the attempt, he betrayed his associates. After pretending that the English government were implicated in the plan for ruining the Republic, he states, that the *Pretender* and his Council never had ceased to think that *the services of the English were perfidious services, tending to no other object* but *the total ruin of France.*

On the 10th of September, the Executive Directory transmitted fresh documents relative to the conspiracy. The principal paper was a letter, written by General Moreau to Citizen Barthelemy, dated the 5th of September, from Strasburgh. In this letter, the General reminds Barthelemy of a large packet of papers which he had taken, in the passage of the Rhine, belonging to General Klinglin, containing two or three hundred letters of his correspondence. Moreau says, 'he was resolved not to publish this correspondence, because the conclusion of peace was very probable, and the Republic ran no risk, and especially as no names were mentioned. But perceiving, at the head of the parties who were doing so much mischief to his country, a man deeply involved in this correspondence, and destined to perform an important part in the recall of the *Pretender*, he thought it his duty to apprize the Directory of this circumstance, lest he might become a dupe to his famed republicanism, and that he might be able to expose his conduct.' Here Moreau alluded to his late fellow-soldier, General Pichegru. He was prudent enough to commit nothing to writing. He only communicated verbally with those who were entrusted with the correspondence, who apprised him of the projects entertained, and received his answers. 'The proofs,' says Moreau, 'are as clear as day;' but he has some doubt whether they are judicial.

EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.—FEB. 20, 1797.

History does not furnish so complete a destruction as what happened in the provinces of Tacunga, Ambata, Biabamba, a part of Chimbo, and a part of Quito. Not a building now remains; all has been levelled with the ground.

The volcano of Macas, opening in the middle, displayed a grand eruption, producing an agitation which shook the mountains with such force as actually to overturn them, some emitting rocks and whirlwinds of dust, some torrents of lava, and others rivers of water. Ygualaga (a mountain to the left of the river Bamba) in bursting, sent forth an immense flood of lava, surcharged with flakes of fire, which, in its course, swept off Capalpi, St. Andre's, Guaono, Embyres, Guanardo, and several other places. The mountain of Moya was, as it were, sunk in the water, and swallowed up with it Pelile and the famous land of Ildefonso, on which upwards of 1000 persons perished. The mountain Cuero tumbled on the village of the same name, not leaving a single witness of the frightful disaster. That of Yataguy was thrown upon Masdro, and in the midst of it opened a gulf, in which were absorbed all the houses, temples, and inhabitants, with the exception of two individuals.

This place is transformed into a lake of bituminous matter, exhaling a sulphureous smell, and covered with flakes of fire. Immense ruins appear on all sides, which all the gold and silver of America would be insufficient to repair. The number of people killed cannot be ascertained, but it must have been very considerable. The provinces of Biabamba, Ambata, and Tacunga, are those which suffered most. In the latter province many have perished with hunger, and others from thirst, owing to the foulness of the water.

The neighbourhood of Quito, as far as Tacunga, has suffered by the shock; and the churches of Alduc, Amagnana, Aloasi, and Machache, are destroyed.

A part of the mountain of Biabamba tumbled down, and covered with its ruins the town of Biabamba, together with its inhabitants. Not one rock remains upon another; all is horror, affright, and confusion. The house which stood at the ridge is now found at the bottom of a valley; and that which was in the vale is now at the top of a mountain.

OBITUARY.

ON the 11th of Oct. Capt. Burges, who commanded the Ardent, and was killed in the memorable action with the Dutch fleet, was an old and experienced officer in the naval service. He was brought up under Admirals Barrington and Rowley, and was wounded in an action last war in his Majesty's ship the London. He led the Ardent into action in a very gallant and officer-like manner, and although his signal was made twice to engage, he did not think the Ardent close enough, reserving his fire till he was so near, that every shot struck the enemy. The Ardent, soon after, was engaged and surrounded by five ships of the enemy; among the number the Dutch Admiral de Winter's ship. He was unfortunately killed when the Ardent was in that situation. By his death the country has lost a valuable officer, of great nautical knowledge and abilities, and from his rectitude of conduct, beloved by his officers and ship's company. He was succeeded in the command by Lieutenant John Philips, to whose intrepidity and skill in fighting and manœuvring the ship, brought by her Captain into the severest brunt of the battle, the greatest praise is due. The Admiral seeing her so unequally engaged, gallantly shot into her assistance. He was born in Port Glasgow, in Scotland; he entered first into the merchant service, from which he came into the royal navy.

Lately at Vienna, in the 73d year of his age, Marshal Dagobert Siegmund Wurmser. He was born at Strasburgh in 1724, and entered, at the age of 15, into the French service, as Cadet of Artillery, which corps he soon abandoned for that of the cavalry; and, in 1740, was appointed cornet in the regiment of light horse raised by the celebrated Marshal Saxe.---He soon attracted notice as a bold rider, and for his peculiar manner in the conduct of the light cavalry. In the same year, he was advanced to the rank of major in the regiment, in consequence of his brave conduct at the taking of Prague, and of the judicious manner in which he covered the retreat of the French from Bohemia, under Marshal de Bellisle. He was afterwards opposed to the celebrated Pandour, Commander Trenck, who laid waste Bavaria: Wurmser, however, soon stopped his progress. In 1745, he exchanged the French service for the Austrian, and was made colonel of the same regiment of hussars which he commanded afterwards as general. During the war of 1745 and 1756, betwixt Austria and Frederick of Prussia, he had always commands in the line of battle, always distinguishing himself for his bravery and judicious manœuvres. He never had an opportunity to signalize himself as a general, till the new Prussian war in 1779, when he was entrusted with a separate command. The masterly manner in which he planned the attack of the Prussian rear, in the retreat from Bohemia in that year, and the attempts which he made to intercept the whole train of artillery, procured him the highest applause among military men; and even Frederick himself acknowledged it to be a first rate piece of generalship. It was the Prince Royal of Prussia, now Frederick William II. who defeated those schemes of Wurmser. The Prince had his own regiment, the 2d regiment of foot guards, Tunas's battalion of grenadiers, and Appenburg's dragoons, to cover a file of artillery and waggons of more than twelve English miles in length. His cavalry was in the last division, more than five miles backward, when Wurmser, by a forced march, whereby he escaped the vigilance of the king himself, who commanded the covering column, appeared, at three o'clock in the afternoon, with 8000 Hungarian cavalry, in front and flank of the Prussians, and in possesion of the heights and hollow grounds of Burkersdorff, where the train was to pass. The Prince, perceiving that every thing was lost if he waited for Wurmser's attack, and his own cavalry being too far behind to be brought into the action, took the bold resolution to charge the Austrians. Accordingly, he put himself at the head of the foot guards, and, supported by Tunas's grenadiers, and a heavy cannonade, attacked the Austrian cavalry with the bayonet, threw them into confusion, and gave time to the king to come up, who soon,

being on the spot, took 900 prisoners, although Wurmser renewed the attack. He had three horses shot under him in that affair. Frederick, after the action, declared, 'It was the first campaign of my nephew: I always thought him a courageous man, but now he has shewn himself a judicious general, and has acquired more glory from the character of the great general who opposed him.' In 1788, Wurmser commanded a separate corps in the Bannat, where he displayed his talents in opposing and stopping, skilful marches and countermarches, united with bold attacks of light cavalry, the progress of the whole force of the Turkish empire, headed by the Grand Vizir. In 1789, he covered the whole of the Austrian army in the unfortunate retreat from the Bannat, and, with his own and Barco's regiment, prevented more than 20,000 Turks from seizing the military chest and baggage. In 1790, he left that army, when Laudohn took the command, with whom he was not on terms of friendship. In 1793, he was appointed to the command of the army intended to act against the French in Alsace. On the 13th of October, he made a grand attack upon the lines of Lauter, and forced them, after little resistance from the enemy, who lost almost the whole of their artillery. Weissembourg fell soon after, and he pursued the French, first to Haguenau, and then to Wanzenau, near Strasburg. On the 27th, he was, in this place, attacked by the French; but he compelled them to retreat with the loss of 3000. men. The famous Fort Louis, in Vauban, fell into his hands, on the 14th November. Here his successes terminated, and his genius was compelled to yield to the enthusiasm of the republicans, under the command of Pichegru and Hoche. On the 8th of December, his army was driven from Haguenau, with immense loss; on the 26th, from Weissembourg, and finally across the Rhine. The last service in which Marshal Wurmser was employed, was to attempt the relief of Mantua, when besieged by Buonaparte. This event is so recent, that it is unnecessary to repeat the details in this place. The tactics of Wurmser proved of little avail against that phænomenon of military genius, Buonaparte; and, after several days of hard fighting, he was compelled to throw himself and the wreck of his army into Mantua. The brave defence which he made in that city, renders its siege one of the most important in modern history---the victor Buonaparte paid a tribute to his military character, such as few men have received or deserved from an enemy.

Lately, at Paris, Jean Baptiste Louvet, celebrated as a representative of the people in the late National Convention, and as the editor of the most extensively circulated newspaper in Europe. As a man of letters, Louvet, for many years, lived by the exercise of his pen, which produced romances, plays, and some political tracts. He conducted a newspaper of considerable celebrity, but his Sentinel obtained him the greatest renown. He offered a comedy to M. d'Orfeuil, full of a republican spirit, so early as 1790; but was told by that theatrical manager, that it would require the protection of cannon to perform it. He was chosen a deputy to the National Convention for the department of the Loiret, having been before admitted a Jacobin, when that society conferred, as it were, on its members a diploma of talent and civism. Louvet attached himself to the party of the Gironde, and was the only one out of seven of that class who survived to return to the Convention, having been forced to fly, after the insurrection of the 31st of May, or go to prison. He particularly drew upon himself the hatred of Robespierre, by an exposition of his ambitious designs, and on that account, the tyrant obtained his expulsion from the Jacobins. Louvet supported the motion of Salles, for an appeal to the people on the judgment of Louis XVI; and this measure served to involve him in the decree of proscription. The narrative of the dangers and hardships to which he was exposed in his flight and concealment, as written by himself, and translated into English, is an affecting picture of human calamity and hair-breadth escapes. He is now dead, and therefore his friends and his enemies may say the best and the worst of him; his career is finished, and his character is confirmed. It is honourable to his memory, to see that he has always been of one opinion with regard to the revolution, and that the opinion of the public, when undeceived, appeared to be the same with his. He was esteemed an amiable man in private life. He remained in the legislature after the dissolution of the Convention, and distinguished himself in the latter---as

much against the insidious projects of the royalists, under the mask of moderes, as he did in the former against the outrageous views of the Robespierrists. He entered into partnership with a relation, as a bookseller, under the Piazzas of the Palais Royal, and was nearly assassinated, within a short distance of his house, in the month of July, 1796, by an hired ruffian of the disappointed party. Louvet wrote his historical memorandums, while hidden in the Caverns of Mount Jura, and in the Grottos of Emillion. Louvet was at once an useful lesson for virtuous patience, and a fair example to honest ambition. With talents and no fortune, with patriotism and no influence, he was raised to the honourable distinction of a legislator; and, had he lived, was in the fair road to have filled the highest and most dignified offices in the republic.

Lately, at his house at Tottenham, Samuel Salte, Esq. many years a well known wholesale linen-draper in the Poultry. Mr. S. was a native of Leicestershire, and from the obscurest origin, lived to attain, by successful industry, a fortune which fell little short of 200,000l. His father was a farmer in the neighbourhood of Measham, and was reduced to much distress by a species of aristocratic tyranny, which unhappily disgraces many rich land-owners. He had been guilty of the unpardonable offence of voting, at an election, contrary to the wishes of his landlord, and, in consequence, was driven from his small farm. He found, however, a friend in that staunch whig and patriot, the now venerable Mr. Abney, of Measham; and to the kindness of this gentleman the recently deceased Mr. Salte was indebted for his first introduction to the world as the apprentice of a ribbon weaver at Coventry.

Lately, at Philadelphia, of the yellow fever, Dr. Nicholas Way, who, after a life of great labour and usefulness in the State of Delawar, was invited to that city as treasurer of the mint of the United States. Here his talents and knowledge as a physician prevented his enjoying the retirement he had contemplated. He soon became known, and extensively employed in his profession, more especially in one branch of it, in which he discovered singular judgment and delicacy upon all occasions. Few men have lived, and died with more friends, and fewer enemies. His house in Wilmington for above twenty years was the hospitable and friendly asylum of worth of every kind. The law of kindness was written in his heart. It discovered itself in every thing he did and said. Of this ruling virtue of his life, the distressed citizens of Philadelphia partook largely in the autumn of 1793. The fever which now prevails in that city awakened his humanity in an eminent degree, and to his recommendation, the citizens are indebted for the appointment of five physicians to search for, and take care of such of the poor as may be affected by it. Long! long! will his name be repeated and beloved by all who knew him, and none more than by the companion and friend of his youth, who now, with a heart oppressed with the deepest grief, pays this tribute to his memory.

TO THE MEMORY OF DR. NICHOLAS WAY,
Who fell a victim to the Epidemic now raging in Philadelphia.

Mark yon despairing croud, opprest with woe,
Bathing the hearse with many a bursting tear;
View them consigning to the earth below
All that exalted worth could render dear.
Know---in that grave reposes---virtue rare---
Goodness sincere---humanity divine---
And all the train of tender feelings pure
Fix'd in WAY'S BOSOM their perpetual throne.

Where, Æsculapius, was thy noble art
When struck with sudden illness, WAY expired?
Could not thy votaries arrest the dart,
And snatch the victim to which Death aspir'd?
Ah no!---distracted Friendship pleads in vain,
A World's esteem avails not with the Foe
Triumphant---he enjoys our mad'ning pain,
And lays the boast of Human Nature low.

New York Sept. 7, 1797. LAURA.

Lately, at his house at Homerton, the reverend John Fell, born in the year 1732, at Cockermouth. He was the eld-

est of the two sons of Mr. Daniel Fell, who, in consequence of an ill-treated rheumatic affection, was obliged to suffer one of his arms to be amputated, and who procured a maintenance by keeping a day and evening school. About 45 years since, he often walked from six to ten miles on the Saturday afternoon, and on the Sabbath preached and expounded the scriptures to small assemblies of the peasantry, in the obscure villages near Lampleugh. He was much respected: for he was a pious man, endowed with a good understanding and a facetious disposition: in fine, he was "*an Israelite without guile;*" an honest man, "*who went about doing good.*"--- His son, the subject of this notice, was brought up in the the business of a taylor, and came with letters of recommendation to London, where he was immediately employed by a native of Cumberland, of the same trade, a person whose hospitable and amiable disposition, in fostering juvenile merit, will be long remembered with gratitude and respect. Mr. Fell had been but a short time in the metropolis, when his taste for literature and his serious turn of mind attracted the notice of a gentleman, whose liberality placed him at the academy at Mile-end, then superintended by Dr. Walker. Mr. Fell was, at this time, in the nineteenth year of his age; but, by abridging the hours usually allotted to rest and amusement, and proportionably extending those of application to his studies; and, by the assiduous exercise of a quick, vigorous, and comprehensive mind, he made rapid advances in learning, gave his tutors and patrons the utmost satisfaction; and, in due time, was appointed to preach to a congregation at Beccles, near Yarmouth. He was afterwards invited to take upon himself the pastoral office in a congregation of Protestant dissenters, at Thaxted, in Essex, where he was not only extensively useful, and greatly beloved by his congregation, but his amiable deportment, and diligence in all the duties of his station, attracted the regard even of all the respectable persons of the established church. At Thaxted, Mr. Fell boarded and educated a few young gentlemen, among whom was the only son of his early patron. It was during his residence there, that he distinguished himself by the rapid production of some well written publications, which conduced to establish his character as a scholar; one of these was his reply to 'Farmer's Treatise on the Demoniacs.' After he had thus happily resided several years at Thaxted, he was unfortunately prevailed upon to remove to Homerton, near London, to be the resident tutor at an academy, appertaining to the class of dissenters called 'Independents.' The discipline among the pupils had for some time been relaxed, and it was not improved by the arrival of the new professor. He himself was guilty of a contempt of the Sabbath, in presuming to read a newspaper on the Lord's day; in consequence of which he was expelled from his station, without being heard in his own defence.

He had scarcely left the academy ere those of his friends who had not *obliquely* viewed his conduct, had, unknown to him, subscribed one hundred guineas, which sum, it was proposed, should be paid to him annually; and that his talents might not be unemployed, they proposed that he should annually deliver a course of twelve lectures, on the Evidences of Christianity. Four of them were delivered at Dr. Hunter's Meeting in London Wall; they were preached *extempore* to very crowded auditories; and a great number of subscribers pressed forward to support the design. Mr. Fell's anxiety, however, to please and edify his hearers, with the grief at the stigma which had been attempted upon his character, preyed upon his spirits. After an obstinate illness, which baffled all medical assistance, he, at length, without a sigh, departed this life, and his remains were interred at Bunhill-fields, on Friday, 22d September, followed by fourteen coaches, containing many of those worthy persons, who, so much to their honour, had stepped forward to succour persecuted merit.

Lately, at Paris, Citizen Bernard Pelletier, member of the National Institute, of the society of Pharmacians in Paris, &c. &c. &c. Since the year 1792, he had a share in the publication of the 'Annals of Chemistry, which he enriched with many new facts, and well drawn memoirs. He was possessed of much urbanity of manners, profound knowledge, and was indefatigable in his exertions for the advancement of science.

LIST OF BANKRUPTS.

May 20. R. Baker, Coventry, carrier. R. M. Astbury, Lane Delph, Staffordshire, potter. J. Kenyon, Chorley, Lancashire, cornfactor.

May 23. A. Maddock, George-row, Bermondsey, mariner. J. Dircham, Bear-lane, Surry, carpenter. J. Key, St. James's-street, Westminster, taylor. W. Denison, St. James's-street, Westminster, victualler. R. Bowen, Clare-street, victualler. R. Wray and W. Norton, Manchester, manufacturers. E. Chadwick, Manchester, check-manufacturer. B. Carr, Heckmandwick, Yorkshire, carpet-manufacturer. T. Chambers, Nottingham, coach-maker. J. Snell, of the Park, Lincoln, cornfactor.

May 27. J. Mason, Prince's-street, Bedford-row, money-scrivener. T. Clifton and T. Strode, Lambeth, engine-makers. R. Holt, Union-stairs, Wapping, cooper. T. Elwood and J. Ismay, Brisca, Cumberland, callico-printers. T. Ball, New Sleaford, Lincolnsh. grocer. J. Crouch, Whitechapel, hatter. R. Stanway, Walsall, Staffordshire, bucklechape-maker. J. Bennett, Wotton Underedge, Gloucester, carrier. H. Simmonds, High Wycomb, grocer. D. Holmes, Rathbone Place, upholsterer. J. E. Poole and T. Shrigley, Burslem, Stafford, potters. E. Morley, Chesterfield, miller. R. Brown, Newcastle on Tyne, upholsterer.

May 30. T. Nevett, Long Acre, coach-maker. J. West, Threadneedle-street, money-scrivener. T. Bentley, Sudbury, shopkeeper. L. Du Maitand, Great Marlborough-street, Westminster, bookseller. J. Westlake, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, shopkeeper. R. Carter, Leicester-street, Leicester-fields, coal-merchant. J. Larcomb, Castle-court, Birchin-lane, eating house-keeper. S. Fowler, Manchester, merchant. T. Revett, Manchester, fruiterer. J. Reade, Manchester, W. Thornicroft, Astbury, Chester, and R. Clayton, cotton-manufacturers. R. Lownds, Chester, tanner.

June 3. J. Harwood, Harlyford-street, Kennington, plaisterer. J. Hunt, West Smithfield, glazier. J. Fowler, Thavies Inn, money-scrivener. A. Morrice, Star Brewhouse, Shad Thames, brewer. M. Allen, Paternoster-row, bookseller. G. Metcalf, Borough High-street, hardwareman. E. Hudson, Buckingham-street, York-buildings, dealer in coals. M. Swabey, Lambeth, rush-merchant. E. Barrow and J. Barrow, Norwich, warehousemen. J. Barlow, Shudehill, Manchester, innkeeper. A. S. Grittor, Hoolev-Hill, Manchester, dealer. T. Mansfield, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, grocer. J. Riley, Sheffield, linen-draper. J. Beaver, Overbury, Worcestershire, miller. T. May, Newmarket, Suffolk, carpenter. J. Parker, of Chancery-lane, cotton-manufacturer. M. Armitage, Newport, Yorkshire, miller. J. Crossley, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer.

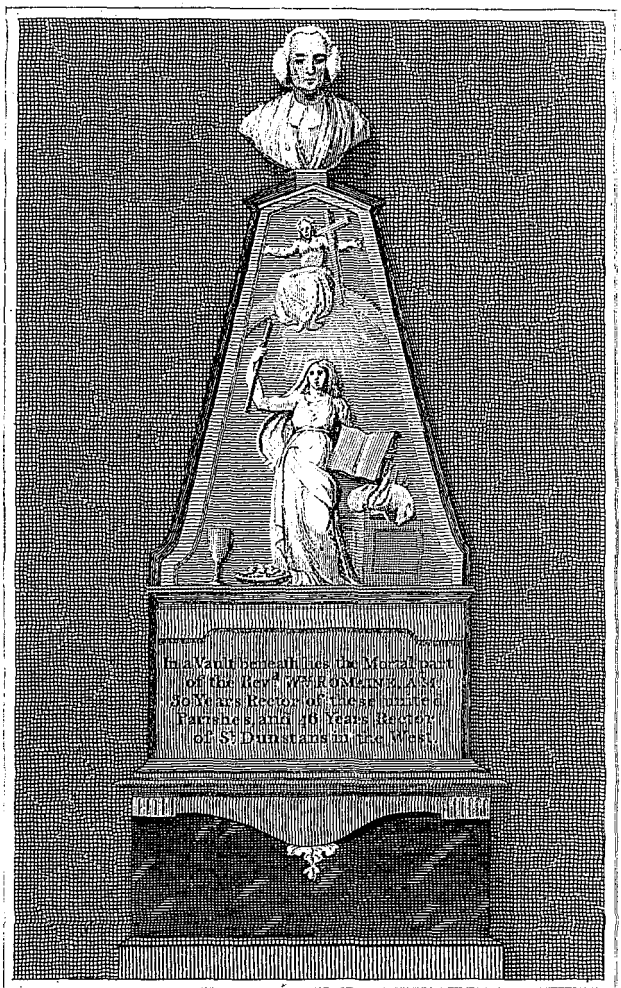
June 6. M. Dormer, Curtain Road, soap-maker. J. Lintott, Shoreham, Sussex, woollen-draper. G. Carkett, Tavistock, Devon, linen and woollen-draper. R. Davis, Wotton Underedge, Glouc. timber-merchant. W. Knight, Tewkesbury, fellmonger. R. B. Morgan, Birmingham, button-maker.

June 10. G. Jeffery, Strand, goldsmith. B. J. Lench, Curtain Road, horse-dealer. P. Upsdell the younger, New-Inn, money-scrivener. R. Varley, Darcy Lever, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. H. Sweeting Smith, Bristol, grocer. H. Dutton, Minchinhampton, butcher. J. Gibbons, Exeter, baker. M. James, Wotton Underedge, Gloucester, clothier. W. Gardner, Coventry, silkman. J. Delamain, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant.

June 13. J. Swan, St. Martin's-lane, sadler. J. Lloyd, Tewksbury, draper. S. Glover, Russel-street, Covent-Garden, grocer. I. Leverett the younger, Coddenham, Suffolk, fell-monger. H. Delamaine, Liverpool, merchant. W. Bunn, Wickham Market, Suffolk, miller. E. Pointing, Wigmore-street, painter. R. and A. Cradock, Bristol, tea-dealers.

June 17. D. Elliot, Cushion-court, Old Bread-street, merchant. J. Frowd, of Windsor, upholsterer. J. Mash, Plummer's-row, City Road, cowkeeper. J. Gibbs, Strand, dealer in glass. R. Martin the younger, New Windsor, money-scrivener. P. Furley, Great Portland-street, goldbeater. W. H. Jessop, Coln St. Alwin's, Gloucester, money-scrivener. W. Pryer, Littlepor', in the Isle of Ely, farmer. E. Jones, Leominster, ironmonger. J. Allcock, Butcher-row, tobacconist. J. Jones, St. John's-square, taylor. S. Watson, Cleadon, Durham, merchant. T. Gibbs, Ramsgate, merchant.

June 20. D. Ellis, Long Acre, dealer in canvas cloth. R. Harris, West-street, Seven Dials, hair-merchant. S. Marchant, Gray's Inn-lane, victualler. H. Moises, Egham, Surry, surgeon. W. Gleed, Bloomsbury, victualler.



Rivers fc.

Monument of the late Mr. Romaine, in St. Ann's Church, Blackfriars.

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THE

SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,

AND

FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY:

FOR DECEMBER, 1797.

EMBELLISHED WITH AN ENGRAVED REPRESENTATION OF THE

MONUMENT OF THE REV. W. ROMAINE.

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THE

SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,

AND

FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY,

FOR DECEMBER, 1797.

MEMOIR

OF THE

REV. WILLIAM ROMAINE, A. M.

WITH AN ENGRAVING OF HIS MONUMENT.

THIS eminent and highly popular divine was born at Hartlepool, in Durham, September 25, 1714. His father was a refugee, one of the victims of the edict of Nantz. He had two sons and three daughters. He was alderman of that corporation, but was far from being in affluent circumstances. After going through the usual course of classical education, Mr. Romaine was removed to Hertford College, Oxford, from whence he went, soon after, to Christ Church.

His progress in literary attainments was highly honourable to himself; but he was remarkable for a slovenliness in dress, which, in some degree, characterized him to the end of his life. Though he made afterwards such a distinguished figure as the head of the Evangelical clergy (as they have been called); yet when Methodism sprung up at Oxford, he was very ill-disposed towards its authors, or their system. He, however, joined with great ardour another sect not much less odious, viz. the Hutchinsonians, who set themselves against Newton and the mathematical philosophers, under the affected plea that their system was adverse to the Scriptures. It is observable, that neither Hutchinson himself, nor any of his followers, were mathematicians. By this attachment, Mr. Romaine acquired a great knowledge of the Hebrew Scriptures, which study was much encouraged by those of his party.

He was ordained deacon at the age of twenty-three, and served a small cure in Devonshire for a short time. In 1738 he was at Epsom, where he drew up a letter to Mr. Warburton, who had provoked the Hutchinsonians extremely by his Divine Legation. The same year he was ordained priest, and served the churches of Banstead and Horton.

The year following he preached a sermon before the University against Mr. Warburton's hypothesis. In 1741 he was appointed

chaplain to the Lord Mayor; but obtaining no preferment, he resolved to quit London, and accordingly took a passage on board a vessel for his native country. As he was going to the water-side to embark, a stranger abruptly asked him if his name was not Romaine? On replying in the affirmative, he told him that the striking resemblance which he bore to his father had led him to make the enquiry. The gentleman, on being informed of his situation and design, told him that the lectureship of the parish where he lived, St. George, Botolph-Lane, was vacant, and he promised to exert his interest to procure it for him. Mr. Romaine gave his consent, and the election was secured.

How long he remained in this situation we know not; but in 1749 he was chosen lecturer at St. Dunstan's in the West, and in 1750, morning preacher at St. George's, Hanover-Square. In the former of these years he completed an edition of Calasio's Dictionary, and Concordance of the Hebrew Bible, in 4 volumes folio.

His eloquence drew a multitude of hearers at both churches; and this began to excite the disapprobation of the parishioners, particularly of St. George's, the rector of which was prevailed upon to dismiss him. The lectureship was barely eighteen pounds a year. Here also the church was constantly crowded; and endeavours being made to exclude him from the pulpit, a suit at law was commenced, and terminated in his favour.

At the time when the bill for the naturalization of the Jews occasioned such violent disputes, Mr. Romaine embarked in the controversy, and gave such satisfaction thereby to the opposers of the measure, that he was appointed astronomical professor at Gresham College. Here his violent prejudices in favour of the Hutchinsonian jargon broke forth, and in consequence he was soon dismissed from a professorship he certainly was very ill qualified to fill.

When Lady Huntingdon took the popular clergy under her patronage, she appointed Mr. Romaine her chaplain, and he preached both in her ladyship's house in town, and at the different chapels which she erected in the country.

Although his popularity was deservedly great, and his friends had encreased, he yet remained for many years without any higher preferment than his lectureship. In 1764, the majority of the parishioners of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, chose him for their rector, after a long and sharp contest. On this occasion he, much to his honour, refused to canvas for votes, not from pride but from a sense of its impropriety. The election was followed by a suit in Chancery, which ended in his favour, though he was not inducted till 1766. The prejudices which had at the beginning prevailed so greatly against him, at length gave way before the conviction of his eminent usefulness, his zeal, his charity, and exemplary conduct. He built a handsome parsonage house, erected a gallery in the church, and rendered all the avenues to it more commodious, without the least assistance from the parish.

After a life spent in the service of his Master with fidelity and

ardour, he departed, crowned with age and honour, to the regions of immortality, July 26, 1795.

On the day of interment an innumerable multitude assembled; and the City Marshal and his officers guarded the church doors, to prevent confusion or tumult. Several funeral sermons were preached on the occasion of his death, some of which have been published. He left a widow, and one son, who is in orders.

As an orator, Mr. Romaine was plain, but very persuasive. He studiously avoided all nicety of expression, and flourishes of rhetoric, aiming his discourses directly to the heart. He published three volumes of sermons, besides several single ones, preached on particular occasions, and some other works on religious subjects, all of which have been collected and printed together in eight volumes 8vo.

EPITAPH.

'In a vault beneath lies the mortal part of the
REV. WILLIAM ROMAINE, A. M.
Thirty years Rector of these united Parishes, and forty-six years Lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the West:
'Raised up of God
For an important work in his Church;
A scholar of extensive learning, a christian of eminent piety, and a preacher of peculiar gifts and animation, consecrating all his talents to the investigation of sacred truth. During a ministry of more than half a century, he lived, conversed, and wrote only to exalt the Saviour. Mighty in the Scriptures, he ably defended with eloquence and zeal the equal perfections of the Tri-une Jehovah exhibited in man's redemption, the Father's everlasting love, the atonement, righteousness, and complete salvation of the Son, the regenerating influence of the eternal Spirit, with the operation and enjoyments of a purifying faith. When displaying these essential doctrines of the Gospel, with a simplicity and fervour rarely united, his enlivening countenance expressed the joy of his soul: God owned the truth, and multitudes, raised from guilt and ruin to the hope of endless felicity, became seals to his ministry, the blessing and the ornaments of society. Having manifested the purity of his principles in his life, to the age of 81—July 26, 1795, he departed in the triumph of faith, and entered into glory.'

'Many witnesses of these facts, uniting with the grateful inhabitants of these parishes, erected this Monument.'

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

A FLATTERER told this Prince how much his brother, as Sovereign of Neufchatel, was beloved in that country. 'I am not at all surprized at it,' replied the Prince, 'he lives at the distance of eight hundred miles from his subjects.'

A REVIEW OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF *THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDMUND BURKE.*

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 231.]

IN order to carry the reform bill into execution, in a very important department of expence, Burke was appointed Paymaster-general of the forces. The death of his patron, the Marquis of Rockingham, in a few months, produced a change in the Administration. Lord Shelburne being appointed Minister, Burke and Fox resigned. They alledged that it had been agreed, that the Duke of Portland should be Premier on the death of Lord Rockingham, and that Lord Shelburne, in accepting of that office privately, had violated his engagements. Fox, in concluding a very able speech in vindication of his conduct, said, 'Finding myself thus ensnared and betrayed, and all confidence destroyed, I quitted a situation in which I found I could not remain with either honour or safety.' Burke *made a speech of extraordinary ability and brilliancy, full of wit, satire,* and argument, against the Prime Minister, contending that his conduct had been a composition of hypocrisy and absurdity.

At this time was formed the famous COALITION, which has drawn such reproach on its members. That Fox and Burke should coalesce with Lord North, the object, for many years, of their invectives and execrations, appeared to be a total dereliction of principle. Such coalitions, however, are by no means unusual in the history of this country, nor are they unjustifiable merely as political agreements between men once political antagonists. These, like all political or civil engagements, must be tried by the proposed objects, and the means employed. The first great question, in which the friends of Lord North and Burke and Fox appeared to act in conjunction, was on the peace. The coalesced opponents of the Shelburne Administration maintained that peace ought not to have been concluded on the terms stipulated; that we ought rather to have hazarded another campaign; that our finances, army and navy, were in a flourishing state. Although Lord North's friends manifested no inconsistency in censuring peace, as they had always held out the same language, yet Fox and Burke, having repeatedly asserted that peace on any terms was advisable, were inconsistent with themselves in condemning that treaty. The Coalition having a great majority, procured a vote of censure to be passed on the makers of the peace. Finding himself outvoted, the Minister resigned.

Burke once more came in, and was again made Paymaster. He was by all allowed to have conducted his own official business with unimpeached integrity, but was unfortunately induced to patronize two persons of very different characters.

India affairs had long occupied his attention. In tracing the conduct of some of the Company's servants, he conceived, from

information that incidentally reached him, that the Governor-General was equally culpable with any of those whose actions had undergone, or were undergoing, a discussion.

He directed his efforts to procure more full and particular intelligence concerning Mr. Hastings, with a view to have him punished if he was found guilty of the crimes he suspected. While endeavouring to prepare for punishing injustice, he attended also to preventive. He collected information respecting the general state of the Company and their possessions, territorial and commercial, to enable him to suggest means for the more judicious management of their affairs, and wiser and juster government of their territories in future.

By him, it is generally believed, the materials were furnished from which Fox framed his celebrated India Bill. This Bill, brought forward by Fox in a speech which equalled any he or any other man ever spoke, and attacked with great acuteness by Mr. Pitt, was defended by Burke. His speech on this occasion went chiefly to the argument from *chartered rights*. He contended that the India Company had so totally departed from the object of their charter, that it would be the grossest folly and injustice to suffer them to act as they had done formerly, that the general obligation to abstain from wrong was more powerful than the special to deserve an agreement. The Bill was so disagreeable to the Lords, that it was negatived, and the Coalition Administration turned out of office.

During the succeeding parliament, Burke received from some of the young members a treatment very irreverent to his age, and unworthy of his genius. When he rose to speak, there was a concert of coughing, stamping, hooting, such as is often to be heard in the galleries of the playhouses, when they do not approve of the performance. He, however, went on to act the part he conceived to be right. Hastings was, till the latter end of the parliament, the principal object of his attention.

The prosecution of this man was by many imputed to private as much as to public motives. Mr. Burke was the bosom friend of Admiral Pigot, brother of Lord Pigot, of whose arrest and imprisonment, executed by General Stewart, Hastings was said to have been the joint contriver with the Nabob of Arcot. Mr. William Burke, appointed, through Edmund's interest, Deputy-Paymaster-General for India, and being at Madras, was desirous of going to Bengal as a more advantageous situation. Hastings would not permit his removal. There is no proof that because Burke supposed, or even knew Hastings to be inimical to his friends, his private resentment induced him to commence a public prosecution. This is a mere conjectural assignation of unworthy motives.

But whatever cause may have impelled Burke to seek the impeachment of the Governor-General, there appeared probable grounds. Hastings had, as was manifest from evidence, acted, in many instances, in a manner, that at the first sight was a deviation from the rules prescribed to the servants of the Company. That apparent deviation constituted grounds for an enquiry. So thought the House of Commons. The subsequent exculpation of Mr. Hastings no more

implies bad motives, or even erroneous judgment, in Mr. Burke or in the House of Commons, than the acquittal of a person arraigned of a crime would imply in the Attorney-General or in a Grand Jury. But though the enemies of Burke cannot prove that he was actuated by selfish considerations in this prosecution, his friends must allow that it took up the time and the attention of the Judicature much longer than was either necessary or useful. Those who are neither his friends nor enemies must perceive that he indulged himself in an outrageous intemperance of invective against Mr. Hastings, which even manifest guilt would not have justified. Mr. Hastings was either innocent or guilty. If innocent, Burke's violent and scurrilous abuse was not merely unjust, but absurd, even if intentionally unjust; because no court would judge of actions through the medium of virulent invectives and opprobious epithets. If he was guilty, his guilt must either have appeared by evidence, or not at all. Railing is no evidence. Although, therefore, there is no proof that censure ought to attach to the *cause* from which Burke commenced the prosecution, there is abundance of proof that very severe censure ought to attach to the *manner* in which he conducted it. His speeches were indeed rather the fanciful exhibitions of the most diabolical passions personified, operating in the most enormous villainy, than historical records of actual transactions and conduct. They display wonderful genius, but a genius of which these effusions were fitter for a theatre than a court of justice.

The Regency next called forth the oratory of Burke. On that occasion he displayed the brilliancy of his genius, extent of his knowledge, and versatility of his powers, as much as he had ever done. But the impetuosity of his temper, the irritability of his passions, and the extravagance of his fancy, transported him to expressions and conduct not only indecent and unfeeling, respecting the personage under the afflicting calamity, but obstructing the objects which his party, and he himself most of all, most ardently sought. Edmund Burke was the most eager of all who desired that the Prince should be regent; Edmund Burke's violent and prolix speeches retarded the execution of the plan until it was no longer necessary.

We may allow a man, whose MEANS of *pursuing* ENDS, defeat their own purpose, the praise of extraordinary genius, extraordinary learning, and extraordinary eloquence; but when the means *counteract* the ends, we cannot allow him the praise of WISE CONDUCT. Superior to all men of the time in the powers of informing, instructing, amusing, delighting, and affecting mankind by the faculties and attainments of his understanding, Burke was inferior to many men, even of ordinary capacity, in that confirmation of habits and temper which qualify for managing affairs.

After the Regency, an event took place which called forth Burke's powers in a direction very different from any which they had been accustomed to take; a direction in which they moved with accelerating rapidity to the end of his life. The reader will immediatly see that we mean the French Revolution.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

LIFE OF MR. GARRICK.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

THIS season was the last in which Mr. Garrick could be said to have acted in the regular course of his profession. From this time he declined performing any new characters; and, by the advice of his physician, he determined to give himself some relaxation from care and fatigue. He therefore made the arrangements necessary for carrying on the entertainments during his absence; and on the 15th of September, 1763, he left London, to make the tour of France and Italy. To supply his place, he engaged Mr. Powell, whose success was equal to the abilities he possessed.

The interval from this period, until April 1765, Mr. Garrick employed in travelling through the principal parts of Europe; and was, at every place where he resided, received in the most honourable manner. While he stayed at Paris, he amused himself with reading Fontaine's Fables, which pleased him so much, that he was induced to attempt an imitation of them. He consequently wrote one, called *The Sick Monkey*, which he transmittted over to a friend, to be ready for publication immediately on his arrival. It accordingly made its appearance in two or three days after, with the following motto: 'Thursday afternoon David Garrick, Esq. arrived at his house in Southampton-street, Covent Garden. Public Advertiser, April 27, 1765.' And he had the pleasure of hearing the sentiments of his friends upon it; many of whom mistook it for a satire upon him, and accordingly expressed themselves in very warm terms on the occasion.

On his arrival he resumed the management of the Theatre, and introduced some improvements which had been suggested by his observations on the conduct of the foreign stages. He produced the next season several new pieces, and in the beginning of 1766, the comedy of *The Clandestine Marriage*, written in concert with Mr. Colman. He also, at the request of his Majesty, appeared again on the stage.

In that year died Mr. Quin and Mr. Cibber. Their deaths were pathetically taken notice of in the prologue to the Clandestine Marriage; and for the former Mr. Garrick wrote an epitaph, which was placed over his tomb in the cathedral church of Bath.

The year 1769 was remarkable for the celebration of a jubilee at Stratford upon Avon, the 6th, 7th, and 8th of September, in honour of Shakespear; a ceremony which much engaged the public attention, although it was treated by some as a subject worthy only of ridicule. The circumstance which gave rise to it happened some time before, and was as follows: A clergyman, into whose possession the house once belonging to our great poet had come, found that a mulberry tree, which grew in the garden, and which had been planted according to tradition by Shakespear himself, overshadowed too

much of his mansion, and made it damp. To remedy this inconvenience, he caused it to be cut down, to the great mortification of his neighbours, who were so enraged at him, that they soon rendered the place, out of revenge, too disagreeable for him to remain in it. He therefore was obliged to quit it; and the tree, being purchased by a carpenter, was retailed and cut out in various relicks of stand-dishes, tea-chests, tobacco-stoppers, and other things; some of which were secured by the corporation of Stratford. The gentlemen belonging to this body soon after agreed to present Mr. Garrick with the freedom of their borough in a box made from the mulberry tree; and their Steward at the same time was ordered to acquaint him, that the corporation would be happy in receiving from his hands some statue, bust, or picture of Shakespear, to be placed within their new town-hall; together with a picture of himself.

This circumstance probably gave Mr. Garrick the first idea of performing a jubilee to the honour of Shakespear; and, at the conclusion of the theatrical season, he invited his audience to be present at it in the following terms:

> 'My eyes till then no sights like this will see,
> Unless we meet at Shakespear's jubilee.
> On AVON'S *banks, where flowers eternal blow,*
> Like its full stream our gratitude shall flow!
> There let us revel, shew our fond regard;
> On that lov'd spot, first breath'd our matchless bard;
> To him all honour, gratitude is due,
> To him we owe our all—to him and you.'

It is sufficient to observe, that accident deprived those who were present of part of their entertainment; that all which was exhibited gave general satisfaction; and that Mr. Garrick, who was a great sum of money out of pocket by it, framed an entertainment, which was performed at Drury-Lane Theatre ninety-two nights, with great applause, to very crowded audiences. The Ode which was spoken by him at Stratford was also repeated at the same Theatre, but not with much success, being performed only seven times.

In the year 1772, it was his misfortune to be embroiled with a person, who claimed the representation of one of his pieces at Drury-Lane; and he enforced his demand in a manner that will always reflect disgrace on his memory. He published a poem to intimidate the manager, called *Love in the Suds*, containing insinuations of the basest kind, and which he afterwards denied having had any intention to convey. Mr. Garrick had recourse to the court of King's Bench, to punish the libeller; and, notwithstanding he had been a second time insulted by another publication, conceived with equal malignity, he was weak enough to stop the prosecution he had commenced, on his adversary's signing an acknowledgment of his offence, which was printed in all the public papers.

From this time no event of importance happened, until the resolution which Mr. Garrick had begun to form of quitting the stage

was, to the concern of every one, carried into execution. It will be a matter of surprise, both to the present and future generations, to learn that this determination was accelerated by the caprices of one or two celebrated actresses, who had contrived to render his situation so uneasy to him, that he frequently used to declare, that he should have continued some time longer in his public capacity, had it not been for the plague these people occasioned. In the beginning of 1776, he entered into an agreement with some of the patentees for the sale of his interest in the Theatre; but continued to act during the remainder of that season. The last night of his performance was, for the Theatrical Fund, on the 10th of June in that year, when he represented the character of Don Felix in *The Wonder*. At the conclusion of the play he came forward, and addressed the audience in a short speech, wherein he said, 'it had been usual for persons in his situation to address the public in an Epilogue; and that he had accordingly turned his thoughts that way, but found it as impossible to write, as it would be to speak, a studied composition; the jingle of rhyme and the language of fiction ill suiting his then feelings: that the moment in which he then spoke was indeed an awful one to him: that he had received innumerable favours from the public, and took his leave on the spot where those favours were conferred.' He then said, 'that, whatever the events of his future life might be, he should ever remember those favours with the highest satisfaction and deepest gratitude; and though he admitted the superior skill and abilities of his successors, he defied them to exert themselves with more industry, zeal, and attention, than he had done.' This speech was received with the loudest bursts of applause.

Mr. Garrick now retired to the enjoyment of his friends, the most respectable in the kingdom, with a large fortune, acquired in the course of more than thirty years: but the stone, which he had been afflicted with some time, had already made such inroads on his constitution, that he was unable to communicate or receive from his friends that pleasure which his company afforded, except at times, and in a very partial manner. It is supposed that he injured his health by the application of quack medicines, and often experienced the most violent torments from the severity of his disorder.

In August 1777, Mr. Garrick, accompanied by his neighbour and friend, Mr. Hen. Hoare, of the Adelphi, made a visit to Mr. Hoare, of Stourhead, in Wilts. Being particularly charmed with the Grotto, he said he should like it for his burying-place; upon which one of the company wished him to write his own Epitaph; which, as soon as he returned to the house, he did, extempore.

'Tom Fool, the tenant of this narrow space,
(He *play'd no foolish part* to chuse the place)
Hoping for mortal honours e'en in death,
Thus spoke his wishes with his latest breath.

That *Hal*, * *sweet-blooded Hal*, might once a-year,
Quit social joys to drop a friendly tear;
That *Earle*, † with magic sounds that charm the breast,
Should with a requiem teach his soul to rest;
Full charg'd with humour that the sportive *Rust* ‡
Should fire three vollies o'er the *dust* to *dust*;
That honest *Benson*, ‖ ever free and plain,
For once should sigh, and wish him back again;
That *Hoare* § too might complete his glory's plan,
Point to his grave, and say—I lik'd the man.'

At Christmas, 1778, he went to visit Lord Spencer at Althorp, in Northamptonshire, during the holidays. He there was taken ill; but recovered so far that he was removed to town, where growing worse, he died in a few days afterwards, at his house in the Adelphi, on the 20th of January 1779, at the age of 63 years; leaving behind him the character of a friendly, humane, charitable, and (notwithstanding many idle reports, we may add) liberal man; one who felt for distress, and relieved it; a chearful companion, a pleasing writer, and the first actor of this or any other age.

Mr. Garrick was the author of several excellent dramatic pieces, besides prologues, epilogues, and miscellaneous poems, which are all too well known to need enumeration.

ON THE

INFELICITIES OF THE LEARNED.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

THE embarrassments of literary persons, in the line of their calling, are so peculiar to themselves, that those who are engaged in other pursuits will give credit to them with great difficulty, and when compelled to admit the fact, it is a chance but they will have the cruelty to treat both the unhappy votaries, scholar and his vocation, with haughty contempt. A poor author is an object of ridicule, and a rich one of veneration, to the same persons.

A *beggarly poet* and a *ragged philosopher* are terms of reproach very commonly to be heard from those who will affect to talk of Shakspear with rapture, and of Newton with admiration.

Is it then a disgrace to be devoted to the Muses and to Science? Unfeeling must be the mind, dark and worthless the soul that can treat the misery of him who has chosen learning for his pursuit with scorn or indifference.

It must be confessed, indeed, that when the wretched victim of soaring genius sinks into the world of spirits, those who survive are very inquisitive after the particulars of his life, very pathetic in their expressions on the difficulties which he has suffered, and the fate which has attended him. Perhaps a monument will be subscribed

* Hen. Hoare, jun. † Benson Earle, of Salisbury. ‡ John Rust, Esq.
‖ John Benson, Esq. § Henry Hoare, of Stourhead

for to perpetuate his memory and the public gratitude. His portrait will be engraved by the first artists, and it will be fashionable to seek after his fugitive pieces with avidity, which scarcely procured him a dinner in comfort. Some man of affluence, affecting a literary taste, may probably publish a splendid edition of his works, illustrated with biography and notes, and thereby put hundreds in his own pockets, by collecting what the original author sold for a trifle, scarcely sufficient to supply his decent necessities.

Posthumous reputation is an ideal felicity with which some minds may amuse themselves, but it will soon lose its power of pleasing when sharp adversity distresses, chilling neglect mortifies, or proud contempt sinks us to the dust. He must have a strong principle of hope who shall, amid such perplexing obstructions, console himself with the honour which shall attend him after his death. If such an idea does enter into the mind of a man in the season of tranquillity or success, it will most likely disappear when the deep shades of misfortune begin to cloud his days, and perplex his progress.

Many are disposed to entertain unworthy sentiments of a man of letters who has no other calling by which to support himself. They are apt to condemn him as an idle, improvident person, possessed of talents which are not usefully employed. It is far from my intention to vindicate the indolence of my brethren, or to deny that there are many instances of men either quitting, or neglecting to adopt more suitable vocations, to pursue the chance-medley employment of authorship. Allowing this, yet, with respect to men of real talent, of strong conceptions, and ardent imaginations, it will be very hard, not to say cruel, to condemn them for being mere authors. It frequently happens, that men of strong intellectual powers, extensive erudition, and great vigour of fancy, are thrown on the stream of life without any particular profession, or, what is as bad, without patrons and without fortunes. These men have recourse to the exercise of their talents for the purpose of a maintenance. And it is well for literature that necessity compels those to be *active*, who, in a state of independence, would be *indolent*. This necessity brings forth what would otherwise remain in a barren obscurity. Many of the most brilliant, and many of the most useful works, owe their origin to this powerful principle. Had JOHNSON been a man of patrimonial fortune, he would either never have thought of compiling his Dictionary, (to say nothing of his Rambler,) or he would never have had patient industry to complete it. Mechanical pursuits, or even the routine of professional engagements, require but little exertion of the mental faculties, as they are directed in one way. Habit renders them familiar; and the beaten tract is pursued as much from inclination as duty. Literature, however, is various. Nor is the mind at all times equally disposed to close thinking and laborious research. That indolence, therefore, which is charged on the student is, in general, a false accusation.

From all these considerations, however, it must appear, that the sons of Genius are not to be envied, either on account of their talents, their occupation, their feelings, or their general condition in life.

W.

THE COLLECTOR.

No. V.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF MR. JOSEPH JACKSON.

[FROM HUTCHINSON'S HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND.]

MR. Joseph Jackson was born, and lived the greatest part of his time, at Gilcruix. His great abilities as a mineralogist and philosopher were generally known. In the year 1784 he made propositions towards the discovery of the longitude, which were published in the *Cumberland Packet*, for the month of May in that year. His philosophical opinions were considered as being very singular, though specious, and supported by powerful reasonings. He attempted to disprove the Newtonian system in most of its principles, though he allowed the sun to be a fixed central body, and the earth a moving one; but then he insisted that the earth moved in a right line backwards and forwards, by which the various seasons, &c. were produced. He presumed that a degree of *compression* supplied the place of *attraction*—an effect which, he insisted, neither did nor could possibly exist. He died in 1789, at Bourdeaux in France, on his return from Spain; to which country he travelled about eighteen months before his death, under the patronage of the Spanish Embassador, to open a colliery in the province of Andalusia. By his letters to his friends they learned that, although he had done as much as human art and knowledge could do, to answer the end of his journey, neither the Scotch nobleman who recommended him, nor the Embassador, treated him with generosity or honour; but on the contrary, he was so far neglected, that he was not even re-imbursed the expences of his travelling; the thoughts of which, it is supposed, hastened on his dissolution. A striking lesson to his countrymen, not to trust to the delusive shadows held out by insidious states and treacherous strangers.

The steadiness he shewed in persevering in his opinions was only equalled by his good-nature and affability, accompanied by an earnest wish to promote useful science and knowledge.

This ingenious man departed this life at the age of fifty years.

SINGULAR ACCOUNT OF MRS. C. CLARKE, BY MR. WHITE OF DUBLIN.

CIBBER the elder had a daughter named Charlotte, who also took to the stage: her subsequent life was one continued series of misfortune, affliction, and distress, which she sometimes contrived a little to alleviate by the productions of her pen. About the year 1755, she had worked up a novel for the press, which the writer accompanied his friend the bookseller to hear read; she was at this time a widow, having been married to one Clarke, a musician, long since dead. Her habitation was a wretched thatched hovel, situated on the way

to Islington, in the purlieus of Clerkenwell-bridewell, not very distant from the New River head, where at that time it was usual for the scavengers to leave the cleansings of the streets, and the priests of Cloacina to deposit the offerings from the temples of that all-worshipped Power. The night preceding a heavy rain had fallen, which rendered this extraordinary seat of the Muses almost inaccessible, so that in our approach we got our white stockings enveloped with mud up to the very calves, which furnished an appearance much in the present fashionable style of half boots. We knocked at the door, (not attempting to pull the latch string) which was opened by a tall, meagre, ragged figure, with a blue apron, indicating, what else we might have doubted, the feminine gender; a perfect model for the Copper Captain's tattered landlady—that deplorable exhibition of the fair sex in the comedy of Rule a Wife. She, with a torpid voice and hungry smile, desired us to walk in. The first object that presented itself was a dresser, clean, it must be confessed, and furnished with three or four coarse delf plates, two brown platters, and underneath an earthen pipkin, and a black pitcher with a snip out of it. To the right we perceived and bowed to the mistress of the mansion, sitting on a maimed chair, under the mantle-piece, by a fire, merely sufficient to put us in mind of starving. On one hob sat a monkey, which, by way of welcome, chattered at our going in; on the other a tabby cat, of melancholy aspect; and at our author's feet, on the flounce of her dingy petticoat, reclined a dog, almost a skeleton; he raised his shagged head, and eagerly staring with his bleared eyes, saluted us with a snarl. 'Have done, Fidele! these are friends.' The tone of her voice was not harsh; it had something in it humbled and disconsolate, a mingled effort of authority and pleasure. Poor soul! few were her visitors of that description; no wonder the creature barked! A magpie perched on the top rung of her chair, not an uncomely ornament! and on her lap was placed a mutilated pair of bellows; the pipe was gone, an advantage in their present office, as they served for a succedaneum for a writing desk, on which lay displayed her hopes and treasure, the manuscript of her novel. Her ink-stand was a broken teacup, the pen worn to a stump; she had but one! A rough deal board, with three hobbling supporters, was brought for our convenience, on which, without further ceremony, we contrived to sit down, and entered upon business. The work was read, remarks made, alterations agreed to, and thirty guineas demanded for the copy. The squalid hand-maiden, who had been an attentive listener, stretched forward her tawny length of neck with an eye of anxious expectation! The bookseller offered five! Our authoress did not appear hurt, disappointments having rendered her mind callous; however some altercation ensued. This was the writer's first initiation into the mysteries of bibliopolism and the state of authorcraft. He, seeing both parties pertinacious, at length interposed, and at his instance the wary haberdasher of literature doubled his first proposal, with this saving proviso, that his friend present would pay a moiety, and run one half the risk; which was agreed to. Thus matters were accommodated,

seemingly to the satisfaction of all parties, the lady's original stipulation of fifty copies for herself being previously acceded to.

Such is the story of the once admired daughter of Colley Cibber, poet laureat and patentee of Drury-Lane, who was born in affluence, and educated with care and tenderness, her servants in livery, and a splendid equipage at her command, with swarms of time-serving sycophants officiously buzzing in her train; yet unmindful of her advantages, and improvident in her pursuits, she finished the career of her miserable existence on a dunghill.

The account given of this unfortunate woman is literally correct in every particular, of which, except the circumstance of her death, the writer himself was an eye-witness.

ANECDOTES.

OF MR. ROUAT, A FORMER MINSITER OF RARICK, SCOTLAND.

THE church officer complaining one day to the servant, that Mr. Rouat was too much with the Gentles, was replied to, that her master had scripture for that; for, says the Apostle, 'Lo we turn to the *Gentles*.' He was convinced and relieved, and perfectly pleased with the Gentles.

When the sacrament was to be given for the first time by the gentleman who was then minister, Miss Dunlop, afterwards Lady Wallace, came to church rather early, and expressed to an old servant her satisfaction at seeing it so decently filled. 'Madam,' said the old man, 'this is nothing to what I have seen in Mr. Rouat's time. I have heard the boogers cracking at 6 o'clock o' the morning!' 'The boogers cracking! What do you mean, *James?*' said Miss Dunlop, 'Yes, Madam,' *continued James*, 'I have seen the folk in his time sitting on the balks of the kirk like bykes o' bees.' Mr. Rouat was afterwards translated to Jedburgh, where he lived but a short time. These stories, trifling and ridiculous enough in themselves, show the spirit of the times, and that it was possible in those days, at least, for the same person to be a gentleman, a scholar, and a popular preacher. *His son was some time* Professor of Church History in the College of Glasgow, and died within these few years, in the possession of all that esteem which was due to the worthy son of a worthy father.

OF DR. LORT.

CARDINAL Richelieu asked Dr. Lort, his favourite physician, why the hair of his head was grey whilst that of his jaws was black? 'It is, my Lord,' replied he, 'because your Eminence makes more use of your head than of your jaws.'

OF A COACHMAN.

A COACHMAN of Frederic the Second of Prussia having one day overturned him, Frederick was in a violent passion. 'Sire,' said the knight of the whip, 'and pray has your Majesty never lost a battle?'

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE ANTIENTS AND MODERNS IN SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

AFTER the destruction of the Roman empire, the irruption of the Goths and Vandals not only effected the annihilation of the civilized manners and the refined arts of life, but they accompanied it with an indiscriminate destruction of those monuments of science and literature which had been transmitted unimpaired from the Augustan age down to that eventful crisis. Their untutored minds, whose only objects were rapine and plunder, and whose characteristic ferocity was so strongly depicted in the scenes of horror and bloodshed which, at that period, stained the face of the globe, were incapable of discerning their intrinsic value. Nor did even a vestige of the elegant arts escape the ravaging hands of these wild and rapacious marauders. The stately piles and elegant erections of architecture, the beautiful productions of the painter, the almost animated forms of the sculptural artists, the sublime and noble works of the poet, historian, and philosopher, were alike buried in the ruin which then generally prevailed. Genius, taste, and industry fell equal victims to the irresistible influence of barbarism; and many ages elapsed ere they were destined to emerge from this dreadful wreck, and were again called forth into action.

After the settlement of these numerous clans in the various parts of Europe, the feudal system became universal; a system, which, though it was well fitted to the infant state of society, and has been thought by some ingenious antiquaries to be the natural consequence of such a state, was far from being favourable to the interests of science. In this state of feudal vassalage war was the only occupation that engaged the attention of these savage tribes, and the only object deemed worthy of regard in the education of their children. To follow some victorious chieftain to the field of battle, to espouse his cause upon every trivial occasion of contention, and to oppose with dauntless valour an enemy equally inured to the hardships of a belligerent life, were esteemed the only means that could lead to the acquisition of honour and fame; and it was by such a conduct alone that they hoped to obtain the protection, and conciliate the favour of their imaginary deities. In such a situation, then, it may easily be imagined, what little scope existed for the invention of the arts of peace, and what little leisure remained for the cultivation of the mind. And, indeed, the numerous and burdensome incidents attached to every species of the feudal tenures, in every stage of their progress, so far from promoting a spirit of improvement, were much better calculated to suppress every symptom of a spirit of enquiry, and to discourage every tendency to the cultivation of knowledge.

