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Arts, Manners & Amusements of the Age

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For JANUARY 1797.

[Embellished with, 1. An ELEGANT FRONTISPIECE, representing the ABBEY CHURCH at BATH. And, 2. A PORTRAIT of Captain GEORGE HENRY TOWRY, of the Royal Navy.]

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L O N D O N:

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill,
and J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

Vol. XXXL JANUARY 1797.

B

represents the Abbey Church at Bath, dedicated to ST. PETER, where formerly stood another Structure, founded in 775 by King OFFA, frequently repaired and augmented, till OLIVER KING, LL. D and Dean of Windsor, began the present Pile in 1495, which proceeded so slow that it was not finished until about 1612. This venerable Building contains the Remains of Numbers who have been celebrated in their Day for Valour, Genius, Beauty, and every respectable Qualification.

The Book mentioned by *Mr. Polwhele* never came to our Hands.

DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	11	29.72	30	S. E.
28	29.60	41	S. E.	12	29.87	33	N. W.
29	29.67	47	S. S. E.	13	30.00	34	S. W.
30	29.68	48	S.	14	29.60	44	S. S. W.
31	29.64	46	S.	15	29.55	43	N. E.
JANUARY 1797.				16	30.20	37	N. E.
1	29.73	45	S.	17	30.02	34	W.
2	29.91	46	S. E.	18	30.22	38	S. W.
3	30.18	47	E.	19	30.39	41	S. S. W.
4	30.37	40	E.	20	30.30	47	S. S. W.
5	30.48	43	N. E.	21	30.20	46	S. W.
6	30.50	38	N. N. E.	22	30.18	44	W. S. W.
7	30.50	34	N. E.	23	30.10	44	S. W.
8	30.55	36	N. E.	24	29.97	46	S. S. W.
9	30.53	29	N.				

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;
For JANUARY 1797.

CAPT. GEORGE HENRY TOWRY,

OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

WE trust we are warranted in taking every occasion to bring into view the best information we can procure respecting the officers, either of the navy or army, who have distinguished themselves in the present important struggle. In execution of this design, we have already produced several characters eminently worthy of their country's particular regard; and for this month we have obtained permission to copy a miniature of a young officer of whom we shall say nothing more than what comes from the authority of the London Gazette, altho' we could have wished to have had other particulars to communicate.

The language of the Commander in Chief fully authorizes us to place Captains Towry and Middleton among those whom we are desirous to hand down to posterity; and we shall be happy if, at a future period, we could gain further information of either.

They are both now employed under that most vigilant and gallant Commander Sir John Jervis; and we have no doubt that they will, upon every occasion where an opportunity is afforded them, support the character they have already gained.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 4, 1795.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was yesterday received from Admiral Hotham, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

Britannia, Myrtillo Bay, June 30, 1795.

SIR,

IT is with peculiar satisfaction I trans-

mit to you, for their Lordships' information, the inclosed Letter, which I received this evening by the Fox cutter from Captain Towry, of his Majesty's ship the Dido, giving an account of a most gallant and spirited action, which took place on the 24th instant between that frigate, in company with the Lowestoffe, Captain Middleton, on their way to reconnoitre off the Hieres Islands, and the two French frigates named in the margin*, the termination of which contest by the capture of La Minerve, when the great superiority of the enemy's force is considered, reflects the highest honour on the Captains, Officers, and crews of the Dido and Lowestoffe.

I am, &c.

WM. HOTHAM.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

Dido, Port Mahon, June 27, 1795.

SIR,

I THIS day dispatch the Fox cutter to communicate to you, that, in the execution of your instructions of the 22d instant, with his Majesty's ship the Lowestoffe under my orders, being, at daylight of the 24th, in latitude 41 deg. 8 min. and longitude 5 deg. 30 min. E. we discovered and chased two French frigates. After some manœuvring they stood towards us, and, at a quarter before nine A. M. the Dido, leading down, commenced a close action with the headmost of the enemy's ships, which falling twice on board, was at an early period much disabled from the loss of her bowprit, foremast and main-topmast; our mizenmast being shot away, fore and main top-

* La Minerve, L'Artemise.

fails perfectly useless, we no longer kept to, at which time the Lowestoffe opened a well directed fire. The enemy's second frigate then passing, and exchanging the opposite broadsides, his Majesty's ships were kept on the same tack till she went about, when, fearing she might stand to the assistance of the dismasted ship, the Lowestoffe was sent in chase. The French frigate escaped by superior sailing, leaving her friend to be raked in a very judicious manner, on the return of the Lowestoffe, to whose fire she surrendered about noon. The Dido, having cleared the wreck of the mizen-mast, and bent new topsails, joined in securing the prize, La Minerve, a new ship of 42 guns, eighteen pounders on the main deck, and 330 men, a remarkable fast sailer. Her companion we learnt to be L'Artemise of 36 guns.