A long and profound darkness ensued, which enveloped the minds of men in an impenetrable shade; and the grand cause, which of all others most contributed to extend its influence and accelerate its progress, was the rise and establishment of the Church of Rome.

Fostered in its noxious bosom, and cherished by its fatal protection, Ignorance and Superstition now reared their heads aloft, and with a resistless power exerted their united efforts to render the mass of the people submissive to the despotic sway, and subservient to the corrupt designs of this tyrannical hierarchy. The little spark of learning which then existed was confined to a bigoted, weak, and designing priesthood, whose interest it was to keep the laity in darkness, and discountenance the slightest inclination to study and enquiry. Like a comet, which makes its appearance once in a century, and awakens the attention of every nation on the globe, there occasionally started into life a luminous genius, which astonished by the brilliancy of its exertions, and dazzled by the effulgency of its blaze; but which only served to render the gloom that ensued the more perceptible and profound. The page of history cannot better illustrate this than in those celebrated sovereigns, Charlemagne and Alfred. A few relics, however, of the inestimable treasures of antiquity had fortunately escaped the desolation consequent of the ravages of the northern barbarians; and had it not been for the protection afforded by the monasteries, those receptacles of folly, superstition, and vice, in whose Gothic recesses they were encloistered, the embers of antient literature, which have since burnt with so bright a flame, would have been extinguished forever. Happy is it for us, and for mankind in general, that the monastic institutions, however detrimental they may have been to the comfort and improvement of society, have, notwithstanding, been the guardians of the records of antiquity, and the means of transmitting to us the history, the philosophy, the manners, and the customs of the antient world. There were three circumstances worthy of observation, which first gave rise to the revival of learning in Europe. The first was the demolition of Constantinople, and the consequent destruction of the Greek empire by the Turks, which occasioned the migration of several men of letters, who afterwards settled in Italy, and there first contributed to rouse the latent powers of the mind from that lethargy which, before this event, universally prevailed. Another conspicuous cause was the settlement of the Saracens in Spain, who imported with them the sciences they had in many respects so successfully cultivated; and communicated to their conquered foes a portion of that enthusiasm for knowledge which, at that period, so strongly characterized the inhabitants of Arabia. The third important circumstance, and the universality of whose opeation is perhaps the most observable, was the adventitious discovery of a copy of the celebrated pandects of Justinian, concealed among the ruins of a little town in Italy. From this event, however trivial at first appearance, effects were produced of more consequence than could possibly have been foreseen by the most penetrating sagacity. The study of the civil law, in a short time, became the fashionable employment of all persons of leisure and opulence in Europe.

Universities and professorships were instituted for the improvement of students, and collegiate dignities were created as further incentives to application, and for the beneficial purpose of rewarding literary merit. An opportunity was now offered for the exertion of

the mental powers, which for so many ages had lain either totally dormant, or been exercised upon speculative theology, a system of mysterious jargon, more adapted to mislead and darken the understanding, than to furnish the slightest degree of useful knowledge. But of all the causes that have respectively contributed to the increase of literature, none have operated in an equal degree to the invention of PRINTING, an art which has augmented, not only the facility of acquiring information, but has been instrumental in the highest degree to the communication of it; and an art to which we are indebted for the preservation of every thing valuable in the republic of letters. The rapidity with which printing is executed, and the great multiplication of books that has consequently ensued, are circumstances which the most inattentive observer must confess to have produced effects, in every view, the most favourable to the interests of mankind. To these must be attributed the commencement of that general reformation of manners, that liberality of sentiment, and that superior delicacy of taste, which have since pervaded the more civilized European states. Subsequent to this important and glorious æra, the sun of Science has dispelled the mists of Ignorance, and is now advancing with rapid progress towards the meridian of his splendour; his rays have already penetrated some of the most impervious shades of intellectual obscurity, and will, in time, diffuse the illuminating influence over the remotest corners of the globe.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ON THE

INFLUENCE OF GOVERNMENT

ON THE

MENTAL FACULTIES.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

BUT state prisons, and the inquisition itself, frown not on the sons of Genius: where study and the employments of the mind intrude not on the former, authority would be foolishly exerted to retard the course of the latter. Men would naturally fly from religious persecution, and the reverence paid to their characters would kindle a flame against the constitution itself. The loss of so many valuable hands might occasion the shipwreck of the state.

The tongue of the subjects would be loosened, and their fetters would fall to the ground; for tyranny gradually evaporates, unsupported by the blind zeal for monarchy, on the one hand; or the enthusiasm of devotion, on the other. The train of bigotry and deceit, laid through every corner of a kingdom, will alarm no more when those who have abilities to perceive the truth have the spirit to declare it.

II. Limited monarchy may be concluded more immediately to animate the exertions of the soul; such an harmony subsists amongst the several orders of the people, that the weight cannot, without violence, over-

balance on any side. This æquipoise, the most productive of civil liberty, rightly understood, seems to indulge that full scope to the intellect, which its warmest advocate would desire. To some few *forward* spirits, who live but in a storm, this limitation of government may be construed a limitation of the mental faculties; that is, if they speak what they cannot fail to think, it is a more effectual antidote against the viper of sedition; a viper, whose poison predominates where solid abilities are least, and where corruption and self-interest are most to be observed. I am aware of the assertion, that this equal mother of her children spoils them by indulgence; that, so far from throwing obstacles in the way of opposition, this establishment creates it: a disease nursed in the very vitals.

The disposition of the people is too frequently a comet in the political system; the same fire in its construction, the same eccentricity in its motion. But a comet may disturb, it cannot overturn nature; and this erratic planet may possibly shake an administration, but will never injure the constitution: in one respect it carries a beneficial heat, as the former will, from fear, be more circumspect in violating the latter.

But administrations are here at best mere secondary objects. Without these necessary evils the wheels of government must be stopped, as they are usually clogged by them.

All limited monarchies may be analized (if the expression be allowed) from our own. Where they differ it is for the worse. The balance preponderates one way or the other. An undiminished lustre is transfused from the ray of prerogative, or a latitude still more prejudicial aggravates popular phrenzy. The last is not so readily controuled as the first. The Sovereign who respects himself, must regard the rights of the subject: if he opposes them, he is one only—to a legion. When the plebeians of Rome, justly enraged against the patricians, *arrogated* an enlarged portion of authority in the commonwealth, the sun of its prosperity verged to a decline. Dissension between the two contending factions settled into an inveterate anarchy; soothed at last, but not destroyed, by the temporary erection of a Dictator, an office, by degrees nestling into a perpetuity, at last vaulting into the Imperial seat. From the infamous conduct of the Roman patricians, too many have vehemently arraigned, and affected to *dread* the prevalence of aristocracy in our own government. But the patricians were not under a similar restraint; they accumulated the riches of the state, and bribed or menaced the citizens to dependence. The influence of the latter was a drop in the ocean of the civil polity, and a general insurrection alone extorted those concessions from the superior, for which the remonstrances of individuals had ineffectually applied. But in our happy land, wealth is more widely diffused, and property more equally divided. The laws are a shield to all; and, however the noble may owe his title to the crown, he maintains his honour within himself. Raised to an hereditary share in the constitution, he will be actuated by those principles he derives from a liberal education. As the last resort, where the fortunes of the people are at stake, this collected body

will be little disposed to prejudiced decisions on their rights and privileges.

Where real dangers do not exist, the terrors of fancy are summoned to beat an alarm. These ghosts are conjured up, the bugbears of popular credulity. Such is the fatality springing from a state of freedom; the soul flies from a survey of its real happiness to the gloomy prospect of anticipated wretchedness. Gratitude animates us to far different reflections. Why cast we the look of prejudice on a constitution which excites the envy of mankind? A prejudice that dissolves the cement so firmly connecting the several parts of the public structure. If England perish, it must be by her own disunion. The sole objection to be imagined in this æquilibrium is the want of sufficient exercise to intellectual activity. A government bound in the silken chain of concord, is so little experienced in vicissitudes, that a dead calm may seem almost uniformly to subsist, a calm, the most favourable to the powers of the mind: the tempest may be loud, but is not the more convincing; and in unsettled establishments, the tongue of licentiousness utters not the accents of liberty. When invasions on the latter call forth her genuine spirit, her voice will be temperate, and it will be heard, and her grievances will readily be redressed.

Tranquillity is the asylum of genius: the soul undisturbed by cares, uncontrouled by power, seeks a solid employment for itself. Philosophy from this little spot has diffused her radiance throughout the world: Nature has unfolded her charms, and Wisdom exhausted her most sacred treasures: the Arts and Sciences have erected their temple in our island: for, if Literature has pushed forward the enquiries of reason, has she frowned on the efforts of imagination? She disdains a partial influence. Oratory has tuned her periods to the notes of virtue, and pointed her venom against corruption and oppression; while Poetry has soared on the wings of sublimity, and polished erudition inspired the Graces to smile with dignity.

These chaplets bloom on the brow of the student; the palm of heroism equally adorns the warrior. How just the tribute, conquest will best explain. The merits of the soldier must not be forgotten. Naval intrepidity should be *nourished*. The ocean is our bulwark: a standing fleet will well repay its expence; and commerce maintain in peace the discipline of those honest men, who would be armed for their country at the call of war. Policy will exercise them in youth, as humanity protects them in age. A regular army may supply garrisons, and fight battles *abroad*. Our national and natural defence is a navy and a militia.

For those who wish to sport on political ground, a wide field is opened. They may give a loose to their boisterous abilities, and feast upon the errors of government. But, however civil liberty may cherish the clamours of independence, the distant din confounds the learned in his closet, and the man of business at his desk. The former resigns his finer feelings of literary retirement, to ramble in the wilderness of public bustle; the latter shakes his head at the profligacy of the helm, and gives up the constitution as lost. The clergy then share in the confusion, too eager to thunder, with poli-

tical wisdom, from the pulpits which they never warmed with religious fervour. The recompence of the one is indeed in *distant* reversion; of the other in *immediate* expectancy. Surely the professors of the church would more rationally triumph in the indulgence of ecclesiastical freedom. If however they riot in the illiberality of controversy; if they pore upon abstruser themes of metaphysics, or weary themselves to explain inexplicable mysteries; they sacrifice good manners to ostentation, and the plain precepts of Christianity to the conceits of laborious curiosity.

III. Democracy, that slighter deviation from the original barbarism of nature, is little better than a restless ferment, or a lethargic stagnation of the soul. The lethargy contracts every generous spirited idea in the Hollander, as the fever actuated the ambitious principle in our own country, deceived into shackles by the hypocrisy of CROMWELL. But the last was of short duration; the eyes of the public were soon opened; and the son was invited to succeed to the throne of an injured father.

Democracy has been considered, from more distant periods, the immediate nurse of genius. Longinus has so charaterized it; for it may be concluded that the sentiments put in the mouth of his philosophic friend are in reality his own: we may observe, however, that the author instantly limits the reflection to oratorical exertions; and in this respect he may be seconded, that 'a slave never yet became an orator,' with the distinction, however, that he must have been a slave from birth: Nature in the free-born breathes the spirit of manhood; and the powers of the mind will burst the fetters by which it disdains to be enthralled. The talents of oratory may seem little to ensure success in popular establishments, where equality of condition predominates; and the voice of wisdom, issuing from the honesty of a few, is weak against the passions and prejudices of numbers. The interests of a party influence direct the decisions of the senate, which every member alike is impatient to controul. Remove opposition, and the efforts of oratory are impertinent; they melt into a shadow, in the formal '*routine*' of public adjustments. The less noisy, though as ingenuous exertions of abilities, is rarely called forth by democracy: the æra of usurpation, the æra of disgrace in the annals of our country, furnishes a melancholy proof of this. Experience here may be regarded as mathematical demonstration: amid the profusion of incense prostituted to the wolf Protector, as few signs of genius as of truth are to be distinguished. MILTON, indeed, acquitted himself excellently in a public contest with SALMASIUS. His classical labour was cried up as a prodigy at the time, while the work which entitled him to immortality was suffered to sleep undisturbed. The one was a sacrifice to the temporary ardour of politics, the other remains an honour to letters and to England. Dryden existed at this period, but his muse may seem to have been convulsed with the times, unfavourable to his talents as a writer, and his integrity as a man. Could he, who taught poetry to speak the voice of reason, adorned the Augustan bards with a language equal, if not superior to their own, and emulated their triumphs in the walk of originality,—could he, even for bread, fritter genius into panegyrics

on CROMWELL, the destroyer of the constitution, and CHARLES, the licentious idolater of prerogative? The eulogium of the first is infamy,—that of the last may be justified on the ground of loyalty, for Charles was his legal Sovereign.

If we measure the influence of this establishment on the arts and sciences by the exertions of their votaries, the success will be found inadequate: whether it may seem that reflection in unsettled democracies distracts itself in political meanders, or that, where government flows in a placid current, the faculties are weighed down by the dullness prevalent in the constitution of the state. It has been asserted, that the spirits are more effectually roused by *rewards*; these may possibly be thought to operate most powerfully in a republic. There are reasons against this opinion. The judges of merit would be more liable to exercise partiality, and the pecuniary indulgences to letters would *exhaust* the public purse, from which a less extensive distribution is requisite in monarchy: in *limited*,—for the variety of its construction excites a more various emulation; the student is naturally biassed by inclination in his choice; and the pen is weak where the subject is prescribed: in *absolute*,—for every mite of liberality rolling from the treasury of the prince is *magnified* through the medium of flattery.

Whether genius has been advanced or not by largesses from the Sovereign, we may solace ourselves with the conviction, that in letters we securely assert a superiority over the world. I mean not to limit the perfections of my country in more active excellence. The intrepidity of many eminent Commanders may, in the judgment of enthusiasts, almost redeem the guilt of usurpation. CROMWELL over-ruled the enemies of England with a frown; or, by an unwearied attention to their motions, blasted their stratagems in the bud. This son of fraud did his business by *spies*, and he was a very capital one himself.

The research may at once center in the illustrious BLAKE; engaged, indeed, in battles which displayed his valour, but very little in the service of the state. To men of undaunted resolution it is sufficient to point out an object. BLAKE, it may be reasonably supposed, would have conquered or perished as well under a CHARLES as a CROMWELL. He sallied forth, flushed with the idea of emolument to his country. The mistake was laudable in a man who attempted not to fathom the depths of national interest. The Dutch, from temporary jealousy of a formidable rival, might have insolently withstood, and did essentially oppose the republican revolution of England.

But though wisdom be concluded to preside over the deliberations of a *popular* senate, execution of plans is slow and ineffective.

Democracy is a jealous government, and admits too scanty a portion of confidence in her warriors. The Genius of my native country, formed on the principles of freedom, cannot endure democracy. She sickened almost at the instant of possession; and whatever the dotage of patriotism may assert, or the spirit of novelty affect, the subject constitutionably loves his king, and the king his subject.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE
ENGLISH STYLE OF WRITING

IN A LETTER FROM THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE TO ARTHUR MURPHY, ESQ. ON THE PUBLICATION OF HIS TRANSLATION OF TACITUS.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

THE tendency of the mode to which I allude is to establish two very different idioms amongst us, and to introduce a marked distinction between the English that is written and the English that is spoken. This practice, if grown a little more general, would confirm this distemper, such I must think it, in our language, and perhaps render it incurable.

From this feigned manner of *falsetto*, as I think the musicians call something of the same sort in singing, no one modern historian, Robertson only excepted, is perfectly free. It is assumed, I know, to give dignity and variety to the style. But whatever success the attempt may sometimes have, it is always obtained at the expence of purity, and of the graces that are natural and appropriate to our language. It is true, that when the exigence calls for auxiliaries of all sorts, and common language becomes unequal to the demands of extraordinary thoughts, something ought to be conceded to the necessities which make 'Ambition Virtue:' but the allowances to necessities ought not to grow into a practice. Those portents and prodigies ought not to grow too common. If you have here and there (much more rarely, however, than others of great, and not unmerited fame) fallen into an error, which is not that of the dull or careless, you have an author who is himself guilty, in his own tongue, of the same fault, in a very high degree. No author thinks more deeply, or paints more strongly; but he seldom or ever expresses himself naturally. It is plain that, comparing him with Plautus and Terence, or the beautiful fragments of Publius Syrus, he did not write the language of good conversation. Cicero is much nearer to it. Tacitus and the writers of his time have fallen into that vice, by aiming at a poetical style. It is true, that eloquence in both modes of rhethorick is fundamentally the same; but the manner of handling is totally different, even where words and phrases may be transferred from the one of these departments of writing to the other.

I have accepted the licence you have allowed me, and blotted your book in such a manner that I must call for another for my shelves. I wish you would come hither for a day or two. Twenty coaches come almost to our very door. In an hour's conversation we can do more than in twenty sheets of writing. Do come and make us all happy. My affectionate compliments to our worthy Doctor. Pray believe me, with most sincere respect and regard,

My dear Sir,

Your most faithful and obedient humble servant,

Beaconsfield, Dec. 8, 1793. *EDMUND BURKE.*

ON

FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

IN spite of modern whims about liberty and equality, the government of a family must be absolute; mild, not tyrannical. The laws of nature and the voice of reason have declared the dependence of the child on the parent. The weakness of youth must be controlled by the hand of age and experience. Parental tenderness is too apt to degenerate into parental weakness: 'If you please, child,' or, 'will you, dear,' are soon answered with a surly 'no, I won't!' The reigns of government should be always gently drawn; not twitched like a curb bridle at one time, and dangling loosely at another. Uniformity in parents produces uniformity in children. Whip at one minute and caress the next, or let the culprit go unpunished for the same crime, and to-morrow he will shake his fist behind your back; in a few months it will be in your face. Consider before you threaten; then be as good as your word. 'I will whip you, if you don't mind me,' says the parent in a pet.—'I a'n't afraid of it,' says the child; the parent, enraged, flies towards it with the airs of a cannibal rather than a reprover: the child prefers flight to broken bones. 'You may go now, but you shall have your pay with interest next time you do so.' 'I don't believe that,' thinks the child. Its experience gives the parent the lie. 'Spare the rod and spoil the child,' says one who was far from being an old bachelor. But say you, whips and rods were the scourges of the dark ages; the present age is more enlightened; their law is reason; their authority is mildness. Beware of that reason which makes your child dogmatical, and that mildness which makes him obstinate.

There are other rods besides those of birch; there is the rod of reproof. 'Arguments addressed to the heart are more powerful than those applied to the back.' Let these be properly administered in case of disobedience; if ineffectual, try the harsher method. Never begin to correct till your anger has subsided. Cease not till you have subdued the will of the offender; if you do, your authority is at an end. Let your commands be reasonable. Never deliver them in a passion, as though they were already disobeyed; nor with a timid distrustful tone, as if you suspected your own authority. Remember that loud scolding is directly the reverse of weighty reasoning. It is the dying groans of good government. Never let it be heard under your roof, unless you intend your house should be a nursery of faction, which may at some future time rear its hydra head, not only against you, but in opposition to the parents and guardians of our country. Patriotism, as well as charity, begins at home. Let the voice of concord be heard in your family, it will charm your domestics to a love of order. Your grandchildren will never be pointed at as the offspring of a termigant jacobin, and you will merit more praise of your country than many who spout in Parliament.

THE FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY.

A MASONIC DISCOURSE,

DELIVERED BEFORE LODGE NO. 15, OF DUBLIN, ON THE 27th OF DECEMBER 1793, BEING THE FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN;

BY THE REV. JONATHAN ASHE,

CURATE OF ST. ANDREW'S, AND CHAPLAIN TO THE SAID LODGE.

'*Then Peter turning about, seeth the disciple whom Jesus loved, following.*'
21 *St. John, ver.* 20.

CAN any thing be more pleasing to the mind of a Christian, than to observe the marks of a pious and excellent disposition in our Saviour himself, and in his immediate followers? Goodness, wherever it is beheld, is always an agreeable object of contemplation. In the text we have an exquisite picture of the apostle John, that patron of friendship and true benevolence, than which I do not know any thing more likely to make an impression upon minds possessed of genuine sensibility. After our Lord had dined with his disciples, he addressed himself three times to Peter: 'Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?' After each reply, full of warm affection, he commands him to feed his sheep or lambs. Immediately after this, our Lord, walking forward, calls upon Peter to follow him, as a token of his readiness to suffer in his cause. While Peter is giving this proof of attachment, he suddenly turns round, and sees the disciple St. John, whom Jesus loved, following. It is in this single act of the beloved disciple that we can trace his character. Our Lord calls upon Peter to follow him, and Peter obeys the call; but John rises uncalled; and, from an involuntary impulse of affection, claims his right to tread those painful steps, which his Master had trodden before him. Yet, so far from being clamorous, or assuming in his zeal, or with empty professions pressing foremost, he is content to remain behind, and is discovered only by accident. This modest simplicity of behaviour is interesting and instructive, and holds forth an example to us all, which we cannot copy too closely in the conduct of life. It was a strong, though tacit declaration of willingness to follow him through life, and through death, to his eternal kingdom. This is the true spirit of affection, which, perfectly free from ostentation, and disembarrassed from selfish regards, is wholly directed to its objects. The apostle does not look round for spectators. The man, possessed of an elevated and noble mind, springs forward to meet his duty with delight, and flies with eagerness wherever it calls him; the field of virtue is to him the field of pleasure; nothing can be more grateful to his heart than to be the instrument of serving God, or benefiting mankind; he looks round with secret impatience for some happy occasion, and when he has found it, rejoices more than the miser in discovering hidden treasure; or the man of ambition in adding fresh laurels to his brow.

Can there be a *more endearing* tie, than to know that we have the power to make a fellow creature happy? This humane, this generous disposition fires the breast with the most manly feelings, and enlivens that spirit of compassion which is the glory of the human frame; and, which not only rivets, but outshines every other pleasure the mind is capable of enjoying. As human nature rises in the scale of things, so do the social affections likewise arise. Do we not feel in our breasts a strong propensity to friendship? Enjoy we not a pleasure, when it is firm and cemented; and feel we not a pain when it deadens or declines? What sweetens life but friendship; what diverts care but friendship? what alleviates pain, or makes sorrow smile, but friendship?—*sacred, holy friendship!* The progress of friendship is not confined to the narrow circle of private connections, but is universal, and extends to every branch of the human race; though its influence is unbounded, yet it exerts itself more or less vehemently as the objects it favours are nearer or more remote. Hence springs true patriotism, which fires the soul with the most generous flame, creates the best and most disinterested virtue, and inspires that public spirit and heroic ardour, which enables us to support a good cause, and risk our lives in its defence. This commendable virtue crowns the lover of his country with unfading laurels, gives lustre to all his actions, and consecrates his name to latest ages.

The warrior's glory may consist in murder, and the rude ravage of the desolating sword; but the blood of thousands will not stain the hands of his country's friend. But to return: the charitable and friendly person makes every one's lot and situation in life his own; that with those who rejoice, he rejoices; with those who weep, he weeps; nor is more familiar to the house of mirth and feasting than to the habitations of mourning and woe: as man himself he glories in the title of friend to mankind. Doth indigence ever stretch forth its hands to him in vain? Are the wants of modest, unsoliating merit left for a moment unsupported? Is the tear of pity, or the sigh of sympathy, ever refused to the throbs of agonizing grief? The afflicted in body, the distressed in mind, engage equally a double portion of his care. Even towards an enemy, the moment we have resolved to relieve his distress, to consult his interest, to treat him generously, our whole frame is immediately softened with social sympathy and benevolence; we view him with quite other eyes; Humanity resumes her empire; every emotion of Revenge expires, and the enemy is lost in the friend: but, when we behold the dawn of reciprocal affection, and discover the marks of rising gratitude; when we are conscious of be-friending the virtuous, the affectionate, then rises the godlike flame triumphant in its full perfection; every pleasing image, every generous sentiment, every social passion springs up within us; the heart warms, expands, and overflows. O, ye divine affections! with what sublime enthusiasm do ye fill the soul, raise it above the world and above itself, and inspire it with the joys of heaven! Indeed, good and kind affections are their own reward; they are the most delightful sensations of the soul, dispersing the cares and brightening all the prospects of life. Poor and sickly are the joys of vanity

and ambition, compared with those of the generous affectionate heart. That silent, overflowing stream of unassuming goodness, how beautiful does it appear! Such were the dispositions of John; no wonder, therefore, that he should be our Saviour's favourite disciple.

Ecclesiastical history informs us, that St. John survived all the other apostles, and that he was about an hundred years old when he died, until which advanced period, when he could not support the fatigue of delivering long discourses to the people, he was still carried every Lord's day to the place where they assembled, and, like a dying father to his beloved offspring, continued to repeat those characteristic words, '*My little children, love one another.*' Nor was it unbecoming the friend of Jesus to spend his last breath in expressions of kindness. Let us emulate this great and noble character, and pursue those means by which he obtained the first rank among the friends of Jesus. Mean and illiberal is the man, whose soul the good of himself can alone engross: true benevolence, as exsensive as the light of the sun, takes in all mankind.

Now, my friends, there is no community on the face of this habitable globe, whose laws and regulations embrace more of the gospel essence, and enforce the performance of the divine laws on its members, than this antient and honourable institution of FREEMASONRY. During many ages, and in many different countries, Masonry has flourished; no art, no science has preceded it. In the dark periods of antiquity, when literature was in a low state, and the rude manners of our forefathers withheld from them the knowledge we now so amply share, Masonry began gradually to diffuse her influence; arts and sciences instantly arose; civilization took place; and the progress of knowledge and philosophy dispelled the gloom of ignorance and barbarism. Government being settled, authority was given to laws, and our assemblies acquired the patronage of the great and good; whilst the tenets of our profession were attended with general and unbounded utility. Masonry is a moral science, calculated to bind men in the ties of true friendship, to extend benevolence, and to promote virtue. It passes and is understood under two denominations: It is operative and speculative. By the former, we allude to the useful rules of architecture, whence a structure derives figure, strength, and beauty, and whence results due proportion, and a just correspondence in all parts. By the latter, we learn to subdue the passions, act upon the square, keep a tongue of good report, maintain secrecy, and practise charity. The lapse of time, the ruthless hand of ignorance, and the devastations of war, have laid waste and destroyed many valuable monuments of antiquity: even the temple of King Solomon, so spacious and magnificent, and constructed by so many celebrated artists, was yet laid in ruins, and escaped not the unsparing ravages of barbarous force. Freemasonry, notwithstanding, has been able still to survive. The attentive ear receives the sound from the instructive tongue; and its sacred mysteries are safely lodged in the repository of faithful breasts. The tools and implements of architecture imprint on the mind wise and serious truths, and transmit, unimpaired, through the succession of

ages, the exquisitely incomparable tenets of this institution. Mankind have neither wisdom to foresee, nor power to prevent the evils incident to human nature; but hang in perpetual suspence betwixt hope and fear, sickness and health, plenty and want. A mutual chain of dependence subsists throughout the whole creation: hence the utility of masonic benevolence: it unites men of the most opposite religions, of the most distant countries, and of the most contradictory opinions in one indissoluble bond of unfeigned affection, and binds them by the strongest ties to secrecy, morality, and virtue. Masonry teaches us to be faithful to our King and true to our Country; to avoid turbulent measures, and to submit, with reverence, to the decisions of legislative power. Thus in every nation a Mason may find a friend, and in every climate he may find a home; no estrangement of behaviour is observed in their different assemblies; they rank as children of the same parent, by creation as brethren bound by the same times; union is cemented by sincere attachment; hypocrisy and deceit are unknown; and pleasure is reciprocally communicated by the chearful observance of every obliging office. Such is the nature of our venerable institution. Thus, my brethren, you can easily perceive that charity, or universal benevolence, is the great pillar on which our institution is founded.

Mankind in general have something so sociable in their composition, that even an agreeable companion does not find the last place in our esteem; how must a man then esteem him, to whom he confides his most secret wishes and bosom desires; who is, as it were, the companion of his mind, and approves himself a friend, not by his professions, but by his actions? Of what infinite use in life is a true friend! an open and sincere friend acts the part of a candid critic; if we are guilty of any little folly or indiscretion, he points out our faults with tenderness, but yet with impartiality.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

CEREMONY

OF LAYING THE

FOUNDATION STONE OF A NEW LODGE-ROOM AT SCARBOROUGH,

ON MONDAY OCTOBER 9, 1797.

THE Old GLOBE LODGE, No. 267, having assembled at nine o'clock, was opened in the third degree: a suitable charge was given by the Worshipful Master, and the Procession set forth in the following order:

Twelve Workmen (two and two) with their tools.
Two Masters of the Work.
Gentlemen of the Scarboro' Volunteer Band, in full uniform.
Tyler, with his sword.
Two Stewards, with their wands, Brothers DAY and SMART.
Banner born by brother JOHN BEILBY, of Troutsdale.

The Brethren and Officers of the LION LODGE, Whitby, with their appropriate jewels, &c. (two and two) Juniors first.

Other visiting Brethren, according to the seniority of Lodges.

Two Deacons, with jewels and wands—Brothers SPARK and BEAN.

Brethren of the Lodge out of Office.

Banner of the Royal Arch, born by Brother PEARSON.

Companions of the Royal Arch, in sashes, &c. of the Order.

Three Grand Chiefs, Companions, J. WILSON, JOHN DODSWORTH, and J. SMITH.

Brother CAWDELL. P. G. S. for the county of Durham, and other *visiting Brethren of distinction.*

Treasurer, with his staff, Brother CHAPMAN—Secretary, with his roll, Brother CHANCELLOR.

Three Lights and Candlesticks carried by Brothers M'MILLAN, WINDLE, and HAWSON.

Architect, with the Plate and Book of Constitutions, Brother ATKINSON.—The Bible borne by Brother SCHOFIELD.

Two Clergymen in their gowns, jewels, &c. Brothers CRAVEN, DODSWORTH, and PLAXTON DICKENSON.

Past Master, Brother DIBBLE.

Senior Warden, Brother MARFLITT; Junior Warden, Brother DENTON.

A Knight Templar as Grand Sword-Bearer, Brother SAVERY.

Worshipful Master, Brother WILLIAM TRAVIS.

Chiefs of Knights Templars, Brothers JOHN TRAVIS and GEORGE DODSWORTH.

Marshal of the Ceremony, Brother STANFIELD, P. G. S. for the county of Durham.

The Knights Templars, armed and in the sashes, &c. of their Order.

In this form the Brethren proceeded through Sepulchre and Church Streets to the South Porch of the church, where the Order was invested, the Worshipful Master and his Sword-Bearer taking the lead, the Knights Templars, as Champions of the Masonic Religion, immediately following.

The Officers and Brethren were placed in appropriate seats, according to their different degrees and stations.

The Service was read by Brother DODSWORTH, the 1st of HAGGAI and the first Gospel of St. JOHN being selected as lessons for the day, —and an excellent sermon, illustrating and defending the principles of Masonry (of which an account will be given in a future Number) was given by Brother DICKENSON. '*Arise and blow thy Trumpet, Fame,*' was sung by Brother STANFIELD, chorussed by the Brethren, and accompanied on the organ by Brother REDHEAD.

The procession returned, in the original order, by Queen-Street and the Market Place, to the gates of the Old Globe, where it was again invested, the Worshipful Master proceeding to the scite of the building, round which the Brethren were formed according to their respective stations.

Silence having been commanded by the Worshipful Master, the inscription on the Plate to be deposited under the Stone was read in

Latin by the Marshal, and in English by the Secretary; they were as follows:

Ædificii,
In Principia et Mysteria
Architectonica colenda,
Ritibus Solitis,
Primum posuit Lapidem
GULIELMUS TRAVIS,
Conventus Sphæræ-Antiquæ
Scarburgensis
Præfectus honorandus.
VII. Id. Octobris,
Anno Regni Georgii Tertii XXXVII
Salutis M,DCCXCVII
Æræ Architectonicæ MMMMMDCCCI.

The first Stone of an Edifice
For the purpose of cultivating the
Principles and Mysteries
of
Free Masonry,
Was laid, with the usual Ceremonies,
by
WILLIAM TRAVIS,
Worshipful Master of the
Old Globe Lodge, Scarborough,
7th of the Ides of October, in the 37th
of the Reign of George the Third,
Year of our Lord 1797, and of
Masonry 5801.

The stone was then raised by the Lewis, and Brother Dodsworth gave the following prayer:

'O Almight God, Omnipotent, thou three in one, vouchsafe, we beseech thee, thy blessing on this our undertaking, and grant that this building, the foundation-stone of which we now lay, and dedicate to thee and thy holy Apostle St. John, may have for its basis Justice, and be supported by Prudence, Temperance, and Fortitude. May its centre-beam be attraction, its cement that love and harmony which can alone unite all its parts, so as to stand unshaken, a resort for all true Free-Masons. And further grant, O Lord, that all our Brethren attending this place may meet and part in unity, possessed of those principles of benevolence recommended by their own Divine word, by thy blessed Son, and by his holy Apostles. These blessings, we beseech thee, O Lord, to bestow on us through the merits and mediation of the same, thy Son, Jesus Christ, our Saviour.'

The Treasurer, by the Master's direction, deposited the plate, medals, and coins of the year. The stone was now let into its place, the music playing 'God save the King.' The Worshipful Master descending to the stone, the Past Master and Wardens severally advanced, and presented him with the square, the level, and plumb, which he respectfully applied; and taking his station in the east, he delivered an oration to the following effect:

'BRETHREN,

'The honourable situation in which I am placed by your partiality, calls upon me to address you on the solemn occasion of laying the foundation stone of a new Lodge-room.

'The liberality and harmony which have distinguished the whole of your proceedings, the *wisdom* and unity of the design, the *strength* and stability proposed in its execution, and the *beauty* and elegance of the fabric when completed, will form an happy illustration of the principles we profess; and as it affords an opportunity of improving ourselves in moral as well as operative Masonry, I beg leave to call your attention to the business now immediately before us.

'This stone, now a perfect Ashlar, was, not long ago, hid in the quarry, a rude and irregular mass, which may not unaptly be compared

to the state of uninformed, unenlightened man. It is to Masonry both are indebted for their present approach to perfection: and as this stone is now publicly proved by the square, the level, and the plumb-rule, may it be a lesson to us as Masons to conduct ourselves on the *square* in all our actions, and ever to walk upon the *level* of truth, whereby alone we shall prove ourselves, both in principles and practice, *upright* and useful members of society.

'To the Worshipful Master, the Officers, and Brethren of the Lodge from Whitby, as well as to the other distinguished Brethren who have given us the honour of their attendance and assistance on this day, I feel myself particularly indebted. To Brother Dickenson I am much obliged for his excellent discourse,—and, here, I cannot omit my tribute of thanks to him, and to our worthy Brethren who have so liberally contributed their subscriptions towards this laudable undertaking;—to you and to every one who have rendered their assistance, this edifice will stand a lasting memorial of your attachment to Masonry, of your respect to the arts, and of your regard to religion; and each one may say in the exulting words of the poet,

"Exegi monumentum ære perennius."

'I now deliver to the architect the square, the level, and plumb-rule, in full confidence, that when they are returned to the Lodge we shall find a building worthy of our institution.

'May the Grand Architect of the universe vouchsafe his blessing to this foundation stone and the pile to be raised thereon; and may it become, through his favour and protection, the seat of science, philanthropy, and the arts, and a sacred repository for our more hidden mysteries and constitutions.'

The Master struck the stone three times with his Hiram, on which the grand honours were given, and the following anthem sung by Brother STANFIELD, JOHN BEILBY, and JOSEPH WILSON,

'Masons uniting raise the hallow'd pile
Sacred to Virtue, by Science plann'd:
Powers celestial o'er the fabric smile—
And join in kindred tones th' exulting band.

STRENGTH, mighty Artist, lay the ample base;
WISDOM, stretch forth thy potent wand;
BEAUTY, adorning, give the modest grace;—
And Science, thou complete with sovereign hand.

CHORUS. Masons uniting, &c.'

The Brethren returned in procession to the Lodge-room, where, on the report of the Junior Deacon, that the Lewis, &c. were removed, the Lodge was closed in due form.

The whole of the proceedings were conducted in such a stile of order and precision, as to give infinite satisfaction to the Brethren themselves, as well as to the multitude of spectators who were present on the occasion. A sumptuous dinner was served up at the Old Globe, and the evening concluded with a harmony and conviviality worthy of Masons and the interesting nature of the meeting.

REVIEW

OF

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

An authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China. Taken chiefly from the Papers of his Excellency the Earl of Macartney, K. B. His Majesty's Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China, &c. By Sir George Staunton, Bart. L. L. D. F. R. S. *&c. 2 vols. 4to. with Engravings, besides a folio Volume of Plates.* 4*l.* 4*s. in boards.* Nicol.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

THE navigation of the Yellow Sea is particularly described; and here an opportunity offers of noticing the Chinese compass, the account of which is curious, and may be of service. On the arrival of the ships off the river Pei-ho, leading to Tien sing, the Embassador was visited by two Mandarines of rank. The Embassy was now to quit the ships for Chinese junks.—'When these were all assembled, to the number of about thirty vessels, round the squadron, the whole exhibited a curious contrast, and singular spectacle, of the towering masts and complicated tackling of European ships in the midst of the low, simple, and clumsy, but strong and roomy junks of the Chinese. Each of these was of the burden of about two hundred tons. The hold, or cavity, below the upper deck is divided into about a dozen of distinct compartments, by partitions of two inch plank, and the seams are caulked with a cement of lime, prepared in such a manner as to render them perfectly impervious to water, or, in the marine phrase, water-tight. This cement, Dr. Dinwiddie observes, is composed of lime and oil, with a few scrapings of bamboo; the latter article serving the same purpose as hair in English plaister. This composition, he adds, becomes very tenacious and hard, and will not burn. If, notwithstanding the oil, it possesses that incombustible quality, it is no doubt preferable to pitch, tar, or tallow, none of which are used over the wooden work, or round the ropes of Chinese vessels. The advantages arising from dividing the holds of these vessels seem to have been well experienced, for the practice is universal throughout China. From hence it sometimes happens, that one merchant has his goods safely conveyed in one division, while those of another suffer considerable damage from a leak in the compartment in which they are placed. A ship may strike against a rock, and yet not sink; for the water entering by the fracture will be confined to the division where the injury happens to be sustained; and a shipper of wares, who charters several divisions, has a chance, if one of them proves leaky, that those contained in the remainder may escape.'

On the 5th of August, 1793, his Excellency and suite embarked for the Pei-ho river, and the same evening came to Ta-coo, where they found a number of yachts, or large covered barges, and boats of burden, calculated to pass over the shallows of the Pei-ho, and destined to convey the whole of the Embassy as far as that river led towards the capital of the empire.

The description of the salt-heaps is curious. These were in pyramids about fifteen feet high, and consisted of bags of salt heaped together in that form, as peat is preserved in some parts of Europe. 'The number of entire stacks was two hundred and twenty-two, besides several others that were incomplete. A transverse section of each stack was found to contain seventy bags. None of those stacks were less in length than two hundred feet; some of them extended to six hundred. Supposing the mean or average length of those stacks to be four hundred feet, of which each bag occupied a space of

two feet, there would then be, in each stack, two hundred sections, or fourteen thousand bags; and in the two hundred and twenty-two stacks, upwards of three millions of bags of salt. Every bag contained about two hundred pounds weight of salt, and consequently altogether six hundred millions of pounds in weight of that article.'

On the Embassador's arrival at Tien-sing he was received by the Viceroy of the province with the most marked attention, and informed that the Emperor was at Zhe-hol, in Tartary, where he intended to celebrate the anniversary of his birth-day, being on the thirteenth of the eighth moon, answering to the 17th of September, and that he desired to receive the embasssy there. The Viceroy is represented to have been a man of very engaging manners, but the Legate appointed to attend the embassy was very adverse to the English.

On the 16th of August the yachts anchored within twelve miles of Pekin, and near the city of Tong-choo-foo, beyond which the Pei-ho was no longer navigable, unless for boats, and the embassy ceased travelling by water for some time. The Embassador and his suite were accommodated in a large temple; and it is remarked that, 'among all the crowds assembled near Tong-choo-foo, or those which the approach of the embassy had attracted in other places, since its entrance into China, not one person in the habit of a beggar had been seen, or any one observed to solicit charity. No small portion of the people seemed, it is true, to be in a state approaching to indigence, but none driven to the necessity, or inured to the habit, of craving assistance from a stranger.'

'Pekin exhibited, on the entrance into it, an appearance contrary to that of European cities, in which the streets are often so narrow, and the houses so lofty, that from one extremity of a street the houses appear at the other to be leaning forwards, and closing upon each other. Here few of the houses were higher than one story, none more than two; while the width of the street which divided them was considerably above one hundred feet. It was airy, gay, and lightsome.'

The slight view which the strangers had of Pekin in this first visit 'did not come up to the idea they had previously formed of the capital of China.' From Pekin they came to the open town of Hai-tien, between which and the Emperor's palace of Yuen-nin-yuen, was the villa intended for the Embassador and his suite, being an inclosure of at least twelve acres.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

Plans for the Defence of Great-Britain and Ireland. By Lieutenant Colonel Dirom. 8vo. 2s 6d. Cadell and Davies.

THIS work is interesting at the present moment, when the object of the enemy is confined to the attack of this country only. With no employment for their immense armies, it is by no means unlikely that they will hazard an attempt at invading some part or other of Great-Britain. Let us then attend to Colonel Dirom's opinion on the subject. After supposing the enemy to have landed, he says:

'Instead of encamping among the hills, as Fabius Maximus did, in consequence of his being inferior to Hannibal in cavalry, we should have no need to keep so far aloof from our enemy, and have only to choose strong positions at such a distance from him, as to prevent a surprize. Even when he halts for the night, we must not allow him to rest, but have parties constantly employed to harass his camp, stealing upon him in every direction; which we should be enabled to do from our superior knowledge of the country.

'The enemy, either in the course of, or after his second day's march, would probably find it necessary to detach parties to forage. Here our superiority in cavalry would certainly enable us to cut them off; but without trusting to that success, our yeomanry cavalry should be constantly on the watch, to observe the quarter to which the foraging parties of the enemy were directing their march, and endeavour to anticipate them by setting fire to the dry forage, and driving off cattle, &c. which may appear to be within their reach; and were they to stop in any situation, at a distance from their army, to cut green forage, their destruction would be inevitable.

'In opposing an invading enemy, many positions would occur at the crossing of rivers, and entry of defiles, where successful stands may be made against him. A chain of redoubts, defended by the infantry, artillery, and pioneers, the cavalry posted in the rear to cover their retreat, would render such positions long tenable; and would either oblige the enemy to attack them in front with great loss, or to detach a part of his army, which, in attempting to turn such post, might be surrounded and cut off; or the whole of his army might be obliged to change its route to one more circuitous, which might afford us a further advantage, in probably forcing him into a more difficult country.

'Opposed in this way, the enemy must fight his way inch by inch, as he proceeds; and his fighting men, having also to labour by turns as pioneers, in repairing the roads and intrenching his camps, he can advance only by slow degrees, and would probably find a very few miles to be a tedious and fatiguing march. His difficulties, far from decreasing as he advances into the country, would multiply in proportion to his distance from the coast; and if we could but attack his convoys on their march, an enterprize easily accomplished, when his line of operation comes to be extended, we should strike at him where he is most vulnerable, and at length force him to lay down his arms, or return for provisions to the coast.

'Such is the plan of defence by which it is conceived an invading enemy must be certainly defeated; and its outlines are given, without regard to the co-operation of our fleets; because insulated as we are, our resources on shore are adequate to our defence, even when inferior at sea.'

A Practical View of the prevailing Religious System of professed Christians, by William Wilberforce, Esq. 8vo. 7s. *boards.* Cadell *and* Davies.

THE importance of a right faith, in order to a good practice, has been more felt and more generally acknowledged of late than at any former period. The lax system of moral Christianity has given way to the pure doctrines of the gospel; and what a few years back would have excited contempt, is now not only patiently endured, but very extensively supported. The increase of infidelity, and the artful productions of its advocates, have driven many believers in the truth of Revelation to avow those essential doctrines of Christianity which they were wont either to consider as indefensible, or to treat as indifferent. The medium between absolute scepticism and a sound faith is bad: but numbers still take their station in this middle way. To these Mr. Wilberforce very judiciously and very forcibly makes this appeal. His performance is highly honourable to himself as a writer, as a public man, and, above all, as a Christian. It should be carefully perused by every person; but more especially by those who have hitherto paid little or no attention to that religion in which they were educated. We shall close our notice of this valuable work with a view of the doctrines pleaded for by Mr. Wilberforce.

'That 'God so loved the world, as of his tender mercy to give his only Son Jesus Christ for our redemption:'

" That our blessed Lord willingly left the glory of the Father, and was made man:

" That 'he was despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief:'

" That 'he was wounded for our transgressions; that he was bruised for our iniquities;'

" That 'the Lord laid on him the iniquity of us all:'

" That at length 'he humbled himself even to the death of the Cross, for us miserable sinners; to the end that all who, with hearty repentance and true faith, should come to him, might not perish, but have everlasting life:'

" That he 'is now at the right hand of God, making intercession for his people:'

" That 'being reconciled to God by the death of his Son, we may come boldly unto the throne of Grace, to obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need:'

" That our Heavenly Father 'will surely give his Holy Spirit to them that ask him:'

" That 'the Spirit of God must dwell in us;' and that 'if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his:'

" That by this divine influence 'we are to be renewed in knowledge after the image of him who created us,' and 'to be filled with the fruits of righteousnes, to the praise of the glory of his grace;'—that 'being thus made meet for the inheritance of the saints in light,' we shall sleep in the Lord; and that when the last trumpet shall sound, this corruption shall put on incorruption—and that being at length perfected after his likeness, we shall be admitted into his heavenly kingdom."

Canterbury Tales, for the Year 1797. *By* Harriot Lee. 8vo. 7s. Robinsons.

THE extravagance of modern novel-writers has been so disgusting, that the very name of 'Canterbury Tales' induced us to expect a work more ridiculous than what we have been accustomed to. We are ready to acknowledge our disappointment, and to express our hope that the fair author will give us a fresh entertainment this winter by a second volume of Tales for 1798. Indeed she stands pledged to this, as out of seven persons that composed a company at Canterbury, weather-bound in an inn, we have only the tales that were told by four, to enliven the gloom of a winter's evening. Those of the remaining three consequently will appear in a second volume. There are sufficient variety, abundant interest, and much entertainment in these Tales; add to which, that the style is neat, chaste, and correct.

The Country Parson, a Poem, by John Bidlake. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

THE present effusion of Mr. Bidlake's muse will not lessen the reputation which he has obtained on Parnassus. He has touched his subject with considerable feeling, beauty, and correctness. His picture of a parish-clerk is well drawn:

The surplice next, of snowy white, he holds,
And round the good man's shoulders lightly throws,
Or amply spreads, or smooths the wrinkled folds,
Then to his throne with pomp elate he goes;
And then, the pray'r begun, with vocal nose
Amen he cries, or psalms repeats, full loud,
King David's pious praise, or Israel's woes;
Or lesson reads, of oratory proud,
Scarce, in his mind, the parson equal is allow'd,

But who, in humble verse, shall dare relate
The pride of clerk, who singers' seats ascends,
The psalm he names, and pitches all in state,
And to the quire melodious aid he lends;
Where each, disdaining to be lost, now blends
With other voice his own Stentorian sounds,
The screaming treble shrill with base contends,
Loud for pre-eminence fierce strife abounds,
Discord presides, and dismal all confounds.'

Letters written during a short Residence in Spain and Portugal. By Robert Southey. *With some Account of Spanish and Portuguese Poetry.* 8vo. 7s. *boards.* Robinsons.

THE author of these Letters is already known as an original and pleasing poet. The present work will not detract from the reputation which he has gained in another walk of literature, though it will not add much to it. Mr. Southey landed at Corunna, and travelled through the romantic country of Gallicia and Leon to Madrid; from whence he proceeded through Truxillo, Morida, Badajos, &c. to Lisbon. There is very little new information in this volume; but it is well written, and will afford a momentary entertainment.

False Impressions, a Comedy, in five acts, performed at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden. By Richard Cumberland, Esq. 8vo. 2s. Dilly.

IF Mr. Cumberland's design was to paint the Devil under the character of a lawyer he has done it pretty effectually. There is, however, no plot in this piece; nor any of that sort of ingenious contrivance which we might reasonably have expected, when a tricking attorney is the hero of the drama. Yet we cannot deny to this comedy the merit of good sentiments and strong delineations of character, with a few tolerable touches of humour. But on the whole, it is highly unworthy of the author, who, we more than suspect, is sunk into the imbecility of old age.

The Invincible Island, a Poem; with introductory Observations on the present War. By Percival Stockdale. 2s. Clarke *and* Rivingtons.

IT is with no small degree of pleasure, that, at a crisis so momentous as the present, we see a veteran in literature stand forth as the champion of his insulted and injured country. The Author of the Invincible Island is well known in the literary world, and his well-established fame will suffer no diminution from the production under review. It is elegant, animated, and forcible. We trust that this Turtean blast will powerfully assist in awakening from their deathful sleep those, who, though friends to order, view with an almost culpable indifference the gigantic and overwhelming progress of French arms and French principles. We are happily defended by our insular situation from the arms of the Republic of Murder; but to its principles it is madness to oppose the feeble barrier of rocks and seas. The ministers of anarchy are busily employed among us; and it is only by eternal vigilance, and the most powerful exertion, that they can be prevented from involving us in the disgrace and ruin of the surrounding states.

In his introductory remarks, which are comprehensive, correct, and spirited, the conduct of the French Republic and the English Ministers is placed in a faithful and interesting point of view. Mr. Erskine's 'Causes and Consequences' is mentioned temperately but poignantly. We regret that our limits will not allow us to give any extracts from this part of the book. From

the poem we shall give two or three short extracts, which will sufficiently show its intent and execution. It opens with the following dignified lines. The beauty of the indignant repetition of the word France will not escape our readers.

'Can all the mind's fertility pourtray
Man's pride and madness on some future day!
France, govern'd long by absolute command;
Form'd to convulse, but not to rule a land;
France, that hath left no path of crimes untrod;
Foe to all virtue; even at war with God!
Whom slaves, before, whom tyrants, now, we find;
(The natural progress of the human mind!)
France, (have I liv'd these monstrous times to see!)
France is to teach Britannia to be free!'

After invoking the shade of Burke to give harmony and fire to his numbers, he conjures Mr. Fox to lay aside the meaner aims of party, and join in vindicating the honour and safety of his country. But we have not room to give an abstract of all the topics touched upon in this poem; it will be sufficient to say that they are numerous, well chosen, and well applied. One or two extracts more, and we must close. Having characterised the French nation in its present state, he breaks forth into the following eloquent exclamation and apostrophe to the venerable Newton:

'These men have promis'd, on some genial day,
To cheer our darken'd isle with Freedom's ray;
Transcendent merit pass'd our own to make;
And spare our nation for their Newton's sake.
Oh! hallowed, long! oh! venerable name!
Art thou dishonour'd by injurious fame!
Thy name should strike those fiends with silent awe;
Saint of Religion's; priest of Nature's law!'

We recommend the following passage to those who see nothing in their country but a subject of calumny and hate.

'Then, let each honest man dismiss his fears;
Let every timorous woman dry her tears:
And *you*, domestic enemies, who spread,
With souls malignant, artificial dread;
Let phantoms court you to some foreign strand;
And quit, too good for *you*, your native land.'

French principles, we trust, have not yet steeled English hearts against an appeal so powerful as the following.

'Sons of the men, whom times remoter saw
Their conquering swords against oppression draw;
With hearts elate, and steady march advance,
To the pale lilies of their trembling France;
Oft taught to bleed, but never taught to fly;
Resolve, once more, to conquer, or to die;
Oh! give not peerless beauty, strongest mind,
To the declar'd assassins of mankind!
Make no mean peace with monsters that retain
Nought faithful; nought religious; nought humane:
Against our universe their threats are hurl'd;
Defend yourselves, and you defend the world!'

We quit with reluctance a poem which well deserves, and, we doubt not, will receive the applause and patronage of the public.

POETRY.

THE NORFOLK TURNIPPE.

AN AUNTIENT TALE.

Some countyes vaunte themselves in pyes,
And some in meate excelle;
For Turnippes of enormous size
Faire Norfolke beares the belle.

Thilke tale an old nurse told to me,
Which I relate to you;
And well I weene what nurses say,
Is sacred all and true.

At midnighte houre a hardie knighte
Was pricking * o'er the ley, †
The starres and moone had lost their lighte,
And he had loste his waye.

The winde full loude and sharpe did blowe,
The clouds amaine did poure,
And such a night, as storyes shewe,
Was nivir seene before.

I vaine hee saughte full halfe the nighte,
No shelter colde hee spie:
Pitie it were so bolde a knighte
Y-sterv'd with cold sholde dye.

Now voices straunge assaile his eare,
And yet ne house was nie:
Thoughte hee, the devil himselfe is here,
Preserve me God on hie!

Then summon'd hee his courage hie,
And thus aloud 'gan call;
Fays, gyantes, demons, come not nie,
For I defye you all!

When from a hollow turnippe neare
Out jump'd a living wighte;
With friendly voice, and accent cleare,
He thus addressd the knighte.

'Sir Knighte, ne demon dwelleth here,
'Ne gyaunte keeps his house;
'But tway poor drovers; goodman *Vere*,
'And honest *Robin Rouse*.

'We tweyne have taken shelter here,
'With oxen ninety-two;
'And if you'll enter, nivir feare,
'There's roome enough for you.'

* Riding. † Meadow-ground.

SONNET

TO

LIBERTY.

Just guardian of man's social bliss, for thee
The paths of danger gladly would I tread!
For thee contented join the glorious dead,
Who nobly scorn'd a life that was not free.
But worse than death it mads my soul to see
The Lord of Ruin, by wild uproar led!
Hell's first born, Anarchy! exalt his head
And seize thy throne, and bid us bow the knee!
What though his iron sceptre blood-imbrued,
Crush half the nations with resistless might,
Never shall this firm spirit be subdued:—
In chains, in exile still the chanted rite,
O Liberty! shall flow to thee renew'd!
O still be sea-girt Albion thy delight!

D.

LINES,

On seeing a Faded Rose in the Bosom of the beautiful

MISS S——A B——R.

In vain, my Sophy, do you strive
To keep the fading rose alive,
With Nature for your foe;
To Phœbus' rays the fragrant flow'r
Alone can own its vivid hour,
And not to *hills of snow*.

THE AMICABLE BROTHERS.

A CANTATA.

BY STEWART LEWIS,

Private Soldier in the Hopetown Fencibles.

'Dulce pro patria mori' HOR.

RECITATIVE.

As fam'd John Bull once walk'd his usual round,
His three lov'd Brothers o'er a bowl he found;
Brave Sandy, born near source of winding Tay,
And Patrick, sprung from fair Hibernian clay;
With honest Shon ap Morgan, Shinkin Shones,
(Cot splut her nails!—Glamorgan rear'd hur bones)
'Well met,' cry'd John, 'my heroes stout and true,
'I've travers'd half the town in seeking you;
'Strange news I've got—but come, let's have a swig,
'You know dry speeches are not worth a fig.'
When he had drank, and forward drawn his chair,
His premis'd news in song he did declare.

AIR.---Tune, *Charge the Musket, &c.*

Gasconading France, my lads,
Has threaten'd to invade us,
Sans Culottes, in whole brigades,
'Swear under-foot they'll tread us;

CHORUS.

But, if concord bind our lands,
We soon shall homeward chase them,
And teach those vile frog-eating bands
That British boys dare face them.

Oft have France's frighted fields
Beheld our Lion roar, Sir,
And oft have British swords and shields
Been stain'd with Gallic gore, Sir;

CHORUS.

And still if concord bind our lands,
We homeward 'gain will chase them,
And teach those vile frog-eating bands
That British lads dare face them.

Camperdown and Lagos Bay
Can tell how foes were frighted,
All their honours fled away,
Their boasted laurels blighted.

CHORUS.

Oh! let us then like Duncan fight,
Like Jervis learn to quell them;
Then France will find, for all her might,
That Britons can repel them.

Come then, Brothers, ere I go,
And give me your opinions---
Shall we fight the daring foe,
Or yield up our dominions?

CHORUS.

No---let concord bind our lands,
And soon we'll homeward chase them,
And teach those vile frog-eating bands
That British lads will face them.

RECITATIVE.

The Scotian hero, with the tidings stung,
Grasp'd his claymore, and from the table sprung; [flame,
His eyes, indignant flash'd with martial
His heart beat high for his lov'd Scotia's fame;
With manly warmth the trio he address'd,
And thus the ardour of his soul confess'd.

AIR.---Tune, *In the Garb of old Gaul.*

When Rome's conquering eagle first flew to our isle. [smile;
The Genius of Freedom was seen for to
'Proud Romans,' cry'd Freedom, 'your conquests are o'er, [our shore.
Your fame's *ne plus ultra* stands mark'd on

CHORUS.

'Such was their love of liberty, their country and their laws,
'That like their noble ancestors they stood for Freedom's cause;
'They boldly fought, like heroes bright, for honour and applause,
'And defy'd the Roman legions to alter their laws.'

Thy stones, Aberlemno, and history can tell, [did repel;
How the arms of our fathers their foes
And Loncarty's plain will through ages convey
Our ancestors' fame, and the glory of Hay.

CHORUS.

'Such was their love of liberty, their country and their laws,
'That like their valiant ancestors they stood for Freedom's cause;
'They boldly fought, like heroes bright, for honour and applause,
'And defy'd the northern Vandals to alter their laws.'

Then ne'er let the sons of old Scotia despair, [reign there;
For Freedom, blest Freedom! still deigns to
Beneath her bright banners fresh laurels we'll gain, [Spain.
And despise the bravadoes of France and of

CHORUS.

'Such is our love of liberty, our country and our laws,
'That, like our noble ancestors, we'll stand by Freedom's cause;
'We'll boldly fight, like heroes bright, for honour and applause,
'And defy the French, the Dons, and Dutch, to alter our laws.'

RECITATIVE.

Charm'd with the song of Scotia's warlike son,
The brave Hibernian to his brother run---
'Arrah, my joy,' said Pat, 'give me your hand,
'I'll fight when I can neither go nor stand;
'Should those French dogs but dare to *board* this isle,
'I'll knock them down, tho' distant fifty mile.
'Pho, boderation! don't I know my trade?
'By great Saint Patrick! Pat was ne'er afraid.

AIR.---Tune, *Ballinamoni ora, &c*

Should Monsieur attempt to set foot on these plains,
A whack of shillela he'll get for his pains;
I'll first knock him down, and then force him to run, [my gun.
By the *shot* of my sword, and the *thrust* of

CHORUS.

Sing Ballinamoni ora, &c.
A proper good drubbing for me.

We'll *kill* all their ships, and we'll sink all their men, [of ten;
There's none shall escape us, save *twelve* out
Then arrah, my jewels, we'll get a fine prize, [as they *rise*.
When we strip all their dead men as fast

CHORUS.

Sing Ballinamoni ora, &c.
A dear French invasion for me.

To be sure, d'ye hear me, one thing you must mind, [on *behind*;
You must walk by my side, while I run
As soon as I shoot them, you'll blow out their brains, [gains.
And send them a packing to count o'er their

CHORUS.

Sing Ballinamoni ora, &c.
A charming good battle for me.

RECITATIVE.

Mov'd by the mirth of Patrick's artless lay,
The honest Cambr'an smil'd serenely gay,
Swore by hur leek, and dear Saint Tavit's beard, [guard;
With hur pest plood hur country she would
'Shall it be said that Welchmen turn'd their tails, [Wales?
'And not defend hur own great Prince of
'*Ich Dien*, and hur feathers we revere,
By Cot! no Frenchman ever shall come here.'

AIR.---Tune, *Grandemyle.*

By great Cadwallader, hur vows and hur swears, [sieurs,
If e'er she gets sight of these bloody Moun-
She'll cut off hur head, and she'll break all hur bones! [Shones.
If hur lands in the country of Shinkin ap
Hur plood is unmix'd with the Saxon or Dane, (or stain;
'Tis pure ancient British, without spot
Hur's sprung from ancestors as old as the stones, [ap Shones?
Then who dare compete with great Shinkin
For freedom hur fathers forsook the green vales, [Wales,
And fled to the wild rugged mountains of
Then think not, dear brothers, that Shinkin ap Shones [or Dons.
Will yield hur dear freedom to Frenchmen

RECITATIVE.

John Bull, with pleasure sparkling in his face, [brace:
Clasp'd each lov'd brother in a warm em-
'Bravo, my lads! while thus we four agree,
'Great Britain will prove Sovereign of the sea;
'Let's fill the bowl, and then in concert sing,
'Long life and health to George our gracious King!'

TO

A LONG SHAWL.

BY MATERNA.

COME, *genial Shawl*, whose ORIENT SUN
Beheld thee by his Daughters spun,
Where GANGES paints the shores,
There saw the ebon fingers twine
Thy silken threads in cobweb line
Of laughing white-teeth Moors.

(White are their teeth as those which grow
And shining bend their pearly row
To Fanny's swelling lip,
Where rose leaves, cushion'd, seem to lie,
Infusing round such dewy dye
As June's first breezes sip.)

Come, o'er me place thy limber folds,
While Auster high the chill cloud holds,
From whence the sleet he sweeds;
Thy texture thin of 'woven wind'
About my waist be closely twin'd,
And floating brush the meads.

Or, when to tawny woods I go,
Boasting of late a verdant glow,
O, press it on my heart!
Guarded by thee, I spring along,
The lightest of the light-heel'd throng,
Heedless of Winter's dart.

'Twas Filial Love that bade thee fly,
From the clear vault of India's sky,
To England's cloudy heaven;
'Twas FANNY bade the seek the land,
Where now no zephyrs warm and bland
Are to its natives given.

Ah, may her brow of purest hue,
From whence her sober eyes of blue
Through lustrous tresses break,
Be ever crown'd with wreathes of love!
For gentle as the placid Dove
She is of whom I speak.

And may her mild, her gliding form,
Ne'er shrink in Life's conflicting storm,
Or be subdued by pain;
May peaceful pleasures dimple round,
Delight in all her walks be found,
And in her mansion reign.

So shall the good to Fanny known,
My soul acknowledge for its own,
And count her blessings o'er;
Though on Thames' shores I sigh and weep,
On Ganges banks bright joys I reap---
And *there* I sigh no more!

EPITAPH

ON A FREEMASON.

WRITTEN BY E. P. T.

HE clos'd his Lodge on earth for one above,
The blest abode of everlasting love.

ON A MUSICIAN.

BY THE SAME.

LENT to delight our hearts, and charm our ears,
He's fled to join the music of the spheres.

LA SAINTE GUILLOTINE.

A NEW SONG.

ATTEMPTED FROM THE FRENCH.

Tune, 'O'er the Vine-cover'd Hills and gay Regions of France.'

I.

From the blood-bedew'd valleys and mountains of France,
See the Genius of Gallic Invasion advance!
Old Ocean shall waft her, unruffled by storm,
While our shores are all lin'd with the *Friends of Reform.* *
Confiscation and Murder attend in her train,
With meek-eyed Sedition, the daughter of Paine; †
While her sportive *Poissardes* wi'h light [footsteps are seen
To dance in a ring round the gay *Guillotine.*‡

II.

To *London*, 'the rich, the defenceless,' she comes--- [drums!
Hark! my boys, to the sound of the Jacobin
See Corruption, Prescription, and Privilege fly, darting eye.
Pierc'd thro' by the glance of her blood-
While Patriots from Prison and Prejudice freed,
In soft accents shall lisp the Republican creed,
And with Tri-colour'd Fillets, and Cravats of Green,
Shall crowd round the altar of *Saint Guillotine.*

III.

See the level of Freedom sweeps over the land---
The vile Aristocracy's doom is at hand!
Not a seat shall be left in a House *that we know,* [reau.
But for *Earl* Buonaparte and *Baron* Mo-
But the Rights of the Commons shall still be respected, [Elected;
Buonaparte himself shall approve the
And the Speaker shall march with majestical mien, [lotine.
And make his three bows to the grave *Guil-*

IV.

Two Heads, says our proverb, are better than One, [none.
But the Jacobin choice is for Five Heads or
By Directories only can Liberty thrive,
Then down with the One, Boys! and up with the Five!
How our Bishops and Judges will stare with amazement,
When their heads are thrust out at the *National Casement!* §
When the *National Razor* § has shav'd them quite clean, [time!
What a handsome oblation to *Saint Guillo-*

* See Proclamation of the Directory.

† The '*long calumniated* Author of the Rights of Man.'---See Sir F. Burdet's Speech at the Shakespear.

‡ The Guillotine at Arras was painted '*Couleur de Rose.*'

§ *La petite Fenetre*, and *la Razoir Nationale*, fond ng expressions applied to the Guillotine by the Jacobins in France, and their admirers here.

THE INVASION;

OR,

THE BRITISH WAR SONG.

To the Tune of 'Whilst happy in my native land.'

I.

Whilst happy in our native land,
So great, so fam'd in story,
Let's join, my friends, with heart and hand,
To raise our Country's glory;
When Britain calls, her valiant Sons
Will rush in crowds to aid her---
Snatch, snatch your musquets, prime your guns,
And crush the fierce Invader!
Whilst ev'ry Briton's song shall be,
O give us Death---or Victory!'

II.

Long had this favour'd isle enjoy'd
True comforts, past expressing,
When France her hellish arts employ'd
To rob us of each blessing:
These from our hearths by force to tear,
(Which long we've learn'd to cherish)
Our frantic Foes shall vainly dare:
We'll keep 'em, or we'll perish---
And every day our song shall be,
'O give us Death---or Victory!'

III.

Let France in savage accents sing
Her bloody Revolution;
We prize our Country, love our King,
Adore our Constitution;
For these we'll ev'ry danger face,
And quit our rustic labours;
Our ploughs to firelocks shall give place,
Our scythes be chang'd to sabres.
And, clad in arms, our song shall be,
'O give us Death---or Victory!'

IV.

Soon shall the proud Invaders learn,
When bent on blood and plunder,
That British bosoms nobly burn
To brave their cannon's thunder:
Low lie those heads, whose wily arts
Have plant'd the world's undoing!
Our vengeful blades shall reach those hearts
Which seek our Country's ruin:
And night and morn our song shall be,
'O give us Death---or Victory!'

V.

When with French blood our fields manur'd
The glorious struggle's ended,
We'll sing the dangers we've endur'd,
The blessings we've defended:
O'er the full bowl our feats we'll tell,
Each gallant deed reciting;
And weep o'er those who nobly fell,
Their Country's battle fighting---
And ever thence our song shall be,
''Tis Valour leads to Victory.'

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

Oct. 7. THE dramatic novelty of this evening was an Operatic Piece of Two Acts, entitled 'THE CHIMNEY CORNER,' which, we understand, is the production of a juvenile friend of Mr. Kelly, and was written merely for the purpose of bringing the latter forward as a musical composer. The following is a short sketch of the fable.

The Governor of a place in Franconia is the Guardian of a young lady, whose name is Louisa, and who is attached to a young man named Darcy. The Governor, who is old and rigorous, has conceived a regard for his ward, and in order to induce her to marry him he pretends that Darcy, who was abroad in the service of his country, was killed in action, and buried with all military honours. Darcy returns at night, but knowing the temper of the Governor, does not venture boldly to demand entrance, and he is admitted by Annette, the wife of a neighbouring peasant, who acts as the confidant of Louisa. When the Governor arrives at the Castle, Darcy is concealed in a closet, and being locked in by the Governor, is obliged to get out through a grating. Having quitted the closet, Darcy, supposing all the family is gone to bed, amuses himself in playing on the guitar, the sound of which brings Gregory, a drunken German servant, who rouses the whole house. The Governor, finding that the guitar has been strung and tuned, begins to be suspicious. To quiet his fears, however, Annette pretends she can play, but will not attempt it, unless he will retire to The Chimney Corner, and not look at her. To this condition the Governor assents, and then Darcy, who had hid himself behind a picture, takes the guitar, and is supposed to play upon it. The Governor in ecstacy comes forward, and thereby discovers the artifice. Finding that Darcy had protected him from ruffians in the forest, and that it was now impossible to obtain the hand of Lousia, the Governor consents to make the lovers happy. There is also another part of the fable relative to Hilario, the husband of Annette, who is jealous, because his wife, who is entrusted with the loves of Darcy and Louisa, will not reveal the mystery till they are made happy.

As the Author of this Piece does not aspire at dramatic distinction, and is influenced merely by the laudable motive of friendship, it would be harsh and churlish indeed to try him by strict critical rules.

The Overture is composed by Mr. Shaw, leader of the band, and the rest of the music by Mr. Kelly, in a very airy and agreeable style. Some of the songs are very pretty, and the accompaniments display taste and science.

Nov. 9. This evening a new Musical Interlude, in one act, was exhibited, under the title of 'A TRIP TO THE NORE.' The intent of this piece is evidently to pay a proper compliment to the heroes to whom the country is so much indebted for our recent naval victory. It is a pleasent appeal to the popular feelings, naturally resulting from so interesting an event.

The hero of the piece is a jovial Tar with one leg, who says 'he was induced to get drunk for a month by the Glorious First of June; for six weeks by the Victory at St. Vincent's; that he is drunk at present on account of the Triumph of Duncan; and if the British Admirals should go on in the same manner, they will not let him get sober for the whole year.'

There are a pair of whimsical Citizens and their wives, a pair of Lovers also, and several jolly Tars. There is a view of Greenwich Hospital, and of the sailing of the yachts to the Nore. The music, which was pretty, is

from Atwood, with a medley of popular airs for the finale. The whole is diverting enough, and very well adapted to the occasion. Mr. Franklin, who wrote *The Wandering Jew*, is the Author.

Dec. 14. This evening was produced a new drama called 'THE CASTLE SPECTRE,' by Mr. Lewis, the author of a well-known novel, intitled The Monk. The story is briefly this: Angela, the heroine of the piece, is in love with Earl Percy, and is herself beloved by her uncle, Earl Ormond, who, in a family feud, has killed her mother, and who supposes himself also the murderer of her father. But the life of Reginald has been preserved by an old servant, who, fearing fatal consequences to himself, keeps him somewhat inhumanly chained in a dungeon for sixteen years. This Earl Ormond discovers in the progress of the piece, and endeavours in vain to make her father's life the price of Angela's consent to his wishes. By missing her way in her endeavours to escape, Angela stumbles upon her father; Ormond comes immediately after with his assassins; a ghost follows close upon his heels, and after the ghost in comes Earl Percy, with his armed retainers. During the hesitation and fright occasioned by the apparition, Angela stabs her uncle, and after that heroic act, embraces Percy and Reginald with all the softness imaginable, and so concludes The Castle Spectre.

The writing of this piece, a mixture of Tragedy, Comedy, and Farce, is not equal to what we should have expected from the Author of The Monk, which, however licentious, is remarkable for splendour of diction and richness of fancy. The lighter parts of the Castle Spectre are disgraced by more vulgar expressions than one; several passages occur, that afford suspicion of plagiarism, and in many instances the shaft of wit entirely misses its aim. The serious parts are better; and the whole of the piece is well calculated to keep attention awake, and to produce stage effect of a very grand and striking kind. It is, in short, rather an appeal to the eye and to the fancy, than to the judgment and the mind.

From the frequent introduction of supernatural machinery in his Novel, it becomes a doubt whether he has introduced the Ghost in conformation to his own taste, or to please the vitiated palate of the public, which seems at present to relish no food but what is very strongly devilled. However this may be, the Ghost is a good ghost, and certainly gives less offence than Earl Ormond's black attendants, who are, moreover, his confidants and counsellors. The assigning negro slaves to a baron of feudal times is the grossest outrage upon time and probability we have seen committed upon the stage:

Quicquid mihi ostendis sic, incredulus odi.

The piece was very well received on the first night by a crowded audience, although the freedom of Mr. Lewis's pen, and some prolixity, more than once gave occasion to incipient hisses. On the second night great and judicious curtailments were made.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT-GARDEN.

Monday, Nov. 20. A new musical afterpiece, entitled 'AN ESCAPE INTO PRISON,' was performed at this Theatre, said to be a translation from the French by Mrs. Inchbald. The songs were written by Mr. Cross, and the Music composed by Mr. Reeve. It failed so completely of its intended effect, that it was consigned, on its first performance, to perpetual oblivion.

23. The new Comedy, which was brought forward this evening under the name of 'FALSE IMPRESSIONS,' is a production of Mr. Cumberland. The following is the fable. Lady Cypress is a rich widow, of a good understanding, but credulous and valetudinary. Having been successful in a lawsuit, as it appears by the aid of Earling, an attorney, she takes this man into the

mansion, and intends to bequeath him a considerable legacy. The bulk of her fortune she intends to bestow on Emily Fitz-Allen, the orphan daughter of a brave officer, who was killed in India. The proper heir to her possessions is Harry Algernon, her own nephew, whom she has never seen, and whom she has been taught, by the artifices of Earling, the attorney, to consider as a worthless character, and whom she therefore determines never to see, and wholly to exclude from her will. Harry Algernon is in reality a most amiable and spirited youth. Having rescued Emily Fitz-Allen from a ruffian, who had assailed her in a neighbouring wood, she becomes attached to him, and Harry is equally enamoured. As he is debarred from all access to the mansion, he assumes the appearance of a servant, in order to be near his beloved Emily, and to obtain an opportunity of clearing his reputation, in the opinion of his aunt. Unluckily, he confesses to her, in his assumed character, that he has been a gentleman, and he is therefore rejected as a servant, though permitted to stay a night in the house. Finding that Lady Cypress's prejudices against him are very strong, he does not venture to disclose himself, and as her nervous feelings will not permit her to hear a melancholy tale, he begs permission to refer his cause to Sir Oliver Montrath, an old friend of Lady Cypress, who is expected every moment to arrive with his nephew Lionel, the latter of whom is to come as the intended husband for Emily. Emily, however, unwarily betrays her regard for Harry Algernon, and persevering in her declarations of esteem for the amiable youth, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Lady Cypress, the latter will not sign the Will in her favour, and orders her to leave the mansion. Harry Algernon reveals himself to Sir Oliver, whose nephew, Lionel, had received a wound in a duel with Algernon, a circumstance that much augmented the prejudices of Lady Cypress against the latter. Harry Algernon, however, presents a written declaration from Lionel to Sir Oliver, which declaration fully exonerates Harry from every dishonourable suspicion, and fixes the odium of bad conduct on the writer. It was in vain that Emily related to Lady Cypress the gallant conduct of Harry, in protecting her from a secret ruffian. Earling, the attorney, contrives to make Lady Cypress believe that the supposed assassin was a confederate with Harry, paid by the latter to make the attack, that he might derive honour from the apparent rescue. After several scenes of a serious, and several of a ludicrous, kind, Harry Algernon appears in his own proper character, and is confronted with the villainous attorney before Lady Cypress and the rest of the characters. It is then seen that the vile attorney does not even know the person of the gentleman whose character he has defamed. Lady Cypress becomes sensible of the false impressions she had suffered to prevail in her mind upon partial testimony: she is more fully acquainted with the high merits of her nephew, whose virtue she rewards with the hand of his admired Emily, and the promise of succeeding to her fortune. The attorney is dismissed with disgrace. And the piece ends, as usual, to the satisfaction of all the rest of the characters, who have the double pleasure of seeing a knave punished, and worth properly recompensed.

Mr. Cumberland has, in the piece before us, given more into the broad style of the modern drama than in any former work of his pen. He has produced a comedy that is interesting and diverting, but one that will by no means stand the rigid scrutiny of criticism. It is founded upon the highest degree of improbability, for it is impossible to conceive that an amiable and a reflecting woman, such as Lady Cypress is supposed to be, could be prejudiced against a nephew whom she has never seen, who does not live very distant from her, and whose character is distinguished for the most generous qualities, in the report of all who know him, merely because he is reviled by an interested individual. This is the chief objection to the piece. Ad-

mitting this great improbability, and the rest of the fable may be easily tolerated, in point of credibility, though not in point of conduct.

But notwithstanding the objections we may have to its construction, it is very amusing in the general result. The characters are well sustained, and they are placed in interesting and entertaining situations.

It depends, however, more upon a classical display of sentiment than an originality of character. The Author, in his sentimental career, sets at defiance every thing like incident, and only seeks praise in the popularity of his sentiments, the elegance of his diction, and moral tendencyof his play.

Dec. 1. A grand Ballet of Action was produced, for the first time, this evening, entitled 'THE ROUND TOWER, OR THE CHIEFTAIN OF IRELAND.' The Music, partly compiled and partly original, is by Reeve. The Scenery is mostly new, admirably executed, and consists of some interesting views from Nature, in Ireland Upon the whole it is a very magnificent spectacle, and the story is sufficiently intelligible although given in action. Since the exhibition of *Oscar and Malvina*, the first and the best of this species of entertainment, on the English stage, many successful attempts have been made, which have afforded the Painter and Musician many opportunities of combining the respective excellencies of their arts.

NEW PERFORMERS.

C. G. Sept. 28. Mrs. Litchfield appeared in *Mariamne*, in the *Dramatist*. She exhibited propriety of action and sprightliness of manner, united with a good voice and neat person.

30. Mrs. Coates, from Dublin, made her *entree* in *Clarinda*, in the *Suspicious Husband*, which she sustained with great ability and much deserved success. Her person resembles that of the *cidevant* Miss Farren.

October 19. The tragedy of *Percy* introduced Miss Betterton, from the Bath Theatre, in the character of *Elwina*. This young lady, who is only eighteen years of age, came forward with very flattering pretensions to public favour: she combines with a neat figure expressive countenance, judicious delivery, and dignified deportment. Her appearance was prefaced by an elegant address from the pen of Mr. Cumberland.

Nov. 8. Mrs. Spencer, who made her debut in *Monimia*, in the *Orphan*, performed the character of *Juliet* this evening with a tenderness, feeling, and propriety unequalled by any Actress at present on the Stage.

Neither the *Violante* of Miss Briggs nor the Miss *Hartley* of Miss Whately entitle either of them to *excellence* in the line of acting they have respectively chosen.

Dec. 6. Mr Johnstone, from Edinburgh, who made his first appearance in *Young Norval*, performed this evening *Dorilas*, in *Merope*. His conception of the character was very correct, and his execution of it modest, chaste, and spirited. Upon the whole, considering he is a very young man, we think him the most promising Actor that has appeared on the London Stage for some seasons past.

D. L. Sept. 29. Mrs. Walcot, from Edinburgh, performed the part of *Mrs. Rigid*, in the *Will*, with ability that will render her a valuable substitute for the late Mrs. Hopkins.

November 14. Miss Goddard, for the first time, performed the character of *Letitia Hardy*, in the *Belle's Stratagem*. She possesses a good figure, pleasing face, powerful voice, freedom of action, and seemingly a sufficiency of self-confidence for the first line of genteel comedy. The hoyden playfulness, the airy gaiety, and the interesting delicacy of doubtful affection of the character were assumed with equal ease and coloured with equal truth.

Dec. 2. Mr. Langley, from the Tottenhamcourt Road School, in the character of *Falstaff*, was the novelty of this evening; but he is by no means adequate to the task he has undertaken.

20. Mr. Archer, from the Edinburgh Theatre, made his appearance in *Shylock*. This gentleman, who is of middle stature, and possesses a powerful voice, was very impressive in those passages that called for impassioned and vigorous expression; but in the familiar scenes he was too studied, and his action was rather redundant.

REPORT

OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, *July 6.*

LORD Grenville presented a Message from his Majesty, to the following effect: 'his Majesty acquaints the House of Peers, that the state of the public business is such as to warrant a speedy termination of the session of Parliament; his Majesty, however, thinks fit to recommend to their Lordships to take into consideration the making provision to enable his Majesty to enter upon the execution of such measures, in the recess, as the exigency of circumstances might require;---and also to consider of the expediency of affording pecuniary assistance to his Majesty's faithful ally, the Queen of Portugal, to enable her to provide for the effectual defence of her dominions against the enemy, should circumstances render such a measure necessary.'

Tuesday, 11. Lord Grenville, after some prefatory observations, moved the introduction of a Bill, changing the time required for Parliament to meet, after his Majesty's summons, from 40 to 14 days, which was read a first time.

The Roman Catholic Militia Bill was, on the motion of the Bishop of Rochester, *postponed for three months.*

GENERAL INCLOSURE BILL.

Friday, 14. The Lord Chancellor made several strong objections to this Bill; there were many parts of it which he considered as unintelligible, and the whole of it he thought by no means calculated to answer any good purpose; on which account, upon his recommendation, *it was rejected.*

SURGEON'S BILL.

Monday, 17. The order of the day for the third reading of this Bill being read, Lord Thurlow said, that the promoters of the Bill appeared to him to merit no small disapprobation. When he attended the Committee, he was surprised to find it engaged in a profound discussion on aristocracy and democracy, and to perceive that the opposers of the Bill were stigmatized as Jacobins, because they wished to protect their property. The object of the Bill, which seemed to him quite as monstrous as before it went through the Committee, was to erect the surgeons into a college, those gentlemen contending that they were not an incorporated trade. This was false. They originally formed one corporation with the barbers, and when at last they were desirous of being separated from their associates, it was said, that men who were going about among foul disorders, the pox and putrid sores, should not be allowed to handle the beards and faces of decent people. For a public convenience then they were made a distinct corporation; but it was on the same principles as the barbers, and described in the act in the very same words. Like the barbers also, they were required to hang out a pole, with this only difference, that the pole of the surgeons was to be accompanied with a galley-pot and a red rag. If the Bill was carried on he should move for the revival of this usage. Nothing could be more extraordinary than the principle by which they were to be regulated. Every surgeon was forbid, under heavy penalties, to practise pharmacy, midwifery, or any thing of the kind. If he did he was to be rendered incapable of any rank in the college. And yet this college

was to have the right of examining army and navy surgeons; they were to examine upon pharmacy, without ever having practised it; and they were to examine medicine chests, though they were never to touch a drug. This dividing of the profession of physic into a variety of branches might do very well for people who could afford to pay a number of medical men; but how were the poor to obtain relief, if such regulations were enforced? Lord Thurlow then animadverted upon the unreasonable price of diplomas; upon the fine of 10*l.* to be levied upon those who should practise the proscribed branches; and upon the malignity of prosecutions, in which the corporation was to be allowed full costs, while none were to be allowed to the defendant. The merciless cruelty of those regulations could only have been suggested by a Surgeon. After several other observations, his Lordship moved that the third reading be put off to this day three months; which was accordingly done.

Thursday, 20. This day his Majesty came to the House in his usual state, and being seated on the throne, with his officers of state standing round him, Sir Francis Molyneux was sent to require the attendance of the Commons, who soon after appeared, with their Speaker, at the bar. The Royal Assent was then given to twelve public and nine private Bills, after which his Majesty, by a speech from the throne, dissolved the first session of the present Parliament. [*For the Speech see our Publication for July last.*]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, *May* 26, *(Continued.)*

MR. Pitt said, that out of the number of petitions that had prayed his Majesty to dismiss his Ministers, *scarcely any had mentioned the subject of Reform*; that so far from Parliament having lost the confidence of the people, they never possessed it in a greater degree than at this period; *(at this assertion Mr. Fox laughed)*; that the difficulties of the country did not result from a general system, but from particular causes; that if the things now asked were granted, we should have no security against further demands; and that his judgment was never more clear and deliberative than in giving a negative on the Hon. Gentleman's proposition.

Sir F. Burdet said, that things were gone so far, that he did not think Mr. Fox, with all his talents and integrity, could now extricate the country---there must be a change in the system of representation---an end to corruption. If monarchy could only be supported by corruption, he was a determined republican: he preferred the hard labour of liberty to the easy sloth of servitude. He supported the proposition before the House.

Sir Richard Hill said, that at a time when things were going on, as one might say, smoothly and fairly, he had voted against Reform. At a juncture like the present he had voted for it, and he should vote for it again. When liberty was expiring he would say, Doctor, can you find no remedy? Doctor Sangrado's remedy, *bleeding*, he was afraid, had been tried too long. Our Ministers had been called weak and wicked. Weak they were not, for they were men of talents; neither had they committed any profligate actions. To be sure they had not much religion, and for that he was sorry. When it was asked who brought the country into this situation? Some said weak and wicked Ministers; others said seditious Opposition; so that between the two parties the Constitution was ground as between two millstones. He should vote for the Reform.

Lord Hawkesbury opposed the motion, and maintained that the Constitution was improving every day. He said that the present plan resembled the French Constitution of 1789, which an able writer, Mr. Mackintosh, had justly blamed, as subject to all the mischiefs of Universal Suffrage; and that nothing short of Universal Suffrage would satisfy the Reformers. To this the whole of them seemed to agree, that if it could not be had without blood, blood must be shed.

Sir G. P. Turner said, when he stood up in the morning, or lay down at night, he felt for the Constitution. *(A laugh.)* He asked whether it would not be mad-

ness to change what had remained sound and entire down to the days of his father? *(A louder laugh.)* Were gentlemen to change the Constitution as they altered the cut of a coat, or as a lady fancied a new head-dress? *(Laughter in repeated peals.)* It was not for him to describe what he did not know; but as soon as he saw the fate of the motion, which, he was convinced, would be rejected, he would go home, and *sleep in peace. (More laughter.)*

Want of space will not permit us to follow Mr. Fox through a speech uncommonly brilliant, forcible, and eloquent, in which he strongly supported the motion of his Hon. Friend. For the necessity of Reform he had the authority of the Minister himself, who declared, that without it we should soon be involved in a war as unjust, as unnecessary, and calamitous as that with America. If it were not unmeet to mix the ludicrous with so serious a subject, he should be tempted to say, that the Minister had engaged us in the present war to prove himself a prophet. He solemnly declared to the House, that, unless they would lie down and die, they must strengthen the Constitution against its enemies of all sorts, both abroad and at home. Some gentlemen have censured my conduct in Parliament as calculated to produce mischief; and others, equally rejecting my advice, have deprecated my secession from this House, thinking an opposition useful to this country. I know not whether I shall please or displease both of those sorts of gentlemen. I have no intention of wholly deserting my duty in this House; but, since Ministers have been so repeatedly convicted of failures, since Parliament still continues confiding in and supporting them, notwithstanding the alarming condition of the country, I shall certainly think myself justified in giving more of my time to my own private concerns than I hitherto have done, and less of it to fruitless exertions in this House. But whenever any crisis arrives in which my assistance may be useful, I shall not be found to have deserted my duty. He concluded by saying, that the country was at its last gasp; but that if the motion were adopted, there might yet be a chance of saving it. That, however, said he, cannot be effected without a change of Ministers. I wish to see the present Ministers banished from his Majesty's Councils for ever; but I have no wish to form a part of any new Administration that may succeed them.

The motion was further supported by Messrs. Sheridan, W. Smith, Pollen, and Sir W. Dolben. It was opposed by Sir W. Geary, Sir R. Thornton, and Mr. Barham. After which the House divided---for the motion, 91---against it, 256 ---Majority, 165.

Friday, June 2. Mr. Secretary Dundas moved for leave to bring in a bill, empowering his Majesty to raise and embody a Militia in that part of Great Britain called Scotland. Granted.

THE MUTINOUS SQUADRON.

Mr. Pitt called the attention of the House to his Majesty's Message relative to the mutinous and rebellious proceeding of a part of his Majesty's squadron at the Nore, [for the particulars of this mutiny see our Magazine for June last] who, among other excesses, not only fired upon vessels acting in obedience to orders, but also attacked others, and compelled them, by force, to join them in their excesses, and had taken measures for blocking up the port of London, and stopping the peaceable commerce of the country. The House must see the propriety of preventing persons acting in such a manner from receiving any comfort or assistance, or keeping up any intercourse with a country whose safety they attempted, as far as lay in them, to endanger. Undoubtedly the laws now in existence render it an act of treason in any subject to hold intercourse with persons acting in that manner, but it was also necessary for Parliament to proclaim the danger to those who might unknowingly offend in this respect. He, therefore, proposed a bill, declaring it to be petty treason in any one to hold intercourse with the crews of any ships of war which shall, by proclamation, be declared in a state of mutiny and disobedience. He then brought in a bill for these different objects, which was read a first and second time.

Saturday, 3. On reading the order of the day for going into a Committee on the new mutiny bill, Mr. Hobhouse said, he would give it his hearty approbation, were it proved to him that the machinations alluded to were the cause of the late mutiny; that the existing laws were insufficient, and the proposed act a proper

remedy. That there existed a skulking gang of incendiaries, endeavouring to seduce the strength of the state to turn their arms against its bowels, there was very ample proof in the attempts made upon the army, and the strongest presumption of the same having been done in the navy. But it was by no means certain that the present penalty of six years imprisonment, and standing twice in the pillory, would not be full as effectual to prevent such offences, as that of transportation; the severity of which might make Magistrates and Juries unwilling to convict, and thus increase the number of offenders.

Mr. Pitt said, that since the discussion of yesterday, he had bestowed every possible consideration on this subject, assisted by some learned gentlemen; the result of which was, that they thought it most adviseable, after defining the nature of the crime, to make it felony. As the mutiny act and articles of war stood at present, mutiny was punished with death in those persons who were guilty; and there was no reason that he could see why the same penalty should not be extended to those, who, in cold blood, excited others to commit a capital offence, particularly of a nature so pregnant with danger to the country. His intention, therefore, was, omitting the former clauses, to bring up one, the object of which was to enact, that those 'who should maliciously and advisedly attempt to seduce his Majesty's forces, by sea or land, to mutiny or disobedience to the articles of war, should be guilty of a felony without benefit of clergy.' As a permanent measure he entertained no doubt of the propriety of such an act; but to prevent the supposition of the House being hastily led into the measures under impressions warmed by the existing circumstances, he should, in order to its speedy revision, propose to limit the duration to one month after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament.

Monday, 5. The Order of the Day being read, for a Committee of the whole House on the Bill to prevent any communication with the mutinous seamen at the Nore,

Sir John Sinclair said, that passing the present Bill was passing the Rubicon; and that he wished to see conciliatory measures united with those of terror.

Sir F. Burdet, Mr. Sturt, and Mr. Jefferys, were of the same opinion. The clause proposed on Saturday, making it *felony of death*, was then put and carried. After which the *Bill* was passed.

Friday, 16. In the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Pitt proposed, that a duty of 6*l*. 10*s*. per gallon be imposed on every still for distilling Wash, or Low Wines, in the Highlands of Scotland.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE BANK.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a Bill for continuing Restrictions upon Payments at the Bank, which was read a first and second time.

Monday, 19. The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for continuing the restriction imposed by the Order of Council of the 6th of February last, by which the Bank Directors were prohibited from making payments in specie. Mr. Pitt brought up a clause by which this prohibition is extended 'to the end of one month after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament.' He produced a second clause, by which the Directors are empowered to pay at their discretion any particular description of debts, on notice being given five days before to the Speaker, who is to notify the same through the London Gazette.

The Bill then passed the Committee, and was ordered to be reported.

INCREASE OF PAY.

Mr. Windham said that he had a measure of much importance that had been repeatedly mentioned in the House. This was an addition of *one shilling per diem* to Lieutenants, Ensigns, Quarter-Masters, and Adjutants of the Line, Militia and Fencibles. This addition was not meant to be extended to Subalterns of Cavalry, whose condition generally rendered it unnecessary, nor had it any reference to officers on half pay; it had been suggested to increase the pay of officers of higher rank, but on that head no resolution had yet been taken. He had another proposition to make, including Cavalry also. That was to extinguish the abatements retained under the head of arrears, and to allow Subalterns the whole of their pay at once. The abolition of those arrears would make a difference to an Ensign of 4*l*. to a Lieutenant of 5*l*. to a Cornet of 8*l*. to a Lieutenant of Cavalr

of nearly 9l. per ann. He concluded with moving, that a sum of 60,cool. be granted to his Majesty, for the purpose of increasing the pay of Subalterns in the Infantry, &c. from the 25th of June to the 25th of Dec. 1797, including a period of 183 days. He then moved, that 361,oool. should be granted for the pay of foreign corps. In this article he admitted that a mistake had been made of 30,oool. by stating the same corps under different names.

Friday, 23. The House, in a Committee of Supply, voted 180,oool. for the French Clergy and Laity; 150,oool. for Foreign Secret Service for 1797; 106,962l. for the expences of the Paymaster-General, from January to December 1796; 438,oool. for Extras of the Army, due previous to Jan. 5, 1797; 4,000,oool. for Extras of ditto, for 1797; 288,oool. for the Barrack Department, due Jan. 5, 1797; 200,oool. to the Commissioners for reducing the National Debt; 60,oool. for Allowance to Subalterns from June 25 to December 25, 1797; 361,oool. 17s. for the expence of Foreign Corps for 1797; and 1,5ool. for the Veterinary College.

Tuesday, 27, The House in a Committee went through the Bill empowering Roman Catholics and Dissenters to hold commissions in the Fencible Cavalry and Supplementary Militia.

Thursday, 29. The Bill for preventing the forestalling, engrossing, &c. of live cattle was taken into consideration by a Committee of the whole House. It was objected to by Messrs. Pitt, Dundas, Windham, and Vansittart, on the ground that there already existed laws against forestalling, &c. and that there was as much necessity for these intermediate men, (by some called jobbers) to supply the market, as, in the wheels of a watch or the orders of a state, there must be some intermediate springs of motion to preserve the mechanism of the physical and of the moral machine, to prevent its being deranged by any irregular, fluctuating, or destructive motion. Messrs. Mainwaring, Tierney, Bastard, and Jolliffe supported it, because the whole body of evidence received by the Committee went to prove that the high price of butchers meat was owing to the practice of forestalling. Meetings had been held all over the kingdom by the farmers, who minutely examined and approved the various clauses of the Bill; and numerous petitions were lying on the table in favour of it. It was strange, said they, that the House of Commons should be better judges of the interest of the farmers than the farmers themselves. The Bill, however, was, on Mr. Dundas's motion, thrown out.

SUPPLIES.

NEW TAXES.

Monday, 30. The House in a Committee of Supply, Mr. Pitt said, that he had relinquished taxes to the amount of 660,oool. These were

Tolls,	L.450,000	Modification of Newspapers and Advertisements,	L.40,000
Parcels,	50,000	*Stamps upon Transfers*,	90,000
Modification of Inland Navigation,	30,000		L.660,000

In lieu of these he had to propose 3s. additional on every horse not used in pleasure, paying already 2s. which would amount to 150,oool. He next proposed 5l per cent. additional on articles of Customs, exempting tea, sugar, tobacco and wine, with 5s. per chaldron on coals to be exported. He then proposed a duty on each person wearing a metal watch of 2s. 6d. per ann. gold 10s. clocks 5s. (excepting clocks in cottages under 20s. value). Of the first class he reckoned 800,000, making 100,oool.---of the second 200,000, amounting to 100,oool.---of the third 400,000 making another sum of 100,oool.---The resolutions were then put and agreed to.

Tuesday, *July* 4. The Committee of the House on the Insolvent Debtors' Bill resolved that the provisions of it be extended only to debtors who had been charged in execution on or before the 1st of January 1797.

On the discussion of the India Judicature Bill, opposed by the East India Company, Major Metcalf strongly objected to the clause for granting a pension to the Judges on their return home; but was overruled by the arguments of Mr. Dundas, and the Bill then passed.

Wednesday, 5. In a Committee of Ways and Means, the House voted 646,250l. should be raised by way of Lottery, to consist of 55,000 tickets of 11l. 15s. each; and that 3,200,000l. should be raised by Exchequer Bills.

Thursday, 6. Mr. Pitt brought down a Message from his Majesty similar to that delivered by Lord Grenville in the House of Lords.

FARTHER SUPPLIES.

Friday, 7. The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, to which was to be referred his Majesty's message, Mr. Pitt said, that for the farther service of the present year, he had to propose a vote of credit, not exceeding 500,000l.---a provision which it was usually expedient to make in order to answer the unforeseen exigencies of the state in time of war. This sum was already provided for in the Ways and Means of the year. He had also to propose, that his Majesty should be enabled to make some pecuniary advances to his ally the Queen of Portugal, the precise extent of which he was not now able to ascertain; but he did not expect they would exceed 200,000l.

The House having next resolved itself into a committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Pitt said, that it was his intention to submit to the Committee certain substitutes in room of the duty on Inland Navigation, which a variety of reasons had induced him for the present to relinquish. The first substitute he had therefore to propose was an additional tax on men-servants, which should not, however, extend to those who kept but one servant. The additions he intended to propose were as follow: ten shillings additional tax on those who kept from two to four servants, fifteen shillings on persons who kept from five to eight, and twenty shillings additional on those who kept eight or more men-servants; which last tax could be considered to fall but on the highest and most opulent class of the community, and, as such, could not be very objectionable. The amount of this additional duty he had estimated at 34,000l. The next substitute he had to propose was a tax of 5s. on each horse kept for the purpose of pleasure, which he intended as a concomitant duty to that already laid on horses employed for the purposes of agriculture. This tax, he computed, would amount to 24,000l. and both taken together would amount to nearly 60,000l. to this he would add 30,000l. which, he trusted, would arise from the double horse tax, more than it was originally taken at.

Monday, 10. The House being resolved into a Commitee of Supply, Mr. Pitt said, he had a resolution to propose, for an allowance to the Yeomen Cavalry. Hitherto, he observed, the expences of the clothing and accoutrements of this respectable body of national defence was defrayed by voluntary subscription; but the House would see, that it could not be expected that such a bounty could be continued; and the institution was of too great importance to the interests of the country to be neglected. On a supposition, that they had occasion to be newly furnished once in four years (which, considering the nature of their duty, was the utmost), the necessary allowance would not exceed 3l. per man per annum. On a calculation of 10,000 (which number, he hoped, would be rather increased than diminished), the whole sum requisite would be 30,000l.

Tuesday, 18. The order of the day being read for the commitment of the Bill for enabling his Majesty to convene Parliament at fourteen days notice, Mr. Wigley objected to a measure of such magnitude being introduced at so late a period in the Sessions, when the attendance of members was very thin. It was investing the Minister, contrary to the Constitution, with a permanent power of compelling the attendance of Members like soldiers on a parade. Sir W. Pulteney and Sir John Sinclair were also against the Bill.

Mr. Pitt observed that the time to be allowed was the same as that allowed for a call of the House. We were in an era, in which many important events might occur, and considering the celerity of communication, and the exempting of members from long attendance upon the mere expectations of important measures, he thought the Bill equally advantageous to the House and to the country.

Thursday, 20. The House went up to the Lords, to attend his Majesty for the prorogation of Parliament till the 5th of Oct. next. And thus ended the first Session of the present Parliament.

SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, *November* 2.

SOON after three o'clock his Majesty came into the House, attended by the principal officers of the state, and, having taken his seat upon the throne, Sir Francis Molyneux was sent down to the Commons to require their attendance: the Speaker, with some few Members, appearing at the Bar, the King delivered the following speech:

'*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

'It is matter of great concern to me, that the earnest endeavours which I have continued to employ since I last met you in Parliament to restore to my subjects the blessings of peace, on secure and honourable terms, have unhappily been rendered ineffectual.

'The declaration which I have caused to be published, and the other papers which I have directed to be laid before you, will, I am confident, abundantly prove to you, and to the world, that every step has been taken on my part which could tend to accelerate the conclusion of peace; and that the long delay and final rupture of the Negociation, are solely to be ascribed to the evasive conduct, unwarrantable pretensions, and the inordinate ambition of those with whom we have to contend; and above all, to their inveterate animosity against these kingdoms.

'I have the fullest reliance, under the blessing of Providence, on the vigour and wisdom of your counsels, and on the zeal, magnanimity, and courage of a great and free people, sensible that they are contending for their dearest interests, and determined to shew themselves worthy of the blessings which they are struggling to preserve.

'Compelled as we are, by the most evident necessity, to persevere in the defence of all that is dear to us, till a more just and pacific spirit shall prevail on the part of the enemy, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we possess means and resources proportioned to the objects which are at stake.

'During the period of hostilities, and under the unavoidable pressure of accumulated burthens, our revenue has continued highly productive, our national industry has been extended, and our commerce has surpassed its former limits.

'The public spirit of my people has been eminently displayed; my troops, of every description, have acquired fresh claims to the esteem and admiration of their country; and the repeated successes of my navy over all our different enemies have been recently crowned by the signal and decisive victory with which Providence has rewarded the exertions of my fleet under the command of Admiral Lord Duncan.

'No event could be attended with more important and beneficial consequences, or form a more brilliant addition to the numerous and heroic exploits which, in the course of the present war, have raised to a pitch hitherto unequalled the naval glory of the country.

'*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

'I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. The state of the war, joined to the happy consequences of recent success, will, I trust, admit of some diminution of expence, consistent with the vigorous efforts which our situation indispensably requires. In considering what may be the mode of defraying the heavy expence which will still be unavoidable, you will, I am persuaded, bear in mind that the present crisis presents every motive to animate you to the most effectual and spirited exertions; the true value of any temporary sacrifices which you may find necessary for the purpose, can only be estimated by comparing them with the importance of supporting effectually our public credit, and convincing the enemy that, while we retain an ardent desire for the conclusion of peace on safe and honourable terms, we possess the means, as well as the determination, to support with vigour this arduous contest, as long as it may be necessary for maintaining the safety, honour, and independence of these kingdoms.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'After the experience I have had of your loyalty and attachment to me, and of your anxious regard for the interests of my subjects, I have only to recommend to you a perseverance in the same principles and conduct.

'The events of every day must more and more impress you with a just sense of the blessings which we derive from our civil and religious establishments, and which have so long distinguished us among all the nations of Europe. These blessings can only be preserved by inculcating and enforcing a due reverence and obedience to the laws; by repressing with promptitude every attempt to disturb our internal tranquillity, and by maintaining inviolate that happy constitution which we inherit from our ancestors, on which the security and happiness of every class of my subjects essentially depend.'

As soon as his Majesty had retired, and the speech was read by the Lord Chancellor, and afterwards by the Clerk of the House, Lord Glasgow rose, and declaring his intention to move an Address of Thanks to his Majesty, went through the various parts of the speech, contending that the insidious conduct of the French forced us into the war, and denying that we could with honour submit to their dictatorial demands, at a moment when our fleets were triumphant, our commerce more flourishing than ever, and our resources, and the spirit of the people, adequate to the contest. After some other observations, he moved an Address, as usual.

Lord Gwidyr seconded the motion. He said that he had supported the war from the beginning, because convinced of the ambition of the French; that he did not hope much from the failure of their finances; but that he thought this kingdom was not to be laid at the feet of France.

Lord Fitzwilliam agreed in the propriety of continuing the war; he attempted to prove, in a long speech, that no peace should be made with the French unless monarchy were restored.

The Marquis of Lansdowne declared, that nothing but the present crisis could have made him quit his proposed retirement. He looked in vain for those noble Lords with whom he sometimes agreed in sentiments. He admitted the inveteracy of the French Directory towards this country: but he considered it as a produced by the conduct of our Minister. Were I a moderate member of that Directory, said he, I should feel resentment against the government to which the combination of Europe had been owing; and if a violent one, I might talk of revenge for abuse, retaliation for duplicity, and might entertain suspicions of its aiding plots and fomenting civil wars.---He did not think our West India conquests, Ceylon, and the Cape, could be worth the expenditure of thirty millions (sixty millions of capital) per annum; and concluded by expressing his conviction, that we could only be extricated from our difficulties by a spirit of economy and a gradual reform.

The Address, after a few words in support of it by Lords Grenville and Mulgrave, and against it by the Duke of Norfolk, passed without a division. The next morning it was presented to his Majesty, and an answer was received.

Friday, 3. Lord Spencer rose to move the Thanks of the House to the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Duncan, Admiral Onslow, and the Officers of his Majesty's Fleet, who were instrumental in the late brilliant victory. As also to the Seamen and Marines of the different ships concerned in that happy event.

Lord Grenville presented the various papers relative to the late negociation alluded to in the declaration, which were ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, 8. Lord Duncan took the oaths and his seat. His Lordship was introduced by Lords Hood and Newark.

The Lord Chancellor left the woolsack, and, addressing himself to Lord Duncan, said that the House, sensible, in common with the country, of his important services, had resolved not only to render him their unanimous thanks for his late brilliant victory, but to order the House to be summoned, a distinction which, though without a precedent, was due to his uncommon merit; nor did he believe that there was an individual of the nation who did not think

his Lordship fully entitled to the thanks he had now the honour to deliver to him.

Lord Duncan answered, that, unused to public speaking, he should not say much; nor indeed, if so inclined, would his feelings permit him fully to express his gratitude for the honour done him. For the handsome manner in which the noble Lord had communicated the vote of the House his particular thanks were due.

RUPTURE OF THE NEGOCIATION.

Lord Grenville said that he should say little to induce their Lordships to assent to the resolution he was about to bring forward, the papers on the table needing no elucidation. He was sensible that there could be but one opinion concerning them; and if any noble Lords had thought proper to absent themselves, it was no doubt because they thought the conduct of the French indefensible. Here his Lordship dwelt upon the principal topics of the declaration, and paid several high compliments to Lord Malmesbury. When the rulers of France, said his Lordship, were about to take the sense of people, it was foreseen that it would be against their tyrannic system; and so it proved; but to defeat the good intentions of the majority, the Directory purposely delayed the negociation, and when they had overawed the Councils, they reproduced a claim that for two months had been abandoned, and ordered Lord Malmesbury out of the country. Hence it was plain that the animosity of this sanguinary enemy was directed against our laws, religion, and constitution, and to shew it more strongly, they had recently declared that the two governments could not exist together. The question was therefore whether we would maintain our independence, or submit to an inveterate foe, at a time when our arms shone with unexampled splendour. As he knew that upon this there could be no difference of sentiment, he should move his resolution, hoping that no Lord would support it by his approbation, unless determined to abide by the pledge he would thereby give. His Lordship then moved an Address to his Majesty, which was as follows: 'We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, have taken into our most serious consideration the papers which your Majesty has been pleased to direct to be laid before us, on the subject of the negociation into which your Majesty had entered, with a view of restoring to your people a secure and honourable peace. In every stage of that transaction, we have recognized your Majesty's *invariable* and unremitted solicitude for our properity and welfare: while we have seen, on the other hand, the most abundant proofs of the continuance of that spirit of inveterate animosity and desperate ambition, on the part of our enemies, in which the present contest first originated. Your Majesty's conduct, characterised by an unexampled moderation, openness, and consistency, has left to the enemy no means of evasion, no subterfuge of disguise or artifice. It can no longer be denied, that their conduct is actuated by a fixed determination of excluding all means of peace, and of pursuing, at all hazards, their hostile designs against the happiness and safety of these kingdoms; even the vain pretence of pacific dispositions is now abandoned, and the real purpose of all their councils, and of all their measures, at length openly and publicly avowed. It is to our laws and government that they have declared their irreconcileable hatred. No sacrifice will content them but that of our liberty; no concession but that of our envied and happy constitution. Under such circumstances, we feel the duty which we owe in this great crisis to God and to our country. Animated by the same sentiments which your Majesty has been pleased to declare to your people and to the world---attached to your Majesty by principles of duty and gratitude, and sensible that it is only from courage and firmness that we can look for present safety or permanent peace, we are determined to defend, with unshaken resolution, your Majesty's throne, the lives and property of our fellow subjects, the government and Constitution of our country, and the honour and independency of the British Empire. We know that great exertions are necessary; we are prepared to make them; and, placing our firm reliance on that Divine protection which has always hitherto been extended to us, we will support your Majesty to the utmost, and stand or fall with our religion, laws, and liberties.'

Lord Darnley said, he could not content himself with giving a silent vote

upon the occasion, and accordingly went into a speech of some length, highly approving the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers.

The Address was then agreed to *nem dis.* and communicated to the Commons in conference, and unanimously approved of. It was presented to his Majesty by both Houses on the 15th inst. when his Majesty returned the following answer.

'Nothing could be more satisfactory to me than this unanimous declaration of the sentiments of my two Houses of Parliament. They are such as the conduct and declared intention of the enemy could not fail to produce. We are engaged in a cause which is common to us all; and contending for every interest which a free and independent nation can have to maintain. Under the blessing of Providence I look with confidence to the issue of this great contest; but in every event my resolution is taken. It is such as I owe to God, to my country, and to myself; and it is confirmed by the sentiments which you have this day declared to me. I will not be wanting to my people, but will stand or fall with them, in the defence of our religion, and in the maintenance of the independence, laws, and liberties of these kingdoms.'

STATE OF IRELAND.

Wednesday, 22. Lord Moira rose and said, that he could not refrain from making a last effort in favour of Ireland. If it were true, as officially stated, that the late negociations had been broken off from inveterate enmity, and a design on the part of the enemy to overturn our government, it became necessary to call forth the energy of every man in the empire, and to make him feel the blessings of that constitution which he was born to protect. Such a war, he asserted, we could not carry on, though Ministers boasted of our resources, at the very time it was supposed they would resort for supplies to means hitherto unknown in regular governments. They talked also of our flourishing commerce. It might be so in in England; but in Ireland it was sadly the reverse. At Dublin 27,000 manufacturers, with their families, were in the greatest distress; and though daily succours were procured for 20,000, many in the summer months had died for want. After stating several other particulars of the decay of trade, and the diminution of the customs in several places to a fifteenth of their former amount, Lord Moira proceeded to animadvert on the system of coercion that is now pursued in the sister kingdom. What he had read of the curfew in his early days had impressed upon his mind an idea of tyranny, which still remained. Something like it was practised in Ireland, where no man was allowed a light after nine o'clock. One night a light happening still to glimmer in a house upon the road, a military patrole knocked at the door. The master apologized, and prayed for a little longer indulgence, his child being in strong convulsions, and the mother weeping over it; but no---the light must be extinguished; and the wretched parent was forced to obey. A noble Lord opposite, said his Lordship, smiles---I envy him not his feelings. In that House he had heard the Inquisition reprobated because it cast a man in jail without knowledge of any crime or accuser, and without communication with his friends. Well, such was now the practice in Ireland. Even the very tortures of inquisition were in use---not the rack indeed, but the piquet, a punishment laid aside in the army as too severe. He had seen a man piquetted till he fainted---piquetted again till he fainted; and piquetted a third time till his senses were a third time surmounted by pain. This was not a solitary instance, nor done in private---it was practised daily, and in the face of day; nay, he would even prove at their Lordships bar, that there were instances of men being hung up till half dead, and then forced, from the fear of being hung up again, to confess crimes of which they were entirely innocent---Nor was this all. A proclamation, confessedly illegal, was issued, commanding all fire-arms to be delivered up. Now, surely a man accustomed all his life to keep arms for his defence, might not think himself bound to obey this order---What was the consequence? Nothing less than the burning down of his house. Even the fact of disobedience was not necessary. If a district did not produce the number of arms at which an officer thought proper to assess it, burning parties were sent out, who did not confine themselves to the destruction of ten, twenty, no nor fifty houses at a time. Such, in short, was the system of terror, that no newspaper dared to record these

facts, for fear of having all their property destroyed by the soldiery, as was the case with the Northern Star, *in the very town in which the Commander in Chief* resided. As to himself, his Lordship said, that he desired nothing more than to prove the facts upon oath before the Privy Council, or at the bar of the House. His Lordship followed up the facts by observations upon what would be the probable consequences, blaming this erroneous system of coercion, and declaring that if it were persevered in, he did not expect to see Ireland and this country connected for five years longer. He stated, that the United Irishmen were every day increasing; declined making *any specific motion; and concluded by saying, that whatever* might be the event, he should be satisfied in having done his duty as an he*reditary counsellor of the crown.*

Lord Grenville observed, that his Lordship declining to make a motion, was a proof that it was a question that ought not to be discussed. He should only say that any interference of that House would be an infringement of the Constitution of Ireland.---Adjourned.

*Saturday, Dec. 2. The Royal Assent was given by Commission to a Bill for con*tinuing the Act of last Sessions for preventing and punishing the seducing of soldiers and sailors till six weeks after the meeting of the next Session of Parliament, and to an Act for continuing the Bank Restriction.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

The Duke of Portland presented a Message from the Sovereign, intimating his intention to go in solemn procession to St. Paul's Cathedral, on Tuesday the 19th inst. to return thanks to Almighty God, as had been done in former times, for the great naval victories obtained over the enemies of this country. His Majesty desired the attendance of the House, informing them, that he had given orders that proper places should be provided for their reception. His Grace then moved an Address of Thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious communication; and a Committee was appointed to settle the manner in which the House should attend.

Friday, 29. The usual annual Bills, and the various new Bills of the last Sessions, having passed through the House of Commons without any amendment, they all received the Royal Assent by Commission; after which the House adjourned for the holidays.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, *November 2.*

AFTER his Majesty's Speech was read from the chair, Mr. Wilbraham Bootle rose, to move an Address of Thanks. He said, that whatever might have been the difference of opinion respecting the origin of the war, all parties must be convinced of the necessity of carrying it on, and that it was owing to the inveteracy of the French Government alone that we had not peace.

Mr. Drummond seconded the motion, argued on the same grounds, and concluded by calling on his countrymen to display their energies in supporting the glory of their ancestors, and in preserving their constitution and their laws.

Mr. Bryan Edwards said, that though standing alone, he could not forbear to express his sentiments on the present momentous occasion. He expected no favour from Ministers---he had nothing to hope from Opposition, and was averse from unqualified hostility against the measures of Government. With that part of the speech he was satisfied, which referred to our naval victory; *that* was indeed a proud day for England, because it proved that the poison of disaffection had infected only a small part of our seamen, who had shewn themselves hearts of oak, and would, he trusted, carry our triumphs all over the world. But at the same time our situation was most perilous; the people in general discontented; and Ireland in actual rebellion. Even our Gazettes, which recorded our success,

were *registers of slaughter, and muster rolls of death.* The war had cost us 200,000 lives, and 200 millions of money; and still there was no prospect of peace. Wherever we turned our eyes, nothing but desolation appeared in the perspective. When Lord Malmesbury was first sent to Paris, the Minister talked much of his sincerity, and as he was then a *new member*, he believed the Minister *sincere*; but he had seen full reason to recal his confidence. The sending the same man to France again was a moral meanness; and it would have been less disgraceful to have offered humiliating terms ourselves, than to have left the enemy to demand them. We were now fighting for words. The Cape was not worth the expence of keeping---Ceylon could not be retained, without two millions expended on its fortifications---and as to St. Domingo, if it had been 'in the marrow or courage of man to effect its conquest, it would have been done by Montalembert.' He concluded by saying that Parliament was disgraced by making peers of men unrecommended by services or abilities; that we were now in that state, that we could look to nothing but to death for relief.

Mr. Wilberforce vindicated the Address proposed, and the efforts of Ministers to make peace. They had now a right to call for support, and the country must submit to the necessary burthens.

Major Elford blamed the recurring to worn-out appeals to humanity, as if a victory could be obtained without bloodshed.

Mr. Nicholls followed Mr. Edwards, in proving that the possessions we wished to retain were not worth contending for; and concluded thus:---It is the duty of this House to say to the King, 'You have tried this business for five years, and it *must* be given up.' If Ministers could not make peace, they ought to recommend other men that could. As for himself he would confederate with any body of men who would unite in defence of Royalty, Nobility, Episcopacy, and a House of Commons, through which the people might take a share in the government.

From the language he heard, Sir W. Young could scarcely believe himself in a British House of Commons. He reprobated the arrogance of the enemy; he called upon all ranks of men to defend their country; and concluded in the words applied to the death of Germanicus, 'We will not weep, we will revenge.'

After a few words, on the same grounds, from Sir Horace Mann and Mr Hawkins Brown, the Address was carried without a division.

ADMIRAL DUNCAN, &c.

Friday, 3. Mr. Secretary Dundas, agreeably to his notice of yesterday, moved the Thanks of the House to Admiral Lord Duncan, for his gallant conduct in the late brilliant and decisive victory over the Dutch fleet on the 11th of October ult.---Also, that the Thanks of the House should be voted to Sir Richard Onslow, for the part he took in contributing to the same victory:---Also, that the House do approve of and acknowledge the services of the Seamen and Marines in that memorable day; and that the Officers do signify the same to their respective crews.---These Motions were all agreed to nem. con. Mr. Dundas also moved, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, humbly beseeching him to give directions for a monument to be raised in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, to the memory of Captain R. Burgess, who so gloriously fell in that splendid action, assuring his Majesty that the expences of the same would be made good by the House.---Agreed to nem. con.

Monday, 6. The Speaker reported, that the House had attended his Majesty with the Address voted on Thursday; to which his Majesty had returned a most gracious Answer. Also, that he had communicated to Admiral Lord Duncan the votes of thanks for the gallant conduct of himself and officers, in the victory obtained over the Dutch fleet; and that he had received from Lord Duncan an answer, which he read, stating the satisfaction his Lordship felt on having been able to render service to his country, and to acquire the approbation of the House.

THIRD SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Tierney rose to make a motion respecting the incapacity of Mr. Dundas to sit in Parliament. The Right Honourable Gentleman had voted in defiance of Mr. Burke's act, which tended to establish a system of oeconomy; and

by virtue of which the third secretaryship had been abolished in 1783. He gave the history of its revival in 1795, and contended that it was nothing more than an arrangement between the ins and the outs. The Home and the War Department were divided, the noble Duke now at the head of the former being supposed incapable to manage the war, though aided by a Commander in Chief, who, he must say, albeit unaccustomed to compliment Princes, was equally able and industrious. At the head of the Ordnance was Marquis Cornwallis, who was equal to any charge; and near the Right Hon. Gentleman was the warrior, Mr. Windham, who was himself a host. At the same time that the war department was thrown overboard to lighten the home department, there had been added to the the latter a precis-writer---a Law-clerk---a Librarian---and a superintendant of felonies. The last was Mr. Baldwin, a Member of Parliament, who, though he had quitted the law, had still no objection to handle a paper or a fee. Thus *nothing was left for the noble Duke but to sign official papers. He then proceeded* to the law of the case. Mr. Burke's Bill enacted 'That the office of a third Secretary of State should be abolished, for the purpose of preventing any further augmentation of the Civil List; and that if any thing should be revived of the same name, nature, or description, it should be deemed a new office, and that the holder should be incapacitated to sit in the House of Commons.' This plainly took in the Secretaryship of State held by Mr. Dundas, the Committee of Finance having expressly stated that Lord Grenville held the Foreign---the Duke of Portland the Home--and Mr. Dundas the War department. Even admitting that this division of places was necessary, still he had proved to the House that the Hon. Gentleman sat in it in contradiction to a law, which it was their duty to obey, or rather to make Mr. Dundas obey. He concluded by moving, 'That the office of Secretary for the War department had been added to those of the Home and Foreign departments on the 10th of July, 1794.'

Mr. Dundas said he would not argue the propriety of abolishing the place of the third Secretary, or whether it were properly restored; but he would assert that since the war the Home Department was too much for any individual. The only question was, whether he was third Secretary. In 1791, he received the seals of the Home Department, and the custodium of those that had belonged to Lord *George Germaine. These latter were in 1794* delivered to the Duke of Portland. The House would then consider whether the Duke, who had been called in, was the third Secretary or himself, whose office and emoluments remained the same. He had sitten before in the House as Secretary; nor did he think his rights taken away.

Mr. Pitt said that the Secretaries of State might transact each other's business indiscriminately, and that the third Secretaryship, which was incompatible with a seat in the Commons, was held by a Peer.

Sir W. Geary and Mr. Martin also supported the motion. Lord Hawkesbury, Sir W. Young and Messrs. Addington, and Burdon opposed it. On a division, 139 were against it, and eight only for it.

NEGOCIATION.

Friday, 10. The order of the day, for the House to take into consideration his Majesty's Declaration, the other Papers relative to the late Negociation at Lisle, and the Address to his Majesty which had been voted by the Lords, and proposed by them, at a conference, for the approbation of the House having been twice read,

Sir John Sinclair, thinking many phrases of the Address highly objectionable, rose to move an amendment. He blamed the invectives contained in it; and remarked, that when the French demanded whether Lord *Malmesbury had* power to surrender all our conquests, they expressly said, that the avowal would not imply the necessity of such surrender---He concluded by moving to leave out the whole words of the Address after the word 'assembled,' and instead insert 'We beg leave to return your Majesty our most humble and hearty thanks for your gracious communication of the Papers respecting the late Negociation entered into with the Government of France. When we consider the various calamities to which nations in a state of hostility are necessarily exposed, we cannot but deplore the continuance of a war, which has already occasioned such an expence of treasure and

of blood to the persons engaged in it. And we join most heartily in applauding your Majesty's humane and beneficent exertions for bringing the same to a termination. We trust that the two nations will see the wisdom and policy of speedily renewing a Negociation so favourable to the interests of humanity, and of concluding the war on terms just in themselves, and honourable to the parties interested, the only true foundation in which a lasting pacification can be expected; but if, unfortunately, such hope should not be realized, and should the further prosecution of the war become necessary, your Majesty may be assured of the firm and unalterable support of your faithful Commons, in making every exertion that circumstances may render necessary for procuring a safe and honourable peace on terms consistent with the dignity of your Majesty's crown and kingdom, and the prosperity and essential interests of your people.'

Mr. Pitt called the French frantic; said they oppresed the people beyond the example of any civilized country; confessed that he wished for the dissolution of the present tyrannical government, and called his Majesty's title of King of France a harmless feather. Adverting to Sir John Sinclair's amendment and observations, he said that nobody but a driveller in politics would propose giving up every thing to the French, in the hope of their giving something back; that the French government itself felt that their conduct was not to be vindicated; and that they kept their Negociators at Lisle as a mere colour and pretext to shew that they had not broken off the treaty;' that when the House remembered that our fame and our existence were at stake, he trusted no man would refuse to join in that solemn pledge which was now proposed. Great exertions were undoubtedly required; and we were called on to declare, in the face of Europe, that we were ready to make them.

Lords Temple and Carysfort, Dr. Laurence, Messrs. Wilberforce, Lloyd, Tyrwhit, Martin, Pollen, and Col. Edwards, recommended unanimity of opinion on the Address; and the amendment of Sir John Sinclair having been withdrawn, the question was carried *nem. con.*

SUPPLIES.

Wednesday, 15. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, in which Lord Arden moved the estimates of the navy for the ensuing year; and the sums specified in them were voted. The number of seamen to be employed is 110,000, and 20,000 marines; and the expence attending each seaman not to exceed 7l. per man. The other usual estimates of the naval department were then moved and agreed to.

Mr. Hussey was rather averse from any reduction being made in the number of seamen to be employed, and thought it would be wiser to follow up the blow we had already so successfully given the enemy.

Mr. Pitt said, that when he viewed the comparative state of the enemy's naval force, there was nothing to be dreaded from the proposed reduction.

THE BANK.

Friday 17. Mr. Bragge brought up the report of the Secret Commitee appointed to consider of the expediency of continuing the restriction on the cash payments of the Bank.

On the Motion of Mr. Pitt, the report was read, from which it appeared, that after all demands on them were liquidated, there would remain in their favour a balance of nearly four millions, and that cash and bullion had increased to an amount five times more than in February last. In the present shape and aspect of affairs, he thought that it would be adviseable to continue the restriction as long as the present contest was likely to continue. He then moved for leave to bring in a bill to that effect. Granted.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Monday, 20. The Secretary at War informed the House that the present estimates would contain several sums hitherto contained in the army extraordinaries, and amounting to 300,000l. The estimates themselves would nevertheless fall short of the former year by the sum of 650,000l. which would make the whole saving 950,000l. Nor was this all the diminution. The sum of 100,000l. would be economised by deducting 6d. a day per man from the troops employed on fo-

reign service, instead of two-pence half-penny, as was formerly the case; and this might be done without injury to the soldier. A reduction not yet ascertained would also take place in several foreign corps. In the estimates, the guards and garrisons were rated at 48,609 men; and the troops in the plantations 30,018, making of regular troops 78,627, not including the Irish establishment, or troops in the East Indies. The militia and fencible cavalry were 52,291, the fencible cavalry 6,940 men.

THE BANK.

Wednesday, 22. The Order of the Day being read for a Committee of the whole House on the Bank restriction bill, Mr. Hobhouse said that he had opposed a similar Bill last year, considering it to be rendered necessary only by the rapacity of Ministers. He saw no reason to alter his opinion on the present occasion; nor did he see the difference between this and other wars, alledged by Ministers as a reason for reviving the Bill. As to the flourishing situation of the Bank, it appears that the increase of their surplus, since February 29, was only 12,600l.

Mr. Pitt defended the Bill. Considering the avowed object of the enemy, and that their efforts were directed against public credit, the Committee were justified in their opinion, that the restriction ought to be continued.

Messrs. Allardice and Nicholls contended that the Bank ought to be independent of Government. Mr. Tierney objected to the principle of the Bill. Major Elford and Mr. W. Bird highly approved of it. It went then through the Committee, and the blank in the restricting clause was filled up with the words, 'until the conclusion of the war by a definitive treaty of peace.'

THE BUDGET.

Friday, 24 The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Pitt, after prefacing, as usual, that every thing dear to us was involved in the present contest, that our existence as a nation was at a stake, and that it behoved us to meet the occasion with adequate means, entered into a statement of our income and expenditure. The following are the principal heads of expence.

Navy - - -	12,539,000l	Reduction of Debt -	200,000
Army - - -	10,112,000	Deficiency of Grants -	680,000
Ordnance - -	1,291,000		
Miscellaneous Services -	674,000	Total	25,496,000

Considering this estimate as correct, Mr. Pitt observed that it fell short of that of last year by no less than 6,700,000l. owing principally to reductions in the army. He then proceeded to the Ways and Means, which he proposed should be as follows:

Growing Produce of the Consolidated Fund -	750,000l	New Loan - -	12,000,000l
Land and Malt - -	2,750,000	Increase of Assessed Taxes	7,000,000
Exchequer Bills -	3,000,000	Total	25,500,000l

He next explained the mode in which he meant to increase the assessed taxes. Those not previously subject to them would be altogether excluded. This class consisted of 5 or 600,000 house-keepers, chiefly of inferior artizans and labourers, making with their families a population of three millions. The class of persons upon whom this tax bore were 7 or 800,000 house-keepers, amounting with their families to about four millions of souls, and the assessed taxes paid by them to 2,700,000l; but the imposts in question did not bear with an equal pressure upon all. Four hundred thousand housekeepers of the latter description paid no more than 140,000l. nor did he mean that the increase should fall upon these as heavily as upon the more opulent. There were two species of assessed taxes. The first, laid upon houses, was divided into three parts, the window tax, the tax laid on in 1780, and the commutation tax. The others were of a different description, and their payment optional, such as the duties on servants, carriages, horses, &c. On the persons paying only the house tax, the duty on an average would only be doubled. Those who paid the duties on horses, carriages, &c. would pay a triple rate; and in some instances it was intended to make it even three and a half, or four times the present amount. A general triple rate would have produced upwards of eight millions, but by the modification it would be reduced to seven. It was supposed

that the tax would absorb nearly one-tenth of the property of the individual taxed; and who could, on the present occasion, refuse such a sacrifice? The present, said Mr. Pitt, is an exertion *for our existence*, in which it is requisite that the hoard of the penurious should be as open as the purse of the prodigal; and if it appears that persons possessing hoards of finance evaded the vigilance of the Minister of finance, all that could be done was to make as just an assessment as could be ascertained. *It was not to be suffered that persons should diminish their expence to evade the tax*; and therefore, the rate must not be grounded on a *future* estimate, but on that of the *past year*. In cases where an individual might have entangled himself beyond his means, it might be necessary to call on him for a declaration that the tax exceeded the *tenth* of his property.

Mr. Hussey was of opinion that an equal tax on land would be more expedient than the imposition announced. Messrs. Nicholls, Curwen, and Tierney, thought that Placemen and Pensioners ought to bear a great share of the public burthens. In the time of Queen Anne the salaries of office were limited to 500l. a year, which, they contended, should take place in the present situation of the country.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Monday, Dec. 4. The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Pitt rose to give the further details of his plan relative to the assessed taxes. He said, that *existing circumstances* and the *atrocity* of our enemy called for the most vigorous exertions; and that upon reviewing the internal state of the country, he was more than ever convinced of its real wealth, radical strength, and true power. Of these we had more than enough to defeat the purpose of our *inveterate foe*; but as his most serious attacks were of late directed against the funding system, his views could only be defeated by avoiding as much as possible an increase of debt, and by making a strong effort to raise a great part of our present expenditure within the year. As it was impossible to make a direct call upon the wealth of each person, no better criterion of the income and expenditure of individuals could be found than the assessed taxes, which embraced so many articles both of choice and necessity. The number of poor who did not contribute to them was no less than three millions; that of persons assessed amounted to 800,000 heads of families, making a population of four millions. But even with respect to these, the tax would suffer various modifications. He did not mean that when a person complains of being charged by the new tax beyond the tenth of his income, that, in stating such income upon oath, he should include the amount of the assessed taxes paid heretofore. As to the commissioners to be appointed to receive such declarations, and grant relief, they might be select vestries, where such existed, or be taken by lot in the parish or district among persons not having any claim to relief themselves. The former tax he had taken at about 2,700,000l. The new tax, *if upon the whole equal to a triple rate, would amount to 8,160,000l.* The poundage upon the old tax was nearly 100,000l. On the new, at the same rate, it would be 300,000l.; but it was his intention to give the commissioners only one. It was impossible to say from mere conjecture what the deductions arising from the reduced rate of the lower classes, and from the relief to be granted, would amount to; but considering that the persons paying three and a half and four times their old taxes would afford a great compensation, he would venture to take the tax at 7,000,000l. especially as the cavalry act had been the means of discovering that the most scandalous evasions had been practised, for many years, by persons, who, if their rank and situation were known, would be marked by the public reprobation. After announcing some further modifications, and making several observations on the necessity of this great effort, Mr. Pitt concluded by moving several resolutions.

Sir W. Pulteney approved of the principle of the measure, and thought that the whole supplies for the year might be raised in a similar manner, instead of recurring in part to the destructive system of funding. If he was consulted, he said, he could propose a plan that would abolish the funding system for ever.

Mr. Nicholls objected to the tax as unjust, because it had a retrospective effect; and because it was not fairly assessed. It would, he said, crush the middle orders of society directly, and the lower ones remotely. Of this, the coach-mak-

ers were a proof. At present they had not more than three days work per week, and if the plan were carried into effect, they would not have more than one. He had on a former occasion opposed the war; nor did he think Ministers sincerely desirous of peace. He thought them influenced by the same sentiments as Mr. Burke had been; that gentleman had constantly asserted that the representative government must be destroyed in France, or that the same system would be introduced in England, to the annihilation of our Constitution, of King, Lords, and Commons.

The Secretary at War said, that the failure of the negociation had been due to persons on whom the Hon. Gentleman certainly did not wish to bear hard, the French Directory. The object of French revolutionists was to plunder the higher orders of society, and to direct the vengeance of that country against this.

Mr. Hobhouse, after some previous remarks, said, that the tax was an absolute requisition, and one of the most iniquitous kind, since it was apparent that, while men of small fortunes would pay a tenth of their income, the rich would not pay so much as a twenty-fifth. He said that it would produce national immorality, people would do as in Holland, where, from the relative produce of two contributions, it had been proved that they had perjured themselves to save their property; it would dry up national charity as the wine tax had done, since which the rich had no longer afforded that restoring cordial to their sick poor. If there should be another campaign, the triple tax must be tripled, and so on. Mr. Hobhouse then entered into an examination of the conduct of the present Administration. By interfering, said he, in the internal affairs of of other states, they plunged us into a ruinous war, a war which they might frequently have terminated. They have attempted to bully other potentates, but have withdrawn their mandates on the slightest shew of resistance. They have borrowed money on bad terms to subsidize faithless allies. They have sent money out of the country without the consent of parliament, and the parliament at the time sitting. They have introduced a system of *espionage*, of setting brother against brother, and man against man. They have destroyed the credit of the Bank, and made it bankrupt, while the national faith had been shamefully violated. They have cut off the people from the liberty of speech, and all the means of acquiring political information. *They have sown deep the seeds of our destruction, and now are about to reap the harvest of plunder and peculation.*

Col. Wood thought the plan defective, because the rich were not called upon for their just proportion. He conceived the personal property in this kingdom to amount to 6 or 7 hundred millions; landed property to as much more; East and West India being added to these, he thought the whole not less than twenty-hundred millions, which, at one per cent. would produce twenty-millions.

Mr. Tierney said, that of the Noblemen and Placemen who had talked of sacrificing their fortunes to the war, had any one contributed more than he was compelled to do? Did the Rt. Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Dundas) who was bedaubed with emoluments, give one voluntary farthing out of the 10,000l. a year which he received? Not even his carriages would subject him to proportionate taxation; for the Secretary of State rides in the carriage of the President of the Board of Controul, and with him may be seen the Treasurer of the Navy. The Minister, in his spirit of plunder, left the nation no alternative. Because he (Mr. Tierney) paid for two carriages last year, he must this year, even if he laid them down, pay for eight. Because a poor man had ventured his half-crown for his silver watch, he must now, perhaps, pay its full value.

Lord Temple, although he gave his assent to the measure, thought it would bear very hard on country gentlemen of moderate fortunes, while many great capitalists would avoid its operation.

Sir Robert Mackreth conceived an equal land-tax and the sale of the crown and forest lands would be preferable.

Messrs. Plumer, Pierrepoint, and Martin opposed the measure; and thought an exemption of the Royal Family and their dependants from burdens that pressed so hard on every one else, to be unjust. Messrs. Burdon and Ellison approved of the tax, and believed that his Majesty had enough to do with his money.

A division took place on the first resolution---214 for it---against it 15. The other resolutions were then carried.

Wednesday, 6. Mr. Pitt presented a Message from the Sovereign, intimating his intention to go in solemn procession to St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday the 19th inst. &c. the same as presented to the other House.

TRIPLE ASSESSMENT.

Thursday, 7. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in the Bill for granting to his Majesty certain duties on the taxes raised by assessment, which was read a first time. On the motion that it be read a second time,

Mr. Wilberforce Bird opposed the measure as ruinous to the class of manufacturers and tradesmen, to whom no relief in fact was afforded, since they could not state their income as small without ruin to their credit. He had conversed with many manufacturers, who were all of opinion that the middle classes in commercial towns, who were endeavouring to rise by thrift and industry, would be ruined by the tax in agitation. That of the last session on watches had ruined the watch trade in the city he represented. The masters were in want, and the workmen starving. He would vote the necessary supplies, but not by such means. He wished that gentlemen of great landed property would stand up, and offer their land for taxation.

Mr. Burdon approved the Bill. He wished to see landed property so considered as to give greater effect to the measure. The property of great landed proprietors might be known by the poor rates, and brought within the view of the Bill; nor was it so indelicate to call upon a great landholder to declare his income as upon a person in trade; nor so great a hardship to take a tenth part of it.

Alderman Lushington concurred with Mr. Burdon. He observed, that the Minister, in opening his plan, had expressed great tenderness towards the lower classes; but he had not framed his Bill accordingly. It was owing to the extensive distribution of property, that revolutionary principles had been rejected in this country; men not being attached to a constitution in the abstract but to the comforts they enjoy under it. He cared little for the complaints of those who had from one to ten thousand a year---but not of those who earned from 150 to 200l. He should therefore propose that those who did not pay 10l. to the assessed taxes should pay nothing; and that those who paid that sum or more should contribute one half more than it was intended to make them contribute. By these means six and a half millions might be raised. He thought highly of Ministers, but he cautioned them against breaking down the middle classes.

Mr. Pitt was surprised at what had fallen from the two last speakers, and boldly challenged a comparison of his financial measures with those of any former period. The proposal of the latter, he said, went to fritter away and counteract the tax. He then went at some length into a vindication of the Bill, and contended that the seven additional millions to be raised in one year would not be altogether taken from the active capital of the country.

Sir G. Shuckburg Evelyn said there was an obvious inequality in rating a particular class of persons, who paid from 90l. to 400l. Mr. Ryder saw no ground for this opinion.

Mr. Curwen believed that it was impossible to carry the measure into execution, because many of the classes upon whom it would be imposed were unable to pay their present rates. In one parish alone, (St. Andrew's below the Bar) of 181 persons who had been summoned for non-payment, nearly one-third were unable to pay. In Marybone parish, 700 were summoned in one week, of whom a great number were also incapable of paying their arrears. And this was the case, more or less, all over the kingdom.

Mr. Ellison thought that 19-20ths of this country looked up to Mr. Pitt for salvation. He was of opinion, however, that the rich were not sufficiently taxed.

Friday, 8. Mr. Pitt moved a Bill for borrowing, on Exchequer Bills, of the Bank three millions, to be paid by instalments in May and June next, unless a change in the situation of the country made it necessary to be raised in another way.

SINECURE PLACES.

Mr. Nicholls moved a resolution similar to that which had passed in the reign of William and Mary, except that he intended to increase the limitation from 500l. to 2,000l. a year, in consequence of the advance of every thing since that period. He wished the contractors and capitalists round the Minister to have an interest in terminating the war, and that those holding places of great emolument of the Crown, (many of whom were otherwise men of considerable opulence) should *exemplarily contribute towards relieving the distresses of the* nation, into which their support of the blind measures of the Minister had principally involved it. The resolution is as follows: 'That all salaries, fees, and emoluments of office, beyond the sum of 2,000l. per annum, should be applied to defray the expences of the war, excepting only the salaries of the Chancellor, the Judges, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Foreign Ministers, Officers serving in the Army and Navy, and those who had a freehold interest in their places.'

This resolution being objected to by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, and Mr. Windham, on the ground that persons employed in the services of the state, as an inducement to bring great talents into office, ought to be very liberally rewarded; *and thus the motion was consigned to oblivion.*

TRIPLE ASSESSMENT BILL.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the second reading of this bill; and, upon the question being put,

Mr. Sheridan observed that the people were called upon to make every sacrifice; but what, said he, is the example of the higher classes? Has not every man who has supported Ministry shewn that he had some personal job in view? What is the last list of peerages, but so many gaudy jobs? How can Ministers dare to call upon the people for sacrifices to make up their prodigal waste? Has not one of them insulted the country by talking of the *cheese parings* of office, when one of his own clerks has 18,000l. per annum? This will serve to shew what is the magnitude of the *consecrated cheese*. He called the present Bill a libel on the rich, a penalty on economy, a bounty upon perjury, and a commission of bankruptcy taken out against trade. It went to establish a *fiscal inquisition* throughout the country; an inquisition founded on a new and dangerous principle, which would fall as heavy on the man who possessed 2,000l. as on him who has a capital of 20,000l.

Mr. Dundas asserted that the seven millions would not be taken out of our expenditure to the injury of our commerce; that our commerce flourished more in war than in peace, because there was an Army to be clothed, and a Navy to be fed.

Mr. Fox said that Ministers, after destroying the liberty of the subject, were now, with a lavish and libertine hand, about to waste his property. Admitting *even the necessity of such a supply*, he had the strongest objections to the principle. The resolutions spoke of nothing but assessed taxes, and yet the assessed taxes were the very worst criterion that could be chosen. There was no doubt a growing discontent in this country, when men were alarmed by the confiscation of their property, the destruction of their trade, and the insecurity of their persons. It was said that they cried out because the measure would be effectual; but was it not more natural to suppose that it was because they were unable to pay? If the measure were good, why was it not adopted at the beginning of the war, as in the Spanish armament? But, no, the people were to be deluded like children, treated with tenderness in the first instance, so as to have no foretaste of the bitterness that was to follow. For this purpose even his Majesty's speech had been perverted; and he was made to congratulate his subjects on the possibility of carrying on the war without adding to their burdens. He then considered the various kinds of incomes liable to taxation, and contended that the present measure would be a tax upon industry, since the capitalist who lived upon his interest would in few cases pay half as much as a person of the same fortune engaged in trade. On his own constituents the tax would bear with *extraordinary severity. Houses were a very bad criterion*; and horses no better, since to many in that house they are entirely luxuries, though necessaries to a

medical gentleman in the neighbourhood of a town. By its retrospective operation, the measure became a device exceeding all that the most inordinate financier had ever conceived. By making a man pay for what he did not enjoy, it reminded him of a story of Sterne, who was forced to pay six livres six sous for post horses, although he travelled by water, a story which was meant by the author to pourtray the tyranny of the French Government. Adverting next to the clause which afforded relief to those who should disclose their indigence, he said that it was adding mockery and insult to injury. How could any man state his income, in such times of pressure and distress, when no income could be relied upon; and when the very operation of the tax would in the end ruin the trade of thousands? After a multitude of other comments and remarks, through which want of space will not permit us to follow him, Mr. Fox expressed his opinion, that in this universal call for sacrifices it became the great to set the example. He remembered an excellent story of the late Mr. Burke, who said that the soldiers of a French regiment testified a much greater respect for their old than their new Colonel, because the former, in the beginning of a battle, alway said, *alons, mes enfans*, and the new Colonel, *allez, mes enfans*.

Mr. Mainwaring assured the House, that every parish from which he had received letters, and they were numerous, objected strongly to the principle of the Bill. The present Assessed Taxes could scarcely be paid. One of his letters contained the following expression: 'The Bill, if it passes, will call upon the people, either to resist or sink under it.'

Messrs H. Thornton, Nicholls, Wigley, Tierney, and Alderman Combe, spoke at considerable length against the principle of the Bill; Lord Hawkesbury, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Yorke, and Mr. Burdon, in defence of it. They contended, that when it was modified in the Committee, it would be the most just that, in the existing circumstances, his Majesty's Ministers could devise.

The House, at one o'clock in the morning, divided on the second reading. For it 175, against it 56. Majority 125.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKERS.

Monday, 18. Mr. Mainwaring presented a petition from the parish of Clerkenwall, praying the repeal of the act imposing a duty on clocks and watches. The petition stated the number of inhabitants at 21,000, of whom 7000 were engaged in these trades. Since the late act, many have been compelled to emigrate, and more had sought parochial relief. Their Poor Rate amounted to 54.780l. all their other taxes only to 28,000l. This petition was brought up, as were two others to the same effect; one from the parish of St. Luke, Middlesex, and another from the Watch makers in the City of London. They were ordered to lie on the table.

TRIPLE ASSESSMENT BILL.

Mr. Pitt declared in the face of his country, *that nothing but the over-ruling voice of Parliament should make him abandon the measure*. Whatever evil might result from it, no Englishman would compare it with the mischiefs of a delusive peace, or the invasion of an elated enemy. In answer to a question put by a Member, Mr. Pitt said, that any retrenchments which had been made from the 19th of April to the month of October last, were not intended to come under the meaning of the act. On the clause being read that the Bill remain in force for a time to be limited, Mr. Pitt moved to fill up the blank with the words '*two years and a quarter*.'

Friday, 22. A clause was inserted intended to alleviate the burthen on the clock and watch makers, by exempting from the new tax all watches purchased after the 5th of January 1798. Also requiring the Oath. The clause was read and agreed to. Likewise a clause to provide an abatement in favour of persons having a certain number of children, in the following proportions: To all persons having from 4 to 8, ten per cent; from 8 to 10, 15 per cent; above 10 to 20, 20 per cent.

Thursday 27. Having extended our Parliamentary Report beyond its usual quantity, we are under the necessity of passing over the subsequent discussion of this Bill, which the Committee reduced to the following scale.

RATE OF PAYMENT OF THE ASSESSED TAXES,

As agreed to in the Committee on the Bill.

Persons occupying houses in which there are shops, or which are usually lett to lodgers.

If the amount now paid to the different house and window duties, dog duty, clock and watch duty, is under 3l.---- *exempted.*

From 3l. to 5l. 1-tenth, or from 6s. to 10s.

From 5l. to 7l. 10s. 1-fifth, or from 1l. to 1l. 10s.

From 7l. 10s. to 10l. 1-fourth, or from 1l. 17s. 6d. to 2l. 10s.

From 10l. to 12l. 10s. 1-half, or from 5l. *to 6l.* 5s.

From 12l. 10s. to 15l. 3-fourths, or from 9l. 7s. 6d. to 11l. 5s.

From 15l. to 20l. 1, or from 15l. to 20l.

From 20l. to 25l. 1 and 1-fourth, or from 25l. to 31l. 5s.

From 25l. to 30l. 1 and 1-half, or from 37l. 10s. to 45l.

From 30l. to 35. and upwards, 2, or from 60l. to 70l. And in no case more than 2l.

Persons occupying houses not having shops, nor usually letting lodgings.

If the amount now paid to the different house and window duties, dog duty, clock and watch duty is under 1l. exempted.

From 1l. to 2l. 1-fourth, or from 5s. to 10s.

From 2l. to 3l. 1-half, or from 1l. to 1l. 10s.

From 3l. to 5l. 3-fourths, or from 2l. 5s to 3l. 15s.

From 5l. to 7l. 10s. 1, or from 5l. to 7l. 10s.

From 7l. 10s. to 10l. 1-half, or from 11l. 5s. to 15l.

From 10l. to 12l. 10s. 2, or from 20l. to 25l.

From 12l. 10s. to 15l. 2 and a half, or from 31l. 5s. to 37l. 10s.

From 15l. to 20l. 3, or from 45l. to 60l.

From 20l. to 30l. 3 and a half, or from 70l. to 105l.

From 30l. to 40l. 4, or from 120l. to 160l.

From 40l. to 50l. 4 and a half, or from 180l. to 225l.

From 50l. and upwards, 5, or from 250l. upwards.

Persons keeping any male servant, pleasure horse, or carriage, to pay in all cases a sum equal to three times their present payment on those articles.

If they pay,

From 25l. to 30l. 3 and a half, or from 87l. 10s. to 105l.

From 30l. to 40l. 4, or from 120l. to 160l.

From 40l. to 50l. 4 and a half, or from 180l. to 225l.

From 50l. upwards. 5, or from 250l. &c.

Horses in husbandry to pay a sum equal to twice the present payment, except in cases of farmers the rent of whose farms is under 70l. per ann. who are exempted from this part of the duty.

Schoolmasters and publicans exempted from this additional duty upon their servants; and charged as shops or lodging-houses, with respect to houses and windows.

Persons in the medical line to pay only a single rate in addition, on their carriages, and on two horses.

Liberty to obtain exemption or abatement (as the case may be), on declaration *of income, in any case where the amount of the duty on any person, according to* the above rate, would exceed the *following proportion, according to his income.*

SCALE RESPECTING INCOME.

Persons not possessing an annual income of 60l. to be exempted.

Where the said annual income is not less than

60l but under 65l an abatement shall be made to a sum not exceeding 1-120th part of the said income, or - L. 0 10 0

65l but under 70l to a sum not exceeding 1-95th part of the same, or - 0 13 8

70l but under 75l to a sum not exceeding 1-70th part of the same, or - 1 0 0

75l but under 80l to a sum not exceeding 1-65th part of the same, or - 1 3 0

80l but under 85l to a sum not exceeding 1-60th part of the same, or - 1 6 8

85l but under 90l to a sum not exceeding 1-55th part of the same, or - 1 10 9

90l but under 95l to a sum not exceeding 1-50th part of the same, or - 1 16 0

95l but under 100l to a sum not exceeding 1-45th part of the same, or - 2 2

100l but under 105l to a sum not exceeding 1-40th part of the same, or	2	10	0
105l but under 110l to a sum not exceeding 1-38th part of the same, or	2	15	3
110l but under 115l to a sum not exceeding 1-36th part of the same, or	3	1	0
115l but under 120l to a sum not exceeding 1-34th part of the same, or	3	7	8
120l but under 125l to a sum not exceeding 1-32d part of the same, or	3	15	0
125l but under 130l to a sum not exceeding 1-30th part of the same, or	4	3	4
130l but under 135l to a sum not exceeding 1-28th part of the same, or	4	12	10
135l but under 140l to a sum not exceeding 1-26th part of the same, or	5	3	10
140l but under 145l to a sum not exceeding 1-24th part of the same, or	5	16	8
145l but under 150l to a sum not exceeding 1-22d part of the same, or	6	11	0
150l but under 155l to a sum not exceeding 1-20th part of the same, or	7	10	0
55l but under 160l to a sum not exceeding 1-19th part of the same, or	8	3	0
160l but under 165l to a sum not exceeding 1-18th part of the same, or	8	17	0
165l but under 170l to a sum not exceeding 1-17th part of the same, or	9	14	0
170l but under 175l to a sum not exceeding 1-16th part of the same, or	10	12	0
175l but under 180l to a sum not exceeding 1-15th part of the same, or	11	13	0
180l but under 185l to a sum not exceeding 1-14th part of the same, or	12	17	0
185l but under 190l to a sum not exceeding 1-13th part of the same, or	14	4	0
190l but under 195l to a sum not exceeding 1-12th part of the same, or	15	16	0
195l but under 200l to a sum not exceeding 1-11th part of the same, or	17	14	0
200l and upwards, to a sum not exceeding 1-10th part of the same, or	20	0	0

And where the said annual income shall appear to be not less than 200l. every such person shall be entitled to such an abatement of the additional duty now granted, as may be necessary to reduce the same in each case respectively to a sum not exceeding 1-10th part of the said income.

The parishes are responsible for the deficiencies in the taxes collected in them respectively.

Farmers under 150l. a year, who have no other means of obtaining a livelihood, are to pay for no more than five horses.

There is an exemption in favour of those who have four children lawfully begotten under 16 years of age. Also in favour of clergymen under 150l. yearly income.

Mr. Coke declared that the sum wanted could be supplied in a more equitable way, by laying a shilling in the pound on all transfer of stock. Mr. Coke then moved that the enormous fees which the present measure would throw into the hands of the Tellers of the Exchequer should be limited.

Sir William Pulteney was surprised that Gentlemen were not ashamed of putting such enormous fees in their pockets during the present distress of the country.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas declared the motion to be unjust, as it went to deprive the Tellers of what they enjoyed, as a reward for the services of their ancestors, and what they held as a freehold tenure. They would receive no more than if the money was collected by any other mode.

Mr. Coke replied, that they would receive upwards of 10,000l. each on the sum collected under this Bill, besides the immense perquisites they already obtained.

The motion was lost by a division of 75 against 6.

[TO BE CONTINUED REGULARLY.]

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPERS.

DECLARATION OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

HIS Majesty's benevolent endeavours to restore to his people the blessings of Peace, again repeated without success, have again demonstrated, beyond the possibility of doubt, the determined and persevering hostility of the Government of France, in whose unprovoked aggression the war originated, and by whose boundless and destructive ambition it is still prolonged. And while, by the course of these transactions, continued proofs have been afforded to all his Majesty's faithful subjects of his anxious and unremitting solicitude for their welfare, they cannot, at the same time, have failed to recognize, in the uniform conduct of the enemy, the spirit by which the Councils of France are still actuated, and the objects to which they are directed.

His Majesty could not but feel how much the means of peace had been obstructed by the many additional difficulties which his enemies had so repeatedly thrown in the way of every negociation. Nevertheless, on the very first appearance of circumstances in some degree more favourable to the interests of humanity, the same ardent desire for the ease and happiness of his subjects induced his Majesty to renew his overtures for terminating the calamities of war: thus availing himself of every opening which could in any manner lead to secure an honourable peace, and consulting equally the wishes of his own heart, and the principles by which his conduct has invariably been guided.

New obstacles were immediately interposed by those who still directed the Councils of France, and who, amidst the general desire for peace, which they could not at that time openly disclaim, still retained the power of frustrating the wishes of their own country, of counteracting his Majesty's benevolent intentions, and of obstructing that result, which was so necessary for the happiness of both nations. Difficulties of form were studiously created; modes of negociation were insisted upon, the most inconsistent with their own conduct in every other instance; the same spirit appeared in every step which was taken by them; and while the most unwarranted insinuations were thrown out, and the most unfounded reproaches brought forward, the established customs and usages, which have long prevailed in Europe, were purposely departed from, even in the simplest acts which were to be done on their part for the renewal of the negociations. All these things his Majesty determined to disregard; not as being insensible of their purport and tendency, nor unmindful of the importance of these points, in the public intercourse of great and independent nations, but resolving to defeat the object of these artifices, and to suffer no subordinate or inferior consideration to impede, on his part, the discussion of the weighty and extensive interests on which the termination of the war must necessarily depend.

He directed his Minister to repair to France, furnished with the most ample powers, and instructed to communicate at once an explicit and detailed proposal and plan of peace, reduced into the shape of a regular treaty, just and moderate in its principles, embracing all the interest concerned, and extending to every subject connected with the restoration of public tranquility. The communication of this paper, delivered in the very first conference, was accompanied by such explanations as fully stated and detailed the utmost extent of his Majesty's views, and at the same time gave ample room for the examination of every disputed point, for mutual arrangement and concession, and for reciprocal facilities arising out of the progress of fair discussion.

To this proceeding, open and liberal beyond example, the conduct of his Majesty's enemies opposes the most striking contrast. From them no counter-project has ever yet been obtained: no statement of the extent or nature of

the conditions on which they would conclude any peace with these kingdoms. Their pretensions have always been brought forward either as detached or as preliminary points, distinct from the main object of negociation, and accompagied, in every instance, with an express reserve of farther and unexplained demands.

The points which, in pursuance of this system, the Plenipotentiaries of the enemy proposed for separate discussion in their first conferences with his Majesty's Minister, were at once frivolous and offensive; none of them productive of any solid advantage to France, but all calculated to raise new obstacles in the way of peace. And to these demands was soon after added another, in its form unprecedented, in its substance extravagant, and such as could originate only in the most determined and inveterate hostility. The principle of mutual compensation, before expressly admitted by common consent as the just and equitable basis of negociation, was now disclaimed; every idea of moderation or reason, every appearance of justice was disregarded; and a concession was required from his Majesty's Plenipotentiary, as a preliminary and indispensable condition of negociation, which must at once have superseded all the objects, and precluded all the means of treating. France, after incorporating with her own dominions so large a portion of her conquests, and affecting to have deprived herself, by her own internal regulations, of the power of alienating these valuable additions of territory, did not scruple to demand from his Majesty the absolute and unconditional surrender of all that the energy of his people, and the valour of his fleets and armies have conquered in the present war, either from France, or from her Allies. She required that the power of Great Britain should be confined within its former limits, at the very moment when her own dominion was extended to a degree almost unparalleled in history. She insisted, that in proportion to the increase of danger, the means of resistance should be diminished; and that his Majesty should give up, without compensation, and into the hands of his enemies, the necessary defences of his possessions, and the future safeguards of his Empire. Nor was even this demand brought forward as constituting the terms of peace, but the price of negociation; as the condition on which alone his Majesty was to be allowed to learn what further unexplained demands were still reserved, and to what greater sacrifices these unprecedented concessions of honour and safety were to lead.

Whatever were the impressions which such a proceeding created, they did not induce the King abruptly to preclude the means of negociation. In rejecting without a moment's hesitation a demand, which could have been made for no other reason than because it was inadmissible, his Majesty, from the fixed resolution to avail himself of every chance of bringing the negociation to a favourable issue, directed that an opening should still be left for treating on reasonable and equal grounds, such as might become the dignity of his Crown, and the rank and station in Europe in which it has pleased the Divine Providence to place the British Nation.

This temperate and conciliatory conduct was strongly expressive of the benevolence of his Majesty's intentions; and it appeared for some time to have prepared the way for that result which has been the uniform object of all his measures. Two months elapsed after his Majesty had unequivocally and definitively refused to comply with the unreasonable and extravagant preliminary which had been demanded by his enemies. During all that time the negociation was continued open, the conferences were regularly held, and the demand thus explicitly rejected by one party, was never once renewed by the other. It was not only abandoned, it was openly disclaimed; assurances were given in direct contradiction to it. Promises were continually repeated, that his Majesty's explicit and detailed proposals should at length be answered by that which could alone evince a real disposition to negociate with sincerity, by the delivery of a Counter-Project, of a nature tending to facilitate the conclusion of peace; and the long delays of the French Government in executing these promises, were excused and accounted for by an unequivocal declaration, that France was concerting with her Allies for those sacrifices on their part,

which might afford the means of proceeding in the negociation. Week after week passed over in the repetition of these solemn engagements on the part of his Majesty's enemies. His desire for peace induced him to wait for their completion, with an anxiety proportioned to the importance of the object; nor was it much to expect, that his Minister should at length be informed what was the extent and nature of the conditions on which his enemies were disposed to terminate the war.

It was in this stage of the business that, on the 11th of September, the appointment of new Plenipotentiaries was announced on the part of France, under a formal promise that their arrival should facilitate and expedite the work of peace.

To renew, in a shape still more offensive than before, the inadmissible demand so long before brought forward, and so long abandoned, was the first act of these new messengers of peace. And such was now the undisguised impatience of the King's enemies to terminate all treaty, and to exclude all prospect of accommodation, that even the continuance of the King's Plenipotentiary at the appointed place of negociation was made by them to depend on his immediate compliance with a condition which his Court had, two months before, explicitly refused, and concerning which no farther discussion had since occurred. His reply was such as the occasion required: and he immediately received a positive and written order to depart from France.

The subsequent conduct of his Majesty's enemies has aggravated even this proceeding, and added fresh insult to this unexampled outrage. The insurmountable obstacles which they threw in the way of peace were accompanied with an ostentatious profession of the most pacific disposition. In cutting off the means of negociation, they still pretended to retain the strongest desire to negociate: in ordering the King's Minister to quit their country, they professed the hope of his immediate return to it: and in renewing their former inadmissible and rejected demand, they declared their confident expectation of a speedy and favourable answer. Yet before any answer could arrive, they published a declaration, announcing to their country the departure of the King's Minister, and attempting, as in every former instance, to ascribe to the conduct of Great Britain the disappointment of the general wish for peace, and the renewal of all the calamities of war. The same attempt has been prolonged in subsequent communications, equally insidious and illusory, by which they have obviously intended to furnish the colour and empty pretence of a wish for peace, while they have still studiously and obstinately persisted in evading every step which could lead to the success of any negociation; have continued to insist on the same inadmissible and extravagant preliminary, and have uniformly withheld all explanation either on the particulars of the proposals of peace so long since delivered by his Majesty's Minister, or on any other terms on which they were themselves ready to conclude; and this in the vain hope, that it could be possible, by any artifice, to disguise the truth of these transactions, or that any exercise of power, however despotic, could prevent such facts from being known, felt, and understood, even in France itself.

To France, to Europe, and to the World, it must be manifest, that the French Government (whilst they persist in their present sentiments) leave his Majesty without an alternative, unless he were prepared to surrender and sacrifice to the undisguised ambition of his enemies the honour of his crown and the safety of his dominions. It must be manifest, that, instead of shewing on their part any inclination to meet his Majesty's pacific overtures on any moderate terms, they have never brought themselves to state any terms (however exorbitant) on which they were ready to conclude peace. They have asked as a preliminary (and in a form the most arrogant and offensive) concessions which the comparative situation of the two countries would have rendered extravagant in any stage of negociation; which were directly contrary to their own repeated professions; and which, nevertheless, they peremptorily required to be complied with in the very outset; reserving an unlimited power of afterwards accumulating, from time to time, fresh demands, increasing in proportion to every new concession.

On the other hand, the terms proposed by his Majesty have been stated in the most clear, open, and unequivocal manner. The discussion of all the points to

which they relate, or of any others, which the enemy might bring forward as the terms of peace, has been, on his Majesty's part, repeatedly called for, as often promised by the French Plenipotentiaries, but to this day has never yet been obtained. The rupture of the negociation is not therefore to be ascribed to any pretensions (*however inadmissible*) *urged as the price of peace; nor to any ultimate* difference on terms, however exorbitant; but to the evident and fixed determination of the enemy to prolong the contest, and to pursue, at all hazards, their hostile designs against the prosperity and safety of these kingdoms.

While this determination continues to prevail, his Majesty's earnest wishes and endeavours to rsstore peace to his subjects must be fruitless. But his sentiments remain unaltered. He looks with anxious expectation to the moment *when the Government of France may shew a disposition and spirit in any degree* corresponding to his own. And he renews, even now, and before all Europe, the solemn declaration, that, in spite of repeated provocations, and at the very moment when his claims have been strengthened and confirmed by fresh success, which, by the blessing of Providence, has recently attended his arms, he is yet ready (if the calamities of war can now be closed) to conclude peace on the same moderate and equitable principles and terms which he has before proposed: the rejection of such terms must now, more than ever, demonstrate the implacable animosity and insatiable ambition of those with whom he has to contend, and to them alone must the future consequences of the prolonging of the war be ascribed.

If such unhappily is the spirit by which they are still actuated, his Majesty can neither hesitate as to the principles of his own conduct, nor doubt the sentiments and determination of his people. He will not be wanting to them, and he is confident they will not be wanting to themselves. He has an anxious, but a sacred and indispensable duty to fulfil: he will discharge it with resolution, constancy, and firmness. Deeply as he must regret the continuance of a war, so destructive in its progress, and so burthensome even in its success, he knows the character of the brave people whose interests and honour are entrusted to him.--- These it is the first object of his life to maintain; and he is convinced, that neither the resources nor the spirit of his kingdoms will be found inadequate to this arduous contest, or unequal to the importance and value of the objects which are at stake. He trusts, that the favour of Providence, by which they have always hitherto been supported against all their enemies, will be still extended to them; and that, under this protection, his faithful subjects, by a resolute and vigorous application of the means which they possess, will be enabled to vindicate the independence of their country, and to resist with just indignation the assumed superiority of an enemy, against whom they have fought with the courage, and success, and glory of their ancestors, and who aims at nothing less than to destroy at once whatever has contributed to the prosperity and greatness of the British empire: all the channels of its industry, and all the sources of its power; its security from abroad, its tranquility at home, and, above all, that constitution, on which alone depends the undisturbed enjoyment of its religion, laws, and liberties.

Westminster, October 28, 1797.

NEGOCIATION AT LISLE.

As the British Cabinet has published an official account of the correspondence between Lord Malmesbury and the French Commissioners, which is of high importance to every person in this country, we feel the propriety of giving such a view of it in our miscellany as is necessary to understand the precise meaning of both parties, omitting only what is superfluous.

The correspondence begins with a letter from Lord Grenville to M. Delacroix, as follows:

No. 1.--' The signature of the preliminaries of a peace, the definitive conclusion of which is to put an end to the continental war, appears to afford to the two governments of Great Britain and France a natural opportunity and new facilities for the renewal of pacific negociations between them: a part of the obstacles which might have retarded this salutary work no longer existing; and the inte-

rests to be treated of, being, after this event, neither so extensive nor so complicated as they were before.

'The Court of London, always desirous of employing such means as are best calculated to contribute to this object, so interesting to the happiness of the two nations, is unwilling to omit renewing to the French Government the assurance of the continuance of its dispositions on this subject. And the undersigned is authorized to propose to the Minister for Foreign Affairs to enter without delay, and in such manner as shall be judged the most expedient, upon the discussion of the views and pretensions of each party for the regulation of the Preliminaries of a Peace, which may be definitively arranged at the future Congress.

'As soon as the form of this negociation shall have been agreed upon, the British Government will be ready to concur in it, by taking on its part such measures as are the most proper for accelerating the re-establishment of the public tranquility.

Westminster, June 1, 1797. GRENVILLE.'

No. 2.---M. Delacroix in his answer proposed that the Negociations should be set on foot at once for a Definitive Treaty. This proceeding appears to the Directory preferable to a Congress, of which the result must be remote, and which *does not correspond with the ardent desire that it has to re-establish, as quickly* as possible, Peace between the two Powers.' *June* 4.

No. 3.---Lord Grenville desired to know the wish of the Directory as to the place of the Negociation; and requested the necessary passports, that no time might be lost in sending a Plenipotentiary.'

No. 4.---M. Delacroix fixes Lisle as the place of meeting, dated June 11th.

No. 5.---Contains the passport. No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, contains only reciprocal explanations and information on points of little interest.

No. 12. contains extracts of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, July 11, 1797, to the following effect:

'On Sunday evening I received the inclosed note (C) from the French Plenipotentiaries, and in consequence of it went to the proposed conference yesterday.

'One of the French Plenipotentiaries informed me on the subject of the Projet *I had given them, and the note with which I had accompanied it, that as these papers contain many points on which their instructions did not* enable them to answer, they had, after having given them a very serious attention, sent them, with such observations as they thought it their duty to make on them, to the Directory, and that the moment they received an answer, they would communicate it to me. But that in the meanwhile, not to delay the progress of the negociation, they wished that several points which he termed insulated, but which, though not referred to in our Projet, were, he said, inseparably connected with the general subject of peace, might be discussed and got rid of now, if I had no objection, and that it was with this view they had requested me to meet them. On my not expressing any disapprobation to this mode of proceeding, *one of the French Plenipotentiaries* began by saying, that in the preamble of the Treaty, the title of King of France was used; that this title, they contended, could no longer be insisted on; the abolition of it was *in a manner essential to the* acknowledgment of the French Republic, and that as it was merely titular, as far as it re*lated to his Majesty, but quite otherwise in the sense in which* it applied to them, he hoped it would not be considered as an important concession.

'I informed him, that on all former occasions a separate article had been agreed to, which appeared to me to answer every purpose they required, and which it was my intention, as the Treaty advanced, to have proposed, as proper to make part of this. The article (the first of the separate ones in the Treaty of 1783) was then read, but they objected to it, as not fully meeting their views. It was to the title itself, as well as to any right which might be supposed to arise from it, that they objected. I could scarcely allow myself to treat this mode of reasoning seriously. I endeavoured to make them feel that it was cavilling for a mere word; that it was creating difficulties where none existed; and that if all the French Monarchs, *in the course of three centuries, had allowed this* to stand in the preamble of all treaties and transactions between the two countries, I could not conceive how it could now affect either the dignity, security, or importance of the Republic; that in fact such titles have ever been considered as

indefeasible, and as memorials and records of former greatness, and not as pretensions to present power. I argued however in vain. They treated it very gravely, and made so strong a stand upon it, that I could not avoid taking it for reference, which I thought it better to do, than, feeling as I did at the moment, to push the conversation further.

'The second insulated point was a very material one indeed, and which, although it has been adverted to as a proposal that might possibly be brought forward, I confess came upon me unexpectedly. It was to ask either a restitution of the ships taken and destroyed at Toulon, or an equivalent for them. They grounded this claim on the preliminary declaration made by Lord Hood on his taking possession of Toulon; and on the eighth article of the Declaration of the Committee of the Sections to him. They said, peace they hoped was about to be re-established; that his Majesty, in acknowledging the Republic, admitted that a sovereignty existed in the French Government; and of course that the ships, held only as a deposit by England till this legal authority was admitted, ought now to be restored. I replied, that this claim was so perfectly unlooked for, that it was impossible for me to have been provided for it in my instructions, and that I could therefore only convey my own private sentiments on it, which were, that they could not have devised a step more likely to defeat the great end of our mission. *One of the French Plenipotentiaries* said, that he sincerely hoped not; that without a restitution of the ships an equivalent might be found to effect the purpose desired, since their great object was, that something should appear to prove that this just demand had not been overlooked by them, and was not left unsatisfied by us. I told him fairly, I did not see where this equivalent was to be found, or how it could be appreciated; and that, considering the great advantages France had already obtained by the war, and those she was likely to obtain from the act of condescension I had already intimated his Majesty was disposed to make, in order to restore peace, I was much surprized, and deeply concerned at what I heard. I trusted, therefore, that this very inadmissible proposal would be withdrawn. They said, it was not in their power; and *one of them*, from a written paper before him, which he said were his instructions, read to me words to the effect I have already stated.

'Their third question was to any mortgage we might have upon the Low Countries, in consequence of money lent to the Emperor by Great Britain. They wished to know if any such existed, since, as they had taken the Low Countries charged with all their incumbrances, they were to declare, that they should not consider themselves bound to answer any mortgage given for money lent to the Emperor, for the purpose of carrying on war against them.

'I told them, that without replying to this question, supposing the case to exist, the exception they required should have been stated in their Treaty with the Emperor, and could not at all be mixed up in ours; that if they had taken the Low Countries as they stood charged with *all* their incumbrances, there could be no doubt what these words meant, and that if no exception was stated in the first instance, none could be made with a retro-active effect.

'The French Plenipotentiaries, however, were as tenacious on this point as on the other two; and as I found to every argument I used, that they constantly opposed their instructions, I had nothing to do but to desire they would give me a written paper stating their three claims, in order that I might immediately transmit it to your Lordship, and on this being promised our conference broke up.'

(No. 13. A.) PROJET OF A TREATY OF PEACE.

Be it known to all those whom it may in any manner concern. The most Serene and most Potent Prince George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, Arch Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, and the Executive Directory of the French Republic, being equally desirous to put an end to the war, which has for some time past subsisted between the dominions of the two parties, have named and constituted for their Plenipotentiaries, charged with the concluding and signing of the definitive treaty of peace; viz. the King of Great Britain, the Lord Baron of Malmesbury, a Peer of the kingdom of Great

Britain, Knight of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, Privy Councillor to his Britannic Majesty, and the Executive Directory of the French Republic,———— who after having exchanged their respective full powers have agreed upon the following articles:

1. As soon as this treaty shall be signed and ratified, there shall be an universal and perpetual peace as well by sea as by land, and a sincere and constant friendship between the two contracting parties and their dominions, and territories, and people, without exception of either places or persons; so that the high contracting parties shall give the greatest attention to the maintaining between themselves and their said dominions, territories, and people, this reciprocal friendship and intercourse, without permitting hereafter, on either part, any kind of hostilities to be committed either by sea or by land, for any cause, or under any pretence whatsoever. There shall be a general oblivion and amnesty of every thing which may have been done or committed by either party towards the other before or since the commencement of the war; and they shall carefully avoid for the future every thing which might prejudice the union happily re-established.

Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, orders shall be sent to the armies and squadrons of both parties to stop all hostilities; and for the execution of this article, sea passes shall be given on each side to the ships dispatched to carry the news of peace to the possessions of the two parties.

2. The treaties of peace of Nimeguen of 1678 and 1679, of Ryswick of 1697, and of Utrecht of 1713; that of Baden of 1714; that of the triple alliance of the Hague of 1717; that of the quadruple alliance of London of 1718; the treaty of peace of Vienna of 1736; the definitive treaty of Aix la Chapelle of 1748; the definitive treaty of Paris of 1763; and that of Versailles of 1783, serve as a basis and foundation to the peace, and to the present treaty. And for this purpose they are all renewed and confirmed in the best form, so that they are to be exactly observed for the future in their full tenour, and religiously executed by both parties in all the points which shall not be derogated from by the present treaty of peace.

3. All the prisoners taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, and the hostages carried away or given during the war, shall be restored, without ransom, in six weeks at latest, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty. Each party respectively discharging the advances which shall have been made for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners in the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts, attested accounts, and other authentic vouchers, which shall be furnished on each side; and security shall be reciprocally given for the payment of the debts which the prisoners may have contracted in the countries where they may have been detained, until their entire release.

4. With respect to the rights of fishery on the coasts of the Island of Newfoundland, and of the other islands adjacent, and in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, the two parties shall return to the same situation in which they stood respectively, according to the treaties and engagements subsisting at the period of the commencement of the war. And with this view, his Majesty consents to restore to France, in full right, the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

5. The same principle of the state of possession before the war is adopted by mutual consent, with respect to all other possessions and rights on both sides, in every part of the world; save only the exceptions which are stipulated by the subsequent articles of this treaty. And, to this intent, all possessions of territories which have or may have been conquered by one of the parties from the other (and not specially excepted in this treaty) shall be restored to the party to whom they belonged at the commencement of the present war.

6. From this principle of mutual restitution, the two parties have agreed to except———— which shall remain to his Britannic Majesty in full sovereignty.

7. In all the cases of restitution provided by the present Treaty, the fortresses shall be restored in the same condition in which they now are, and no injury shall be done to any works that have been constructed since the conquest of them.

8. It is also agreed, that in every case of restitution or cession provided by any of the articles of this treaty, the term of three years from the date of the notifica-

tion of the treaty, in the respective territory or place restored or ceded, shall be allowed to persons, of whatever description, residing or being in the said territory or place, possessed of property therein under any title existing before the war, or which has since devolved to them by the laws then existing; during which term of three years they shall remain and reside unmolested in the exercise of their religion, and in the enjoyment of their possessions and effects, upon the conditions and titles under which they so acquired the same, without being liable in any manner, or under any pretence, to be prosecuted or sued for their past conduct, except as to the discharge of just debts to individuals; and that all those who, within the time of———— months after the notification of this treaty, shall declare to the Government, then established, their intention to withdraw themselves or their effects, and to remove to some other place, shall have and obtain, within one month after such declaration, full liberty to depart and to remove their effects, or to sell and dispose of the same, whether moveable or immoveable, at any time within the said period of three years, without any restraint or hindrance, except on account of debts at any time contracted, or of any criminal prosecution for acts done subsequent to the notification of this treaty.

9. As it is necessary to appoint a certain period for the restitutions herein before stipulated, it is agreed, that the same shall take place in Europe within one month, in Africa and America within three month, and in Asia within six months after the ratification of the present treaty.

10. For preventing the revival of the law suits which have been ended in the territories to be restored by virtue of this treaty, it is agreed, that the judgments in private causes pronounced in the last resort, and which have acquired the force of matters determined, shall be confirmed and executed according to their form and tenour.

11. The decision of the prizes and seizures of ships and their cargoes taken at sea, or seized in the ports of either country, prior to the hostilities, shall be referred to the respective Courts of Justice; so that the legality of the said prizes and seizures shall be decided according to the law of nations, and to treaties, in the courts of justice of the nation which shall have made the capture, or ordered the seizures. And in order to prevent all causes of complaint or dispute which may arise on account of prizes which may be made at sea after the signing of this treaty, it is reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which may be taken in the British Channel and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, shall be restored on each side: that the term shall be one month from the British Channel and the North Seas, as far as the Canary Islands, inclusively, whether in the ocean, or in the Mediterranean; two months from the said Canary Islands, as far as the equinoctial line or equator; three months from the equator to any part to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope, and the eastward of Cape Horn; and, lastly, five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception or any more particular description of time or place.

12. The Allies of the two parties, that is to say, her Most Faithful Majesty, as ally of his Britannic Majesty, and his Catholic Majesty and the Batavian Republic as allies of the French Republic, shall be invited by the two contracting parties to accede to this peace on the terms and conditions specified in the three following articles; the execution of which the said two contracting parties reciprocally guarantee to each other, being thereto respectively authorised by their abovementioned allies: and the two contracting parties further agree, that if their allies respectively shall not so have acceded within the space of two months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, the party so refusing to accede, shall not receive from its ally any aid or succour of any nature during the further continuance of the war.

13. His Britannic Majesty engages to conclude a definitive peace with his Catholic Majesty on the footing of the state of possession before the war, with the exception of———— which shall remain in full sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty.

14. His Britannic Majesty in like manner engages to conclude a definitive peace with the Batavian Republic on the same footing of the state of possession before the war, with the exception of---------- which shall remain to his Britannic Majesty in full sovereignty, and of---------- which shall be ceded to his Majesty in exchange for----------

In consideration of these restitutions, to be hereby made by his Britannic Majesty, all property belonging to the Prince of Orange, in the month of December, 1794, and which has been seized and confiscated since that period, shall be restored to him, or a full equivalent in money given him for the same. And the French Republic further engages to procure for him, at the general peace, an adequate compensation for the loss of his offices and dignities in the United Provinces; and the persons who have been imprisoned or banished, or whose property has been sequestered or confiscated in the said republic, on account of their attachment to the interests of the House of Orange, or to the former government of the United Provinces, shall be released, and shall be at liberty to return to their country, and to reside therein, and to enjoy their property there, conforming themselves to the law and constitution there established.

15. The French Republic engages to conclude a definitive peace with her Most Faithful Majesty on the same footing of the state of possession before the war, and without any further demand or burthensome condition being made on either side.

16. All the stipulations contained in this treaty, respecting the time and manner of making the restitutions therein mentioned, and all the privileges thereby reserved to the inhabitants or proprietors in the islands or territories restored or ceded, shall apply in like manner to the restitutions to be made by virtue of any of the three last articles, viz. the 13th, 14th, and 15th, except in those instances where the same may be derogated from by the mutual consent of the parties concerned.

17. All former treaties of peace between the respective parties to whom the said three articles relate, and which subsisted and were in force at the commencement of hostilities between them respectively, shall be renewed, except in such instances only where the same may be derogated from by mutual consent; and the articles of this treaty for the restoration of prisoners, the cessation of hostilities, and the decision relative to prizes and seizures, shall equally apply to the respective parties to whom the said three articles relate, and shall be held to be in full force between them, as soon as they shall respectively, and in due form, have acceded to this treaty.

18. All sequestrations imposed by any of the parties named in this treaty, on the rights, properties, or debts, of individuals belonging to any other of the said parties, shall be taken off, and the property of whatever kind shall be restored in the fullest manner to the lawful owner; or just compensation be made for it: and all complaints of injury done to private property, contrary to the usual practice and rule of war, and all claims of private rights or property which belonged to individuals at the periods of the commencement of hostilities respectively, between the said parties, viz. Great Britain and Portugal on the one side, and France, Spain, and Holland on the other; and which ought, according to the usual practice and laws of nations, to revive at the period of peace, shall be received, heard, and decided, in the respective courts of justice of the different parties; and full justice therein shall be done by each of the said parties to the subjects and people of the other, in the same manner as to their own subjects or people.

And if any complaint should arise respecting the execution of this article, which complaints shall not be settled by mutual agreement between the respective Governments within twelve months after the same shall have been preferred to them, the same shall be determined by sworn Commissioners to be appointed on each side, with power to call in an Arbitrator of any indifferent nation; and the decision of the said Commissioners shall be binding and without appeal.

19. His Britannic Majesty and the French Republic promise to observe sincerely, and *bona fide*, all the articles contained and established in the present Treaty; and they will not suffer the same to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects; and the said contracting parties guarantee to each other, generally and reciprocally, all the stipulations of the present treaty.

20. The solemn ratifications of the present Treaty, prepared in due and good form, shall be exchanged in ---------- between the contracting parties, in the space of a month, or sooner, if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present Treaty.

(To be continued.)

OBITUARY.

ON the 18th of November, at the new palace of Sans Souci near Potzdam, his Prussian Majesty, Frederick William the Second. Since his return from Pyrmont, the principal physicians despaired of his recovery. Yet it was observable, that he enjoyed so strong a constitution that his first illness was that of which he died. His Majesty was born on the 25th of September 1744, and was consequently only 53 years of age when he departed this life. He succeeded his uncle, Frederick the Great, Sept. 18, 1786, and rendered himself very popular at his accession. The list of state and other prisoners being laid before him, some he was pleased to release from confinement, and the penalties of others he remitted or alleviated. Not less than four score were restored to unconditional liberty from the fortresses of Fredericksburg, Pillau, and Memel.

He was the son of Prince William Augustus, brother to Frederick the Great, by the Princess Louisa Amelia of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle. He married, first, July 14, 1765, the Princess Elizabeth Christiana Ulrica of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, by whom he had one daughter, Frederica Charlotte, born 176-, and married Oct. 1, at Berlin, to his Royal Highness the Duke of York; and, second, July 14, 1769, Frederica Louisa of Hesse Darmstadt, by whom he had five sons; Frederick William (his successor) born 1770; Frederick Charles Lewis, born 1773; Frederick Christian Augustus, born 1780; another, born 1781; and another, 1783; and a daughter, Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina, born 1774. His late Majesty distinguished himself as a gallant commander under his uncle; but since his accession to the Prussian throne, his character has so far degenerated, that few monarchs will descend to posterity with a more tarnished reputation. Passing by the affair of Poland, his conduct towards the Emperor and this country cannot be reprobated in too strong terms. The entire event of the war was changed by his tergiversation. He, who was one of the most forward, the most active, and the most vehement against the great troublers of Europe, all at once changed his note, and stretched forth the right hand of amity to regicides, who, while they accepted his alliance, despised him for his meanness. The pen of the future historian, however, will do all parties justice; but no ingenuity will ever be able to palliate the conduct of the first infractor of the great chain of confederacy against the menacing Republic.

30. At Pisa, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, William Henry Lambton, Esq. Member of Parliament for the city of Durham. He was born on the 15th of Nov. 1764. His father was General John Lambton, many years Member of Parliament for the city of Durham, and Colonel of the 68th regiment of foot; and his mother the Right Hon. Lady Susan Lyon, sister to the late Earl of Strathmore. He was named after his two uncles, William and Henry. The family has been long settled in the county of Durham. Mr. Hutchinson, in his learned and elaborate history of that county Palatine, acquaints us, that 'Lambton was the family seat of the Lambtons before the Conquest.' It stands on the southern banks of the river Wear, about a mile below Chester-le-street, opposite to Harraton, another elegant seat of the family. The estates have the peculiar felicity to be so situated as to enjoy the advantages of extended culture, navigation, and commerce, with all the softer beauties of picturesque prospect and romantic scenery.

That the utmost care was taken of his education will appear plain from the circumstance of his having been placed in Wandsworth school, Surry, which is generally regarded as a nursery for Eton, at the early age of seven years. About twelve he went to Eton, where he shewed great capacity and improvement, passing through the different forms till he arrived at the sixth class. He was held in high repute among the scholars of his day; and, amidst his other classical attainments, was particularly admired for a happy talent of writing Latin verses with the taste and purity of the Augustan æra. In October 1782 he entered a Fellow Commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge, and continued there till July 1784. To give a polish to his acquisitions, and extend his knowledge of the world and of mankind, Mr. Lambton determined on a visit to the continent. He was accompanied by the Rev. William Nesfield, A. M. (now one of the Chaplains to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales) a gentleman of learning and abilities, and blessed with an uncommon suavity of disposition and manners. During his stay abroad he was chiefly resident at Paris and Versailles; though he found time to make the tour of Switzerland and France, with a small excursion into Spain. We must now turn our eyes from those scenes of elegance, observation, and enjoyment, to behold Mr. Lambton entering upon the arduous

stage of politics and public life. In February 1787 he was elected one of the representatives for the city of Durham. His maiden speech in Parliament was on the *repeal of the shop-tax*, in which he displayed very shining abilities. He was an able advocate for the amelioration of a wise and temperate reform. His ideas on this delicate subject cannot be better expressed than in his own elegant and energetic language, extracted from a letter written by him, and published in the Newcastle papers, about the stirring time of December 1792: 'All I wish,' says he, 'is to see this happy Constitution reformed and repaired upon its own principle; and *that every reparation may be made in the style of the building.*' To his other extraordinary advantages he has to add the paramount blessing of domestic happiness. June 19, 1791, he was united to the Right Hon. Lady Ann Villiers, second daughter to the Earl of Jersey; a Lady of first rate natural and acquired accomplishments both in mind and person; and who has given to his stock of felicity the endearing addition of three sons and a daughter.

Dec. 26, at the house of Miss Wilkes, in Grosvenor-Square, in the 72d year of his age, JOHN WILKES, Esq. Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without, and Chamberlain of the City of London. He languished for several days, without hopes of recovery. This gentleman was, we understand, the son of a distiller in Clerkenwell, and few men ever obtained more celebrity without merit than he did. In 1763 (being then Member for Aylesbury) he was apprehended by virtue of a general warrant from the Earl of Halifax, Secretary of State, and committed to the Tower on the charge of a libel entitled the North Briton, No. XLV. We shall not enter into the detail of the various proceedings which resulted from this illegal measure. They are incorporated in the history of the times and are generally known. Mr. Wilkes's opposition was laudable and beneficial. The public mind, however, was thrown into a greater degree of ferment than the subject deserved. Our patriot felt himself to be a far greater man than he really was; and the infatuation of the people contributed to elevate him even above his own expectations. The same year he set up a private printing-press, from which issued not only political tracts, but productions of the most immoral and impious tendency. On the 16th of , that year, he was wounded in a duel with Samuel Martin, Esq. Member for Camelford, and Secretary to the Treasury; and on Christmas-day following he sailed from Dover for Calais.

In January 1764, he was found guilty in the King's-Bench of having reprinted the North Briton, No. 45, and an infamous book called the *Essay on Woman*; at the same time the city of London took the author under its patronage, by voting some curious resolutions in his favour. In August following he was outlawed. Some idea of his spirit at this time may be formed from the following letter which he wrote to a friend on this occasion:

'Dear Bob, Damned hard times!—Churchill is dead, Lloyd in the Fleet; and Wilkes little better than a transport for life. Damned hard times indeed!'

In 1768, he returned to England, and surrendering himself was committed to the prison of King's-Bench. The same year he was elected Knight of the Shire for Middlesex, and chosen Alderman of the city for the Ward of Farringdon Without.

We shall be excused by our Readers for amusing them with the following anecdote. All societies and all parties were carried away with the popular frenzy of "WILKES and LIBERTY;" and among the rest, the quiet and peaceable Free-Masons came in for their share. March 3, 1769, the Members of the Lodge held at the *Jerusalem Tavern* in Clerkenwell attended at the King's-Bench prison, and made Mr. Wilkes a Mason.

In this parliament he was repeatedly expelled the House as ineligible to sit as a member, and as often re-elected by the Free-holders. The same year his cause against the Earl of Halifax was determined in the court of Common-Pleas, when he obtained a verdict of 4000l. damages. April 12, 1770, he was discharged from his confinement. In February, 1771, he received repeated orders to attend the House, which he refused, on the plea that he was *not required to attend as a member*; and the same year he was elected Sheriff of London. All this time, however, the House persisted in keeping him from that seat which a free election had repeatedly given him. Against this measure he made frequent and spirited remonstrances. In 1774 he was elected Lord Mayor, and on the 3d of December was sworn into Parliament as Member for Middlesex. He was a frequent speaker in the House during the American war, and always on the patriotic side; but it was not till 1782 that he could obtain a reversal of the order for his expulsion to be expunged from the Journals. In 1779 he was elected Chamberlain of the city of London, and the year following re-elected for Middlesex. The same year he performed a signal service by his activity in preventing the rioters from seizing on the Bank of England.

From that time to the present he has gradually sunk into indifference. He was a man of shrewd parts, much strengthened by profound erudition; but it is to be lamented that his genius and talents were shaded by scepticism and licentiousness.

[*Farther particulars in our next.*]

LIST OF BANKRUPTS.

June 20. T. Sandys, Manchester, stationer. J. Fenton, Deanscales, Cumberland, factor. R. Robinson, Salford, Lancashire, rope and tarpaulin-manufacturer. M. White Southwell, Nottinghamshire, miller.

June 24. B. R. Haydon, Plymouth, bookseller. F. Harris, Leominster, bookseller. R. Porter, Tottenham Court Road, druggist. S. Kinder, Kirby in Ashfield, Nottingham, malster. R. Hudson, Gosnargh, Lancash. cotton-manufacturer. E. Hall, Preston, sadler. J. Footman, Chiswell-street, Moorfields, broker.

June 27. S. Hardy, Old Bailey, cardmaker. P. Planck, Long-acre, refiner. F. Hawke, Sheffield, filesmith. J. Stoddart, T. and J. Errington, Newcastle upon Tyne, cornfactors and Insurance-brokers. J. Chadwick, Manchester, haberdasher. M. Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne, vintner. R. Chambers, Salford, Manchester, maltster. J. Starkie, Walk Mill, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. J. Marshall, Gretna Bridge, Yorkshire, innholder.

July 2. J. Gill, Lincolnshire, butcher. T. Walton, Sheffield, linen-draper. A. Pearson, Yorkshire, grocer. W. Cooper, J. East, Brompton, paper-manufacturer. G. Downing, New Street Covent-Garden, oilman. J. Levy, Goodman's-fields, clock and watch-maker. J. Sykes, Manchester, perfumer. D. Dawson, Chatham, slopseller. G. Frost, Stepney, wheelwright. E. Finch, W. Finch, and J. Finch, Langford, Bedfordshire, papermakers and millers. C. Mitchell, Lombard-street, merchant.

July 4. G. Geering, Shorter's-court, money-scrivener. J. Roberts Compton-street, tent-maker. J. Atkinson, Cockermouth, Cumberland, tanner. T. Brassie, Liverpool, merchant. R. Royle, Pendleton, Lancashire, dyer. R. Finney, Colchester, shopkeeper.

July 8. S. Matthews, Algate-High-street, butcher. H. S. Gardiner, Wardrobe-street, Doctor's Commons, weaver. W. Jones, Vere-str. St. Mary-le-Bonne, linen-draper. T. Smith, Tipton, Staffordshire, edge-tool-manufacturer. T. Wardell, Chatham, mariner. G. Oxlade, Plastow, Essex, money-scrivener. R. Ramsden, Scarborough, grocer.

July 11. R. Kent, Oxford, merchant.

July 15. J. J. Evans, Portsmouth, vintner. S. Longstaff, Sunderland, shipowner. J. Jeremy, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, linen-draper. W. Usborne, Christopher-str. Finsbury-square, merchant. E. Taylor, Fore-street, Lambeth, and R. Matson, Union-str. Bishopsgate-street, oil-refiners. T. Hoodless, Stowe, Lincoln, maltster. W. Irvine, Sunderland, coalfitter. P. Whitaker, Manchester, alehouse-keeper. J. Lawrence, Southampton, dealer. T. Bell, Southgate, wine-merchant. D. Warr, Tipton, Stafford, nailer. J. Ward, Tean, Stafford, butcher. E. Sharp and W. Ollson, High Holborn, ornamental composition chimney-piece manufacturers.

July 18. D. Hart, Gosport, silversmith. S. Hughes, Charles-street, Soho-square, perfumer. J. M. Wright, Carlisle, cabinet-maker. J. Haigh, Low Whitley, Northumberland, factor. T. Hope, Newcastle upon Tyne, linen-draper.

July 22. R. Cragg, Hotham, Sussex, draper. T. Batham, Deal, shopkeeper. T. Simpson, Oxford-street, goldsmith. T. Godsell, Wheat Sheaf Wharf, Wapping, wharfinger. T. Dalby, Grub-str. butcher. J. Cowper, Penrith, Cumberland tanner. G. Seaton, Crowle, Lincoln, cornfactor. W. G. Podd, Bath, picture-dealer. S. Bispham, of Rosoman-street, Clerkenwell, watch-wheel-finisher. J. Jackson, Lime-street, wine-merchant. J. Vowell, Worcester street, Southwark, money-scrivener. W. B. Brandon, Leadenhall-street, truss-maker. W. Hammatt, of Birchin-lane, money-scrivener. R. Pember, Clifton, Gloucestershire, dealer. J. Marshall and J. Longeake, Workington, Cumberland, mercers. T. Rowland, Liverpool, dealer in earthenware. J. King, Newbury, grocer.

July 25. G. Ehn, Goswell-street, starch-maker. J. Morton the younger, Pendleton, Lancashire, fustain-manufacturer. M. Pratten the younger, St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestersh. tanner. W. Brevitt, Birmingham, drover.

July 29. T. Wallis Hawkins, Borough, stationer. W. Knight, of Maid-lane, southwark, smith. P. Priest, Broad-str. St. Giles's, victualier. R. Livesey, Blackburn, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer. J. Forbes, Falcon-court, Southwark, victualler. G. Clough, Manchester, victualler. W. Sheffield, Rubrough, Yorkshire, farmer. J. Northall, Sheffield, printer. T. and W. Hullett, Hereford, carriers. J. Cragg, Loughborough, linen-draper. R. Tankersley, Kingston-upon-Hull, slop-seller. J. Allured, of Great Yarmouth, upholsterer. J. Satterfield, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, tanner.

Aug. 1. T. Jones, Whitney, Here-

fordshire, innkeeper. J. Jackson, Queen-street, Brompton, apothecary. J. Hamilton, Paternoster-row, bookseller. W. Clary, Ealing, Middlesex, shopkeeper. W. Akin, Crosby, Cumberland, linen manufacturer. W. Irvine and J. Angas, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, ship-brokers. R. Pittman, Southampton, shopkeeper. J. Bigsby, Nottingham, wine-merchant.

Aug. 5. W. Hullett, Hereford, carrier. D. Chandler, Chipping, Essex, farmer. G. Atkinson, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, surgeon. T. Jones, High Holborn, carver and gilder.

Aug. 8. W. and T. Fane, Whitechapel, auctioneers. E. Broadbrook, Broad-street, Golden-square, upholsterer. J. Higgs, Hay, Brecon, maltster. J. Dunn, Wisbeck, Cambridge, builder. T. Brooks, Great Yarmouth, innkeeper. R. Watts, Fareham, Southampton, brandy-merchant.

Aug. 12. T. Burrell, Wormwood-str. carpenter. C. Swain, Moorfields, upholsterer. W. Hicks, Hollowell-lane, Shoreditch, corn-chandler. R. Haynes, Bedford-court, Covent-garden, mercer. T. Ashmore, Swithin's-lane, merchant. H. White, Whitham, Essex, taylor and draper. T. Hoodless, Stowe, Lincolnshire, maltster. C. Kloprogge, Lambeth Marsh, money-scrivener.

Aug. 15. J. Thynne, Nicholas-lane, merchant. J. Miles, Bennett-street, St. Pancras, baker. W. Scales, Middleton, miller. J. Hammond, Manchester, innkeeper. A. P. Coulstring, Bristol, dealer.

Aug. 19. T. Appleby, Blackfriars-road, horse-dealer. S. Hodges, Oundle, Northamptonshire, innholder. J. Collins, Elvington, Yorkshire, farrier. G. Richardson, Carlisle-street, money-scrivener. D. Stewart, Bell-yard, Gracechurch-str. baker. T. Swan, Manchester, liquor-merchant.

Aug. 22. J. Whitney, Keynsham, Somerset, apothecary. J. Linnington, Plymouth, brush-maker.

Aug. 26. S. Parlour, London-lane, Norwich, ironmonger. E. Jee, Birmingham, engraver. J. Wood, Coventry, victualler. S. Crossley, Bradford, York, liquor-merchant. S. Parsons, Whitstable, Kent, merchant. R. Green, Long Bennington, Lincoln, grocer. W. Morle, Bristol, money-scrivener. J. Nabbs, Great Bolton, cotton-manufacturer.

Aug. 29. J. Watkins the younger, Newland, Gloucestershire, lime-burner. A. Joseph, Liverpool, merchant.

Sept. 2. J. Chappell and J. Pratten, the younger, St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, tanner. J. Stevens, Bristol, broker. W. Reid and P. Macdonald, Whitecross-alley, Moorfields, handkerchief-manufacturers. T. Mewburn, Newcastle upon Tyne, spirit-merchant.

Sept. 5. R. Dawson, Hooper's-square, Goodman's-fields, slopseller.

Sept. 9. J. Buckley, Manchester, kerseymere-printer. W. Whitehead, Manchester, innkeeper. W. Horsley, Painswick, Gloucestersh. butcher. J. Curry, Manchester, merchant.

Sept. 12. T. Worsey, Bilston, baker. J. Stuckey, Bristol, sadler. J. Grundell, Crown-street, Westminster, wine-merchant.

Sept. 16. J. Jackson, Aldersgate-str. dealer in wine and spirits. J. Martindale, St. James's-street, wine-merchant. J. Fisher, Peterborough, grocer. R. Watkinson, Manningtree, Essex, grocer.

Sept. 19. R. Smith, Streatham, and C. Smith, Croydon, brewers. J. Atkinson, Beech-street, taylor. S. Pilling, Bury, Lancashire, innkeeper. T. Hill, Chapmanslade, Wiltshire, tallow-chandler. E. and J. Horsman, Chippen Campden, Gloucestersh. bankers. J. Wardall, Liverpool, timber-merchant.

Sept. 23. T. Hodges and J. Sainsbury, Milbank-street, coal-merchants. L. Holloway, Paddington, sadler. M. Gould, New Bond-str. confectioner. G. Toomer, Primrose-street, weaver. H. Buckley, Delph, Yorkshire, merchant. J. Robson, Croydon, sadler. J. Sayre, Liverpool, merchant. B. Martindale and E. Fitch, St. James's-street, wine-merchants. W. Martin, Pershore, Worcestersh. brandy-merchant. J. Cuncliff, Lostock, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer.

Sept. 26. B. Purvis, Chester-le-street, Durham, miller. D. Wilmott, Bilston, Stafford, stone-mason. R. Cross, Canterbury, linen-draper.

Sept. 30. C. Reith, Holborn Hill, linen-draper. R. Moore, Birmingham, button-maker. R. Bartlett, Stretton upon Dunsmore, Warwick, timber-merchant.

Oct. 3. J. Maxwell, Broomyard, Herefordshire, apothecary. J. Mendez de Costa, Mansell-str. merchant. J. Clegg, Manchester, fustian-manufacturer.

Oct. 7. J. Thomas, Mamble, Worcestershire, coal-merchant. R. Chambers, Newcastle upon Tyne, ironmonger. T. Harrison, Oxford, hat-manufacturer. T. Bailey, Sunderland, money-scrivener.

Oct. 14. A. Smith, Duke's-court, Bow-str. victualler. A. Tedesco, Wilson-street, Finsbury-square, merchant. A. Cooke and M. Besancon, Kensington, school-mistresses. J. and R. Sale, and J. Sale the younger, Liverpool, coal-merchant.

Oct 18. J. Parker, North Row, St. George, Hannover-square, coal-merchant. Peter Sefton, Lancashire, woolen-manufacturer.

Oct. 21. John Evans, Duke street, Aldgate, man's mercer. George Ward and Patrick Thompson, Manchester, and T. Lovell, Northampton, merchants.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,

AND

FREEMASON'S REPOSITORY,

FOR THE YEAR 1797.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE

AND

FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY

FOR THE YEAR 1797.

A REVIEW OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF *THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDMUND BURKE.*

[CONCLUDED FROM P. 364.]

THE talents of Burke had hitherto been exerted on the side of Liberty. During the American war, he had supported those who revolted against the alledged authority of the legislature, of which he himself was a member. His productions not only cherished the spirit of Freedom in America, but contributed to its dissemination through countries to which it had been much more a stranger. Maintaining the absurdity and injustice of despotism in general, he never let slip an opportunity of expressing his abhorrence of the old government of France in particular. If he had not planted the Tree of Liberty in America, he had amply watered it; and had been actually instrumental to its growth. From that tree a scyon had been planted in France, in a soil prepared by the philosophic-gardeners for its reception. It might have been expected that Burke would eagerly wish to see it flourish there, as he had delighted to see its increase in America. To the surprise of the world, the champion of the *rights of man* in America was the assailant of the *rights of man* in France; and the most forcible impugner of the French despotism was now its most powerful defender.

It has been asserted by the Editors of Burke's Posthumous Works, that his opinions on the French Revolution are perfectly CONSISTENT with his former principles and conduct. In proof of this assertion they quote his Vindication of Natural Right, certain passages of 'Thoughts on the present Discontents,' and a Speech spoken in parliament soon after he had conversed with the deistical philosophers

of France. In the 'Thoughts on the Discontents' he says, that a country ought to be governed by talents, virtue, and property. In the 'Vindication' and the 'Speech,' that religious scepticism tends to political disorder. These are opinions consistent with disapprobation of the new Government of France, but not consistent with an approbation of the old. *His defence of the constituent parts of the despotism is* NOT CONSISTENT *with the uniform reprobation of tyranny.* His detestation of a government dependent on Court-favouritism is strongly marked in one of the pamphlets quoted by the Editors—'Thoughts on the Di contents.' In France, Court-influence was much more powerful than even Burke describes it to have been here; so that he must have execrated the French system. He often declared in parliament, that he did so. In his Letter on the French Revolution he justifies what he had formerly condemned. There he is not consistent. His opinion, avowed in that letter, concerning the rights of Englishmen, and the tenure of the crown of England, is diametrically opposite to his opinion, declared in a remonstrance to the King concerning the American war, as a reader, by perusing the remonstrance, and comparing it with that part of the letter which relates to the British constitution, will perceive.

We do not affirm, that Burke was wrong in holding one opinion at one time, and another at another; but that the fact was, he did change his doctrine.

Reading the book on the French Revolution, Mr. Fox, (who, in examining a discussion of an important question, considers merely the reasoning, without attending to the imagination or passions) regarded nothing but the truth of the premises, and the legitimacy of the deduction. He declared it very unworthy of the ratiocinative powers of his friend. This attack on the execution of the work is said to have provoked Burke more than disapprobation of the principles. Fox did not wish to break with the man whom he had always admired, and long loved; their mutual friends wished to cement their differences, but Burke would accede to no measures proposed for that purpose. He even, on hearing that Mr. Fox was to be of a party at which he had engaged to dine, sent an excuse.

Whatever opinion Burke adopted, he adopted fully, and without the modifications of cooler fancies and passions. His zeal against the French Revolutionists transported him to an attack of principles of freedom, and he tried to excite a combination against the new opinions, although, in the American discussion, he had uniformly, powerfully, and ardently maintained the *absurdity of employing force to combat opinion.* His leading argument, in the most ratiocinative of his speeches, that on American Taxation, and on Conciliation, was, that the Colonists had imbibed principles and sentiments totally opposite to those parliament wished to impress; and that the eradication of their notions would be impracticable. He, as appears by his Memorial on French Affairs, lately published, wished to produce a confederacy against France, long before the French Revolutionists had made any aggression on the neighbouring states. He was the most

eager and strenuous advocate for war, after the French had invaded the Netherlands. His principal object was not satisfaction for an injury, or repression of ambition, but a change of mental operations. It was not because they had attacked our allies, or made conquests dangerous to ourselves, that he wished us to commence hostilities, but because the French had, in their own country, annihilated the constitution, which they had found or fancied oppressive. To the destruction of the new system were all his efforts directed. Every victory gained by us he estimated not by the addition it might afford to our commercial advantages or political security, but its tendency to restore the old orders of France. This was the scope of his successive memorials and letters, and, above all, of the 'Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.' Never had he, in the productions of his most vigorous years, displayed more force, rapidity, and versatility of intellectual powers, than in this child of his old age. Never did his genius exert itself more energetically, when the agent of Wisdom, than when the servant of Fancy and Passion. That it is our duty to wage war with France FOR EVER, unless she shall restore the former orders, any impartial man, of plain common understanding, must immediately perceive to be absurd in theory, and ruinous in practice. But, for a time, we forget the extravagance of the object, in the brilliancy of the images and the fertility of the invention; in the ingenuity of the *means*, the impracticability of the END.

Mr. Burke lost his only son in 1794, and since that time he lived principally at Beaconsfield, where, as a private character, he was loved and revered in a most extraordinary degree. He was to the rich an agreeable, accommodating neighbour; to the poor, a most wisely bountiful benefactor, and promoted contributions for their benefit, the advantages of which will be long felt. In every relation of domestic and social life his conduct was the result of tenderness, benevolence, and wisdom; the delight of every one around him, from the labourer to the peer. He lived, with undecayed faculties, in tolerable health, till the beginning of 1797, when he was seized with an illness, which, with several intermissions, and without affecting his mind, continued to the last. He appeared neither to wish nor dread death. He firmly believed in a future state, and, from the calmness of his behaviour at the approach of death, showed a conscience void of intentional offence. July 9th he had been reading some of Addison's essays, in which he always took great delight. He had recommended himself, in many affectionate messages, to the remembrance of his absent friends, and conversed, with his accustomed force of thought and expression, on the awful situation of his country, and had given private directions with steady composure, when, as his attendants were carrying him to bed, he, without a groan, breathed his last.

In talents and acquirements, no man of his country and age surpassed, scarcely any equalled, Burke. His understanding, rapid, active, and powerful, penetrated through the surface to the bottom of truth. His memory retained whatever it received. His comprehensive mind viewed its knowledge and thoughts in all their parts and relations. His discriminating judgment perceived the class to which

each belonged, and the purposes to which it had been, or might be, applied. Informed by learning, and disciplined by philosophy, he excelled in acute, forcible, and appropriate reasoning on every subject of discussion, and in the most enlarged and most practical wisdom. An imagination of singular versatility and strength, from a most wonderful variety of materials, in illustrations, allusions, and ornaments, witty, beautiful, grand, awful, and terrific, amused, delighted, elevated, and astonished those whom his knowledge and wisdom had informed and instructed. With the genius and united attainments of an historian, a philosopher, and a poet of the highest order, he had the most polite, unassuming, and engaging manners; and the probity and propriety of his conduct was equal to the amiableness of his deportment.

The ardour of fancy, and the sensibility of heart, which so greatly contributed to his intellectual and social excellence, sometimes transported him beyond the bounds of reason. His genius, often, and most beneficially, the agent of wisdom, sometimes received from passion a direction and a vehemence which its usual commander could not approve. Even then, though we regretted its route, we could not but wonder at efforts so much beyond the ordinary power of man.

ACCOUNT OF THE BIRTH-PLACE AND MONUMENT OF BUCHANAN.

NO spot in Scotland has a better claim to the attention of the public than the indisputable birth-place of George Buchanan. That great man, whose name is deservedly famous throughout Europe, was born at a place called the *Moss*, a small farm-house on the bank of the water of Blane, and about two miles from the village of Killearn, in the parish of that name, and county of Stirling. The farm was the property of George Buchanan's father, and was for a long time possessed by the name of Buchanan. It is now the property of Mr. William Finlay, of Moss, and holds of the family of Drummikill, from which George's ancestors descended. The place is called the *Moss*, because it is situated in the vicinity of a peat-moss, which is part of the farm. The dwelling-house, considered as a building, is very far from being conspicuous; although it is no worse, and probably never was worse, than the ordinary farm-houses in this part of the country. Its appearance of meanness arises from its being very low, and covered with thatch. Part of it, however, has been rebuilt since 1506, when George was born. Mr. Finlay is highly to be commended for preserving, as much as possible, the antient construction and appearance of this far-famed and much-honoured house. The most superb edifice would sink into oblivion, when compared with the humble birth-place of George Buchanan. Long may the *Moss of Killearn* afford mankind a striking proof that the Genius of Learning does not always prefer the lofty abodes of the great and powerful! It must, however, be remarked that the parents of Buchanan, although not very opulent, yet were not in in-

digent or abject circumstances. The farm, which consists of a plough of land, was able, by the aid of industry and œconomy, to keep them easy. A place in the neighbourhood is, to this day, called *Heriot's Shields*, so denominated from Buchanan's mother, whose name was Agnes Heriot, and who first used that place for the shielding of sheep. It is reported that he received the first rudiments of his education at the public school of Killearn, which was for a long time in great repute, and much frequented. He afterwards, by the liberal assistance of his uncle, George Heriot, after whom he was named, went to Dumbarton, Paris, &c. to complete his studies. A considerable number of old trees yet remain adjacent to the house, and are reported to have been planted by George when a boy. A *mountain-ash*, famous for its age and size, was blown down a few years ago; but care is taken to preserve two thriving shoots, that have risen from the old stool.

The gentlemen of this parish and neighbourhood, led by a laudable ambition to contribute a testimony of respect to their learned countryman, lately erected, by voluntary subscription, a beautiful monument to his memory. By such public marks of approbation, bestowed upon good and great men, the living may reap advantage from the dead. Emulation is thereby excited, and the active powers of the mind, stimulated by an ardour to excel in whatever is praise-worthy. Buchanan's monument is situated in the village of Killearn, and commands an extensive prospect. It is a well-proportioned obelisk, 19 feet square at the base, and reaching to the height of 103 feet from the ground. In the middle is a cavity of 6 feet square at the bottom, gradually diminishing till it reaches the height of 54 feet, where it becomes so narrow as to receive the end of a Norway pole, which is continued to the top of the obelisk. To this pole the machinery for raising up the materials for building was fixed.

Owing to this peculiar mode of construction, the monument is believed to be much stronger than if it were solid. The foundation was laid in June, 1788, by the Rev. James Graham, Minister of the parish. In the foundation-stone was deposited a crystal-bottle, hermetically sealed, containing a silver medal, on which was engraved the following

INSCRIPTION:

'In memoriam
Georgii Buchanani,
Poetæ et historici celeberrimi,
Accolis hujus loci, ultra conferentibus,
Hæc Columna posita est, 1788.
Jacobus Craig, Architect. Edinburgen.'

This beautiful structure is built of a white mill-stone grit, found a little above the village of Killearn.

VOLTAIRE.

WHEN the disciples of the celebrated Voltaire proposed some years ago to set on foot a subscription for erecting a statue to his memory, some person of genius took the hint, and prepared the following inscription for it:

'En tibi *lapide dignum*
Voltarium:
Qui
In Poesi, magnus;
In Historia, parvus;
In Philosophia, minimus,
In Religione, nullus!
Hujus
Ingenium acre,
Judicium præceps,
Improbitas summa.
Cui
Arrisere mulierculæ,
Plausere scioli,
Favere profani.
Quem,
Dei hominumque irrisorem,
Senatus Physico-atheus,
Collecto ære, hac statua donavit.'

THUS TRANSLATED BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF OXFORD.

Behold Voltaire! who well deserves this stone,
To make his various talents better known;
Great was the Poet, the Historian small,
The Reasoner least, the Christian *none at all.*
Poor trifling women thought his writings fine,
Pert coxcombs call'd them *really divine*,
Blind Infidels approv'd his impious plan,
And as they lov'd the cause, upheld the man.
Such was Voltaire! *His* merits such, whose name,
The *Atheist Senate* consecrates to fame,
That men may think, from this mistaken zeal,
The foe to God a friend to public weal.

SINGULAR WILL.

THE following singular extract is from the Will of a gentleman, who died a few years ago, in the county of Latrim, Ireland.

'Finding the vital springs of my mortal machinery relaxed almost to dissolution, and apprehensive that my intellectual organs will, in consequence thereof, be shortly impaired, I have, for three whole days, consulted with *Reason* and *Humanity*, respecting the division and distribution of those worldly advantages with which Heaven hath rewarded a life of unremitting industry. I have derived wisdom from disease; and passion having entirely subsided, *strong* reason has directed me to soar above the usual prejudices of mortality; therefore, in the name of that sublime Omnipotence, who dwelleth in the minutest particle of nature, and whose essence none can presume

to investigate, I desire that my effects may be disposed of in the manner following:

First, that those faithful beings, who, without the hopes of reward, have submissively served me, and contributed to my ease and pleasure for many years, (which at this moment seem but as a day) may feel, as far as their natures will permit, the effects of pure gratitude, I give and bequeath unto my old and worthy friends, Alex. Moran, gent. and Griffin Allenson, farmer, all that messuage or tenement, known by the name of Park Awaza, otherwise Frier's Park, situate in the manor of Danistown, one mile from this my dwelling-house; containing four acres and a half of pasture land, on which has been lately erected one convenient cottage and stable adjoining, with sundry other appurtenances, in manner following; that is to say, *in trust* for the sole use and advantage of my two old and faithful servants, *my bay mare Lancy* and *my chesnut cropt horse Sultan*; the former of whom has been no less than twenty-one years my conductress, and the latter eleven years my unwearied follower; and it is my absolute intent, and the meaning of this my last will, that all the produce of the same pasture ground shall be appropriated to their entire use, save the garden annexed to the cottage aforesaid, during their natural lives, that they may enjoy the same without hurt or molestation, together with the stable thereon; with remainder to Samuel Burn, my antient friend and servant, in whose care and love of my two said horses, I shall die in perfect confidence. And it is my further will and pleasure, that immediately after my decease, the said Samuel Burn shall become vested in the sole right and property of the said cottage, that he shall dwell in the same for the life or lives of my two said horses, and so long after as he shall think proper. And I command the said Samuel Burn, immediately after my decease, that he see the shoes taken off the said bay mare Lancy, and that she never, from the hour of my decease, be put to any kind of labour whatsoever. And also, it is my will that the said Samuel Burn may, if he think fit, ride my said cropt horse Sultan, at all times and upon all occasions whatsoever, so long as he may think proper; and that my Executors see that common justice is done to my said servant, upon all attempts to the contrary of this my last will and testament. And I do in these my last awful moments declare, that if the spirits of the dead have any knowledge of sublunary things, and the power of resentment, I will, to the utmost of such power, resent, after my decease, any violence that may be attempted against any of the parties aforesaid, by any of my children, or any person whatsoever.'

After this the will expresses, that upon the death of Samuel Burn, the remainder of the pasture ground, &c. shall pass to the heir at law; and that during the lives of the horses, or one of them, Samuel shall receive fifteen pounds per annum, for his support; and then devises among his relations and friends, without any singularity. But he concludes with the following remarkable words: 'To all living beings, of what form or organization soever, may the God who created them grant peace!'

ON THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE *DUTCH REPUBLIC.*

THOUGH the political establishments of modern Europe may appear superior to those of the ancient world in promoting personal industry, securing individual property, and increasing the fund of private and domestic happiness; yet they possess less stability in their general principles, and enjoy less influence in forming the characters and manners of nations. In contemplating the history of the enlightened states of Greece, and in tracing the progress of Roman authority and domination, we admire the steadiness with which each community adhered to the fundamental laws of its constitution, and ascertain the effects which those laws produced on the deportment and views of its different members. The spirit which enabled the Spartans to withstand the Persians at Thermopylæ, and to conquer them at Platea, animated them, after the lapse of centuries, to repel Pyrrhus from their city, and to bleed with Cleomenes on the heights of Sellasia. The same thirst of power and consciousness of merit which impelled the Roman people, in the zenith of their prosperity, to trample on the kings of Asia, and subjugate the barbarians of Gaul and Germany, roused their untutored ancestors to the plunder of a Volscian village, or the storming of a Samnite camp. By uniformly appealing to that desire of pre-eminence which is one of the strongest springs of human action, the commonwealth of Rome attained to that excellence which she had so long arrogated to herself; and the splendid magnificence of her exploits almost compels the impartial observer of the present hour to forget the guilt of original usurpation, to regard submission as a duty, and consider resistance as rebellion. Thus was reared the most durable political fabric the world ever beheld, a fabric, which withstood, for ages, the attempts of open violence and secret corruption, and which at length was subverted by those resistless instruments which Providence employs to baffle the utmost efforts of human wisdom, rather than by any concurrence of those minuter circumstances which would be sufficient to overturn the puny systems of latter days.

The myriads of the north, and of the east, forced by the necessity of subsistence, or inflamed by the genius of superstition, at length succeeded in destroying the well-constructed superstructure; and the lords of mankind were lost in the crowd of their Gothic conquerors, and crouched beneath the sceptre of a Turkish tyrant.

But since the revival of letters in the 15th century, the kingdoms of Europe have exhibited various specimens of transient grandeur and of rapid decay. Spain and Portugal, Sweden, and the Italian states, have terminated their career of glory, have sunk into insignificance, or are consigned to contempt. And, even in these nations, where the dignity of the human character has been more uniformly preserved, we are presented with scenes of internal fluctuation and of civil discord, which have ended either in the dismemberment of their possessions, the disorganization of their government, or

the loss of their political independence. America has been separated from the empire of Great-Britain; the reign of anarchy has succeeded to that of despotism in France; Poland has bent to the yoke of the sovereigns who surround her; and Holland has yielded to the formidable strength of the Gallic republic.

The causes which have led to the last of these events constitute the peculiar object of the present enquiry, and in the course of investigation, it will appear to be ascribable, 1st. to the narrowness of the territory belonging to the United Provinces, the want of internal resources consequent upon it, and the luxury and corruption incident to a state merely commercial. 2dly. To the perpetual applications which the different factions in the country made to foreign powers for their assistance, and the dependence of the commonwealth upon them. 3dly. To the dissensions between the Stadtholder and the aristocracy, and the want of a balancing power to controul either. And, 4thly. To the impolitic conduct of the house of Austria in dismantling the fortified towns of the Low Countries, and weakening the defence both of them and Holland.

I. The foundation of the prosperity and independence of any community must be laid on the basis of territory and population, supported by the labours of agriculture, and enriched by the spirit of commercial diligence and exertion. The chieftan of a Tartar horde, or the leader of an American tribe, may wander with his followers over an extensive space, adequate, with proper cultivation, to every purpose of liberty, security, and opulence; but the small number of his adherents, the rudeness of their manners, and the indolence and inactivity attendant upon untutored minds, limit his power to the precincts of the camp they have pitched, teach that exemption from hostile attempts is to be purchased by eluding the possibility of pursuit, and repose obtained by dwelling in the howling waste, or wandering amidst inaccessible rocks. Confined by the necessity of their situation to the employment of huntsmen or shepherds, the inhabitants of Arabia and Scythia, after terrifying more polished nations by their transient devastations, have speedily returned to the bosom of their deserts, and forgot their dreams of dominion in the toils of the chace or the revellings of the rustic banquet. A people thus constituted, though its progress in arts, science, and civilization, will be inconsiderable, has a better chance of escaping servitude, than one whose population is immense, and whose industry is indefatigable; but whose landed possessions are trifling, and whose means of supply are precarious, while their wants may be pressing and numerous. Among states of this description may be reckoned the United Provinces, the free towns of Germany, and the modern republics of Italy; and, as their imperfections were similar, their fate has been the same. The virtue which necessity produced, and which poverty fostered, which withstood the power of Philip, and arrested the arms of Louis, which checked the devastations of Attila, and frowned defiance upon the Ottoman Porte, sunk in the progress of wealth, and is lost in the continued accumulation of riches. The well-filled warehouses of Amsterdam, the magnificent palaces of Genoa, and the lofty turrets

of Venice, may tempt the avarice of the plunderer, or the ambition of the conqueror; and the means of defence, instead of being procured from the hardy zeal of an uncorrupted peasantry, and the experienced honour of the patriot soldier, must be purchased by the hire of mercenary forces, or sought for in the jarring interests of opposing potentates, or the affected philanthropy and feigned moderation of fraternizing republics and cautious tyrants. The causes of moral depravity in a nation are numerous, and diversified, and to counteract those which, from local or adventitious circumstances, are most likely to prevail, is the great business of sound legislation; and this task may often be successfully performed by rousing the different passions of the human mind, by varying the avocations of social life, by exciting emulation among its ranks, and by assigning to each station that degree of superiority which the excellencies peculiar to it may enable its possessor to acquire. But if the irresistible energy of natural causes forbids the operation of this liberal policy, if the valour which struggled for freedom can only be succeeded by avarice grasping at wealth, and inflexible adherence to general right, by sullen obstinacy in the acquisition of personal ease, the degeneracy of such a government is inevitable, its renovation impossible; the seeds of its destruction are sown in the height of its prosperity; and when the Spanish armies were withdrawn, and the Scheldt was shut, the genius of patriotism fled from the shores of Holland, and left her inhabitants in possession of independence, but destitute of means to secure it.

Though the resistance of the Low Countries to the tyrannical sway of the Spanish monarchy must ever be regarded as the splendid triumph of ability, integrity, and heroism over lawless usurpation, and malignant and unrelenting bigotry, yet we cannot help regretting that their liberation was not more complete and extensive. The fairest provinces of the house of Burgundy were still subjected to a foreign yoke, the military genius of the Duke of Parma and of the Marquis Spinola suppressed the rebellion of the Southern districts, and the possessors of the fruitful plains of Brabant and Flanders might relinquish, without a sigh, the marshy and barren fields of the United States. The uncontroulable exigency of circumstances dictated mutual concessions:—the Dutch were forced to abandon their less fortunate brethren, and Austria and Spain were obliged to relinquish to the former the boon for which they so nobly contended, and so bravely obtained. But had the freedom of all the Netherlands been ascertained, Europe might then have seen an extensive republic, flourishing in arts and arms, nourished by agriculture, and enriched by trade; protected on the South by impregnable fortresses, surrounded on other quarters by the Rhine, the Maese, and the ocean; and defended by the hardihood of the husbandman, the intrepidity of the mariner, and the lofty honour of the gentleman and the soldier. Happily for us, Great Britain unites all these advantages:—her fleets ride triumphant on the main, while a gallant gentry and a bold peasantry are prepared to defend her coasts; and we trust that, in the multiplicity of her resources, and the character of her subjects, she will find the means of checking the presumption of a ferocious and irritated rival, and chastising the infidelity of a venal confederate.

II. To solicit the interference of surrounding nations, not only for the establishment of their original independence, but also for the quieting of their subsequent internal commotions, has been a leading feature in the policy of the Dutch, in every period of their history. But though the exiles on the Brille, or the citizens of Leyden, might be justified in imploring the assistance of Elizabeth, or Henry the Fourth, against the potent Sovereign of Spain and the Indies; yet, to tempt the restless ambition of Louis the Fourteenth, or the needy profligacy of Charles the Second, by holding out advantages to be derived from the destruction of an unpopular Stadtholder, was unwise, unpatriotic, and ruinous. Success, procured by such means, will ultimately lead to the destruction of the party which prevails; and even its ally, while she sheds a pitying tear on the tomb of the antagonist he helped to discomfit, will turn with disgust from the traitor whose views he has forwarded, and whose ends he has answered. It ought ever to be remembered, that the love of our country demands that intestine discord should never provoke an appeal to a common enemy; and that the man who can make such appeal, though he may conceal his selfish motives under the garb of moderation and the desire of tranquillity, is purchasing momentary peace at the expence of national honour and freedom. The happiness of an individual depends on the right, and the power of asserting and maintaining independence, though he may obey the voice of gratitude, outrun the claims of friendship, and satisfy, with fond anxiety, the wishes of kindred affection and of mutual interest; and it is equally the business of a community, while it attaches itself to those powers which may claim a predilection in their favour from the integrity of their public conduct, the similarity of their political sentiments, and a concurrence in the same common objects, to avoid delegating to any of them authority to quiet internal discord, and thus impose the yoke of servitude upon part of her subjects. The steadiness of King William, the revolution in England, and the successful efforts of two grand alliances, saved Holland from the ambition of France and the machinations of her agents; and, for a considerable period after the treaty of Utrecht, mankind enjoyed as great a portion of peace and prosperity as the vicissitudes of human affairs, and the conflict of human passions, would admit. The obsequious assistant of Great Britain, in the course of the hostilities which were terminated at Aix la Chapelle,—the unconcerned spectator of the desolation of Germany by the contending hosts of Prussia, Austria, France, and Russia,—the cruel and ungrateful adversary of this country, at the conclusion of the American contest, Holland, is now become the vassal of the French legislators; and Gallia, Belgium, and Batavia, are united together by the strong pressure of military despotism, and the forced similitude of their revolutionary governments. The Orange cockade of the Stadtholder, and the three-coloured ribbands of Pichegru, are worn with equal and alternate complaisance; and the indignant mind regards, with indiscriminate contempt, the wretch who shrinks at one moment from a Prussian musket or a Gallic pike, and repeats, with approving enthu-

siasm, the generous sentiment of the Grecian bard, 'that the man who parts with his freedom, loses with it the best portion of his virtue.'

III. The idea of a balance of power among the different orders in a state is the dictate of nature, and its efficacy in procuring stability to a political constitution, confirmed by the experience of every nation in every age. Its expediency was obvious to the rude understandings of our ancestors, in the woods of Germany; its advantages were perceived by the comprehensive intellect of Cicero, and the penetrating sagacity of Tacitus; the mode of establishing and maintaining it has been pointed out, in the pages of Montesquieu, Blackstone, De Lolme, and Adams; and the best proofs of the justice of their positions will be found in the governments of Great Britain and America. The unmitigated despotism of the Eastern nations, in every period of history, the ferocious democracies of antiquity, the aristocratical commonwealths of latter times, and the absolute monarchies of modern Europe, have been equally unstable, and equally unpropitious to those who lived under them. In Asia the tyrant is exalted or deposed, at the will of an ambitious janizary or an intriguing eunuch; for he wants a nobility interested in supporting the lustre of his throne, he is destitute of a people who 'love their country in the person of their prince.'

In Greece, the effervescence of republican fury and the claims of ideal dignity subsided into the sway of an individual or the domination of a junto, the *otium quiescentis ac penæ senescentis civitatis*, is exchanged for the noisy forum, and prolonged debate, and the man who refused to acknowledge the superior merit of a fellow citizen becomes the flatterer of a foreign power, or the slave of a domestic usurper. Over-weening conceptions of personal consequence are generally succeeded by excessive humiliation and self abasement, according to the variation of external circumstances; and the most ardent patriotism, when soured by disappointment, tormented by faction, or appalled by slaughter, will sink into despair; submit with indifference, and at length embrace and glory in servitude. The virtue of unmixed republicanism, therefore, is transient, though conspicuous unity in the executive power is requisite to give stability and energy to its best intentions; the interference of age and wisdom and authority and rank is necessary to give dignity to its deliberations, and moderation to its demands and wishes. Most of the commonwealths with which we are acquainted were founded on a mixture of the aristocratical and popular forms, without providing a constant directing organ of sufficient permanency, influence, and strength to regulate the operations of the state; and thus the occasional dictator was changed into the imperial despot, the patriotic senate into a selfish oligarchy, and a brave and generous populace into a sanguinary and unruly mob. In France, we have lately beheld an attempt to erect a limited monarchy on the basis of a single deliberative assembly, without the intervention of intermediate degrees between the throne and the people: but the current of democratic fury overturned the former in a moment, and the constitution of 1789 is now only referred to as a proof of the absurdity of substituting theory for experiment, and exposing the

chief magistracy of the state to be insulted and trampled under foot by a giddy and capricious multitude.

In turning our eyes towards Holland, we may observe that the pre-eminence which accidental circumstances conferred upon the house of Orange was confirmed by the singular virtue, as well as extraordinary talents, of many of its members. The courage, the wisdom, and the piety, of the first William at once commanded esteem, disarmed murmuring, and excited veneration: in the moderation of his own passions, and the conscious rectitude of his own mind, he had the best security for the affections of his fellow citizens, and the surest consolation in case of their forgetfulness or ingratitude. The abilities of Maurice were rather adapted to the field than the senate; the duties of the general were discharged with honour, fidelity, and skill; ambition and resentment obscured the glory of the statesman, and the conqueror of Spinola was transformed into the prosecutor of Barnevelt and Grotius. The defects of the Dutch constitution began to appear at this early period of their independence, religious animosity added fuel to the flame which contending factions had excited, and the theological tenets of Arminius and Calvin, the political dissensions of the Stadtholder and the aristocracy, divided and weakened the rising republic. After a series of popular commotions and of bloody wars, the vigorous administration of William the Third restored stability to the councils of the states, and re-established the glory of her arms; but the merits of an individual could not obviate the radical defects in the government of his country: irresolute conduct, feeble exertions, and abject concessions have since characterized the demeanor of the United Provinces. Without the aid of a popular assembly to stimulate the tardiness of aristocratic deliberations, or check the encroachments of executive power, the commonwealth has slowly vibrated between the extremes of oligarchical domination and simple monarchy, except when she has been driven to the one point or the other by the impetuous and overbearing influence of Great Britain, Prussia, and France. May we be taught by her fate to remember that a partisan is never a patriot, and that the safety of a community is best obtained by granting all its members a share of the benefits it can bestow, independent of the favour of a faction at home, or the influence of a foreign potentate or convention!

The great end of a fœderal union among independent states is at once to insure their own happiness, and the adoption of such measures as may be deemed essential to the general welfare. In order to effectuate this purpose, while the superintendance of domestic police, and the discharge of the judicial functions, may be safely entrusted with the inhabitants of each particular district, the right of making peace and war, of levying taxes, framing systems of legislation, and contracting alliances should be entrusted to the general assembly of the states. Contrary to this plan of regulation, the states of the particular provinces had the power of impeding, if not counteracting the most important resolutions of the States General, and under the colour of preserving its own freedom unimpaired, might each produce schemes the most conducive to the benefit of the whole. This creation of an *imperium*

in imperio, this frittering away of authority, this endless subdivision of power in a state, thewhole of whose extent and population scarcely entitled it to the dignity of independent sovereignty, must produce timidity and sluggishness in their councils, and feebleness and inefficiency in their execution. Vainly was it endeavoured to be obviated by making the stadtholderate hereditary, and increasing the patronage and influence annexed to that office; a temporary calm ensued, but the jealousy of republicanism was awakened, convulsive struggles ensued, and the stadtholderate and the aristocracy are buried in one common ruin.

IV. Few princes, with intentions equally good and talents equally respectable, have so entirely failed in acquiring present fame, and commanding the esteem of posterity, as the late Emperor Joseph. With the eye of a philosophic politician he contemplated the advantages which the inhabitants of the Austrian Netherlands might derive from the navigation of the Scheldt; with the ardour of a patriotic Sovereign he boldly prepared to assert their claims; but at the moment of trial he shrunk pusillanimously from the contest, and, contented with private emolument, forgot the care of the public, and the felicity of generations yet unborn. Animated with the thirst of military glory, he sought the opportunity of combating the enemies of the christian name, and after a series of ill conduct, disappointment, and defeat, he left to the aged Laudohn the task of rectifying his mistakes, restoring his honour, and once more accustoming the troops of Austria to conquest and superiority. The friend of toleration, he sought to destroy every species of superstitious restraints; but by his indiscreet zeal against monastic institutions, he alienated the affection of the people of the Low Countries, and kindled the flame of revolt in the midst of his empire. Forgetful that the reasons for alliance between great and rival communities are transient and unstable, while the causes of hostility are perpetually recurring and incessantly operating, he flattered himself that the marriage of Louis and Antoinette would forever cement the rival interests of Bourbon and Austria; in the assurance of this hope, he destroyed the barriers of the Low Countries, and exposed his most valuable provinces to be subjugated by an implacable foe. The armies of France were enabled to bend their course from the Sambre to the Rhine, and compel the Germans to contend, in the heart of their dominions, for the independence of their country, and the safety of its head. The tide of devastation and conquest flowed without opposition from the walls of Lisle to the gates of Amsterdam; and the Imperial troops, necessarily occupied in the defence of their own frontier, left Holland to be defended by its own inhabitants, who by their conduct evinced they were unworthy the aid which associated valour might have bestowed.

A total degeneracy gave energy to the operation of every natural and political disadvantage under which the United Provinces laboured, and this renowned republic has sunk into oblivion, without one generous exertion to avert its fall, without the display of one virtue which would lead us to deplore its fate.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF *PETER PORCUPINE;*

WITH A FULL AND FAIR ACCOUNT OF ALL HIS AUTHORING TRANSACTIONS.

[CONCLUDED FROM P. 164.]

I ENLISTED in 1784, but continued above a year at Chatham; during which time I was employed in learning my exercise, and performing garrison duty. My leisure time was spent in study, and I learnt more this year than I had ever done before. I subscribed to a circulating library at Brompton, the greatest part of the books in which I read more than once over. I was not directed by any degree of taste in the choice of books:—novels, plays, history, poetry, all were read with equal avidity

Such a course could not be very profitable. One branch of learning, however, I went to the bottom with, and that was the English grammar. I had experienced my want of a knowledge in this respect while living with Mr. Holland; but I probably should never have engaged in the study of it, had not accident placed me under a man whose friendship exceeded his interest. My hand-writing procured me the honour of being copyist to Colonel Debbrig, the Commandant of the garrison. Being totally ignorant of grammar, I made many mistakes in copying. The Colonel saw my deficiency, and strongly recommended study, and promised a reward in case of success. I accordingly procured a Lowth's Grammar, and applied myself to the study of it with such attention, that at length I could write without falling into very gross errors. The pains I took cannot be described: I wrote the whole grammar out two or three times—I got it by heart—I repeated it every morning and evening, and when on guard I said it all over once every time I stood sentinel. By this study I was kept out of mischief. I was always sober, and regular in my attendance, and met with none of those reproofs which disgust so many with the service.

I was soon raised to the rank of corporal, which, however contemptible it may appear to some people, brought me a clear twopence per diem, and put a worsted knot on my shoulder. I now became impatient to join my regiment, where I expected soon to bask under the rays of Royal favour.

The happy day of departure at last came; we set sail from Gravesend, and after a short passage arrived at Hallifax, in Nova Scotia.

We staid here but a few weeks, being ordered to St. John's, in the province of New Brunswick. Here we remained till September 1791, when the regiment was relieved, and sent home. We landed at Portsmouth Nov. 3d, and on the 19th of the next month I obtained my discharge, after passing through every rank, from a private sentinel to that of a serjeant-major, without ever being once disgraced, confined, or even reprimanded.

In March 1792 I visited France, and continued there till the begin-

ning of September, the six happiest months of my life. I went to that country full of all those prejudices that Englishmen suck in with their mothers' milk against the French and their religion; but a few weeks convinced me that I had been deceived with respect to both. I met every where with civility, and even hospitality, in a degree that I had not been accustomed to.

I found the people amongst whom I lived, excepting those who were blasted with the principles of the accursed Revolution, honest, pious, and kind to excess.

People may say what they please of the French peasantry under the old Government; I have conversed with thousands of them, not ten of whom did not regret the change.

My determination to settle in the United States was formed before I left the army. A desire of seeing a country, concerning which I had heard so much, the flattering picture given of it by Raynal, and above all, an inclination to see the world, led me to this determination; added to which, I had imbibed principles of republicanism, and I thought that men enjoyed there a greater degree of liberty than in England. I intended to stay in France till the spring of 1793, but I perceived the storm gathering, and that a war with England was inevitable. I wished, however, to see Paris, and had actually hired a coach to go thither, when I heard at Abbeville that the King was dethroned, and his guards murdered. This news made me turn off to Havre-de-grace, where I embarked for America.

I have now brought myself to the United States, and have enabled the reader to judge of me so far. It remains for me to negative two assertions which apply to my authoring transactions; the one is, that Mr. Bradford 'put a coat on my back;' and the other, that I am, or have been, in the pay of a British agent.'

In July 1794 the famous Unitarian Doctor, F. R. S. London, Citizen of France, and Delegate to the *Grande Convention Nationale*, of notorious memory, landed at New York. His landing was nothing to me, nor to any body else; but the fulsome addresses, sent him by the pretended patriots, and his canting replies, calculated to flatter the people here, and to degrade his country and mine, was something to me.

When the '*Observations* on the Emigration of this Martyr to the Cause of Liberty' were ready for the press, I did not at first offer them to Mr. Bradford. I knew him to retain a rooted hatred against Great Britain, and concluded that his principles would prevent him from being instrumental in publishing any thing that tended to unveil one of its most bitter enemies. I therefore addressed myself to Mr. Carey, who looked at the title from top to bottom, and then at me from head to foot. 'No, *my lad*,' says he, 'I don't think it will suit.'

From Mr. Carey I went to Mr. Bradford, and left the pamphlet for his perusal. The next day I went to know his determination. He wanted to know if I could not make it a little *more popular*, adding, that unless I could, he feared that the publishing of it would endanger *his windows*. The only alteration I would consent to was in the title.

These difficulties and fears of the bookseller at once opened my eyes with respect to the boasted liberty of the press. I had not the least idea that a man's windows were in danger of being broken, if he published any thing that was *not popular*. I did indeed see the words, *Liberty and Equality*, the *Rights of Man*, the *Crimes of Kings*, and such like, in most of the booksellers' windows; but I did not know that they were put there to save the glass, as a free republican Frenchman puts a cockade tri-colour in his hat to save his head. The work, that it was feared would draw down punishment on the publisher, did not contain one untruth, one anarchical, indecent, or irreligious expression; and yet the bookseller feared for his windows! For what? because it was not *popular enough*. A bookseller, in a *despotic* State, fears to publish a work that is *too popular*, and one in a *free* State fears to publish a work that is not *popular enough*. I leave it to the philosophers of 'the Age of Reason' to determine in which of these States there is the most liberty of the press.

I shall be told that Mr. Bradford's fears were groundless. It may be so; but he ought to be a competent judge of the matter; he must know the extent of the liberty of the press better than I could. He might be mistaken, but that he was sincere appeared from his not putting his name at the bottom of the title-page. Even the '*Bone to gnaw for the Democrats*,' which did not appear till about six months afterwards, was 'published for the purchasers.' It was not till long after the public had fixed the seal of approbation on these pamphlets, that they were honoured with a bookseller's name. But it is time to return, and give the reader an account of my gains. The terms on which Mr. Bradford took 'the Observations' were what booksellers call *publishing it together*, which is thus managed: the bookseller takes the work, prints it, and defrays all expences of paper, binding, &c. and the profits are divided between him and the author. Long after the 'Observations' were sold off, Mr. Bradford rendered me an account of the sales, according to which my share of the profits amounted to the enormous sum of *one shilling and seven pence half penny*, currency, (or about eleven-pence three-farthings sterling) quite clear of all deductions whatsoever.

After the *Observations*, Mr. Bradford and I published it together no longer. When a pamphlet was ready for the press we made a bargain for it, and I took his note of hand, payable in one, two, or three months. That the public may know what gains I have derived from the publications that issued from Mr. Bradford's, I here subjoin a list of them, and the sums received in payment.

	Dols.	Cent.
Observations,	0	21
Bone to gnaw, 1st part,	125	0
Kick for a Bite,	20	0
Bone to gnaw, 2d part,	40	0
Plain English,	100	0
New Year's Gift,	100	0
Prospect,	18	0
Total	403	21

The best way of giving the reader an idea of the generosity of my bookseller, is to tell him, that on going into business for myself, I offered to purchase the copy-rights of these pamphlets at the same price that I had sold them at. Mr. Bradford's refusing to sell, is a clear proof that they were worth more than he gave me, even after they had passed through several editions. Let it not be said then that he put a coat upon my back. My concerns with Mr. Bradford closed with *The Prospect from the Congress Gallery;* and as our separation has given rise to conjectures, I shall trouble the reader with an explanation of the matter. I proposed making a mere collection of the debates, with here and there a note by way of remark. It was not my intention to publish it in numbers, but at the end of the Session, in one volume; but Mr. Bradford determined on publishing in numbers. When about half a number was finished, I was informed that many gentlemen had expressed their desire that the work might contain a good deal of original matter and few debates. I was consequently requested to alter my plan; I said I would, but that I would by no means undertake to continue the work.

The first number was published, and its success led Mr. Bradford to press for a continuation. His son offered me a hundred dollars a number instead of eighteen, and I should have accepted it, had it not been for a word that escaped him during the conversation. He observed that their customers would be much disappointed; for that his *father had promised* a continuation, and *that it should be made very interesting.* This opened my eyes. What, a bookseller undertake that I should write, and that to please his *customers!*—No; if all his customors, if all the Congress, with the President at their head, had come and solicited me; nay, had my salvation depended on a compliance, I would not have written another line.

I was fully employed at this time, having a translation in my hands for Mr. Moreau de St. Mery, as well as another work, which took up a great deal of my time; so that I believe I should not have published the *Censor,* had it not been to convince the *customers* of Mr. Bradford that I was not in his pay.

I now come to the assertion—that I am or have been in the pay of the British Government! In the first place, the Democrats swear, that I have been 'frequently visited by a certain agent,' meaning, I suppose, Mr. Bond: to this I answer that it is an abominable lie. I never saw Mr. Bond but three times in my life, and then I had business with him as the interpreter of Frenchmen, who wanted certificates from him, to secure their property in the conquered colonies. I never in my life spoke to, corresponded with, or even saw, to my knowledge, either of the British Ministers, or any one of their retinue.

It is hard to prove a negative; it is what no man is expected to do; yet, I think I can prove that the accusation of my being in British pay, is not supported by one single fact, or the least shadow of probability.

When a foreign Government hires a writer, it takes care that his labour shall be distributed, whether the readers are all willing to pay for them or not. This we see daily verified in the distribution of

certain blasphemous gazettes, which, though kicked from the door with disdain, fly in at the window. Now has this ever been the case with the works of Peter Porcupine? Were they ever thrust upon people in spite of their remonstrances? Can Mr. Bradford say that thousands of these pamphlets have ever been paid for by any agent of Great Britain? Can he say, that I have ever distributed any of them? No; he can say no such thing. They had, at first, to encounter every difficulty, and they have made their way, supported only by public approbation. Mr. Bradford knows that the British Consul, when he purchased six of them, insisted upon having them at *wholesale price!* Did this look like a desire to encourage them? Besides, those who know any thing of Mr. Bradford will never believe that he would have lent his aid to a British agent's publications: for, of all the Americans I have yet conversed with, he seems to entertain the greatest degree of rancour against that nation.

I have reason to believe that the British Consul was far from approving of some of my publications. I happened to be in a bookseller's shop, unseen by him, when he said, that 'I was a *wild fellow.*' On which I shall only observe, that when the King bestows on me about 500l. a year, perhaps I may become a *tame fellow*, and hear my master, my countrymen, my friends, and my parents belied and execrated, without saying one single word in their defence.

Had the Minister of Great Britain employed me to write, can it be supposed that he would not furnish me with the means of living well, without becoming the retailer of my own works? Can it be supposed that he would have suffered me ever to have appeared in the scene? It must be a very poor king that he serves, if he could not afford me more than I can get by keeping a book-shop. An Ambassador from a King of the Gypsies could not have acted a meaner part!

Where was all *the gold of Pitt?* That gold which tempted, according to the Democrats, an American Envoy to sell his country, and two-thirds of the Senate to ratify the bargain: that gold, which, according to the Convention of France, has made one half of that nation cut the throats of the other half: that potent gold could not keep Peter Porcupine from standing behind a counter to sell a pen-knife, or a quire of paper?

The notion of my being in British pay arose from my having taken upon me a defence of the character of that nation, and of the intentions of its Government towards the United States. But have I ever teazed my readers with this except when the subject necessarily demanded it? And if I have given way to my indignation, when a political divine attempted to degrade my country, or when its vile calumniators called it 'an insular Bastille,' what have I done more than every good man in my place would have done? What have I done more than my duty; than obeyed the feelings of my heart? When a man hears his country reviled, does it require that he should be paid for speaking in its defence?

My writings, the first pamphlet excepted, have had no other object than that of keeping alive an attachment to the Constitution of the

United States, and the inestimable man who is at the head of the Government; and to paint, in their true colours, those who are the enemies of both; to warn the people, of all ranks and descriptions, of the danger of admitting among them the anarchical and plasphemous principles of the French Revolutionists, principles as opposite to those of Liberty as Hell is to Heaven. If, therefore, I have written at the instance of a British agent, that agent must most certainly deserve the thanks of all the friends of America. But say some, what right have you to meddle with the defence of our Government at all? The same right that you have to exact my obedience to it, and my contributions towards its support.

As to the real bloody cut-throats, they carry their notion of excluding me from the use of the press still farther.—'While (says one of them) I am a friend to the *unlimited freedom* of the press, when exercised by an *American*, I am an implacable foe to its prostitution to a *foreigner*, and would assist, at any time, in hunting out of society any meddling foreigner, who should dare to interfere in our politics. 'I hope the apathy of our *brethren* of Philadelphia will no longer be indulged, and that an exemplary *vengeance* will burst soon upon the head of such a presumptuous fellow. *Justice, honour, national gratitude*, all call for it. May it no longer be delayed!

AN AMERICAN.'

Are not you, Sir, the President of the Emigration Society? Well then, Sir, as your institution is said to be for the information of persons emigrating from foreign countries, be so good as to insert this extract in your next dispatches for a cargo of Emigrants. Above all, be sure to tell those who are disposed to emigrate from England, that this is the land of *equal* Liberty; that here alone they will find the unlimited freedom of the press; but that, if they dare make use of it, '*justice, honour, national gratitude*, will call for exemplary vengeance on their heads.' I should not have noticed this distinction between *foreigners* and *Americans*, had I not perceived that several persons seem to think that it was impertinent in me to meddle with the politics here because I was an Englishman. I would have them recollect that the laws of this country hold out to foreigners an offer to all that liberty of the press which the Americans enjoy, and that if this liberty be abridged, the laws and the Constitution, and all together, are a mere cheat. If people who emigrate hither have not a right to make use of the liberty of the press, while the natives have, it is ill done to call this a country of *equal* liberty. *Equal*, above all epithets, is the most improper that can be applied to it; for, if none but Americans have access to the press, they are the masters, and foreigners are their subjects, nay, their slaves.——An honourable and comfortable situation, upon my word! The Emigrants from some countries may be content with it perhaps; I would not say that the 'martyrs in the cause of liberty from England' would not quietly bend beneath the yoke, as indeed they are in duty bound to do; but for my part, who have not the ambition to aspire to the crown of martyrdom, I must and will be excused. Either the laws shall be altered, or I will avail myself of

the liberty they held out to me, and that partly tempted me to the country. When an act is passed for excluding Englishmen from exercising their talents, and from promulgating what they write, then will I desist; but I hope, when that time arrives, no act will be passed to prevent people from emigrating back again.

Before I conclude, it seems necessary to say a word about the miserable shift which the Democrats have had recourse to, respecting the infamous letter of Citizen *Hint*. They pretend that I fabricated it myself, though I have publicly declared that it was delivered into my hands by a gentleman of reputation, whose name I have mentioned. Can any one be stupid enough to imagine that I would have run the risk of being detected in such a shameful business? And how could it have been undertaken without running that risk? Had I written it myself, there would have been my hand-writing against me; and had I employed another, that other might have betrayed me: he might have ruined me in the opinion of all those whom it is my interest, as well as pride, to be esteemed by; or, at best, I should have been at his mercy for ever after. Besides this, let any one point out what end I could propose to myself by such a device.

As to making my shop and myself known, I presume I did not stand in need of a scarecrow to do that, when the Democrats had published that I had taken the house in which I live, for the purpose of retailing my *poison*, as they called it, and had even the candour to tell the world that I had paid my rent in advance.' They affect to believe that the letter was a trick to bring in the pence, and they even call me a *catchpenny author*.* But let them recollect that I am now a bookseller, whose trade it is to get money; and if I am driven to such shifts as the scarecrow to get a living, let them reconcile this circumstance with their assertions concerning my being paid by Great-Britain. A man in British pay, 'rolling in the gold of Pitt,' could never be so reduced as to venture every thing to collect a few eleven-penny bits. It is the misfortune of the Democrats ever to furnish arguments against themselves.

Their great object is to silence me; to this all their endeavours point: lies, threats, spies, and informers, every engine of Jacobinical invention is played off. I am sorry to tell them that it is all in vain: for I am one of those whose obstinacy increases with opposition.

I have now to apologize to my reader for having taken up so much of his time with subjects relating chiefly to myself. The task has been to me a very disagreeable one; but it was become necessary, as

* It was to Mr. Franklin Bache's incorruptible Gazette that I was indebted for this advertisement. Those will not be astonished at his *tolerating* principles, who are acquainted with the following anecdote. 'When Voltaire arrived at Paris, an interview took place between him and Franklin. After the first compliments, the Doctor presented his grandson to Voltaire, at the same time soliciting for him his *blessing*. The philosopher of impiety relished the pleasantry; he rose from his chair, and, with a patriarchal air, laid his hands on the head of the child, and solemnly pronounced, in a loud voice, these three words: "*God, Liberty, and Toleration!*" All the pious were shocked at the American, who, they said, burlesqued Religion, by asking the *blessing* of *Voltaire*.'

well for the vindication of my own character, as for the satisfaction of my friends,—yes, in spite of envy, malice, and falsehood, I say, my friends, who, I trust, will be pleased to find that there is nothing in the history of Peter Porcupine to raise a blush for the commendations they have bestowed on his works, or to render them unworthy of their future support.

THE SAD EFFECTS OF *A FAUX PAS.*

A FRENCH ANECDOTE.

A DANCER of one of the principal theatres of Paris, enveloped in a large roquelaure, was lounging in one of the walks of the *Palais Royal*, the interval of time before the commencement of that entertainment, which was to amuse a large crowd of gay spectators, when a woman, with a child at her breast, asked charity of him by a gesture far more expressive than words. The evening was not so dark but that he could easily distinguish she was both young and handsome. He gave her a piece of money, which she received with that timid silence, which is, perhaps, at once the sincerest and sweetest expression of gratitude. 'Here is,' says he to himself, 'a virtuous person in distress,' and immediately felt himself interested concerning her; for Dancers, although *excommunicated*, were not strangers to *christian* charity. He took a seat on the same bench whereon she rested herself, and put several questions to her with all the respect due to the unfortunate. She answered him modestly, and, after some refusals and hesitations, consented to tell him the following story:

'My father,' said she, 'kept a well-frequented inn in a town on the road between Paris and Lyons. I was his only daughter. My mother brought me up with a care which persons in higher stations of life suppose not within the limits of the education given to those of my condition. Not that I had masters provided me, there were none even in the place, but I inhabited a chamber remote from those of the travellers and company, which I never waited on, and of course was out of the reach of any licentious discourse.

'These precautions, however, did not prevent several among them from attempting to seduce me. A travelling merchant, of the name of *Deflandes*, who often put up at our house, and who was of an engaging address, was the most dangerous of all; this I tell to my shame! He spread before my eyes sums of gold, which in no respect tempted me, but he shewed me a piece of lace, another of a rich taffeta, which dazzled me. He begged permission to bring them into my chamber at the dusk of the evening. I afforded him facility to do so, by deceiving the credulity of a father and mother who adored me. Good God! What have been the consequences of this rash

'This was in winter. The monster left me in three hours to go to supper. The next morning he ordered his travelling carriage to be got ready betimes, but, in packing up his merchandize, he gave out that he had been robbed. The whole house was alarmed; the other travellers were in amazement. Search was made in every apartment; the pretended theft was discovered in a chest of drawers of which I had the key. I was stunned with questions; I only answered with tears. Deslandes, with an effrontery which I shall never forget, matched up his lace and his taffeta, and mounted his caravan, after having signed a charge, that the Justice of the Peace of the town had hastily drawn up, and which no circumstance, but of the robbery, made any part. A sense of modesty raised me up, as it were, to such an height, that I should have consented to go to the scaffold rather than confess my shame before so many persons.

'The Justice of Peace, urged by motives which it is unnecessary to detain you with, writ to those of higher authority in the province, requiring them to send a party of *maréchausse* to the spot. In a short time we received four of those cavaliers, who were paid, boarded, and lodged more than three months at my father's expence. The house was deserted; travellers avoided it as a den of thieves; we dared not set foot in the street. None of those who were indebted to my father would pay him a shilling, and those to whom he stood indebted pursued him with rigour. Death released him from his chagrin; he locked me in his arms when he breathed out his last sigh.

'My mother did not die, and I believe our misfortunes increased her affection for me. We came up to Paris to conceal ourselves; on the road she apprized me that I was pregnant, and this child, which we have so much reason to hate, we have not been able, neither one nor the other, to put away from us. I shall not trouble you with a detail of our sufferings since our arrival in this city. My mother is a journey-woman on one of the barges of the river that takes in washing, and I comfort her for an hour or two in the day, while she holds my child: but the little we gained at that work was not sufficient to satisfy our most pressing wants, and I at last determined to follow the dreadful occupation of a beggar till my child should be weaned.'

The Dancer again put a piece of money into the hand of this unhappy female, assuring her that he would do his utmost in as short a time as possible to rescue her and her mother from their pitiable condition, and it is perhaps necessary to add, that he exhorted her to persevere in the same virtuous disposition, of which her situation was even the strongest proof. After this he went to dance, though not without reluctance. The story which he had just heard afflicted his heart, and took possession of his mind. While he was making his *cabrioles*, he could not help reflecting on the ills which befal the human species. He made, by mistake, an *entrechat* of six, instead of one of ten, and a *pas de bourree* for a rigadoon step: the Boxes felt convinced that he was drunk, and the Pit hissed him.

THE CHANGE OF CLIMATE IN THE MIDDLE COLONIES OF NORTH-AMERICA, ATTEMPTED TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR

BY HUGH WILLIAMSON, M. D. OF AMERICA.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 304.]

THE surface of these colonies soon grows cold in the absence of the sun. Hence violent torrents of winds pass towards the Atlantic during the winter season; the colder this air is over the continent, the more violent will those north-westers be.

Can we discover any change of circumstances, which might reduce the violence of these north-westers, or remove them entirely? It is very obvious that hard smooth surfaces reflect heat better than those which are rough and unequal; the surface of a looking-glass, or any polished metal, will reflect more light and heat than the rough surface of a board. In the same manner we observe, that rocks and smooth beds of sand reflect more heat than a soft broken surface of clay. A clear smooth field also reflects more heat than the same space would have done, when it was covered with bushes and trees.

If the surface of this continent were so clear and smooth, that it would reflect so much heat as might warm the incumbent atmosphere, equal to the degree of heat produced by the neighbouring Atlantic, an equilibrium would be restored, and we should have no stated north-west winds: but we have already made considerable approaches to this very period; several members of the society must have observed, that our north-west winds, during the winter season, are less frequent, less violent, and of shorter continuance, than formerly they were. Seamen, who are deeply interested in this subject, inform us, that in the winter season they have been beating off our coast three, four, or five weeks, not able to put in, by reason of the north-westers; they are now seldom kept off twice that number of days. It is also agreed, that the hardness of our *frosts*, and the quantity and continuance of our snows, are very unequal now to what they have been, since the settlement of this province.

It has been objected, that the small alteration which the surface of a country undergoes in being cleared and cultivated, is not equal to producing such considerable change of climate, as has been observed to take place in many parts of the world. I shall not say, that a change of climate may not arise from other causes than the one I have described. It is very certain, that the simple solution of water in air will produce cold, which may be increased by a solution of nitrous salt. There are sundry other causes, from which the heat of the air may be increased or diminished, yet I cannot recollect a single instance of any remarkable change of climate, which may not be fairly deduced from the sole cultivation of the country. The change which has happened in Italy, and some countries to the eastward, within the last seventeen centuries, is thought to be a strong objec-

tion to this general rule. It is said, 'that Italy was better cultivated in the Augustan age than it is now; but the climate is much more temperate now than it was at that time. This seems to contradict the opinion, that the cultivation of a country will render the air more temperate.'

I shall consider this observation the more attentively, because I find it has been made by an ingenious writer, of great classical erudition.

It is not to be dissembled that their winters in Italy were extremely cold about seventeen hundred years ago. Virgil has carefully described the manner in which cattle are to be sheltered in the winter, lest they should be destroyed by the frost and snow; he also speaks of wine being frozen in the casks, and several other proofs of such extreme cold, as would surprize us in this province: though it is also clear, that the Italians are now as great strangers to cold and frost, as those of Georgia or South Carolina. To account for this remarkable change, we must go beyond the narrow limits of Italy; we must traverse the face of Hungary, Poland, and Germany, those vast regions to the northward of Rome. The Germans have certainly made immense progress in population and agriculture, since Julius Cæsar with a few legions over-ran that country; for, notwithstanding the elegance with which Cæsar describes his victories, he certainly had to contend with a set of barbarians and savages, whose country was rude and uncultivated as their minds. The general face of those kingdoms was covered with wild extensive forests, a few of which remain to this day. The small scattered tribes who occupied them, had done very little towards the perfection of agriculture. From these uncultivated desarts piercing north winds used to descend in torrents on the shivering Italian, though his own little commonwealth were finely cultivated. No person need be informed how numerous the nations are, who now inhabit Hungary, Poland, and Germany, or how generally those regions are now cultivated, even to the very edge of the Baltic and German Ocean; so that if the cold is greatly moderated in Germany, and the adjacent northern states, which I believe is generally allowed, we may easily perceive how it should be moderated to a much greater degree in Italy, which being in a low latitude, was only annoyed by the cold winds from the northern kingdoms. For the air was at that time so cold over those uncultivated regions, that it would effectually destroy the balance in the warmer atmosphere of Italy, which at present is not the case.

As we might have conjectured from established principles of philosophy, that clearing and smoothing the face of a country would promote the heat of the atmosphere, and in many cases would prevent or mitigate those winter blasts, which are the general origin of cold, whence the winters must become more temperate; and as facts appear to support and confirm our reasoning on this subject, we may rationally conclude, that in a series of years, when the virtuous industry of posterity shall have cultivated the interior part of this country, we shall seldom be visited by frosts or snows, but may enjoy such a temperature in the midst of winter, as shall hardly destroy the most tender plants.

Perhaps it may be apprehended, that as clearing the country will mitigate the cold of our winters, it will also increase the heat of our summers; but I apprehend that on a careful attention to this subject we shall find, that the same cause will in those seasons appear to produce different effects, and that instead of more heat, we shall presently have less in summer than usual.

It is well known that during the greatest summer heats of this or any other country, the extraordinary heat of the atmosphere does not rise to any considerable height. In the upper regions it is perpetually cold, because the air in those parts is too far from the earth to be warmed by the heat of its surface, and because the air in those regions not being pressed by such a weight of incumbent atmosphere, is too rare to be susceptible of a great degree of heat; for the heat of the air, as of every other body that is warmed by the sun, depends not only upon the simple action of the particles of light upon those of the air, but also upon the mutual action of the particles of air upon one another, which, by their elasticity, propagate or continue that motion, called heat, which was originally excited by the sun's rays. Therefore, the rarer the atmosphere is, the less heat will be produced therein by the sun, and vice versa. Hence we observe, that in the warmest countries the tops of mountains are always covered with snow. Whoever will carry a thermometer on a very warm day to the top of an high steeple, will find that the mercury immediately falls several degrees, and rises again as he descends. From this it is obvious that nothing is wanting in the midst of summer to render the country agreeably cool, but a proper mixture of the cold air which is above with the warm air below. This would be effected by any cause that might encrease our summer winds. For though the simple motion of the air does not by any means produce cold, yet moderate blasts will naturally introduce a colder atmosphere, especially when they pass over hills or any unequal surface, by which the equilibrium of the atmosphere is destroyed, the cold air always tending towards the surface. Hence a summer's gust is generally attended by a sudden change in the temperature of the air. Tall timber greatly impedes the circulation of the air, for it retards the motion of that part which is near the surface, and which, from its density and situation being most heated, becomes the general origin of such agitations as take place in the upper regions. We shall often find it extremely sultry and warm in a small field, surrounded by tall woods, when no such inconveniency is perceived on an extensive clear plain in the neighbourhood. From these particulars we may conclude, that when this country shall be diversified, as it must be in a series of years, by vast tracts of clear land, intersected here and there by great ridges of uncultivated mountains, a much greater degree of heat being reflected by the plains than from the neighbouring mountains, and an easy circulation of air produced on the plains,—our land winds in summer, to say nothing of those which come from the sea, or from the lakes, must certainly be much fresher and more frequent than they now are, and consequently our summer heats be more temperate.

A considerable change in the temperature of our seasons may doubtless effect a change in the produce of our lands. Temperate seasons must be friendly to meadows and pasturage, provided we continue to get regular supplies of rain; but of this, there is some reason to doubt, unless our mountains, with which this country happily abounds, should befriend us greatly. The decrease of our frosts and snows in winter, must for many years prove injurious to our wheat and winter's grain. The vicissitudes of freezing and thawing have already become so frequent, that it is high time for the farmer to provide some remedy, whereby he may prevent his wheat from being thrown out in the winter season.

A considerable change in the temperature of our seasons may one day oblige the tobacco planter to migrate towards the Carolinas and Florida, which will be the natural retreat of that plant, when the seasons admonish the Virginian to cultivate wheat and Indian corn. The tender vine, which would now be destroyed by our winter's frost, in a few years shall supply the North-American with every species of wine. Posterity will doubtless transplant the several odoriferous, aromatic, and medicinal plants of the eastern countries, which must flourish in one or another part of North-America, where they will find a climate and soil favourable to their growth, as that of their native country.

Every friend to humanity must rejoice more in the pleasing prospect of the advantages we may gain in point of health, from the cultivation of this country, than from all the additional luxuries we may enjoy, though both the Indies were brought to our doors. The salutary effects which have resulted from cleansing and paving the streets of Philadelphia, are obvious to every inhabitant. For causes somewhat similar to these, the general improvement of the colonies have already produced very desirable effects. While the face of this country was clad with woods, and every valley afforded a swamp or stagnant marsh, by a copious perspiration through the leaves of trees or plants, and a general exhalation from the surface of ponds and marshes, the air was constantly charged with a gross putrescent fluid. Hence a series of irregular, nervous, bilious, remitting and intermitting fevers, which for many years have maintained a fatal reign through many parts of this country, but are now evidently on the decline. Pleuritic and other inflammatory fevers, with the several diseases of cold seasons, are also observed to remit their violence, as our winters grow more temperate.

Since the cultivation of the colonies, and the consequent change of climate, have such effects on the diseases of the human body, and must continue to produce such remarkable changes in their appearance, it is certainly the duty of every physician, to be careful to trace the history of every disease, observe the several changes they undergo, and mark, with a jealous attention, the rise of every new disease, which may appear on the decline of others, that so he may be enabled to bring effectual and seasonable relief to such persons as may be committed to his care.

THE FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY.

A MASONIC DISCOURSE,

DELIVERED BEFORE LODGE NO. 15, OF DUBLIN, ON THE 27th OF DECEMBER 1793, BEING THE FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN;

BY THE REV. JONATHAN ASHE,

CURATE OF ST. ANDREW'S, AND CHAPLAIN TO THE SAID LODGE.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

'Then Peter turning about, seeth the disciple whom Jesus loved, following.'
21 *St. John, ver.* 20.

THE most pleasing exercise of friendship is to assist and relieve; and a man, supported by friends, outdoes himself. Whereas, if he be unexpectedly deprived of these succours, he droops and languishes. Is man alone? he becomes acquainted with his misery, he feels that he wants a prop in consequence—he looks out for an approver of his taste, a companion in his pleasures and his sufferings—one whose heart and mind can be devoted to *him*; which circumstance gives to friendship its fairest complexion; hence the hymeneal vow, the wedded contract, the plighted troth. The vow of marriage, which the wisdom of most civilized nations has enjoined, may be properly considered as a vow of perpetual and indissoluble friendship—friendship which no change of fortune, nor any alteration of external circumstances, can be allowed to interrupt or weaken, after the commencement of this state. There remain no longer any separate interests, the two individuals become united, and are therefore to enjoy the same felicity, and suffer the same misfortunes; to have the same friends, and the same enemies; the same success and the same disappointments.

It is easy, by pursuing the parallel between friendship and marriage, to see what a conformity there is between them. But again: real affection is most evident, when it is most needed. Prosperity is always courted; but if things take another turn, it is then that friendship is put to its crisis—and too often, when the shock comes, falls flat to the ground, like a house built on the sand. But if sincere and unaffected, it grows, like an *arch*, more steady by pressure; and, being depended upon, acquires a new strength and firmness. The Son of Syrach, in his excellent System of Morality, mentions this union of souls, in a manner truly just and sublime—'A faithful friend,' says he, 'is a strong defence—and he that hath found such a one, hath found a treasure—a faithful friend is the medicine of life, and they that fear the Lord shall find him.' There is something peculiarly elegant in calling a friend the medicine of life; it expresses the efficacy of friendship in healing the pains and anguish which naturally cleave to our existence in this world; and the latter part of the sentence beautifully declares, 'that a virtuous man shall, as a

blessing, meet with a friend who is as virtuous as himself. Change not a friend for any *good*, neither a faithful brother for the gold of Ophir.'

Our blessed Saviour, throughout his whole doctrine, seems to recommend to us this virtue in the strongest terms. 'If a man,' says he, 'love not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen.' 'A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another, as I have loved you.'—If then God, the King of glory, who is clothed in majesty and honour, condescends to express his love and regard for us, vile *earth* and *miserable* sinners, should not we, whose every happiness in this world depends on it, love each other—live in unity, harmony, and benevolence, one with another? As the rivers which roll over the surface of the earth meet in the ocean, so do all the virtues that embellish human life center in Charity. Charity suffereth long, and is kind; Charity envieth not; Charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things; and he who conducts himself by these rules, must be a good Christian, a good member of society, and a good, benevolent, tender-hearted friend and brother. The apostle St. Paul directs us to relieve the wants of our poor brethren; he bids us to do good, and to distribute, for that with such sacrifices God is well pleased. God himself commands us to open wide our hands to the poor and needy in our land. I well know, my brethren, how far this most admirable virtue, Charity, operates on your hearts. It is unnecessary for me to recommend the practice of it to an assembly of men, universally framed for disinterested liberality. I need only inform you, that this day's contribution will be applied to the relief of some distressed and confined persons. Men, who from unforeseen disasters and misfortune are reduced to want; some confined for small debts, with large and helpless families. And how severe is the pang of affliction, when perhaps a tender and industrious father, the only support of a wife and numerous train of little ones, is hurried into the gloomy recess of a filthy prison; a calamity, not brought on by vanity and folly, by extravagance or dissipation, but by that arrow of adversity which often indiscriminately falls on the head of the just and unjust! Now, to be able to relieve persons of this description, how exquisite is the thought! When a brother is in distress, what heart does not ache?—who, if hungry, would not bring him food? naked, and would not clothe him?—sick and in prison, and would not succour and relieve him? Such actions add to our mirth, in our festive moments; and, in our cooler hours of retirement, cause a sensation in the bosom not to be described. The widow that shall give her mite to the treasury, the poor man, who shall bring to the thirsty a cup of cold water, shall not lose their reward. What stronger incitement can any man have to a due consideration of the poor and needy, than that 'the Lord will deliver him in the day of trouble; in that day, when the shadow of death shall compass him about, and all the

vanities of the world shall fade away; when all the comforts of this life shall forsake him; when pleasure shall no longer delight, nor power protect him;—in that dreadful hour, shall the merciful man receive mercy;—he whose care has been extended to the general happiness of mankind, whose charity has rescued sickness from the grave, and poverty from the dungeon; who has attended to the groans of the aged struggling with misfortunes, and the cries of infants languishing with hunger; this man shall find favour in the sight of the great Author of Society, and his recompence shall flow upon him from the Fountain of Mercy:—he shall stand without fear on the brink of this life, and pass into eternity with an humble confidence of finding that mercy which he has never denied; his righteousness shall go before him, and the glory of the Lord shall be his reward.

Let us, then, unite our little bounty this day for the relief of the indigent. You, who are always ready to give, and glad to distribute, will not, on this occasion, act grudgingly, or of necessity. I have not, as is usual, excited your feelings by tragic scenes, and melancholy tales of woe. On one hand, I am unequal to the task; on the other, generous hearts require not such artificial machinery. To sum up all; let us, my brethren, whose peculiar characters are love, friendship, and universal charity, be shining examples to the rest of mankind: let us shew that we enjoy these perfections, not in name only, buf in deed and truth. Let us be kindly affectioned, not only to each other, but to all mankind, and so live in unity, peace, charity, and benevolence, with every individual in this world, that, in that which is to come, we may receive the summons promised by our blessed Lord, in which he seems to make charity and benevolence the sum of all religion, and represents the last judgment in such a manner as if the determination of our final state entirely depended on the discharge of these duties: 'Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you, from the foundations of the world: for I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye cloathed me; I was sick, and ye visited me; I was in prison, and ye came unto me.'—Which blessed sounds, that we may all *hear, God grant, Amen.*

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

Aberdeen, Oct. 26, 1797.

THE Foundation-stone of a new Bridge, to be built across the Bervie, was laid on the 20th of September, by Hercules Ross, of Rossie, Esq. Master of St. Peter's Lodge, Montrose, assisted by Brother James Burn, of Haddington, the Architect, and a select party of the Brethren.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPERS.

NEGOCIATION AT LISLE.

(No. 14.) CONTINUED FROM P. 433.

IS a note from Lord Malmesbury to the French Plenipotentiaries, explaining the blanks in the *Projet* inserted in our last; his Lordship proposing to except Trinidad to be ceded by Spain, and the Cape and Ceylon by Holland.

No. 15. Is a note from the French Plenipotentiaries, proposing a conference on the following day.

The answer contained in No. 16. is as follows:---

'The Ministers Plenipotentiary of the French Republic lose no time in complying with the wish expressed to them by the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, by transmitting to him a note on the three points which were the subject of their conference of this day.

'1. They have positive orders to require the renunciation of the title of *King* of France borne by his Britannic Majesty.

'Lord Malmesbury is requested to observe, that the question is not only of a renunciation of the rights which might be pretended to be derived from this title, but further and formally of the title itself. The establishment of the French Republic, and the acknowledgment of this form of Government by the King of England, will not allow of his retaining a title which would imply the existence in France of an order of things which is at an end.

'2. The Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Republic are ordered to demand the restitution of the vessels taken or destroyed at Toulon.

'Great Britain has publicly and formally declared that these vessels were taken in trust for the King of France. This trust is sacred. It incontestably belongs to the Republic, which exercises the rights and the sovereignty that Great Britain attributed to Louis XVII. at the period of the capture of Toulon. His Britannic Majesty cannot, therefore, in acknowledging the French Republic, deny its right to the restitution required, or refuse either to make the restitution, or to offer an equivalent for it.

'3. The Ministers Plenipotentiary have orders to demand, and do demand the renunciation, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, of the mortgage on Belgium.

'That country was mortgaged for the loans made by the Emperor in England. It has become an integral part of the French Republic, and cannot remain burthened with such a mortgage.'

Signed by Le Tourneur, Pleville, Le Pelley, Hughes, and B. Maret, the French Plenipotentiaries; and countersigned by Colchen, Secretary-General of Legation. Dated at Lille, 22d Messidor---fifth year of the Republic---(July 10, 1797.

No. 17. Contains an extract of a dispatch from Lord Grenville to Lord Malmesbury, dated Downing-street, July 13, 1797, to the following effect:

'With respect to the demands contained in the note transmitted to your Lordship by the French Ministers, they have been naturally received here with great surprise. On the subject of the Netherlands as connected with the Austrian loans, it is conceived that any explanation between his Majesty and the French Government is wholly unnecessary. The loans raised in England for the service of the Emperor of Germany, and guaranteed by act of parliament here, rest, as your Lordship will perceive, by the annexed copy of the Convention on that subject, upon the security of all the revenues of all the hereditary dominions of his Impe-

rial Majesty. They do not seem in any manner to come under the description contained in the Sixth Article of the Preliminaries between Austria and France, respecting mortgages upon the soil of the Netherlands, on which ground alone France could have any pretence to interfere in the business. Nor is this subject one which appears to be in any manner a fit point of discussion between his Majesty and the Republic; the King neither forms nor has any intention of forming any demand on the French Government for the payment of any part either of the interest or capital of those loans. It is to the Emperor alone that his Majesty looks for the performance of his Imperial Majesty's engagements to him, and it is upon the Austrian Government, and upon its revenues, that individuals concerned in those loans have claims of private right; and means of personal demand secured to them by the Convention.

'On the other two points I have nothing to add to the observations which your Lordship has already made upon them: and we can therefore only wait with impatience for the answer to the Projet delivered by your Lordship, which will enable us to form a judgment on the intentions of the Government with whom we are treating.'

No. 18 Contains an extract of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, 16th July, 1797, to the following effect:

'It was at the express invitation of the French Plenipotentiaries that I met them on Thursday the 13th inst. One of them stated their motive for wishing to confer with me, not to be in consequence of any answer they had received from Paris on the subject of the Projet, which he observed could not be expected so soon, but to resume the discussion on the article which he had objected to on my first reading the Projet, and on which they conceived it was possible, and even expedient to argue before we entered on the most important branches of the Negociation. It was Article II. that he referred to. He objected to the renewal of the Treaties therein mentioned, from various reasons; first, That many and even most of them were irrevelant to that we were now negociating; secondly, That they were in contradiction to the new order of things established in France, as they seem to imply an acknowledgment that a portion of the regal authority is still existing; thirdly, That they might be supposed to apply to conventions and stipulations, in direct contradiction to their present form of Government, and he quoted the Convention of Pilnitz in particular. I was about to reply to him, and I trust in a way that would have done away his apprehensions on this point, when another interposed by saying, That their sincere and only desire was, that the Treaty we were now entering upon might be so framed, as to secure permanently the object for which it was intended; that no article likely to produce this end might be omitted, nor any doubtful one inserted; but that the whole, as well with regard to the past as to the future, might be so clearly and distinctly expressed that no room for cavil might be left. This, he assured me, in the name of his colleagues, was all that was meant by their objection to renew so many Treaties, in which such various interests were blended, and so many points discussed foreign to the present moment. Their renewing them in a lump, and without examining carefully to what we were pledged by them, might involve us in difficulties much better to be avoided. I replied, that I admitted most certainly all he said, and that it was with this view, and on this principle solely, that the renewal of these Treaties was proposed by his Majesty; and that if he recollected (as he undoubtedly did) the different wars which were terminated by these Treaties, and the many important regulations stipulated by them, he would admit that the allowing them to remain in their full force was simply an acknowledgment of the tenure by which all the Sovereigns of Europe, and particularly the French Republic, held their dominions up to this day. That these Treaties were become the law of nations, and that infinite confusion would result from their not being renewed.

'He replied, that our object was evidently the same, that we only differed as to the manner. I thought the renewing these Treaties in toto would the best contribute to it; while they were inclined to think, that extracting from them every thing which immediately related to the interests of the two countries, and stating

it in one article, was more likely to attain this desirable object. The French Minister again repeated, that their first wish was, that the Treaty we were now making should be clear, distinct, solid, and lasting, and such a one as could not, at any future period, be broken through without a manifest violation of good faith. And I again repeated, that nothing could be so consonant to my orders, or the intentions of my Royal Master.

'One of the French Plenipotentiaries was disposed to dwell on his objections, which were, that these Treaties were signed when France was a Monarchy, and that any retrospect to those times implied a sort of censure on their present form of Government; but this was arguing on such a weak ground, and so incapable of being seriously maintained, that I, to avoid superfluous contradiction, was very willing to let it pass unnoticed. After a good deal of very conciliatory, and even amicable discussion, in which, however, neither party gave much way to the other, it was proposed by them that we should return home, to meet again as soon as convenient after an attentive and deliberate perusal of the Treaties, in order to state respectively our ideas on this subject. I observed, that although I was perfectly prepared to do it at the moment, and felt almost bold enough to affirm, that no measure could be devised which would so completely meet our intentions as an unreserved renewal of the Treaties they hesitated about, yet I was very willing to acquiesce in their proposal, with this simple observation, that if any delay arose from it, such delay was imputable to them and not to me. My words were, "Je ne me rends pas responsable des longuers dans lesqu'elles cette discussion pourrait nous entrainer." The French Minister's answer was, "Si des longuers servent a determiner des objets qui pourraient donner lieu a dez querrelles a l'avenir, ce sera du tems bien employe." It was not my wish to contest this assertion, and our conference ended with it.'

No. 19. Contains also extracts of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, July 17, 1797, to the following effect:

'Yesterday at the moment I was preparing to attend the conference, in which we were to enter into fuller discussions on the litigated subject of the renewal of the treaties mentioned in the second article of the Projet, I received from the French Legation the enclosed paper (A): in about an hour I returned the enclosed answer (B), to which I received the enclosed reply (C); and I am this moment come from the conference which has taken place in consequence of it.

'I began by saying, that I had solicited this interview from the same motive which would actuate every part of my conduct; that I wished to make my reports not only correct but conciliatory, as far as depended on me, and I now was come in order, if possible, to obtain from them such comments and explanations on the note they sent to me yesterday, as would enable me, when I transmitted to my Court, to secure the Negociation from being interrupted, perhaps abruptly terminated, by the perusal of it. If I understood it right, it meant that the Directory requires as a sine qua non preliminary, that every thing the King has conquered from all and each of his enemies should be restored, and that till this restoration was consented to, the Negociation was not even to begin. I said, if I was correct in this statement, and the plain sense of the declaration would bear no other interpretation, I must add, that it would not only most certainly prevent the Treaty from beginning, but it would leave no room for treating at all, since it deprived his Majesty of every means of negociation; for I could not suppose that it was in their thoughts to intimate that the principle of the Treaty, as far as it related to his Majesty, was to be one of all cession and no compensation, and yet that was precisely the position in which his Majesty was placed by their note.

'One of the French Plenipotentiaries, who had let me proceed rather reluctantly, here stopt me, and said, that he and his colleagues were exceedingly happy that I had expressed a wish to see them before I dispatched my Messenger; that they wished to assure me that they had thought it dealing fairly and honourably, to state what they had received from the Diretcory in the very words in which it came to them: that they should be sorry if the declaration they had been directed to make me should be of a nature to interrupt, much less to break off, the Negociation: that it was the sincere wish of the Directory that the Negocia-

tion should proceed and end successfully; and that, far from shutting the door to further discussions, they were perfectly ready to hear any proposals we had to make, and only wished that these proposals should be, if possible, such as were compatible with their most sacred engagements. I repeated what I had said, that no door was left open if his Majesty was en limine to restore every thing; and that peace on these conditions would not be heard of by the country. I observed, that immediately on leaving them, I should dispatch a Messenger; but what that Messenger carried would most materially affect the progress and issue of the Negociation; I therefore desired to know whether, in consequence of what I had heard from them, I might consider the strict and literal meaning of the declaration not to be a decided negative (which it certainly seemed to imply) on all compensation whatever to be made to his Majesty, but that proposals tending to this effect would still be listened to. One of them answered, 'certainly, and if they should be found such as it will be impossible for us to admit, we will, on our side, bring forward others for your Court to deliberate on.' Under this assurance, which at least, to a certain degree, qualifies the declaration of yesterday, I broke up the conference.'

No. 20. (A.) Is a Note from the French Plenipotentiaries to Lord Malmesbury, expressing that the French Government, unable to detach itself from its Treaties with its Allies, requires, as a preliminary of Negociation, the restitution of all his Britannic Majesty's conquests.

No. 21. (B.) Is Lord Malmesbury's answer, in which he confesses himself not authorized to make such restitution, and proposes a conference.

No. 22. (C.) Expresses the consent of the French Plenipotentiaries to a conference.

No. 23. Is a dispatch from Lord Grenville to Lord Malmesbury, in which his Lordship considers the French terms as inadmissible, and directs Lord Malmesbury to require a *Contre-Projet*.

No. 25. Is an extract of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, 25th July, 1797, to the following effect:

'I have the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's dispatch, No. 19 and 20, of the 20th inst. which were delivered to me on Saturday the 22d inst. by the Messenger Major.

'It was impossible that the claim brought forward in the note enclosed in my No. 9. could have produced on your Lordship's mind any impression different from that which you describe, and I am happy to find that the conduct I observed, when it was first delivered to me, was such as put it in my power to execute with great consistency the spirited instructions your Lordship now sends me.

'Immediately on the arrival of the Messenger, I proposed an interview with the French Plenipotentiaries, and we met on Sunday the 23d, at one P. M.

'I could not obey his Majesty's orders in a manner more likely to command attention, and to impress those who heard me with a just sense of the mixture of firmness and moderation with which his Majesty was pleased to conduct this important Negociation, than by employing not only the substance, but as far as was practicable in conversation, the very words of your Lordship's dispatch, No. 19; and if I should attempt to relate minutely what I myself said in this conference, it would in fact be little more than a repetition of them.

'I began by observing, that I was certain the French Plenipotentiaries must be fully prepared for what I now had it in my command to say: I reminded them that I had taken upon me to affirm when we were last assembled, and immediately before I dispatched my Messenger, that the requiring a preliminary as that proposed in the note, was putting an end at once to all negociation, and that I was sure peace on such terms would not be heard of; that the orders I was then about to communicate to them would prove that I had not made this assertion lightly, or in consequence of any hasty opinion of my own, at the same time that it would also appear that my Royal Master was anxiously and as sincerely inclined to listen to all reasonable and admissible conditions, as he was determined to repel and reject all such as were of an opposite description. I then, my Lord

took up my arguments on the precise grounds set forth in your Lordship's No. 19. I neither omitted any thing, nor inserted any thing of my own, which could at all alter its spirit; and I only varied from the letter inasmuch as was necessary to make it applicable to a conference.

'My first object was to state, in as forcible a way as possible, the utter inadmissibility of the pretension set forth in the note, the frivolous and illusory reasons alledged for bringing it forward; and I observed that, if it was persevered in, it must lead to this necessary conclusion, that there did exist when it was framed an intention on the part of the Directory to break off the Negociation in the outset. My second object in point of reasoning, though a very primary one in point of importance, was either to prevent the Negociation breaking off at all, or if this was not to be prevented, to endeavour to be so clear and explicit in my language, and to draw the line so distinctly between such sacrifices as his Majesty might be inclined to make in order to restore so great a blessing as peace, and those to which the dignity of his Crown and interest of his Subjects would never allow him to attend, as to make it impossible that by any future cavil or subterfuge the interruption of the Treaty, if unfortunately it should be interrupted, could be imputed to any other cause than the exorbitant demands of the French Government; and the better to insure this purpose, I explained to them that his Majesty having already in a detailed Projet stated freely and fully his conditions, and these conditions having been at once rejected by a sweeping claim on the part of the French Government, it was not fitting or reasonable, neither could it be expected, that any new proposals should originate with his Majesty: and that on every ground the King had a right to expect a *Contre-Projet* from them, stating at once, plainly and without reserve, the whole of what they had to ask, instead of bringing forward separate points, one after another, directly contrary to the principle on which we had agreed to begin the Negociation, and which, from their being insolated, could only tend to protract and impede its progress.

On the first point, on the inadmissibility of the preliminary conditions as proposed by the French Government, *one of the French Plenipotentiaries* said, it was impossible for them to do more than to take it for reference, that the instructions they had received when the Directory sent them the note, were precise and positive, and that they had received none since. He had, therefore, on that point simply to request of me, that I would state in writing the several grounds on which his Majesty rejected this proposition, in order that the report transmitted by them to the Directory might be correct; and he assured me, that if I did not think it proper to put in writing all the arguments I had used to them in the conference, they would have no scruple of employing those I omitted in such way as was the best calculated to give them weight, and to use *the French Minister's* own expression, to place the Negociation once more on its legs.

'*In regard to the second point*, he had no hesitation in agreeing with me, that the best method, and indeed the only one, which could accelerate the whole of the business, was for them to give in a *Contre-Projet*; neither did he attempt to disprove our perfect right to expect one from them before we made any new proposals. But he said, that it was not necessary for him to observe, that as long as they were bound by their instructions not to give way on the propositions I had now so decidedly rejected, that it was impossible for them to move a step without new orders from the Directory; that they would ask for these orders immediately, and lose no time in acquainting me when they were received.

'I observed, that in our last conference he had intimated to me they were empowered to come to some explanation with me upon the subject of Compensation to be made to his Majesty for the great cessions he was disposed to make; that, at the time. I conceived these explanations were of a nature to qualify the wide claim stated in the note; and that if I had abstained from pressing him further at the moment, it was from perceiving a reluctance on their part to bring them forward:---That, however, if they really had such proposals to make me, and if they were of a nature to meet in substance and effect the basis laid down in the Projet I had given, I should be well disposed to listen to them.

'*One of the French Ministers*, after some hesitation and a sort of silent reference to one of his colleagues, said, he thought, as matters now stood, it would be much

better to wait their answer from Paris:---That it was a very important period, a crisis in the Negociation, the result of which, probably, would be conclusive as to its fate, and that it seemed to be of more consequence to make this result as conformable to what he hoped I was convinced were as much their wishes as mine, than to waste our time in discussions which were useless, not to say more, till this was ascertained.

'I confined myself in my reply to saying, I had no objection whatever to giving to the French Plenipotentiaries a paper, stating the strong motives on which his Majesty rejected the proposition made in their note of the 15th; and that as I, on my part, had considered it a duty to make my reports as conciliatory as was consistent with truth and correctness, so I heard with great pleasure the assurances he gave me of their intending to observe the same line of conduct.

'That as we seemed perfectly agreed as to the propriety of their producing a *Contre-Projet*, I had nothing to say on that point, except to express my most sincere wish that it would soon appear, and when it did appear, be such a one as would lead to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion of the Negociation.'

No. 26. Is an answer to a note from Lord Malmesbury to the French Plenipotentiaries, repeating in writing the observations recited in the preceding article.

No. 27. Contains an extract of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, Sunday, Aug. 6, 1797, to the following effect:

'I fully expected, when I received the enclosed note on Friday, that the conference proposed was to acquaint me with the instructions the French Plenipotentiaries had received from the Directory on the note I had given in near a fortnight ago, as an answer to that in which the restitution of the whole of his Majesty's conquests from each of his enemies is required as an indispensable preliminary to all negociation.

'I was therefore surprised and disappointed, when I had taken my place at the conference, to hear from the French Plenipotentiaries that the letters they had received that morning from Paris did not bring any specific reply to my last note, but only went to inform them that the Directory had taken the subject into their most serious consideration, and would acquaint them as soon as possible with the result.

'I could not avoid expressing my concern and surprise that there existed any hesitation whatever in the mind of the Directory on a point, which, although a very important, was certainly a very simple one:---That to allow it to remain in doubt whether his Majesty was to have a compensation or not, was in other words, to leave it in doubt whether the Directory sincerely meant peace or not:---and that, although I was very far from wishing any improper haste, or not to move in a matter of such magnitude without becoming prudence and deliberation, yet I could not forbear lamenting that more than a month had now elapsed without our having advanced a single step, notwithstanding his Majesty had, in the very outset of the Negociation, manifested a moderation and forbearance unprecedented under similar circumstances:---That, anxious as I was, not to prejudice it by any representations of mine, I must say, this delay placed me in a very aukward position, as I really did not perceive how I could account for it in a way at all satisfactory, at the same time, that it was quite impossible for me to suffer a longer space of time to pass over without writing to my Court.

'One of the French Plenipotentiaries expressed his earnest wish that I would write immediately; he was confident this delay would be seen in its true light; and added, "Si nous n'avancons pas a pas de geant, j'espere que nous marchons d'un pas sur." And another of them repeated this phrase.

'I expressed my sincere hope this might be the case, but it would have been much better proved by the communication of the Counter Projet they had in a manner pledged themselves to procure, than by any vague and indeterminate assurances of what might possibly be the result of the present suspension of all business. They observed to me, that the Counter Projet would, of course, be (virtually) contained in their next instructions, and that their only motive for wishing to see me was, to convince me that this delay had neither originated with them,

nor been occasioned at Paris by any want of attention to this important business, or from any cause not immediately and closely connected with it.

'I desired to know from them when they thought it probable they should receive positive and explicit instructions, whether in three, four, or five days? They said, it would be probably eight or ten. And one of them observed, that as our not meeting more frequently gave rise to many idle rumours and false reports, he would propose to me, if I had no objection, to meet every other day at two o'clock: That it was very possible that in our next two or three meetings we might have nothing material to say, but that we should get better acquainted with each other, and in our conversations mutually suggest ideas which might be of use. I readily consented to this.

'I had a conference again this morning. As I was very desirous of being enabled to transmit to your Lordship some more satisfactory account as to the motives of this delay, I again pressed the French Plenipotentiaries on this point. Each of them repeated what they had said before, and on my endeavouring to make them feel how impossible it was that his Majesty should not be hurt at this demur on so very simple a point, one of them said, you ought to augur favourably from it; your note was a refusal to agree to what was stated by the Directory in their instructions to us as a sine qua non: if the Directory were determined to persist in this sine qua non, they would have said so at once---'Je vous assure qu'il nous auroit promptement renvoye Courier,' were his words: The time they took to deliberate indicates beyond a doubt that they are looking for some temperament, and it scarce can be doubted that one will be found. I said I was well pleased to hear him say this; but that still he must be aware that it would not be an easy task for me to make my dispatches to day either interesting or satisfactory.

'Another of the French Ministers said that he really believed that this would be the only great impediment we should have to encounter, that every thing would go on quickly and smoothly, and that I must admit the present to be a very important and difficult point in the Negociation. I agreed with him entirely as to its importance, but could not acquiesce as to its difficulty.

'I am very sorry, my Lord, that in such a moment, after waiting so long, I should not be able to send you more explicit and decisive assurances; but it is not in my power to compel the French negociators to move on faster. All I can do is by my conduct and language to take care that no part whatever of the imputation of delay should attach to me. I have, at every conference I have held, always declared my readiness to proceed, and I shall not fail to repeat this every time we meet.'

No. 28. Is a note from the French Plenipotentiaries to Lord Malmesbury, requesting a conference.

No. 29. Contains an extract of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, Aug. 14, 1797, to the following effect:

'In conseqence of the resolution we had come to, to meet on the days of the arrival of the post from Paris, our conferences for this last week have taken place regularly every other morning, except on Thursday the 10th of August, which being the anniversary of one of their National Festivals, the French Legation could not attend.

'I have in mine, No. 17, given your Lordship an account of every thing which passed in these conferences, up to that of the 6th. On the 8th nothing was said at all worth transmitting, except an intimation flung out by one of the French Plenipotentiaries, that it would be necessary to take into consideration the rights of neutral nations on this occasion. But as he spoke very vaguely, and in general terms, I did not chuse to press him for an explanation, as I consider it more judicious to avoid discussions on separate and collateral points, and not to enter into Negociation till the whole can be brought under deliberation at once.

What passed on the 12th was rather more interesting. The return of Mr. Wesley afforded me a very natural opportunity of expressing the impatience with which an answer to my late note was expected by my Court; that three weeks had now elapsed since its transmission, and that although I by no means wished

to insinuate that due attention had not been paid to so very important a subject as that on which we were treating, yet I could not but greatly lament, that day after day should be allowed to pass away without our proceeding at all in the great business for which we were met. One of the French Ministers said, that it was impossible I could lament this delay more than they did; that they had already declared to me that it was occasioned by a wish not to create but to remove difficulties; and they could assure me positively, that the French Government had no other object in view; and that I should find, when once we began fairly to negociate, we should proceed very rapidly.

'I replied it was indeed very material to make good the time we had lost. The French Minister answered, you would not call it time lost if you knew how it was employed. On my expressing, by my manner, a wish to be informed, he went on, by saying, we will not scruple to tell you, though we feel we ought not yet to do it officially, that we are consulting with our allies; that we have communicated to them all that has passed here; we have stated that, unless they mean to continue the war, they must release us from our engagements, and enable us, to a certain degree, to meet your proposals.

'The conference to-day is this moment over. One of the French Plenipotentiaries informed me, that he had received this morning a letter from the President of the Directory, assuring him that in four or five days they would receive their final instructions; and he added of himself, that he trusted these would be such as would enable us to continue our work without any further interruption. I said, I hoped these instructions would be in substance a Counter-Projet, as I did not see how any thing short of one could enable us to proceed so rapidly as he described. He agreed with me entirely, and assured me that both he and his colleagues had repeatedly stated the necessity of a Counter-Projet being sent them; and he observed, that he really thought the French Government might have foreseen every thing which had passed, and been prepared with one; and that this would have saved a great deal of valuable time. As I could not myself have said more, I readily gave a full assent to what I heard.'

No. 30. Contains a dispatch from Lord Grenville to Lord Malmesbury, directing him to admit of no mention of the claims of Neutral Powers in treating with the enemy; and to ask an explanation of a passage in a message from the Directory to the Councils, which seems to accuse the English Government of throwing delays in the way of the Negociation.

No. 31. Is the passage above complained of.

No. 32. Is a copy of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, August 22, 1797, to the following effect:

'In my conference of this morning, I took an opportunity of remarking to the French Plenipotentiaries on the very unfair and extraordinary assertion which had appeared in the message of the 9th instant from the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, viz. 'que les puissances coalisees ont mis autant de lenteur dans les negociations, qu'elles avoient montre de l'ardeur pour les terminer.' I observed to them that I had orders from my Court to ask a precise explanation, whether this accusation of delay was meant to apply to the manner in which his Majesty had conducted the Negociation at Lisle, and if it was so meant, to declare that no accusation was ever more destitute of foundation, nor a wider deviation from the real fact. I said I was perfectly ready to abide by their determination on this point, convinced that it was impossible for them not to acknowledge that the delay (if there had been any blameable delay) rested with the French Government and not with his Majesty. The French Plenipotentiaries admitted this to be most strictly true; that the phrase I had quoted was an ill-judged one, and mal-redigee; but that it could not in any point of view whatever be construed as applying to England: and they were ready to say, that when it was written, the Directory alluded solely to the Court of Vienna; that they could assure me they had been very faithful in their reports, and that when they said this it was saying in other words, that I had carried on the Negociation with as much expedition as possible, and that if it had proceeded slowly for this last month, the slowness arose on their side and not on mine.

'I said I could not for an instant call in question their feelings on this point; it was the insinuation conveyed in the Message, and which had gone over Europe, that it was necessary for me to clear up, and to know whether the Directory thought and felt as they did. One of the French Ministers, with very strong expressions, assured me the Directory certainly did think and feel like them; that no unfair or insidious allusion was meant; and added, 'que ce mesage etoit fait pour stimuler les conseils.'' I went on, by observing it was very essential for me to have this fully explained, and that I should give them in a note to this effect. They requested I would not, it would lead to disagreeable discussions, and would not answer the end I proposed. They would take upon themselves now to assure me in the name of the Directory that nothing at all similar to the construction I put on the phrase was intended, and that as soon as they could receive an answer to the report they should make of to-day's conversation, they would say the same from the Directory itself.

'I hope, my Lord, I have therefore, by obtaining this very precise and formal disavowal of an intention to fix any imputation of delay on his Majesty's government, fulfilled the object of my instructions on this particular point. If, when the French Plenipotentiaries speak from the Directory, the disavowal should not be equally satisfactory and complete, I then will not fail, according to your Lordship's order, to give in a note. MALMESBURY.'

No. 33. Contains extracts of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, August 22, 1797, to the following effect:

'The four conferences I have held with the French Plenipotentiaries, since I last wrote to your Lordship on the 14th instant, will not, I fear, furnish very interesting materials for a dispatch.

'Our conference of this morning was principally employed in what I have related in my other dispatch; but the French Plenipotentiaries assured me, that by Thursday, or the latest by Saturday, they expected to receive their long expected Messenger.

No. 34. contains extracts of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, August 29, 1797, as follows:

'I am extremely sorry to be forced to announce to your Lordship, that fresh delays occur in the progress of the Negociation.

'The Plenipotentiaries informed me at our conference yesterday, that the last answer from Holland was so unsatisfactory that the Directory had ordered the Minister for Foreign Affairs to return it to the Dutch Ministers at Paris; that the Dutch Ministers could not take upon themselves to alter it in the way the Directory proposed, but had been obliged to refer to their Government for new orders; and that therefore, supposing no time to be lost in deliberation on this subject at the Hague, it would be at least a week from to-day before any further account could be receivd here.

'After lamenting this unexpected procrastination of our business, I expressed a wish to know what the Dutch answer had been, what objections the Directory had made to it, and the alteration they were desirous it should undergo.

'One of the French Plenipotentiaries said, it had not been communicated to them, but that he understood it was complexe, louche, et peu satisfaisante.---That the Directory expected it should be clear and distinct, and such an one as would enable them to send such instructions here, as would allow us to go on with the Negociation in the way to recover the time we had lost.

No. 35. Contains extracts of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, September 5, 1797, to the following effect:

'I should have considered what has passed in our conferences since I last had the honour of writing to your Lordship by Mr. Wesley, as in itself too unimportant to authorize me to dispatch a Messenger, but that in general I think it my duty never to leave yout Lordship more than a week without hearing from me; and I was also glad of an opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's dispatch, No. 23, which was delivered to me by the Messenger Shaw, on the 31st August, at 10 P.M.

'Nothing but common conversation passed in our conferences of the 30th of

August and of the 1st of September. In that of the 3d the French Plenipotentiaries confirmed what they had taken upon themselves to assure me on the 22d of August, in consequence of the representation I had your Lordship's orders to make on the expressions employed by the Directory in their message of the 9th of August to the councils, and which expressions appeared to fix an imputation of delay on his Majesty's Government, in the progress of the Negociation. They said that they had reported to the Directory what I observed on this subject, and that they were now charged to repeat what I already heard from them, and to declare that no intention similar to that I supposed ever existed on the part of the Directory.

'In our conference of this morning, although I had reason to expect that the answer from the Hague was arrived at Paris, yet it was not admitted by the French Plenipotentiaries.'

No. 36. Contains extracts of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, 9th September, 1797, to the following effect:

'I need not say that the two conferences which have been held since I dispatched the Messenger, Brooks, were not likely, under the present circumstances of this country, to afford any thing extremely important or interesting.

'In that of Thursday the 7th, one of the French Plenipotentiaries began, on my entering the room, by announcing a wish that the great event which had taken place at Paris should not interrupt for a long time our Negociation, or destroy the pleasing prospect we had of its soon terminating successfully; and from his manner I clearly saw he meant to convey the idea that it was his opinion it would not. I endeavoured to discover whether he spoke in consequence of any private intelligence he had received from Paris, or simply from his own private judgment, and I found it was entirely from the latter.

'In our conference of this morning, he said they were still without any letters from M. Talleyrand (which rather surprised him;) but he could assure me, with certainty, that on Monday they should be empowered to go on with the Negociation, and that I might safely say so to my Court.

No. 37. A dispatch from Lord Grenville to Lord Malmesbury, approving of his firmness, and observing that a few days would shew the views of the predominant party at Paris.

No. 38. Contains a copy of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, Monday, Sept. 11, 1797, to the following effect:

'On my going to the conference this morning, the French Plenipotentiaries informed me that the whole French Legation was recalled, and that Messrs Treilhard and Bonnier d'Alco were appointed in their room. They said, their orders were to communicate this event to me immediately, and at the same time to add, in the name of the French Government, that this alteration, in the choice of the Negociators, would not produce any whatever in the disposition of the Directory to bring the Negociation to a happy issue.

'I assured them I was extremely sorry to hear that they were recalled. That we had hitherto acted together so cordially, that it was to be lamented any circumstance had arisen which made the French Government think it advisable to put the Negociation into other hands.

'That I received with satisfaction what they told me as to the sentiments manifested by the Directory relative to the Negociation, and that I could assure them, they were such as certainly existed in the breast of my Royal Master.

'I then suggested to them, whether it would not be proper to give me an Official Note on this occasion, since it made a very marked period in the Negociation; and as they perfectly agreed with me on the propriety of this, they sent me that I now enclose.

'I consider this event as so material, that I do not lose a moment in dispatching one of my servants to England, as I have at present no Messenger with me. I have the honour to be, &c. MALMESBURY.'

No. 39. A note from the French Plenipotentiaries to Lord Malmesbury, announcing their recall, and the appointment of Citizens Treilhard and Bonnier to succeed them.

No. 40. Lord Malmesbury's acknowledgment of the same.

No. 41. Contains an extract of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, 17th Sept. 1797, to the following effect:

'The new French Plenipotentiaries, Messrs Treilhard and Bonnier d'Alco, with their principal Secretary, M. Derche, and two private Secretaries, arrived here at five o'clock A. M. on Wednesday the 13th instant. At eleven A.M. they sent M. Derche to acquaint me with their arrival, and to inquire at what hour I would receive their visit. In consequence of my saying whenever it was convenient to them, they came immediately, attended by Messrs Le Tourneur, Maret, and Colchen.

'On taking leave, M. Le Tourneur came forward and said to me, in his name and that of his Colleagues, that they could not terminate their mission without expressing the satisfaction they had felt from the openness and candour (Lovante et Franchise) with which I had acted during the whole of the Negociation, or take leave of me without expressing their sincere personal regrets; that the recollection of my conduct would always be agreeable to them, and that it had given me the strongest title to their esteem and good wishes.

'After giving the new Plenipotentiaries as much time as was necessary to return to their own house, I sent Mr. Ross to ask at what hour I might return their visit; and, in consequence of their anwer, I went to them, attended by Lord Morpeth and Mr. Ellis.

'I took an opportunity of returning the compliment M. Le Tourneur had made me; and I must in justice repeat, my Lord, what I have already said, that his conduct and that of his Colleagues has, in every point which has depended on them, been perfectly fair and honourable, and in no instance contrary to the principles they announced, and the professions they made. It is therefore impossible for me not to regret them, and not to consider the change of Negociators at least as a very unpleasant, if not a very unfortunate incident.';

No. 42. Contains a copy of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, 17th Sept. 1797, to the following effect.

'I shall endeavour in this dispatch to give your Lordship as circumstantial an account as my memory will allow me to do, of what has passed in the two conferences I have held with the new French Plenipotentiaries.

'In that of Friday the 14th, after communicating to me the Arrete of the Directory appointing them to succeed Messrs Le Tourneur and Maret, and empowering them to continue the Negociation with me, one of them began by making the strongest assurances of the sincere desire entertained by the Directory for peace. He observed, that if this desire had manifested itself so strongly at a moment when the two great authorities of the country were at variance, it must naturally become stronger, and be exerted with more effect when all spirit of division was suppressed, and when the Government was strengthened by the perfect concord which now reigns between all its branches: that the first and most material point to be ascertained in every Negociation was the extent of the full powers with which the Negociators are vested; that I should find theirs to be very ample; and that, as it was necessary to the success of our discussions that mine should be equally so, they had it in command to present a note, the object of which was to enquire, whether I was authorized to treat on the principle of a general restitution of every possession remaining in his Majesty's hands, not only belonging to them, but to their Allies; that I was not unacquainted with their laws and with their treaties; that a great country could not on any occasion act in contradiction to them; and that, aware as I must be of this, I could not but expect the question contained in the note, neither could I consider the requisition of an explicit answer, previous to entering upon the Negociation, as arising from any other motive than that of the most perfect wish on the part of the Directory to bring it to a successful, and, above all, to a speedy conclusion.

'I replied, that if after what I heard, I could allow myself to hope for such an event as he seemed to think probable, or give any credit to the pacific dispositions he announced on the part of the French Government, such hope must arise solely from the confidence I might place in his assurances; since the measure itself,

now adopted by the Directory, was certainly calculated to make a directly contrary impression on my mind; that I could not conceal from him, that far from expecting such a question, its being now put, surprized me beyond measure, and still more so, when from his comment upon it I was to infer, that he wished me to consider it as tending to promote a speedy pacification; that the question expressed in the note he had delivered (for he had given it to me, and I had read it over as he ended his speech) was word for word the same as that put to me by his predecessors so long ago as the 14th July; that on the 15th, I had from my own authority given an answer, and that this answer I confirmed fully and distinctly, by order of my court, on the 24th July; that these notes had to the present hour remained unnoticed, and a delay of two months had occurred; that the reasons assigned for this delay were, as I was repeatedly told, a decided resolution on the part of the French Government to listen to the reasonable proposals made by his Majesty; but that being bound by their engagements with the court of Madrid and the Batavian republic, and wishing to treat their Allies with due consideration, they were desirous of consulting with them previous to any positive declaration, and obtaining from them a voluntary release from those engagements, sufficient to enable the French Plenipotentiares here to admit the basis his Majesty had established, and to ground on it all future discussions which might arise in the course of the Negociation; that if he had read over the papers left, undoubtedly, in his possession by his predecessors, he would find what I stated to be strictly true; and that of course it could not be difficult to account for my surprise, when, after being told that he and his colleagues were to take up the Negociation precisely where they found it, it now became evident that it was to be flung back to the very point from which we started, and flung back in a way which seemed to threaten a conclusion very different from that he foretold.

'I shall not attempt to follow the French Minister through the very elaborate and certainly able speech he made in reply, with a view to convince me that the enquiry into the extent of my full powers was the strongest proof the Directory could furnish of their pacific intention, and the shortest road they could take to accomplish the desirable end. It was in order to give activity to the Negociation, (activer was his word) and to prevent its stagnating, that this demand was made so specifically; and he intimated to me, that it was impossible for the Directory to proceed till a full and satisfactory answer had been given to it. I interrupted him here, by saying, their manner of acting appeared to me calculated to decide the Negociation at once, not to give it activity, since it must be known, I could not have powers of the description he alluded to; and even supposing I had, the admitting it would be in fact neither more nor less than a complete avowal of the principle itself, which once agreed on, nothing would be left to negociate about. The other French Plenipotentiary interposed here, by saying, that would not be the case; many articles would still remain to be proposed, and many points for important discussion. I said, every word I heard seemed to present fresh difficulties. Without replying to me, the first mentioned Minister went on by endeavouring to prove, that the avowal of having powers to a certain extent, did not imply the necessity of exercising them; that it was the avowal alone for which they contended, in order to determine at once the form the Negociation was to take; that the note, and the time prescribed in it, were in consequence of the most positive orders from the Directory; and that if I drew from it a conclusion different from the assurances they had made me in the name of the Directory, I did not make the true inference. I replied, that, although the prescribing the day on which the question was put to me as the term within which I was to give my answer to it, was both a very unusual and abrupt mode of proceeding, yet as a day was much more than sufficient for the purpose, I should forbear making any particular remark on this circumstance; that as to the inference to be drawn from the positive manner in which they appeared to maintain the question put to me, I really could not make it different from that I had already expressed; that the reverting, after an interval of two months, to a question already answered, and which question involved the fate of the Negociation, certainly could not be considered as wearing a very conciliatory appearance: that in regard to my answer, it could not be different from that I had given before; that my full

powers, which were in their hands, were as extensive as any could be, and it did not depend on me to give them more or less latitude; but that in fact their question went not to the extent of my full powers, but to require of me to declare the nature of my instructions; and on this point they certainly would forgive me if I did not speak out till such time as the circumstances of the Negociation called upon me to do it.

'The French Minister strove to prove to me, what he had before attempted, that the claiming a right of enquiry into the nature of the discretionary authority confided in a Minister, by no means implied an intention of requiring of him to act up to it to its utmost limits. I observed, if no such intention existed, why institute the enquiry? and if it did exist, why not say so at once?---He said, what we now ask is little more than a matter of form; when you have given us your answer, we shall follow it up by another step, which we are ordered to take. I said, my answer was given two months ago; that, although I was ready to give it them again, and in writing, as one to their note, yet, as it could not be different, I did not see why they should not proceed immediately to the other step, by which I was told the question was to be followed up. It would be premature, said the French Minister; but in drawing up your answer, do not forget the force of the arguments I have used, or in your report to your Court, the assurances we have given of the earnest wish of the Directory to terminate the war.

I replied, that I still must maintain, that from the manner in which they thought proper to define full powers, I could see no distinction between acknowledging the power and admitting the principle; and that the question itself could not be put with any other intention---(Your Lordship will observe, from the subsequent notes which passed between us, that I was perfectly grounded in this assertion:) that in my reports, they might be fully assured I should act up to that conciliatory spirit, which, from the earliest period of the Negociation, had always decided my conduct; and that, inauspicious as appearances were, I certainly would be careful not to make them look hostile. At the word hostile, both the French Plenipotentiaries were most warm in their protestations, that nothing could be less so; that the idea of the Negociation breaking off was as far from their thoughts as their wishes. I said, that although I heard this with pleasure, yet I could not avoid adverting to facts; and that, when instead of an answer, and the favourable answer which I had every reason to expect, I received only the repetition of a demand, which had been already satisfied two months ago; I certainly could not think this a good omen. If it did not bode an immediate rupture of the treaty, it assuredly did not announce a near and successful termination of it. The above mentioned Minister persisted I was mistaken; that the business would end speedily; that speed was their wish, and speed with peace for its object.

'On breaking up our conference, I said, that I took it for granted we should meet again at the usual hour, on Sunday. He said, that it perhaps might not be necessary, but that they certainly would let me know in time; and this conveyed to me the first idea of what has since taken place.

'I inclose your Lordship the note A, I received in this conference from the French Plenipotentiaries, and the answer B, which I made to it yesterday morning at 10 A. M.

'At 6. P. M. the note C was transmitted to me; to which at 8 P. M. I returned the answer D by Mr. Ross, whom I sent in order that he might bring me the passports I asked for; but at a quarter before 10 P. M. Derche, Secretary of the French Legation, delivered to me the paper marked E; and this morning at 9 A. M. I replied by the note F, which immediately produced that marked G.

'The notes sent me by the French Plenipotentiaries speak for themselves; and it is unnecessary to enter into any reflections on them. I am willing to hope that the answers I have made were such as became the situation in which I stand, the importance of the cause intrusted to me, and the steady but temperate conduct which the spirit of my instructions injoin me to hold.

'It was my wish to give every opening to the French Plenipotentiaries to recal the violent step they had taken; and, if possible, to convince them of its ex-

treme impropriety. And it was with this view, and with a most anxious desire not to exclude all hope of the restoration of peace, that I determined on suggesting the idea of our meeting once more before I left Lisle.

'This meeting took place to-day at noon; I opened it by observing, that the several notes they had received from me since the preceding evening had been too expressive of the surprise I felt at the measure the Directory had thought proper to adopt, to make it necessary for me to enlarge upon it in this conference; and indeed my sole motive for suggesting that it might be for our mutual satisfaction that it should be held, was, because this measure appeared to me to be in such direct contradiction to the very strong assurances I had so constantly and repeatedly heard from them, and to the pacific intentions with which they declared they were sent, that it was my earnest wish (before I considered their conduct as forcing me to a step which must so materially affect the success of the Negociation), to be perfectly certain that I understood clearly and distinctly the precise meaning of their official notes.

'On their admitting that nothing could be more reasonable than that I should, on so important a point, require explanation, or more satisfactory to them than to give it me (as far as lay in their power), I proceeded by saying, that it appeared to me that I was called upon to produce immediately my full powers, or rather my instructions (for however different these were in themselves, in their demand they seemed constantly blended), and that if either I refused to consent to this, or if, on consenting to it, it was found that I was not authorized to treat on the principle they laid down, I was then in the space of twenty-four hours to leave Lille, and return to my Court; and that I was required to obtain full authority to admit this principle, if it was wished the Negociation should proceed.

'This, I said, appeared to me to be the evident sense of the notes, and I begged to know whether I had mistaken it or not. One of the French Plenipotentiaries said, "you have understood it exactly; I hope you equally understand the intention of the French Government, which is to accelerate peace by removing every obstacle which stands in its way."

'I replied, that having now no doubt left on my mind as to their exact meaning, and being quite sure, notwithstanding the observation they had made, "que j'avais faifi la veritable intention de leur Note," it would, I feared, be a very unprofitable employment of our time to argue either on the nature of the principle they announced as sine qua non, to even a preliminary discussion, or on the extreme difficulty of reconciling the peremptory demand with which they opened their mission, to the pacific professions that accompanied it; that if they were determined to persist in this demand, it was much better to avoid all useless altercation; and nothing in that case remained for me to do, but to ask for my passports, and to signify to them my intention of leaving France at an early hour the next morning. They said, they had their hands tied by an arrete of the Directory, and were bound to observe the conduct they had followed by the most positive orders; and although we remained together some time longer, not a hint dropped from them expressive of a wish that, instead of going myself for new instructions, I should either write for them by a Messenger, or obtain them by sending to England one of the Gentlemen who are with me. I endeavoured, by every indirect means, to suggest to them the necessity of adopting some such modification, if they meant that their wishes for peace, in the expression of which they were this morning more eager than ever, should meet with the slightest degree of credit: I again brought to their recollection that I was authorized to receive any proposal, any Contre Projet they tendered to me; but that they must be aware that it was not possible for me to alter the orders I had received, or to assume an authority with which I was not invested. I dwelt particularly and repeatedly on my being competent to take any thing they said for reference; but this availed nothing, except drawing from one of them a remark, that the full powers which authorized a Minister to hear proposals, were widely different from those which would enable him to accede to them; and that it was such full powers that the Directory required me to solicit.

'An easy answer presented itself to this mode of reasoning, but I saw no advantage to be derived from prolonging a conversation, which, after the positive

declaration they had made, could lead to nothing: I therefore ended the conference by declaring my resolution to begin my journey at a very early hour the next morning; and by saying, that immediately on my arrival in England I would make an exact report of every thing that had passed since their arrival.

'I trust, my Lord, I shall not incur censure for having declined to offer in distinct terms to wait at Lille till I could know his Majesty's pleasure on the peremptory proposal made to me: but when I considered the nature of the proposal itself, the avowal that this would not be the last, nor perhaps the most humiliating condition required of us, and the imperious style with which I was enjoined to depart in twenty-four hours, it was utterly impossible for me to assume a language or affect a manner that could be interpreted into solicitation or entreaty: I felt myself called upon to treat the whole of this extraordinary proceeding with calmness and temper; and notwithstanding the deep and poignant concern I must feel at an event which I fear will remove all probability of an immediate pacification, I trust that in the expression of this sentiment I have not used a language unbecoming the character with which I am invested, or the greatness of Sovereign and country, whose dignity and interests it is my primary duty to consult and to maintain. I have the honour to be, &c. MALMESBURY.'

No. 43.---A Note from the new French Plenipotentiaries, assuring Lord Malmesbury of the sincere desire of the French Government to conclude a peace; but asking at the same time whether his powers were sufficient to restore every thing taken from France and her Allies.

No. 44.---Lord Malmesbury's answer, referring them to two former Notes; and adding, that he neither can nor ought to treat on any principle but that of compensations.

No. 45.---A Note from the French Plenipotentiaries, acquainting him, that in consequence of the necessary powers, he is required to return in twenty-four hours to ask for them.

No. 46.---Lord Malmesbury's acknowledgment of the last Note, accompanied by a request for the necessary passports.

No. 47.---A Note from the French Plenipotentiaries, observing that the preceding Note implies no refusal to treat: that its meaning was to give greater activity to the Negociation; and that they had no orders to quit Lisle.

No. 48.---His Lordship's answer, intimating that it would be satisfactory to meet once more.

No. 49.---A Note from the French Plenipotentiaries, acceding to his wish.

No. 50.---A dispatch from Lord Grenville to Lord Malmesbury, acquainting him with his Majesty's approbation of his conduct, and conveying the King's command, in the inclosed draft of a Note, to the French Plenipotentiaries at Lisle.

No. 51.---Is a Note from Lord Malmesbury at London to the French Plenipotentiaries at Lisle, stating that he has rendered a faithful account to his Court of the reception of the Negociation, and that he has it in command to declare:

1.---That his powers were in the most ample form; but that he was bound in all cases to conform to the instructions of his Court.

2.---That his powers had been received and recognized as sufficient.

3.---That the demand of the Directory, therefore, refers to his instructions, of which they have no right to require any communication.

4.---That the Court of London had reason to be astonished at the renewal of a demand rejected at the outset of the Negociation.

5.---That it therefore appears possible to continue the Negociation only by treating upon the basis of Projet he (Lord Malmesbury) had presented, or by returning a Contre-projet of a conciliatory nature.

No. 52.---The answer of the French Plenipotentiories, repeating that it has ever been the fixed intention of the Directory to make no peace inconsistent with the engagements taken with the Allies of France: and that by sending Lord Malmesbury for fuller powers, they did not mean to stop but to accelerate the Negociation.

PARIS, OCTOBER 26, 1797.

A rumour in the Hall of the Council of Five Hundred had already excited expectations of a message from the Directory, announcing peace with the Emperor, when suddenly the doors flew open, Members crowded in on all sides, and joy beamed from every countenance, while the message was read by one of the Secretaries. It was as follows:

'The Directory, assembled according to the number of Members prescribed by the Constitution, has just ratified and signed a Definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded on the 6th Vendemaire, or 17th of October, 1797, old stile, between his Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, negociated in the name of the French Republic by Citizen Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, and invested with powers on the part of the Executive Directory, on the one side; and on the other, by the Marquis de Gallo, Count Cobentzel, Count Meerfeld, and Baron Degellmann, invested with full powers. The Directory transmits to you this Treaty, conformably to the 133d article of the Constitution, and calls on you to deliberate upon it.'

The following is the substance of the Treaty:---That immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, the contracting parties shall take off all the sequestrations laid on the property, rights, and revenues of the individuals resident in the respective territories and countries united to them, as well as the public establishments situated in them. That they engage to pay off, as much as possible, all the sums lent to them by the said individuals on public establishments, and to pay or re-imburse them for the incomes appropriated to the use of either of them.

That his Majesty the Emperor &c. renounces for himself and successors, in favour of the French Republic, all his rights and titles to the ci-devant Belgic Provinces, known under the name of the Austrian Low Countries; and that the French Republic shall possess those countries for ever, in full sovereignty and property, and with all the territorial rights belonging to them.

That all the mortgaged debts, before the war, on the soil of the countries, and the contracts for which are in the usual formality, shall be at the charge of the French Republic. That his Majesty the Emperor consents that the French Republic shall possess in full sovereignty the ci-devant Venetian Islands of the Levant, viz. Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, Sante Maurie, Cerigo, and the other independent islands, as also Butrinto, Larta, Vonizzo, and in general all the former Venetian establishments in Albania, situated below the gulph of Lodrino. That the French Republic consents that his Majesty the Emperor shall possess in full sovereignty and property the undermentioned countries, viz. Istria, Dalmatia, the ci-devant Venetian Islands of the Adriatic, the mouths of the Cartaro, the city of Venice, the lakes and countries between the hereditary states of his Majesty the Emperor and King, the Adriatic Sea, and a line which shall proceed from the Tyrol, follow the torrent in front of Gardola, traverse the lake of Garda as far as Lacisa; from thence a military line as far as Sangiacomo, affording an equal advantage to both parties, according as it shall be marked out by officers or engineers appointed by one side and the other; the line of limitation shall thence pass from the Adige to Sangiacomo, shall follow the left blank of that river to the mouth of the Canal Blanc, comprising that part of Porto Lignano lying on the right side of the Adige, with a surrounding radia of three thousand toises. The line shall continue along the left bank of the Canal Blanc, the left bank of the Tartaro, the left bank of the Canal called Polisella, to where it discharges itself into the Po, and the left bank of the great Po to the sea.

That his Majesty the Emperor renounces for ever, for himself and his successors, in favour of the Cisalpine Republic, all rights and titles proceeding from such rights, which his Majesty could have pretensions to in the countries which he possessed before the war, and which now compose a part of the Cisalpine Republic, so as that it shall possess them in full sovereignty and property; with all the territorial rights dependent on them; and he acknowledges the Cisalpine Republic as an Independent Power. That Republic comprehends the ci-devant Austrian Lombardy, the Bergamese, the Bresciese, the Cremonese, the city

and fortress of Mantua, the Mantuanese, Peschiera, that part of the ci-devant Venetian states to the west and the south of the line pointed out in Article VI. as far as the frontier of the estates of his Majesty the Emperor in Italy, the Modenese, the principality of Massa and Cartara, and three legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna.

That no inhabitant of all the countries occupied by the Austrian and French armies shall be persecuted or injured, either in person or property, on account of his political opinions or his actions, civil, military, or commercial, during the war which took place between the two Powers.

That his Majesty the Emperor cannot, conformably with principles of neutrality, receive in any of his ports, during the course of the present war, more than six armed ships of war belonging to any of the Belligerent Powers.

That his Majesty the Emperor agrees to cede to the Duke of Modena, as an indemnity for the countries which belonged to that Prince and his heirs in Italy, the Brisgaw, which he shall hold on the same conditions on which he possessed the Modenese.

ROYAL PROCESSION TO ST. PAUL'S,

ON THE DAY APPOINTED FOR A THANKSGIVING ON ACCOUNT OF THE SIGNAL VICTORIES GAINED BY THE BRITISH FLEETS.

Tuesday, December 19, 1797.

THE anticipation of the grandeur of this long talked-of procession, and fineness of the morning, drew almost all the inhabitants of the metropolis, and the adjacent parts, into those streets of the town through which it was to pass. Never, perhaps, was there so fine a spectacle exhibited, and the recollection of the ever-memorable events which gave rise to it added in no small degree to the gaiety of the scene.

Long before day-light, the streets through which the procession passed, began to fill; the foot guards were on duty by five o'clock, and took their stations in the Strand. Soon after six the horse guards were on duty, and lined Pall-Mall and Charing-cross, assisted by a party of the Queen's light dragoons.

At seven o'clock, the Seamen and Marines, with their Officers, assembled in Palace-yard, and soon after eight the Procession began with a division of Marines from Chatham Barracks, with bands of music.---Seamen, six in front, with their Lieutenants and Petty Officers, with drawn swords.---An Artillery Waggon, drawn by 4 horses, with the French Flags taken during the war.---The following Officers in their carriages.---Admiral Caldwell, &c. 1st. of June 1794;---Admiral Goodhall, 14th March 1795;---Admiral Hamilton, 23d June 1795;---As Representatives of Earl Howe, Admiral Hotham, and Lord Bridport, in their several actions on the above days;---A division of Seamen with their Lieutenants, &c.---A second Artillery Waggon, with the Spanish Flags taken off Cape St. Vincent's, escorted by 24 Seamen and 24 Marines.

In Carriages.---Admiral Sir C. Thompson, 14th Feb. 1797. Captain J. Harvey, Trinidad, 1797, (Representatives of Earl St. Vincent and Admiral Harvey.)

A division of Seamen, with their Lieutenants, &c.---A third Artillery Waggon, with the Dutch Flags taken from Admirals De Winter, Reintjes, and Lucas, escorted by 24 Marines and 24 Sailors.

In carriages.---Lord Duncan, 11th October 1797. Captain Douglas, 17th Aug. 1796. The last Officer being the Representative of Lord Keith, to whom Admiral Lucas, with his squadron, capitulated in Saldannah Bay.

A detachment of Marines, from Chatham, and a Band of Music playing 'Rule Britannia.'

The Earl of Aylesford, in his carriage, as Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard.

The Exons, Gentlemen Ushers, and 100 Yeomen of the Guard.

The Lieutenants having taken the Flags from the waggons, attended by the Seamen and Marines, divided themselves for their Captains to pass up the middle aisle, and to proceed to their seats in the galleries on each side the choir.

The colours, on being brought within the church, were carried in procession under the loudest shouts of applause, and grand martial music, to the middle of the dome, where they were placed in a circle.

Railing was erected in the choir, from the great west door, through the dome, to the Chapel, which was lined on each side by a file of soldiers, within which the whole body of the Yeomen of the Guards were ranged at regular distances.

The arrangements being thus made, and the Peeresses, Aldermen and Common Council, with their ladies, having taken their respective seats, about nine o'clock the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs went in their carriages to Messrs. Child's house at Temple Bar, to wait there his Majesty's arrival in the city. Nearly at the same time, the Procession from the House of Commons passed through Temple Bar, preceded by two men on horseback. Then followed about 130 carriages, with the Members of that honourable House. Mr. Pitt's carriage was nearly the last. The Speaker's state carriage closed the procession of the Commons. Next came the Masters in Chancery, and the Clerk of the House of Lords, followed by the Judges, and about 50 carriages belonging to the Peers, who were dressed in their robes. This part of the Procession closed with the Lord Chancellor in his state carriage.

About half an hour intervened before the Royal Family came, in order to give time for the Members of the two Houses to take their seats in St. Paul's. At eleven o'clock the King's retinue reached Temple-Bar, where his Majesty was received by the Lord Mayor and a deputation from the city. His Lordship delivered to the King the city sword, which was returned to him.---The Royal Procession moved on as follows:---The Duke of Gloucester's coach and six, with the Gentlemen of his Household.---Another coach, with the Duke of Gloucester and Princess Sophia, followed by a party of horse---The Duke of Clarence and Prince Ernest, in a coach and six, with a party of horse.---A coach and six white horses, with the Duke of York's attendants.---The Duke of York, in a coach and six greys, very highly caparisoned. His Royal Highness bowed very graciously, and was received with great acclamation.---Coach and six, Gentlemen Ushers---Ditto, Equerry and Page of Honour.---Ditto, Lord Steward, Master of the Robes, Treasurer of the Household and Comptroller of ditto.---Ditto, Lords of the Bedchamber.---Ditto, Master of the Horse and the Chamberlain.---A Party of Horse Guards.---Three rows of the East India Company's Volunteers, with a Band of Music.---A party of Horse Guards.

Their Majesties, in a state coach and eight cream coloured horses, richly caparisoned, and led by the Footmen of the Household in rich liveries. The Marchioness of Bath and Countess of Harcourt were in the carriage with their Majesties.

Four common Councilmen, and the two Sheriffs, uncovered, on horseback, in their gowns---their horses elegantly ornamented, and led by their servants.---The King's Footmen.---A deputation from the City on foot.---Lord Mayor's Servants, uncovered.---The Lord Mayor on horseback, carrying the city sword, and dressed in a very fine scarlet velvet robe, trimmed with ermine, accompanied by the City Officers on each side.---Coach and six, Bed-Chamber Women.---Ditto, Maids of Honour.---Ditto, Equerry and Page of Honour.---Ditto, Two of the Princesses and their Attendants.---Ditto, The three youngest Princesses, and an Attendant.---This carriage, followed by a Party of Horse Guards, closed the Procession.

A Regiment of the Guards lined the Strand. The great decorum observed throughout is the best testimony of the general good discipline of the Officers and Privates; for though there was an immense concourse of people, there was very little mobbing or riotous behaviour. The streets in the city were strewed with gravel, which prevented any noise from the carriages, and had a very cleanly appearance.

Their Majesties arrived at St. Paul's about half past eleven o'clock. The Princesses, with the Dukes of York and Clarence, Prince Ernest, and the Duke of Gloucester, and their respective suites, on their alighting, formed a line within the church, regularly from the right of the great west door, with the Lord Mayor,

the Sheriffs, and Admirals on the opposite side, where they waited to receive their Majesties. The King, on his alighting, was received by the Bishop of Lincoln, as Dean of St. Paul's, and the Bishop of London, who walked on each side of his Majesty, preceded by the Heralds at Arms, and Prebendaries of the Cathedral. Her Majesty, led by the Earl of Moreton, followed with her suite, and the Princes and Princesses, according to their rank, with their Attendants, in procession. On the arrival of their Majesties and the Princesses within the circle formed by the colours, they were lowered, and the Royal Family respectfully made their obeisance to the company assembled in the different parts of the church, which was returned with the loudest acclamations and congratulations ever perhaps heard on any occasion. The Royal Procession into the choir was closed by the Colours, which were carried to the Altar, and there presented by Lords Howe, Duncan, and some other Admirals, to the Dean, who deposited them on the communion table.

Earl Spencer had the honour to carry the sword of state before their Majesties, as first Lord of the Admiralty, and was conducted to the prebendal stall on the right hand of the throne; Lord Chatham, as President of the Council, occupied that on the left.

The throne was erected almost under the organ; and when the Royal Family entered the choir, a curtain was drawn; which enclosed it entirely from the dome. The Princesses sat on one side of their Majesties, and the Princes and Duke of Gloucester on the other, with the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Lord Chancellor, and the Foreign Ministers next them. The body of the choir was occupied by the Members of the House of Peers, nearly in the same form as in the House of Peers, the Judges being seated on the woolsacks: the Peeresses were in the seats on each side, and the Members of the House of Commons, and the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, and their Ladies, in the galleries.

The covering of the seats within the choir was crimson, to correspond with the velvet of the throne. The other erections in the cathedral were covered with green baize.

The communion service was performed by the Bishop of London and Dr. Moss. The Litany was chanted by the Rev. Mr. Holmes, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Clark, sen. Minor Canons. A very excellent sermon was preached by the Bishop of Lincoln, who is Dean of St. Paul's. The text was taken from the 22d chapter of the second book of Samuel, and parts of the 1st, 2d, and 3d verses—

'And David spake unto the Lord the words of this song, in the day that the Lord had delivered him out of the hand of all his enemies.

'The Lord is my rock, and my fortress, and my deliverer.

'And God of my rock, in him will I trust; he is my shield, and the horn of my salvation.'

The sermon lasted 37 minutes. An Anthem was then sung by Messrs. Gore, Sale, and Clarke, jun. after the sermon; and the service was concluded with the post communion prayer.

THREE VOICES.

'I will give thanks unto thee, O Lord, with my whole heart: I will speak of all thy marvellous works.'

SOLO CONTRATENOR.

'I will be glad and rejoice in thee: yea, my songs will I make of thy name, O thou Most Highest.'

SOLO BASS.

'For thou hast maintained my right and my cause; thou art set on the throne that judgeth right.'

THREE VOICES AND CHORUS.

'O praise the Lord which dwelleth in Sion; shew the people of his doings.'

HALLELUJAH!'

This Anthem is the same that was sung when Queen Anne went to St. Paul's.

The Queen and Princesses were dressed alike---in royal purple satin robes, after the latest fashion, only just meeting in front, and falling straight downwards, with a rich gold lace trimming, and gold belt round the waist. The top was trimmed with lace. The Royal Family wore *bandeaus*, with feathers:---the Queen's was particularly noticed for its elegance, for though made with gold, it moved with the elasticity of a feather.

No occasion, we believe, ever collected a greater crowd in one spot than surrounded St. Paul's on this day; but owing to the active exertions and temperate conduct of the Light Horse Volunteers of London and Westminster, and the Islington Volunteers, &c. who were particularly stationed at the south west gate, where the greatest pressure was, order was preserved without injury to any one, though at one time the Islington corps were obliged to form a line across the street with their bayonets fixed in the face of the mob.

The Marines who guarded the colours were admitted into the church, and drew up behind the line of Guards.

At half past two o'clock, a signal being given from St. Paul's that the service was over, the park guns were fired. The procession of the Royal Family's carriages was reversed on their return, their Majesties going first. The Officers and Sailors returned in different parties, and they where every where greeted as very welcome visitors.

The public demonstrations of the zeal and loyalty of the inhabitants of London and Westminster, for his Majesty's person and government, and of their extraordinary joy for the glorious and happy successes of his Majesty's fleets, were suitable to so great and solemn an occasion.

It was not until long after dark that the company could get away from St. Paul's.

The firemen of the different companies acted on the occasion as constables, and contributed very much to keep the peace.

On the whole, it was impossible to behold a more splendid sight, or one better conducted.

The East London Militia, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, lined the streets from the north side of Temple Bar to Bolt Court, Fleet-street; the first regiment of Royal East-India Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant Col. Sir Lionel Darell, from thence to Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill; the first regiment of Tower Hamlets Militia, under the command of Colonel Beaufoy, from thence to Stationers-alley: and the Loyal Hackney Volunteers, under the command of Captain Williams, from thence to the corner of St. Paul's Church-Yard:---On the south side, the streets were lined by the West London Militia, under the command of Colonel Newnham, from Temple Bar to opposite Peterborough-court; the second regiment of Royal East India Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Inglis, from thence to Pilgrim-street, Ludgate-hill; the second regiment of Tower Hamlets Militia, under the command of Colonel Smith, from thence to St. Paul's Church-Yard; and the Islington Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Aubert, and the Bermondsey Volunteers, under the command of Captain Gaitskell, were stationed on the south side of St. Paul's Church-Yard. The Light Horse Volunteers patrolled the streets in different detachments, and materially aided the other military corps.

The Honourable Artillery Company, commanded by Colonel Le Mesurier, drew up in front of the Mansion-house at eight o'clock in the morning, and preceded the Lord Mayor to Temple Bar, according to ancient custom; and after his Lordship had alighted from his carriage, and entered the house of Messrs. Child and Co. the corps drew up in a line extending from the eastward of St. Dunstan's Church, down Fleet-street, where they remained while the Procession of the Houses of Lords, and Commons, and their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Gloucester, and Clarence, and Prince Ernest, severally passed; and on the approach of the King and Queen, preceded by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the corps formed into a column of companies, and in that order marched to St. Paul's, where being wheeled backwards by subdivisions, they formed two lines, through which their Majesties passed into the cathedral.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

OF THE MOST REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES

IN THE YEAR 1797.

JANUARY.

1. GOVERNMENT received advice that a formidable French fleet, with several thousand troops on board, had anchored in Bantry Bay, on the southern coast of Ireland.—A Lisbon Mail arrived, bringing an account of the loss of his Majesty's ships Bombay Castle and Courageaux, of 74 guns each, in a dreadful gale of wind; the former on the Spanish coast, between Tariff and Cabrita Point, and the latter at the entrance of the Tagus.—The squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Colpoys arrived at Spithead, from a cruize off the French coast.—The Court went into mourning for the death of the late Empress of Russia.

2. Official intelligence received from Ireland, that the enemy's fleet, which had anchored in Bantry Bay on the 24th ult. remained there till the 27th in the evening, when they quitted their station, and disappeared. An Officer, who had been driven on shore with a boat's crew, upon being examined, stated that the fleet, upon its leaving Brest, consisted of about fifty sail, including transports, having 25,000 men on board, under the command of General Hoche, and that the whole of this force was destined for the attack of Ireland. The Irish yeomanry, and the inhabitants of the south, eminently distinguished themselves for their zeal and alacrity on the occasion.—Captain Sterling, of the Jason frigate, wrote to the Admiralty, that he had captured Le Suffrein, *armee en flute*, with 250 troops on board, belonging to the French fleet.

3. Advice received that the enemy's fleet had been dispersed off the coast of Ireland, and that they were on their return to Brest.—Lord Bridport sailed with the Channel fleet from St. Helen's, in quest of the enemy.—Vice-Admiral Elphinstone arrived at Spithead from the Cape of Good Hope.

4. An account received that a large frigate called the Impatient, belonging to the enemy, had foundered in Bantry Bay, in attempting to get to sea.

5. Government received advice that General Wurmser had made a successful sortie from Mantua.—The Irish papers announced that the Seduisante French ship, laden with flour, and having a great number of troops on board, belonging to the Brest armament, went to pieces in coming out of that harbour; and that several lives were lost.

6. Government received advice of the capture of a French frigate by his Majesty's ship Dryad, of 36 guns, Captain Beauclerk.—The French Minister to the United States of America declared to the Secretary of State at Philadelphia, that his functions had ceased, in consequence of the commercial regulations which had taken place between that country and Great Britain.

7. Advice received that several scattered French ships had appeared off the Shannon and Bantry Bay, but finding the main force was not at either place, they immediately bore away for France.—A riot at Carlisle, on account of the Supplementary Militia Act.

8. The San Pio Spanish corvette of 18 guns captured by the Regulus frigate; and the Coup d'Essai French privateer by the Star sloop of war.—The second squadron of French ships, which had anchored in Bantry Bay,

and that which had appeared off the Shannon, left those stations, on their return to France, without attempting to land any troops.

9. A squadron of two ships of the line and two frigates sailed from St. Helen's, to reinforce Lord Bridport's fleet.

10. Advice received by Government, from Ireland, that his Majesty's ship Polyphemus had captured and sent into Cork La Tortue French frigate of 44 guns, belonging to the Brest fleet: and that another frigate, La Scævola, and a transport, full of troops, had foundered at sea.—The fortress of Kehl taken by the Austrians, after a vigorous siege of two months.—Intelligence received of the capture of a French privateer and an armed brig by his Majesty's ships Cleopatra and Diamond.

11. Admiral Kingsmill wrote to the Admiralty, that the Hazard sloop of war had captured La Musette and Les Deux Amis French privateers.

12. Advice received that the Prince of Wirtemberg had determined to come to England to solicit in person the fair hand of the Princess Royal.

13. The Hamburgh Mail brought intelligence of General Wurmser having made another successful sortie from the fortress of Mantua.—A Paris paper of the 7th announced the return to Brest of one of the divisions of the French fleet, under the command of Admiral Bouvette.—The Queen Dowager of Prussia died.—The Indefatigable, Captain Sir Edward Pellew, and the Amazon, Captain Reynolds, attacked a French 74 gun ship off the Penmarks, and drove her on shore, where she was lost.

14. The Admiralty received an account from the West Indies, that the Island of Anguilla had been attacked by two French men of war and several smaller vessels, but was soon relieved by the Lapwing frigate, which took one of the ships of war, and sunk the other. Previous to the island being relieved, it sustained considerable damage from the fire of the enemy.

15. Intelligence from Paris announced that the expedition against Ireland had totally failed; and that Mantua was reduced to such a degree of distress, that the soldiers were obliged to eat their horses.

16. American papers announced that New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Savannah, had been partly destroyed by fire.

17. The Insurgents in the islands of Grenada and St. Vincent completely subdued, and tranquillity effectually restored in those settlements.—The Admiralty received advice of the loss of the Hussar frigate, on the French coast; and of the capture of a French schooner, by the Fury sloop of war, off the Leeward Islands.

18. Her Majesty's birth-day celebrated at St. James's with much splendour.—Letters from America announced that Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson had been elected President and Vice-President of the United States.

19. Advice received at the Admiralty of the capture of a French ship, armed en flute, carrying 36 guns, with 600 troops and a large quantity of ordnance on board, off the coast of Ireland, by the Druid frigate.

21. The anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI. celebrated at Paris with great pomp and savage exultation.

22. Intelligence received of the capture of Le Suffrein French transpor by the Majestic, of 74 guns; and of the Eclair privateer, by the Unicorn frigate. Also that L'Atalante French corvette, La Favorite privateer, and L'Alleger national brig, had been taken by his Majesty's ships Phœbe, Hinde, and Spitfire.

23. The Paris papers announced that several more ships belonging to the Brest fleet had returned to that port.

24. The Marquis Cornwallis appointed by the Board of Controul to the capital situation of Governor-General of Bengal.—A French privateer captured off Cape Nichola Mole, by his Majesty's ship Adventure.

25. Intelligence received from France that another French ship of the

line, and a frigate, with General Hoche and Admiral de Gallies on board, had reached Rochefort.

26. Advice received of the loss of his Majesty's ships Amazon and Curlew: the former on the coast of France, and the latter in the North Seas.

27. Advice received that the Spanish Mediteranean fleet had put to sea.

28. The Neptune, a new ship of war, of 98 guns, launched at Deptford.

29. Government received advice of General Wurmser having made another successful sortie from Mantua.

30. Dispatches from Petersburgh announced that the new Emperor had determined to adhere to the terms of the treaties formed by his mother, the late Empress.

31. Intelligence received of the capture of La Liberte French privateer by the Griffin cutter.

FEBRUARY,

1. The Channel fleet returned to Torbay, from an unsuccessful cruize in pursuit of the French squadron off the coast of Ireland.—Le Sanspeur French privateer captured by the Syren frigate.—Colonel Frederick, son of Theodore, King of Corsica, shot himself under the porch of the west gate of Westminster Abbey.

2. Mr. Arthur O'Connor arrested in Dublin, on a charge of having published a seditious libel against Government.

3. Intelligence received of the total defeat of the Austrian forces in Italy, by General Buonaparte's army, between the 19th and 27th of January. The loss of the Austrians, as certified by the French generals, consisted of 6000 men killed and wounded, 20,000 taken prisoners, 60 pieces of cannon, 24 standards, some of which were worked with the Empress's own hands, and all the cattle, grain, and other necessaries, destined for the relief of Mantua. Several important posts also fell into the hands of the French.—A French privateer captured by the Lion cutter, near the Downs.

4. A Proclamation issued for a General Fast and Humiliation, to take place on the 8th of March.

5. Advice received by the Paris papers, that a new royal conspiracy had been discovered and frustrated at Paris.

7. Advice received of the Spanish troops having retired from the frontiers of Portugal, and that Admiral Jervis had sailed from the Tagus, with the fleet under his command.

9. Sir Godfrey Webster obtained a divorce against his wife, in Doctors' Commons, for adultery with Lord Holland, who afterwards married her Ladyship.

10. A dreadful earthquake happened in South America, by which 40,000 lives were lost.

11. The Jeune Emilie, French privateer, captured by the Phœnix frigate.

13. Intelligence received from France, that Mantua and several other fortresses had surrendered to the French; that the Austrians had possessed themselves of the post of Huninguen, on the Rhine; and that Mr. Pinckney, the American Minister at Paris, had received orders to quit the territories of the French Republic.

14. Ten sail of victuallers from Cork taken by two French privateers.—The Buonaparte French privateer taken by the Espion sloop of war.—Admiral Sir John Jervis, with fifteen sail of the line, defeated the Spanish fleet, consisting of twenty-seven sail of the line and nine frigates, off Cape St. Vincent, and took four ships of the line, two of which were of 112 guns each. For this gallant atchievement the brave Admiral was soon after created Earl St. Vin-

cent.—The Paris papers brought an account of Buonaparte having penetrated into the Papal territories, captured several important posts, killed a great number of his Holiness's troops, and that he was proceeding on his march to Rome.

20. Advice received of the capture of several French privateers by his Majesty's ships Eurydice, Grey-hound, Phœnix, Triton, and Scourge.—A French privateer captured by the Swift cutter.

21. Le Furet, French privateer, captured by the Scourge sloop of war.

22. Fourteen hundred French troops landed in South Wales, from on board two French ships of war, which immediately departed for France, leaving the men to be taken prisoners.

24. Several English merchantmen taken by the enemy's cruizers in the mouth of the Channel.

26. An order of Council issued, for suspending the issue of cash by the Bank, on account of the great demands lately made upon it.

27. A message from his Majesty, on the above subject, was presented to both Houses of Parliament, who approved of the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers on the occasion. Meetings of the bankers, merchants, and traders were this day held, for the purpose of entering into agreements to accept of Bank-notes in payment, as usual.

MARCH.

1. Two French privateers captured by the Stag frigate.

2. Lord Bridport sailed from St. Helen's, with the Channel fleet under his command.

3. Public rejoicings took place in London, on account of the victory of Admiral Jervis over the Spanish fleet, and a subscription was entered into at Lloyd's, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the brave men who fell on that occasion.—Mr. Whitbread moved, in the House of Commons, for an enquiry into the conduct of Ministers, relative to the invasion of Ireland, which was refused.—Lord St. Vincent and his officers and sailors received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

4. The Bank of England issued small notes of one and two pounds, also Spanish dollars, stamped, at 4s. 9d. each.

5. Advice received that the Archduke Charles had taken the command of the Austrian army in Italy.

6. The Paris papers brought advice that Buonaparte had made some further conquests in the territories of the Pope; and that his Holiness had determined to enter into a negotiation with the Republican chief.—A French privateer taken by the Phæton frigate.—A French privateer captured by the Fox frigate, in the East Indies.

8. The two French Frigates, which had landed the convicts in Wales, captured by the St Fiorenzo and Nymphe frigates.—A general fast and humiliation took place throughout England.

9. Intelligence received of the capture of several privateers and merchantmen, by Sir John Borlase Warren's squadron, and the Eurydice frigate and Nimble cutter.

10. Advice received from Ireland that General Lake had published a proclamation, ordering every person in the northern district to deliver up their arms, &c. to the military, and declaring the whole district in a state of insurrection.

11. Government received advice that the Archduke Charles had obtained some advantage over the French, on the banks of the Piave.

12. The Paris papers announced that the Pope had concluded a treaty of peace with Buonaparte.

13. Advice received that Admiral Jervis had entered the Tagus, with his fleet and prizes, amidst the cheering shouts of the populace.

14. Advice received that the French had obtained several advantages over the Austrians, on the Adige.—The county of Down, in Ireland, declared in a state of insurrection.

15. Intelligence arrived that the peasants in the North of Ireland had risen in large bodies, and were committing depredations in various parts.

16. Lord Albemarle made a motion in the House of Lords, similar to that of Mr. Whitbread, in the Commons, relative to the invasion of Ireland, which was also rejected.

17. The Society of St. Patrick met at Freemasons' Hall, on which occasion the Prince of Wales made a speech, the neatness and elegance of which called forth the applause and admiration of every person present.—Admiral Duncan sailed from Yarmouth, to cruize off the Texel.

18. Sir Robert Calder sailed from Portsmouth, with three sail of the line, to re-inforce the fleet of Admiral Jervis.——Mr. Pelham presented a message from the Lord Lieutenant to the Irish parliament, on the subject of General Lake's proclamation, and the measures of Government were approved of on the 21st.

19. Lord Bridport wrote to the Admiralty, that some of his cruizers had captured two French frigates and a privateer; and advice was received from Admiral Kingsmill, that the Alcmene frigate had taken a French privateer off the coast of Ireland.

21. Mr. Grattan brought the subject of General Lake's proclamation before the Irish House of Commons, and moved for an enquiry into the causes which had produced it. This motion, however, was rejected.

22. The remains of Mrs. Pope, the actress, who died a few days before, were interred in Westminster Abbey, attended by a procession of the performers of both theatres.—A French privateer taken by the Plymouth armed lugger.

23. Mr. Fox made a motion, in the House of Commons, for an address to be presented to his Majesty, praying him to adopt such measures as were calculated to restore tranquillity to Ireland; which, as well as a similar one made in the House of Lords, by Lord Moira, was rejected.—The Livery of London agreed to petition his Majesty to dismiss from his Councils his present Ministers, as a necessary preliminary to peace, which proceeding was immediately followed by similar petitions from almost every part of the country.—A French privateer captured by the Greyhound revenue cutter.

24. The Sheriffs of London attended at St. James's, to know when his Majesty would be pleased to receive the petition of the Livery, upon the throne; and were informed that his Majesty would receive no petition from the City of London, except in its corporate capacity; but that he was willing to receive it at the Levee, in the ordinary manner of accepting addresses.

25. The Earl of Bellamont dismissed from his situation of Post-Master-General in Ireland, for having condemned, in the House of Lords, the coercive measures adopted by Government in the northern districts of that country.

26. Advice received at Lloyd's of the capture of twelve homeward-bound West-India ships by a French squadron.

27. Official intelligence received of the capture of Trinidad, with four ships of war, which were in the bay. The naval and military forces engaged in this enterprize were commanded by Admiral Harvey and General Abercrombie.

28. Intelligence received of the capture of eight French corvettes and privateers in the West Indies, one of which was bound for Trinidad, with 80,355 dollars on board.

29. The Paris papers announced that the French had obtained several partial victories in Italy.—The Channel fleet returned to Spithead.

30. Advice received of an embargo having been laid on all vessels in the ports of France.

31. Intelligence received that the Minerva and Southampton frigates had captured two Spanish men of war in the Mediterranean, one of which was soon after retaken by a squadron belonging to the enemy; and that a French privateer had struck to the Leopard in the North Seas.

APRIL.

1. Government received advice that the new Emperor of Russia had determined to support the Constitution of the German empire: and that the Dover armed transport had captured a Spanish armed brig.

2. The Livery of London determined to persist in demanding the due exercise of their privilege, with respect to addressing the King upon his throne.

3. The inhabitants of Westminster resolved to petition his Majesty to dismiss his present Ministers.

4. Intelligence received from Rear-Admiral Pringle, that an establishment of the enemy at Foul Point, upon the island of Madagascar, had been destroyed by some of the ships belonging to his squadron, who captured eight merchantmen at that place.

5. The King again refused to receive the petition of the Livery of London upon his throne.

6. Advice received by the Hamburgh mail, that Buonaparte had cut off an Austrian-division of 3,000 men, made himself master of several important posts on the frontiers of Austria, and was proceeding with great expedition towards Vienna.—*It was announced at Lloyd's, that several homeward-bound* merchantmen from Lisbon had been captured by a French man of war.

7. Government received advice of the defeat of the Archduke Charles by Buonaparte, and of the precipitate retreat of his Royal Highness into the heart of Austria. This event created the utmost alarm at Vienna.

8. An official dispatch from Colonel Graham confirmed all the former accounts of the victories obtained by the French over the Austrians, commanded by the Archduke Charles.—Advice received at the Admiralty of the capture of three privateers by the Spitfire sloop of war and the Plymouth and Dover cutters; also that his Majesty's ships Canada and Magicienne had taken five French ships of war, on the Jamaica station.

10. Mr. Pitt informed the House of Commons, that a person was immediately to be sent to Vienna, to treat of peace in conjunction with his Majesty's allies. This determination was entered into by Ministers, in consequence of advice received that his Imperial Majesty, defeated in all points, was under the necessity of suing for peace, as the only means of saving himself from utter destruction.—The Prince of Wirtemberg landed at Harwich.

11. Advice received of the capture of four privateers by his Majesty's ships Swallow, Sheerness, Zephyr, and Hazard.

12. Mr. Hammond set out for Vienna, empowered to open a pacific negociation with the French.—The Hamburgh mail announced, that Buonaparte still continued his march into the heart of Austria.—The Livery of London met *to vote a censure upon his Majesty's Ministers, for their conduct respecting* their petition to the King; but the Lord Mayor refused to put the resolutions moved by Mr. Waithman to that effect, and abruptly dissolved the Common Hall.

14. Colonel Graham informed Government, by letter, of the successive victories obtained by the French over the army of the Archduke Charles.

15. The Prince of Wirtemberg arrived in town, waited upon the Royal

Family at Buckingham-house, and paid his respects to the Princess Royal, his intended bride.—A general and alarming mutiny broke out on board the Channel fleet at Spithead. The crews unanimously refused to proceed to sea unless their wages were advanced to thirty shillings per month, and their allowance of provisions increased.

16. The Coronation of Paul I. Emperor of Russia, took place at Moscow. —Advice received at the Admiralty of the capture of the Voltigeur and Sophia French privateers by the Vestal frigate and Kangaroo sloop of war.

17. A board of Admiralty went to Spithead, to investigate the nature of the demands of the seamen belonging to the Channel fleet.

18. Intelligence received from France, that hostilities had recommenced on the Rhine, by the French forcing a passage across that river in several parts, and that Buonaparte had made some fresh conquests in Tyrol.—The Prince of Wirtemberg set out on a tour to Bath, Bristol, Birmingham, Oxford, Portsmouth, and other places, previous to his marriage.

20. The Paris papers announced, that Buonaparte, continuing his victorious career, had taken possession of Clagenfurth, the capital of Carinthia, after defeating the Austrian army, commanded by the Archduke Charles; and that the enemy had made themselves masters of Carniole and Carinthia, the district of Trieste, and the whole of Tyrol.—Letters by the Hamburgh mail announced, that the King of Sardinia had concluded an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance with France.

21. Advice received that Buonaparte, in a letter to the Archduke Charles, invited his Royal Highness to become the Officer of Peace, and the Benefactor of the Human Race.—The Lords of the Admiralty agreed to comply with the demands of the seamen belonging to the Channel fleet.

22. Official intelligence received that the Emperor, defeated in all points by the enemy, had at length been obliged to open a negociation with the French Republic.

23. A general pardon was sent to Portsmouth, for the seamen belonging to the Channel fleet, who, in consequence, returned to their duty, and the ships immediately dropped down to Helen's.—Mr. Pitt agreed with Messrs. Boyd and Co. for another loan of 18,000,000l. for the services of the current year, 2,000,000l. of which were intended for the Emperor.

24. Advices received at the Admiralty of the capture of five privateers by his Majesty's ships Aurora, Suffisante, Flora, Racoon, and King's Fisher.

25. The Paris papers announced that Buonaparte had granted a truce of six days to the Archduke Charles, in order to arrange the preliminaries of peace.

26. The Minister opened his Supplementary Budget to the House of Commons.—Fresh discontents arose in the Channel fleet, many of the crews objecting to their commanders.

27. Intelligence received that the Executive Directory had invested Buonaparte with full powers to treat of peace with the Emperor.

29. An account received at the Admiralty of five privateers having been captured by his Majesty's ships on the Jamaica station.

30. The seamen on board the ships at Plymouth, who had some time before declared themselves in a state of mutiny, expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the concessions made by the Admiralty to their brethren at Spithead.

MAY.

1. Intelligence received that General Hoche had completely defeated the Austrians on the right bank of the Rhine, on the 18th ult. with the loss of several thousand men.

2. The French official journals announced that preliminaries of peace had been signed between his Imperial Majesty and the French Republic; and that Generals Hoche and Moreau had obtained several victories on the right side of the Rhine.—Advice received at the Admiralty that his Majesty's cruizers in the Leeward Islands had captured and detained several ships of war and merchantmen; and that the Diamond frigate had taken a French privateer in the Channel.

3. *An account received of the loss of the Albion man of war, of 60 guns,* in the Swin.—A French privateer taken by the Spitfire sloop of war.

4. Government received an official account of the preliminaries of peace between France and Austria having been signed at Leoben on the 18th of April.—The Prince of Wirtemberg returned to town from his tour.

5. A messenger arrived from Ireland with an account of a conspiracy to overthrow the Constitution, and to betray the country into the hands of the enemy, *having been discovered at Belfast.*

7. The Hamburgh mail and French papers announced that Generals Hoche and Moreau had obtained several victories; the former had advanced to Frankfort, and the latter had taken Kehl, and some other places on the Upper Rhine, previous to their receiving the intelligence of peace between France and Austria.—The mutiny was renewed at Spithead. The Channel fleet refused to put to sea, under the pretext that Government did not mean to fulfil the *promises held out by them to the sailors; the Delegates re-assembled,* and sent a deputation to the London, Admiral Colpoys's ship, at Portsmouth, whom the admiral refused to admit on board, and enforced his authority by ordering the marines to fire into the boat. This conduct was resented by the crew of the London, who immediately deposed the Admiral, struck his flag, and hoisted the ensign of defiance. In this affair several seamen were wounded, some of whom died soon after of their wounds.

8. The London man of war joined the mutinous fleet at Spithead, and several officers were sent on shore by their crews.

9. The mutinous seamen at Spithead agreed to suffer Admiral Colpoys to come on shore.—An Act for advancing the Pay of the Seamen passed both Houses of Parliament, which, with a general pardon, was immediately sent off to Portsmouth.

10. The seamen expressed themselves satisfied with the conduct of Government, *but insisted upon the dismissal of some of their Captains.*

11. The Livery of London passed a vote of censure on his Majesty's Ministers, for having advised him to refuse receiving their petition upon the throne.

12. Earl Howe, who, by order of his Majesty, went to Portsmouth, had an interview with the Delegates of the fleet, and afterwards went on board Lord Bridport's ship, to make known, in the name of his Majesty, the concessions which had been made by Government, relative to the demands of the seamen. This communication satisfied the sailors, and they immediately agreed to put to sea with the fleet.—An alarming mutiny broke out on board his Majesty's ships at Sheerness.

13. A French privateer captured by the Spitfire sloop of war.

14. It was determined by Government to raise the pay of the military.—A squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Curtis, arrived at St. Helen's from Torbay, and *the crews of several of the ships immediately* declared themselves in a state of mutiny, and sent off several of their Officers on shore; *but on being informed* by the Delegates of the Channel fleet that Government had complied with their demands, they returned to their duty.

15. Mr. Ponsonby made a motion for a Parliamentary Reform, in the

Irish House of Commons; the rejection of which, and various other considerations, caused the members of Opposition to secede from Parliament.

16. Four privates of the Monhaghan Militia shot at Belfast for treason and desertion.

17. A revolution effected in the Venetian territories.—The Channel fleet put to sea from St. Helen's, under the command of Lord Bridport.—Intelligence received that a dreadful conflict had taken place in the North of Ireland, between the Military and the Defenders, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of several men.

18. The nuptials of the Prince and Princess of Wirtemberg solemnized at St. James's, with much splendour.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland published a proclamation, offering a pardon to such of the insurgents as should return to their allegiance before the 24th of June.

19. The embargo taken off in the French ports.—Mr. Alderman Combe moved an Address to his Majesty, in the House of Commons, praying him to dismiss his present Ministers, which was negatived.

20. Advice received from Ireland, that several actions had taken place between the King's troops and the Northern Insurgents.—Ireland placed under martial law.

21. Advice received that his Majesty's ship Irresistible had captured two Spanish frigates in the Mediterranean: and that six privateers had been taken by his Majesty's ships Boston, L'Aigle, Vestal, Spider, Melpomene, and Indefatigable.—David M'Lean hanged at Quebec for high treason.

22. The Paris papers announced that Buonaparte had reduced the Government of Venice to the most humiliating submission, in consequence of their treacherous conduct towards his army during the last campaign.

23. A splendid fete given at Frogmore, by her Majesty, in honour of the nuptials of the Prince and Princess of Wirtemberg.—Accounts received of the capture of three French privateers by his Majesty's ships Indefatigable, Phœnix, and Cerberus.

24. Mr. Fox presented several petitions from Ireland to the King, praying for the dismissal of his Ministers, upon which subject he had a private audience of his Majesty.—An insurrection took place at Genoa.—The Earl of Suffolk and Mr. Fox had private audiences of the King, on the state of public affairs.

26. Mr. Grey made a motion in the House of Commons for a Parliamentary Reform, which was rejected. Messrs. Fox, Grey, and some other gentlemen of the Opposition, therefore, determined that their attendance in Parliament should be less frequent than it had hitherto been.—A spirit of discontent and insubordination manifested itself among the privates of the Artillery corps, at Woolwich, which, however, was soon suppressed by the spirited conduct of the Marquis Cornwallis.

27. The Mutineers of Sheerness proceeded to very alarming acts of violence, blocked up the entrance of the Thames, hoisted ensigns of defiance, and compelled all the ships of war in the Medway and at the Nore to join the flag of revolt.

28. Advice received from Ireland, that a great number of United Irishmen had been apprehended on charges of high treason.

29. Lord Spencer offered a general pardon to the mutineers at Sheerness, provided they returned immediately to their duty, which offer was rejected.—The Duke of Bedford made a motion in the House of Lords for the removal of his Majesty's Ministers.—The Hamburgh Mail announced the departure of Mr. Hammond from Vienna, in consequence of the peace between France and Austria.—Several ships belonging to Admiral Duncan's fleet refused to sail with him, and came round to the Nore, to join the mutinous ships at that place.

30. Lord Spencer returned to town from Sheerness, without being able to induce the mutineers to return to their duty.—Advice received of the capture of a French privateer by the Pilote cutter.

31. Several more ships belonging to Admiral Duncan's fleet joined the mutineers at the Nore.

JUNE.

1. A Royal Message presented to Parliament, on the subject of the alarming Mutiny at the Nore, and the insidious means had *recourse to*, in order to create disaffection among the military, in consequence of which the latter offence was made felony of death.

2. Advice received at the Admiralty of the capture of four French privateers by his Majesty's ships Penguin, Lapwing, Tamer, and L'Amiable.

3. The Paris papers announced that M. Barthelemy had been elected a member of the Executive Directory, in the room of M. Letourneur, who went out by lot.

4. His Majesty's birth-day celebrated at st. James's with much splendour.

6. An account received of the French troops having entered Venice.—Official intelligence received that an expedition against Porto Rico had failed, with some loss; and that his Majesty's cruizers in the West Indies had cut a great number of ships from the enemy's ports in that quarter, and captured two privateers.

7. Lord Northesk arrived in town from the Nore, with some resolutions adopted by the mutinous Delegates at that place, to be presented to the King.—A Proclamation published, declaring the crews of the ships at the Nore in a state of rebellion; and prohibiting all intercourse between them and his Majesty's faithful subjects.

8. Advice received of three French privateers having been captured by the Nautilus sloop of war, and the Dolphin and Lively revenue cutters.

9. Several ships effected their escape from the Mutineers at the Nore, and arrived at Sheerness.

10. Some more ships effected their escape from the Mutineers at the Nore.

13. Most of the Ships at the Nore deserted the cause of rebellion, and returned to their duty.

14. Lord Malmesbury appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to negociate peace with the French Republic.—The Mutiny at the Nore terminated; and Parker, the principal of the Mutineers, and his Co-delegates, taken into custody.

15. La Pompee, of 74 guns, arrived at Spithead from the Channel fleet, with some of her crew in irons, who had conspired to bring the ship into Brest.

20. Admiral Paisley hoisted his flag on board the Neptune, at Greenhithe, preparatory to the trial of Parker, and the other Delegates, by a Court Martial, of which he was appointed president.

22. The trial of Parker, the mutineer, commenced at Greenhithe, on board the Neptune man of war.

23. An alarming conspiracy was discovered in the camp, near Bandon, in Ireland.—The Prince and Princess of Wirtemberg arrived at Stutgard, from England.—Four of the mutineers of La Pompee were sentenced to suffer death, at Portsmouth.

24. Advice received of the capture of a large French privateer by the Phæton frigate.—A mutiny broke out on board the Beaulieu frigate in the Downs, which was suppressed by the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Byrne.

26. Parker, the mutineer, was found guilty, and sentenced to suffer death.

27. Advice received of the capture of four French privateers by his Majesty's ships Harpy and Nautilus, and the Diligence and Viper excise cutters.

28. The trial of nine mutineers, belonging to the Leopard man of war, commenced at Greenhithe.—The mutineers of La Pompée executed on board the Royal William, at Portsmouth.

30. Parker, the mutineer, executed on board the Sandwich, at Blackstakes. —*Lord Malmesbury set out from London for Lisle, to treat of peace, with* Commissioners appointed by the Executive Directory for that purpose.

JULY.

1. Accounts received of the capture of five privateers by his Majesty's ships Margaritta, Telemachus, Viper, Romulus, and Trent.

2. His Majesty's ship Saturn returned from the Channel fleet in a state of mutiny; the ringleaders were soon apprehended, and placed in close confinement.

3. Captain Eaton, of his Majesty's ship Marlborough, shot himself in a room at the Admiralty, in a fit of insanity.—The Irish Parliament prorogued.

4. The mutinous Delegates of the Leopard received sentence of death, at Greenhithe.—Lord Malmesbury arrived at Lisle, and immediately proceeded to the business of his mission.—The body of Parker, the mutineer, removed by his wife from the burying-ground at Sheerness, and re-interred in White-chapel church-yard.

6 The trial of the Delegates of the Sandwich commenced at Greenhithe. —One of the mutineers of the Beaulieu, in the Downs, received sentence of death.

7. The House of Commons resolved to grant a subsidy of 200,000l. to the Queen of Portugal.—Three marines shot at Plymouth, for a treasonable conspiracy.

8 Advice received of the capture of three French privateers by his Majesty's ship l'Engageant, and the Repulse and Viper revenue cutters.——Mr. Thornton, Chief Clerk of the Irish House of Commons, shot himself, at Dublin.

9. The Right Honourable Edmund Burke died, at his seat at Beaconsfield. —The Paris papers announced that some discontents, occasioned by the Emigrants, had arisen in the Departments.

10. Advice received that the Austrian troops had forcibly possessed themselves of a considerable part of the Venetian territories.

11. An account received of the capture of a French corvette, two Spanish privateers, and two other vessels, by the cruizers belonging to Lord St. Vincent's fleet.—Macklin, the comedian, died, aged 97.—The Irish Parliament dissolved.

12. The Hamburgh mail announced that a spirit of revolution was rapidly spreading itself over the Venetian and Papal States.

13. Advice received that the British forces in St. Domingo had gained several advantages over the enemy, at the posts of St. Laurent, Grenier, and Fezard.

14. The anniversary of the French Revolution celebrated at Paris.

15. The Admiralty received an account of the capture of a privateer and thirteen merchantmen by his Majesty's cruizers on the Leeward Island station, commanded by Admiral Harvey.

16. Accounts received of some serious differences having arisen between the Emperor of Germany and the King of Prussia; that a serious popular commotion had broke out at Turin, which, however, was soon suppressed; and that the Bank of Venice had stopt payment.

27. Eight of the mutineers belonging to the Beaulieu frigate received sentence of death.—A tremendous storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which did considerable damage in several parts of England, and by which many lives were lost.

19. Davis, Macarthy, Gregory, and fourteen other Delegates belonging to the Sandwich, received sentence of death, at Greenhithe.

20. The British Parliament prorogued.

21. M'Cann, a Delegate, belonging to the Sandwich, received sentence of death, but was recommended to mercy.

22. The Paris papers announced that the Directory had made several changes in their Ministers.—Advice received of the capture of four privateers by his Majesty's cruizers on the Jamaica station; and that a similar number had been taken by the Margaritta, Pallas, Boston, and l'Aigle.

23. His Excellency Ismail Faraugh Effendi, the new Turkish Ambassador to our Court, arrived in London.

25. The capture of four French privateers, by his Majesty's ships Indefatigable, Tisiphone, Magnanime, and Dolphin revenue cutter, announced at the Admiralty.

26. Nine of the mutineers belonging to the Montague received sentence of death at Portsmouth.—A proclamation issued respecting a new coinage of penny pieces.

27. The Paris papers announced that Lord St. Vincent had bombarded the port of Cadiz on the 14th of June, and done considerable damage to the place; and that the approach of General Hoche's army towards the capital of France had caused some warm discussions to take place in the Legislative Councils.

29. The Admiralty received advice that Sir John Borlase Warren's squadron had captured and destroyed several ships of war and merchantmen on the French coast; and that three privateers had been taken by his Majesty's ships Telemachus, Trial, and Hind revenue cutter.

30. The trial of eighteen mutineers belonging to the Monmouth commenced at Greenhithe.—The Paris papers stated, that the Political Societies had been suppressed, and that the cause of Royalty began to make some head in the Council of Five Hundred.

31. Mr. Westley, Secretary to Lord Malmesbury, arrived in town from Lisle, on account of a temporary suspension of the negociation.—Their Majesties and the Princesses arrived at Weymouth.—The London Corresponding Society assembled in a field near St. Pancras, to vote a petition to the King, and to enter into resolutions relative to the present state of the country; but their proceedings were interrupted by the magistrates, who arrested the principal speakers, and kept them in custody until they procured bail.

AUGUST.

1. Intelligence received that the Brigands at St. Lucie had surrendered themselves to General Drummond.—Five of the Delegates belonging to the Sandwich executed at Blackstakes—the remainder were reprieved.—The Admiralty received an official account of the bombardment of Cadiz, by Lord St. Vincent, and of the capture of two Spanish gun-boats and an armed launch; also that some privateers and other vessels had been taken by his Majesty's ships Kangoroo and Hamadryad.

2. The Princess of Wales insulted by some of the Greenwich coachmen, on her way to Charlton.

3. The capture of the Dolphin packet, bound from Yarmouth to Cuxhaven, announced at Lloyd's and at the Admiralty.

4. The negociation at Lisle renewed.

5. Advice received at the Admiralty of the capture of four French priva-

teers by Admiral Harvey's squadron on the Leeward Island station; and of his Majesty's ships Doris, Seagull, and the Mary revenue cutter, having taken three privateers.

6. Eleven of the mutineers belonging to the Monmouth received sentence of death, two of whom were recommended to mercy.

7. The trial of the mutineers of the Standard commenced at Greenhithe.

8. Lord Granville Levison Gower arrived in town from Lisle.

10. Advice received at the Admiralty, that a daring mutiny had broke out on board the St. George man of war, belonging to Earl St. Vincent's fleet, which was quelled by the spirit and activity of her commander, Captain Peard. The execution of three mutineers belonging to the Blenheim was the ostensible cause of the mutiny.—A treaty of peace concluded between the Queen of Portugal and the French Republic, at Paris.

11. The Paris papers announced, that Buonaparte's army had made some further conquests in the Adriatic, and taken possession of several Venetian ships of war.

12. Mr. Westley returned to Lisle.

13. The Admiralty received an account of the loss of the Artois frigate, near the Isle de Rhé, on the coast of France.—The Paris papers announced that an insurrection had taken place in Piedmont, which was not quelled without bloodshed.

14. It was officially announced, that the enemy's troops at St. Domingo had made an attack upon Grande Anse, in which they were repulsed with considerable loss.—Four of the mutineers belonging to the Monmouth were executed on board that ship at the Nore; the remaining seven received his Majesty's pardon.

16. Binns, a member of the Corresponding Soiety, was tried at Warwick, under Mr. Pitt's Sedition Bill, and acquitted.

18. Lord Montmorres, in a fit of insanity, shot himself through the head, at his apartments in York-street, St. James's, and immediately expired.—A comet discovered by Mr. Walker, the astronomer.

19. Accounts received at the Admiralty of the capture of four privateers by his Majesty's ships Margarita, Nautilus, Proserpine, and Stork.—Seven of the mutineers belonging to the Standard received sentence of death at Greenhithe.

21. An express arrived at the India-House, with the disagreeable intelligence that a detachment of the British forces, commanded by Colonel Dow, had been defeated in the Cotiote province, by the refractory Rajah Pysche, with the loss of 300 men, and a large quantity of ammunition. In this affair Major Cameron and three other officers lost their lives.—Three of the mutineers belonging to the Saturn were executed on board that ship at Plymouth.—Eight more of the mutineers of the Standard received sentence of death, two of whom were recommended to mercy; after which the court-martial adjourned, *sine die*.

22. The Admiralty received accounts of the capture of two French privateers by his Majesty's ships Espiegle and Resolution.

23. The Paris papers announced that the armies had resolved to support the authority of the Executive Directory against the intrigues of the Legislative Councils.

24. Advice received of the safe arrival of Lord Macartney at the Cape of Good Hope, as Governor of that settlement.

25. Lord St. Vincent wrote home that he had dispatched a squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Nelson, to make a vigorous attack on the island of Teneriffe.

26. Advice received of the capture of two privateers by his Majesty's ships Maidstone and Roebuck.

28. Accounts from Scotland state, that disturbances had broken out in various parts, in consequence of the enforcement of the Militia Act, which was every where opposed by the lower orders of the people.—Dreadful riots took place at Tranent, in Scotland. The military were called in, and several people of both sexes were killed.

29. The Admiralty received an account of the capture of a French privateer by his Majesty's ship Magnanime.—Paris papers arrived, containing a false statement of peace having been concluded between England and France. which caused a considerable deal of bustle in the monied circles.—Two seamen belonging to the Royal Sovereign received sentence of death at Torbay for having conspired to murder the boatswain's mate of that ship.—Several persons were convicted of high treason, at the assizes of Kildare, in Ireland.

30. Advice was received from America that Mr. William Blount, a senator, had been removed from his seat, previous to his trial, for having endeavoured to induce the British and Indians to attack the Spaniards. He, however, made his escape before the arrival of the time appointed for his trial.

31. Mr. Westley returned from Lisle, to accompany his brother, Lord Mornington, to India.

SEPTEMBER.

1. The Admiralty received advice that the expedition against Teneriffe had totally failed, with considerable loss on our part.

2. Three French privateers captured by his Majesty's ships Amelius, Penguin, and Impetueux.

3. An account received at the Admiralty of Admiral Harvey's squadron, on the Leeward Island station, having captured five French privateers; and of the Espiegle sloop of war having taken La Victoire armed lugger.

4. The two mutineers belonging to the Royal Sovereign executed on board that ship, at Torbay.—The Executive Directory of France, under the pretext of a conspiracy having been formed against the Republic, caused to be arrested by military force, the Directors Carnot and Barthelemy, (the former of whom made his escape) General Pichegru, and many other members of the Legislative Councils.

5. The Hamburgh mail announced, that the progress of the negociation between France and Austria had been interrupted, in consequence of the determination of the French to retain Mantua.—A seaman belonging to the Ardent man of war sentenced to suffer death for mutinous behaviour off the coast of Holland.

6. The Legislative Councils of France, acting completely under the influence of the Directory, decreed that the accused Deputies, to the number of sixty-seven, should be transported. This decree was passed without even the form of a trial.

7. A formidable mutiny broke out on board the Spanish fleet, in the port of Cadiz.—Tracy and 27 other persons found guilty of high treason at the assizes of Trim, in Ireland.

8. Mr. Boddington convicted of crim. con. with his brother's wife, and ordered to pay 10,000l.—Francois de Neufchateau and Merlin of Douai elected Members of the Directory, in the room of Carnot and Barthelemy.

9. Three privateers captured by his Majesty's ships Doris, Swan, and Orestes.

12. Messrs. Brookes and Magistra, King's messengers, lost on their passage from Dover to Calais, with dispatches for Lord Malmesbury.

13. Captain Goodall, of the Grace, gun vessel, and seven of his crew, drowned in going from Faversham to Sheerness in an open boat.

14. Advice received of the capture of three privateers, by his Majesty's ships Doris, Arethusa, and Lapwing.

16. The Admiralty received an account of Sir John Borlase Warren's squadron having had an engagement with some French ships off the coast of France, and of his having captured and destroyed several small ships of war. — *Four* soldiers shot at Cork, for treasonable practices.

17. It was officially announced, that the disputes between the Americans and the Indians had been amicably settled.

18, Prince Saxe Cobourg died at Cobourg.—Lord Malmesbury received an intimation from the French Commissioners at Lisle to return to England, on account of his Lordship not being invested with powers to resign the whole of the conquests made by this country from France and her Allies, during the war.

19. Three privateers captured by his Majesty's ships Dryad, Spitfire, and Speedy.

20. Lord Malmesbury arrived in town from France, not having accomplished the object of his mission.—General Hoche died at Wetzlaer, of violent convulsions.

21. Three privateers captured by his Majesty's ships Diana, Tysiphone, and Albatross.—Augereau appointed successor to Hoche, as Commander in Chief of the French armies in Germany.

22. Intelligence received at Lloyd's of twenty-four Lisbon ships, homeward-bound from the Brazils, having been captured by some French cruizers. —A dreadful mutiny took place on board the Hermione frigate, in the West Indies. Captain Pigot, and all his officers, except the Surgeon and Master's Mate, were murdered by the crew, as well as most of the marines. The mutineers carried the frigate into the Spanish port of Laguana, and delivered her up to the Governor.

23. The Channel fleet sailed from Torbay with an outward-bound merchant fleet.—The expatriated French Deputies sailed from Rochefort for Guenna.

24. Advice received from Ireland, that 102 persons had been found guilty at the assizes of Armagh, in the North of Ireland, twenty of whom received sentence of death, and that eight of them had been executed.

25. The Hamburgh mail announced, that several German towns on the left bank of the Rhine had declared in favour of a Republican Constitution.—Two privateers captured by his Majesty's ships Phaeton and Aurora, and one destroyed by the Diamond.

27. An account received of La Fayette and his companions having been released from their long confinement by the Emperor.

28. Advice received, that William Orr, a farmer of great respectability, had been found guilty of administering unlawful oaths at Carrickfergus, in Ireland.

29. The Paris papers announced that the negociations between France and Austria had recommenced at Udina, and that a violent combat between two French regiments had taken place at Paris.

30. A Dutch privateer captured by L'Espiegle frigate.

OCTOBER.

1. A bloodless duel fought between Colonel King and Colonel Fitzgerald, in consequence of the latter having seduced the sister of the former. The young lady was afterwards taken to the seat of her father, Lord Kingsborough, (now the Earl of Kingston) in Ireland.—The four Spanish ships of the line taken by Lord St. Vincent, off Cape St. Vincent, arrived at Torbay, from Lisbon.

Two French privateers captured by his Majesty's ship Weazle and Telelemachus.—The Bank of England called in the stamped dollars.

4. The Earl of Mornington appointed Governor-General of Bengal.

5. The British Government sent their final answer to the French Government, that they would not treat upon the basis proposed by the Commissioners at Lisle.

6. A French privateer taken by the Phaeton frigate.

7. A general mutiny broke out on board the British fleet at the Cape of Good Hope, which teminated on the 12th, in consequence of a communication that the demands of the seamen at Spithead had been complied with.

9. Two French privateers captured by his Majesty's ships Phaeton and Melampus.—Admiral Duncan's sailed from Yarmouth in quest of the Dutch fleet.

10. Advice received that a formidable rebellion had broken out in the Turkish Empire.

11. Admiral Duncan came up with the Dutch fleet, commanded by Admiral De Winter, totally defeated them, and captured the Admiral, his Vice-Admiral, and nine ships of the line; for which gallant atchievement Admiral Duncan was created a Viscount and Baron of Great Britain.—The Duchess Dowager of Albiny died at Rome, in the 71st year of her age.

12. Advice received that a contagious fever had broke out at Philadelphia.

13. Public rejoicings took place on the occasion of Admiral Duncan's victory.—Four privateers taken by his Majesty's ships Concorde, Cerberus, Diana, and Speedwell.

14. A subscription opened at Lloyd's, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the brave men who fell in the action with the Dutch fleet.—Mr. Orr executed at Carrickfergus.—His Majesty's ships Speedwell and Unité captured two French privateers.

16. More rejoicings on account of the victory of the North-Sea fleet.

18. The principal part of Lord Duncan's fleet reached port with their prizes.

19. Peace definitively signed at Udina between the French and Austrian Commissioners.

20. The Paris papers announced, that the Executive Directory had resolved to prosecute the war against England with increased vigour.

23. The Paris papers announced, that the finances of the King of Sardinia had been reduced to the greatest degree of distress.

24. Advice received that the Queen of Portugal had been induced, through the influence of the British Court, to refuse her assent to the terms of the treaty of peace concluded by her Minister with the Executive Directory of France.

15. Intelligence received at the Admiralty of the French having determined to lay up their ships of war in the harbour of Brest.

26. An express arrived at the India House with an account of an expedition having been fitted out from our settlements in the East against the Spanish Island of Manilla.—A French corvette captured by his Majesty's frigate Unité.

27. Two French privateers captured by his Majesty's ships Stag and Childers.

28. The King published a long declaration relative to the rupture of the negociation with France.

30. His Majesty set out from town with an intention of reviewing the North Sea fleet and the Dutch prizes at the Nore. He embarked at Greenwich on board the Royal Charlotte yatcht, attended by several noblemen; but, from the unfavourable state of the wind, was not able to accomplish his voyage.

31. Advice received of a most desperate battle having been fought at Umrootser, in the East Indies, between Zemaun Shah and the chief of the Seicks,

in which the former was defeated with the loss of 30,000 men : the loss of the Seicks was 15,000 men killed.—Admiral De Winter, and the two Vice-Admirals who were taken with him on the 11th, arrived in town.

NOVEMBER.

1. Government received official intelligence of the peace between France and Austria.—His Majesty returned to town, after an unsuccessful attempt to reach the Nore, for the purpose of reviewing the fleet.—One hundred and eighty of the mutineers of Lord Duncan's fleet received his Majesty's pardon, at the intercession of his Lordship.

2. The King opened the second session of the present parliament, with a speech from the throne.

3. The whole of the correspondence which took place during the late negotiation was published by Government.

4. Orders issued from the War-Office for a reduction in the military establishment of Great Britain, to take place immediately.

5. The Paris journals announced, that the Executive Directory had ordered that the army should forthwith be assembled on the French coasts, to be called the 'Army of England,' and to be commanded by Buonaparte, for the purpose of invading this country. Also that the Directory had resolved to march an army of 30,000 men against Portugal.

6. The principal part of the Channel fleet returned to port.

7. Seventeen new Irish Peers created.

9. Vice-Admiral Reyntjes, one of the Dutch Officers taken by Lord Duncan, died in London.—A splendid entertainment given by Alderman Anderson, the new Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house.—Two men executed in Dublin for a conspiracy to put to death the Earl of Carhampton.

10. Dispatches from Lord St. Vincent stated his arrival in the Tagus with the greater part of his fleet.

11. Advices received at the Admiralty of the capture of eight French and Spanish privateers by his Majesty's ships Diana, Triton, Thalia, Aurora, Aigle, Speedy, and King's Fisher.

12. The circulation of foreign newspapers prohibited in France.

15. A body of insurgents committed several depredations in the county of Carlow, in Ireland.

16. Frederick II. King of Prussia, died at Berlin of a dropsy, and was succeeded by his son, Frederick William.

17. The capture of five privateers by his Majesty's ships Indefatigable, Albatross, Boadicea, Anson, and Fairy.

18. The remaining part of the Channel fleet arrived at Spithead.

19. A French privateer captured two English vessels off Plymouth.

20. Accounts received from Ireland of the most shocking outrages having been committed by the military in the northern counties upon the wretched and unoffending inhabitants.

21. The Executive Directory published a violent address against this country, calling upon the people of France to hurl the whole of their vengeance against the only remaining enemy of the French Republic.

22. Lord Moira brought the subject of the distresses of Ireland before the English House of Lords, and gave a most heart-rending description of the cruelties exercised by the military against the people of that unhappy country.

23. Advice received that a severe shock of an earthquake had lately been felt in the island of Jamaica.—The American Congress opened with a speech by Mr. President Adams.

24. Mr. Pitt submitted to the House of Commons the outlines of his fi-

nancial plan, proposing an alarming increase of the assessed taxes, and a loan of 12,000,000l. for the service of the ensuing year.

25. An account received at the Admiralty of several privateers and other vessels belonging to the enemy having been taken and destroyed by his Majesty's cruizers on the Jamaica station.—The Hope armed lugger run down by a large merchantman in the Downs, and eleven of her men drowned.

26. The Hamburgh Mail brought intelligence of the Emperor of Russia having undertaken to guarantee the integrity of the German empire.—A dispatch from the Cape of Good Hope announced, that settlement was in great want of provisions, occasioned by the disaffection of the farmers.

28. Two French privateers brought into Cork by the Cerberus frigate.

29. The Paris papers announced, that Buonaparte had accepted the command of the army intended to invade this country.—A French privateer captured by the Latona frigate, off the coast of Portugal.

30. Intelligence received of the Emperor having ratified the treaty of peace with France.

DECEMBER.

1. The Batavian Convention resolved to repair the recent naval losses of that country by a general levy upon the inhabitants of the United States.—A violent storm in Newfoundland, in which three ships were lost.

2. Several bodies of French troops marched from Flanders, to join the army upon the coasts, destined to invade this country.—A new gold coinage of seven shilling pieces issued, and ordered to be received as the current coin of the kingdom.—General Sir Ralph Abercromby arrived at Dublin, to take upon him the command of the army in that kingdom, in the room of Lord Carhampton.—Several parishes in the county of Cork declared in a state of insurrection.

3. A French corvette taken by the Latona frigate, off the coast of Portugal.—Accounts received at the Admiralty of the capture of two French privateers, by his Majesty's ship Cerberus, off the coast of Ireland; and of two others by the Boadicea and Penelope.—The British Court went into mourning for the late King of Prussia.

4. Captain Williamson, of his Majesty's ship Agincourt, was brought to trial by Captain Hopper, of the Marines, on a charge of not having done his duty in the action of the 11th of October, with the Dutch fleet. The Court-Martial sat on board the Circe frigate, at Sheerness.——Several resolutions passed the House of Commons, approbatory of the Minister's Financial Scheme of increasing the Assessed Taxes.

5. It was announced at the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship Aurora had captured, in the Mediterranean, a French privateer, and several Spanish merchantmen.—A French privateer taken by the Dianna frigate off the Irish coast.

6. Government received advice of the Queen of Portugal having determined to ratify the treaty of peace with the French Republic; and that, as a pledge of her sincerity, she had sent off to Paris a quantity of diamonds, to the value of near 400,000l. sterling.—Mr. Fox presented to the King, at the Levee, a petition from near five thousand freeholders of the county of Down, in Ireland, complaining of the hardships which that country at present labours under, and praying for redress of grievances.

7. Count de Pombeiro, the Portuguese Ambassador Extraordinary, who came to England on an important embassy, relative to the affairs of Portugal and Spain, set out on his return to Lisbon, in consequence of the determination of her Most Faithful Majesty to ratify the treaty of peace with France.

8. Mrs. Phipoe sentenced to suffer death, for the murder of Mary Cox.—

Great rejoicings took place at Paris, on account of the ratification of the treaty of peace between France and Austria.

9. Intelligence received at the Admiralty of the capture of six privateers and several merchantmen by his Majesty's ships Majestic, Blanche, Jason, Sylph, and Bonne Citoyenne.—Colonel Fitzgerald, the seducer of the Hon. Miss King, having pursued the victim of his infamy to the mansion of her father in Ireland, was shot dead by the Earl of Kingston, at an inn, near his Lordship's seat at Mitchelstown.

10. The Paris papers announced, that another Royalist conspiracy had been discovered in France.

11. Several meetings of the people took place, to express their disapprobation of the Minister's novel scheme of finance.—Mrs. Phipoe executed at the Old Bailey for murder.

12. The Common Council of London, and several parishes of the metropolis, entered into several resolutions, in opposition to the proposed increase of the assessed taxes.—Advice received that the Protestants in the Electorate of Cologne had been restored to all the rights and privileges of which they had been deprived for near a century.—A corporal of marines, and a seaman belonging to the Saturn man of war, of 74 guns, were executed at Plymouth, for mutiny on board that ship.—Several persons found guilty in Dublin of having administered unlawful oaths.

13. Lord Clive appointed to the Government of Fort St. George, in the East Indies.—A French privateer captured by the Clyde frigate.

14. A valuable fleet from the East Indies arrived, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Trompe. By this conveyance intelligence was received of Capt. Parker, of the intrepid, having been blown overboard at the Cape of Good Hope.—The Assessed Tax bill read a second time in the House of Commons, after a long and warm debate, Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan having attended for the purpose of opposing its principle.—Two sailors belonging to the Venus armed cutter drowned at Dover.—Mr. Crawford, the English Commissary, died at Hanau.

15. The New York papers brought advice of the contagious malady at Philadelphia having entirely subsided.——Government received an indirect communication from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Eleven sailors drowned in Long reach, while in the act of towing an Indiaman up the river.—A French privateer, called the Dorade, captured by the Clyde frigate, but soon after lost in a gale of wind. The Master of the Clyde, a Midshipman, and seventeen seamen, were lost in her.

16. The Admiralty received advice of the capture of eight French privateers and thirteen merchantmen, by his Majesty's cruizers on the Leeward Island station.

17. A passage boat upset in the Bristol Channel, the crew of which, and one passenger, were drowned.

18. The Assessed Tax bill went into a committee, when Mr. Pitt proposed several modifications, which were afterwards agreed to.—A loaded West Indiaman run down off Flamborough Head. All the crew and several passengers, including four ladies, perished.

19. A General Thanksgiving took place throughout England and Scotland, for the successes of his Majesty's arms by sea. The King and Royal Family, preceded by the members of both Houses of Parliament, the flag and other officers who had distinguished themselves in the several victories, and a numerous party of marines and sailors, went in grand procession to St. Paul's, the streets from St. James's to the cathedral being closely lined with military corps of horse and foot, of every description. The flags taken from the French, Spaniards, and Dutch, on the 1st of June 1794, 14th of February 1797, and 11th of October 1797, were displayed and consecrated on the occasion.

20. The French papers announced that some naval preparations were again making in the Texel.—The Duke of Bedford fined, for omitting to give in a correct account of his servants and horses.

21. Intelligence received that the new King of Prussia had determined to live in peace and amity with the French Republic.—A neutral vessel lost on the Sussex coast, and several of the crew drowned.

22. Advice received that some Frenchmen, who had landed at Nevis from Guadaloupe, were committing depredations on the planters of that little fertile island.—The Assessed Tax bill went through the committee of the House of Commons.—The inhabitants of Westminster met to express their disapprobation of the proposed increase of assessments, and to instruct their Representatives to oppose the measure, which instructions Sir Alan Gardner refused to obey.

22. The printer of a Dublin newspaper, called the Press, found guilty of a libel on the Irish Government, on the subject of the death of Mr. Orr.—La Nereide French frigate captured by his Majesty's ship Phœbe, after a smart action of two hours.

23. The Hamburgh mail announced that Deputies from the Grisons had gone to Paris, for the purpose of soliciting that the Valteline might be united to the country of the Grisons.

24. Several parishes in the south of Ireland declared in a state of insurrection.—Intelligence received of the death of Mr. Lambton, son-in-law to Lord Jersey, and member of Parliament for the city of Durham, at Pisa, on the 30th ult.

25. The Dublin papers brought intelligence that Hugh Wheatley, one of the persons brought forward by the Crown against Mr. Orr, lately executed in Ireland, had confessed that he had been guilty of perjury and murder.

26. Mr. Alderman Wilkes, Chamberlain of the city of London, died.

27. The Paris papers announced that the merchants of that city had engaged to open a loan of 25,000,000 of livres, in order to accomplish the invasion of this country, the premiums upon which to be secured on the success of the operation; and that the publication of sixteen journals have been suppressed, by order of the Directory.

28. The Hamburgh mail announced the commencement of the deliberations of the Congress assembled at Rastadt, *to restore peace to* the German empire; and that the effects of the clergy belonging the Cisalpine Republic had been declared National property.—An account received from Barbadoes of an alarming riot having taken place in that island, in consequence of a dispute between Lord Camelford and the master of a merchant ship, in which one sailor was killed, and an inhabitant of Bridgetown desperately wounded.

29. Letters from Germany announced that the French had taken possession of Mentz and other important fortresses belonging to the empire.—Advice received of the capture of several English merchantmen, laden with hemp, iron, and tallow, from Bergen, by a French privateer.

30. It was announced, that the insurrection in the Cotiote country, in the East Indies, had been completely quelled by the interference of General Duncan; and that the Company's affairs in that quarter were in a very prosperous state.—Intelligence received that a French privateer had captured seven or eight English merchant ships off Fowness.—Mr. Dundas brought in a Bill into the House of Commons for embodying 20,000 of the Supplementary Militia with the regular troops, for a limited time, to serve in any part of Europe. Same day the Committee went through the whole of the clauses of the Assessed Tax Bill.

31. Intelligence received of the accession of Frederick III. to the throne of Prussia.

BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER

FOR THE YEAR 1797.

IN addition to the various biographical sketches of distinguished persons who died in the year 1797, already inserted in our Obituary, we conceive that our readers will be gratified with giving in this place some of those which have been omitted in our preceding Magazines

AT Hampstead, in his 87th year, Ignatius Genhagan, Esq. of Soho Square. This gentleman was the son of ------- Geohagan, Esq. of Castletown, in the county of Westmeath, in the kingdom of Ireland, where he was born April 20, 1711. Having received the rudiments of his education in his own country, he was sent to the College du Plessis at Paris, whence he returned to Ireland, and became for a short time a merchant in Dublin: but succeeding, by the death of his elder brother, to his paternal estate, he relinquished business. Some time about the year 1746 he married Antonina Corbet, daughter of Dr. C. of Shropshire, and grand-daughter by the mother's side, of Sir Anthony Aucher, of Bourn-place, near Canterbury; by whom he had one son, who died in 1792, and one daughter, who was married, first, to Thomas Northey, Esq. and, 2dly, to Baron de Montesquieu, grandson to the celebrated author of 'The Spirit of Laws,' and who survives him. The early part of his life was passed in Ireland; but, soon after his marriage, he settled in East Kent, where, about 1768, he built the handsome seat, adjoining to Barhamdown, called Higham-place, in which he resided for some time. This house he afterwards sold to James Hallett, Esq. and, removing to London, resided there till his death. The vivacity of his character, and his power of pleasing in conversation, introduced him to the acquaintance of the most celebrated wits both of Ireland and of England. His humour was pointed and original. Raillery and ridicule were his peculiar forte. By a word, a gesture, or a look, he rendered whatever he chose ridiculous. Too volatile for patient research, he had not penetrated far into the depths of science; but his reading, though desultory, was various and extensive; and a retentive memory enabled him at all times to produce it. He was well versed in the Latin and English Poets, whose works he readily quoted, and happily applied; and he had made himself well acquainted with the state of parties at the most interesting periods of British history. His conversation was as irregular as his reading, and his transitions from one topic to another were so frequent and so sudden as sometimes to bewilder his hearers; but the strokes of pleasantry which he incessantly introduced made ample amends for want of connexion. The subject on which he was most inclined to dwell was dramatic excellence, of which he was a constant spectator, and a competent judge. He was one of the few who retained any admiration of the old school of acting, which he considered as having been depreciated far below its real standard. To this partiality his intimacy with Quin might perhaps in some degree contribute. He abounded in anecdotes, and he had the happiest mode of communicating them; for, he never digressed, but came at once to the point. He had much skill in discriminating characters, and drew able sketches of several of his contemporaries. He was fond of the acquaintance of public men, and had a particular partiality to rank; a foible which he was studious to conceal.

In his intercourse with society he was rather punctilious; and an omission of customary forms would offend him as much as a serious injury: but he was not more mortified by neglect than he was susceptible of attention; and a small token of civility would almost have reconciled him to an inveterate foe. To those whom he distinguished as his friends his attachment was cordial and sincere; and, though he would freely satirize their foibles, he was equally disposed to magnify their virtues. He was a man of the strictest probity; and

in the course of a long life, the tongue of slander could not fix upon his character the slightest stain.

With such qualities, it is needless to say that his company was courted, and his memory respected, by a very numerous circle of friends and acquaintance, who partook of his hospitable board and his enlivening conversation. He lived and died in the sincere profession and practice of the Roman Catholic religion; and was buried at St. Pancras, the usual place of interment for persons of that persuasion.

October 4. In his 71st year, the Rev. George William Lemon, of Queen's-college, Cambridge, B.A. 1747; upwards of 40 years rector of Geyton-thorpe, and vicar of East Walton, co. Norfolk, and 10 years high-master of the free grammar-school in Norwich. He was author of 'English Etymology; or, a Derivative Dictionary of the English Language, in two Alphabets, tracing the Etymology of those English Words that are derived, 1. from the Greek and Latin Languages, 2. from the Saxon and other Northern Tongues; 1783,' 4to. published by subscription of one guinea. This industrious Etymologist not only investigated the radical meaning of many obscure and almost unintelligible words, but exploded many vulgar errors, and illustrated many passages in our ancient writers. He added a chronological table of the most remarkable events in ancient and modern history, many of them calculated to throw light on the most interesting articles in his dictionary. If he did not trace every word to its original source, he collected an infinite variety of curious observations, and produced a work acceptable to those who have a taste for etymological disquisitions, and a desire to understand their native language.

At Norwich, in his 57th year, the Rev. William Enfield, L.L.D. pastor of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters meeting in the chapel there, originally erected for Dr. Taylor, and formerly lecturer in the belles letters at the academy at Warrington. To the public he was well known by his many ingenious and useful writings, which entitled him to a respectable rank in the literary world; viz. 1. 'The Preacher's Directory; or, A Series of Subjects proper for public Discourses, with Texts under each Head. To which are added, Select Passages from the Apocrypha, 1771,' 4to. This book is excellently adapted to the purposes expressed in the title. 2. 'Observations on Literary Property.' 3. 'The Speaker.' Besides 18 Sermons on various occasions.

Lately, in the Fleet prison, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Cornelly, a distinguished priestess of fashion, who once made much noise in the world of gaiety. She was by birth a German, and for many years a public singer in Italy and Germany. She came to this country between thirty and forty years ago; and being of an enterprising spirit, possessing a good understanding, great knowledge of mankind, and specious manners, she contrived to raise herself into notice, and obtained the patronage of the fashionable world to all the amusements her taste and fancy suggested. For many years her large mansion (Carlisle-house) in Soho-square, was the favourite region of amusement among the nobility and gentry; and it was so well contrived for diversified amusement, that no other public entertainments could pretend to rival its attractions. The first event that shook her affluence was the introduction of an Harmonic Meeting, as a sort of competition with the Opera-house. The proprietors of the latter were therefore alarmed; they applied to the magistates to suppress this novel amusement. Sir John Fielding vigorously interfered in their behalf, took Guardam, the chief singer of Carlisle-house, into custody, and effectually put a stop to the whole undertaking. This was a severe blow to Mrs. Connelly. That, however, which finally crushed her, was the institution of the Pantheon, the beauty and magnificence of which drew away all whose patronage could give sanction to a public entertainment. Her creditors then began to grow clamorous, and she was at length obliged to relinquish the concern, and seek in concealment a refuge from legal prosecution. She remained in obscurity many years under the name of Smith; but, a year or two ago, she came forward again; and here the reader will no doubt learn with surprise, not unmixed with risibility, the strange transition in her fate; for she who was once a leader of fashion, became, literally the superintendant of asses, for she kept a house at Knightsbridge, and was a vender of asses milk. She had a son and daughter, to whom she gave all the ac-

complishments of modern education. The son was tutor to the present Lord Pomfret. He was a very amiable man, and an excellent scholar; and allowed his mother an annuity till his death, which happened a few years ago. The daughter is still alive, and under another name has long been patronized by some noble families, who knew her mother in better days. The late Lady Cowper left her an annuity, which she at present enjoys; and her musical talents procure her an easy introduction into polite circles.

At Leicester, aged 86, the Rev. H. Worthington, M. A. fifty-five years pastor of the Dissenting Society at the Great Meeting in that town, and father of the Rev. Hugh Worthington, pastor of the Dissenting Congregation at Salters' Hall. His literary abilities and benevolence of character are well known; his loss sincerely lamented by his numerous congregation, who revered him as a minister, and loved him as their friend. A life prolonged beyond its utility was the greatest trial he feared, but this was graciously superseded. The Lord's day, previous to his death, he exerted himself in prayer; and, strenuous in his duty to the last, spent the few remaining days in advising, admonishing, and exhorting those around him to be stedfast in duty; that, though he was leaving them, they would soon meet again, where friendship would reign in much higher perfection, and separation take place no more. He lay some hours without motion, and at last expired so easy, that his departure was scarcely perceptible to those around him. He might have done as Addison and Beattie did before him---challenge the Infidel to come and see how a Christian could die. He printed a sermon on the fast, 1752; another on the death of J. Dawson, 1757.

LIST OF BANKRUPTS.

CONCLUDED FROM P. 436.

Oct. 24. D. Lovell, Token-house-yard, merchant. J. and B. Jones, Gosport, Hants, slopseller. J. Danvers, Bristol, surgeon. Taylor, Maidstone, Kent, paper-manufacturer.

Oct. 28. T. Hammer, the younger, Bristol, grocer. R. Forster, Wisbech, shopkeeper. J. Mears, Canterbury, glass-seller. J. Bransby, Pately Bridge, Yorks. currier.

Oct. 31. J. Spittle, Broadway, Blackfriars, cheesemonger. T. Smith, Park-street, Oxford-road, taylor. M. Groome, Wellington, Salop, milliner. J. Titchener, Primrose-str. Bishopgate-street, weaver.

Nov. 5. B. Smart, Frith-street, goldsmith. S. Freeman, Goswell-street-road, carpenter. J. Charlton, of Milk-street, trunk-maker. J. Bennett, Threadneedle-street, sword-cutler. P. Fiche, Denmark-str. St. Giles's, carver. Thomas Tooley, Panerns-lane, taylor. William M'Carthy, Broad-street St. Giles's, victualler. W. Thoulmin, Cole-man-str. money-scrivener. T. Tyas, Winchmore Hill, silk-broker. S. Barnard, Greenwich, carpenter, T. Crew, Gray's-inn-lane, stationer. N. Living, Newgate-street, wholesale linen-draper. J. Parker, St. Paul's Churchyard, goldsmith.

Nov. 7. J. Webb the younger, Strand, grocer. G. Russel, Borough-road, coal-merchant. J. Holliday, North Audley-street, carpenter. W. Dalton, Stowage Deptford, potter. J. Hyde, Wych-street, musical instrument maker. E. Reeve, Leeds, linen-draper. J. Newton, Shipton upon Stour, shop-keeper. C. Barber, Stockport, inn-keeper. B. Bass, Leeds, linen-draper. J. Bate, Stockport, cotton-spinner. G. C. Stringer, Birmingham, druggist. T. Stevens, Bristol, house-carpenter.

Nov. 11. W. Hartill, Bliston, Staffords. japanner. T. Smethurst, Cheapside, warehouseman. R. Harris the younger, Swansea, Glamorgan, maltster. A. Crawford, Bristol, dealer. J. Simpson, Cumberland-str. Shoreditch, sugar-grinder. J. Gale, Newcastle upon Tyne, tallow-chandler. B. Sealey, Boswel-court, Carey-street, money-scrivener. W. Legg, Cursitor-str. Chancery-lane, tallow-chandler.

Nov. 14. W. Howgate, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, hasbercasher. J. N. Dyer, Malmesbury, Wiltshire, plumber. R. Holt, of Hulme, Manchester, dyer. A. Chisman, West Aukland, Durham, shopkeeper. W. Hiscock, Kew Green, victualler. P. and P.W. Maber, Sun-court, Cornhill, bays-factors. N. Jefferys, Albemarle-street, silversmith. M. Pratten, St. Phillip and Jacob, Gloucesters. shoemaker.

Nov. 18. J. Starling the younger, Aldersgate-street, watch-maker. A. Watt, Northaw-place, Herts, farmer. A. Gadd, Bristol, common-brewer. E. Clayfield, Crafton-street, Soho, woollen-draper. M.

Roberts, Earl-street, merchant. F. Ledieu, and B. W. Hodge, Gosport taylors. E. Reynolds, Blackfriars-road, linen-draper. H. Hart, Lamb's-conduit-street, playing-card-maker. J. C. Hartsinck, J. Hutchinson, and W. Playfair, Cornhill, bankers. R. Hopley, Fleet-street, druggist. J. Parker, Clithero, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.

Nov. 21. P. Botibol, Strand, ostrich feather manufacturer. L. Cohen, Wapping, merchant. M. Queensborough, Sutton, Coldfield, Warwicks. butcher. F. Chilton, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, coal-fitter. B. Carr and J. Wills, Worcester, horsehair-seating weavers. D. Vesey, Woodbridge, Suffolk, shopkeeper. J. Evans, Wolverhamton, Staffords. brush-maker. Ralph Jolly, Clare-market, butcher. J. Scholefield, Elland, Yorks. merchant. J. Garrett and B. Hathway, Oxford-str. glass-sellers. G. Cooper, Algate, man's-mercer.

Nov. 25. W. Grissel, Cray's-inn-lane, tile-maker. J. Harrison, Easingwould, York, brewer. E. Seager, Old-Palace-yard, tavern-keeper. George Gofington, Knightsbridge, shopkeeper. G. Hazell, Butsbury, Essex, farmer. R. Ayern, Birmingham, baker. J. Mellor and G. Pratt, Leek, Stafford, silk-manufacturers. W. Herkam, Mile-end road, coal-merchant. T. Johnson and D. Jones, Norton Falgate, chymists. S. Fisher, Sheffield, money-scrivener. J. T. Deeble, Cannon-street, upholsterer. T. R. Bevan, Basinghall-str. money-scrivener.

Nov. 28. C. Biggar, Spring-Garden coffee-house-keeper. J. Jenkins, Margate, vintner. William Philpot, Hackney-road, coach-maker. J. Green, Bethnal-green, horse-dealer. T. Ashton, Southamton-str. money-scrivener. R. Heptinstall, High Holborn, bookseller. S. Cooper, the younger, Wade's Mill, Hertford, miller. S. and J. Reed, St. James's-str. booksellers. W. Latten, Norwich, brewer. J. Baker, Stony Stratford, glover. W. Spencer, Birmingham, draper. W. Collins, Bath, linen-draper. Ann Hartley, Lancaster, milliner. H. Clarkson, Stockport, Chester, manufacturer.

Dec. 2. J. Commins, Exeter, builder. T. Whytehead, Millholm, York, manufacturer. J. Morgan, Short's Gardens, Drury-Lane, corn-chandler. W. Jordan, Pentonville, Clerkenwell, linen-draper. J. Wescott, Exeter, shopkeeper. J. Cook, King's Street, Golden-square, baker. M. Bryan, Sheerness, Kent, slopseller. T. and D. Lovell, Tokenhouse-yard, merchants.

Dec. 5. J. Senols, Fore-street, Cripplegate, shopkeeper. J. Bentley, Hertford, butcher. T. Lomas, Manchester, cotton-merchant. T. C. Whytehead, Millholme, cotton-spinner.

Dec. 9. T. Hawkesworth, Tamworth, Warwicks. mercer. G. E. Sarjant, Portsea, slopseller. E. East, Bridge-road, Lambeth, Surry, coach-maker. R. Swan, Wapping Wall, mast and block-maker. W. Bourdorff, Milbank-street, Westminster, sugar-refiner. J. W. Hucklebridge, New Sarum, bookseller. C. C. Bird, Little Abingdon-street, Westminster, merchant. B. Mordecai, Buckle-street, White Lion-street, White-chapel, linen-draper. J. M Young, Bristol, broker.

Dec. 12. W. White, Hardington, Berks. malster. J. Webster, Bankside, Yorks. dealer. R. P. Aylwin, Swan-yard, Blackman-st. Southwark, stuff-melter and tallow-chandler. J. Birbeck, Whitehaven, Cumberland, dealer. D. Jones, Brigand, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper. J. Abbot, Rotherham, Yorks. shopkeeper. J. Rickman, Maidenhead, surgeon and apothecary. H. Whateley, Cusworth, Northamtonshire, salesman.

Dec. 16. W. Warren, Rickinghall superior, Suffolk. brickmaker. J. Forrest, New Lisle-street, woollen-draper. W. White, King-street, St. James's Westminster. J. Manison, Berkeley-square, sadler. E. Bowers and A. Reid, Bedford-street, Covent-Garden, Taylors.

Dec. 19. S. Creagh, late of George-str. Adelphi, money-scrivener. H. Redhead and E. Ward, Upper-Norton-street, St. Mary-le-bonne, perfumers. J. Brown, Scarborough, master-mariner. W. Bainbridge, Gerrard-str. Soho, carver and gilder. G. Bridgman, Dartmouth, money-scrivener.

Dec. 23. R. Smyth, Oxford-str. grocer. J. Ratray, Paternoster-row, woollen-draper. M. Kelly, Middle-row, Holborn, salesman. W. Reynolds, Evesham, Worcestersh. druggist. T. Smith, Walworth, grocer. J. Giles, Bath, dealer. H. W. Joslin, Molden, Essex, butcher. A. Haslam, Westhoughton, Lancashire, victualler. T. Grantham, Manchester, flour-dealer. R. Langston, Manchester, merchant. C. Lowe, the younger, Boston, Lincolns. miller. B. Young, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, surgeon. W. Holland, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, hosier. J. Fullick, Broadway, Westminster, bricklayer.

Dec. 26. W. Mee and W. Evans, Wood-street, Cheapside, hosiers. R. Hancock, Tichborne-street, child-bed-linen-maker. S. Holmes, Doncaster, Yorkshire, leather-dresser. R. Woodfield and W. Orton, Coventry, grocers. J. Davis and W. Davis, late of Peek-lane, Birmingham, joiners. J. Westcote, Mattock, Somerset, draper. J. More, Charlcote, Warwick, dealer.

Dec. 30. J. Bartlett, New Ormond-str. master-mariner. R. Gibbon, the younger, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer. T. Maddocks, Wells, Somersetshire, victualler. R. Drury, Kenilworth, Warwicksh. seedsman. P. Morgan and A. Strother, Crescent, Minories, merchants.