Having given a detail of the action, it becomes as much my duty as it is my inclination to acknowledge the very able support of his Majesty's ship Lowestoffe, and to testify that by Captain Middleton's good conduct, the business of the day was in a great measure brought to a fortunate issue. I must, at the same time, pay the just tribute of my warmest gratitude to the Officers and ship's company I have the honour to command; and it is with deep regret I add, that Lieutenant Buckol (First of the Dido), a most active officer, is among the wounded, I fear severely, though he never quitted the deck. Mr. Douglas, the boatswain, a deserving man, is killed. Captain Middleton's report of the conduct of the Officers and people of the Lowestoffe, is also highly flattering.

I have the honour to inclose a list of the killed and wounded. Having received information from the prisoners that the French fleet were actually at sea, the state of the ships obliged me to run for this port, where I propose fitting jury masts in the prize, and proceeding to Ajaccio. Circumstances are, I hope,

sufficiently strong to plead my excuse for not fully executing your former orders. I remain, with respect,

Yours, &c.

G. H. TOWRY.

P. S. We cannot exactly estimate the loss in the French ship, but imagine it to be about 20. L'Artemise was also much hulled.

Admiral Hotbam.

List of the Killed and Wounded on board his Majesty's Ships Dido and Lowestoffe.

DIDO.

Mr. Cuthbert Douglas, Boatswain, and 5 seamen killed.

Mr. Richard Buckol, First Lieutenant; Richard Willan, Clerk; John Henley, Quarter Master; James Gregory, Boatswain's Mate; and 11 seamen wounded.

LOWESTOFFE.

Three seamen wounded.

G. H. TOWRY.

Dated on Board his Majesty's Ship Dido, Port Mabon, the 26th of June, 1795.

As we should be sorry to wound the delicacy of any Gentleman of whom we entertain so good an opinion; we shall offer no more at present, except that we entertain the best founded expectations of his continuing to follow the glorious examples that have come under his view, and doubt not but that he will, on every occasion, give fresh proofs of his zeal and abilities in the service of his country. He now commands his Majesty's ship Diadem, of 64 guns, under Sir John Jervis, and we lately read of his performing a very difficult service, that of conducting the final evacuation of Ajaccio, in a masterly manner, bringing away all the troops without loss, and with them almost the whole of the stores that were lodged at the place for the use of the navy and army.

The PROPRIETORS of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, being desirous to transmit to posterity PORTRAITS and MEMOIRS of such GALLANT HEROES as have distinguished themselves in the present important contest, will be obliged to any of their Correspondents who will furnish them with materials for that purpose. Such as have distinguished themselves in former times will be equally acceptable.

ACCOUNT OF THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES AT FONTHILL.

(BY A CORRESPONDENT WHO WAS PRESENT.)

SEVERAL of the first artists in the kingdom, whose talents, in their different branches, have been engaged for the plans and ornaments of an abbey, a

noble specimen of Gothic architecture now erecting at Fonthill, being at present there to pass the Christmas holidays, Mr. Beckford chose this occasion to give an

entertainment to the numerous body of daily workmen who have been, and will long be, employed on this edifice, or on the grounds and plantations where it is situated.

On Friday, Jan. 6, being Twelfth Day, the feast was given without doors; but so far was it from being confined to the workmen just mentioned, who amount to upwards of three hundred, that the poor in general of the two Fonthills, of the town of Hindon, and many other poor persons of the neighbourhood, all together near one thousand, received tickets to partake of it; not to mention that bread and strong beer were provided for ten thousand of the multitude of strangers, who were admitted into the park as spectators of the entertainment. The dinner, to the persons invited, consisted of an ox, and ten sheep, roasted whole. A very large square tent, or booth, coved in the roof, and covered with canvass, having seven long parallel tables, each receiving one hundred persons, was erected on the lawn, before the North front of the house, for the purpose of the dinner. At a proper distance, on one side of this capacious booth, a considerable length of brick wall, to support the necessary iron ranges, was reared for the occasion. Eleven great fires which supplied them, partly for the purpose of roasting the meat, and partly that of warming the air, may be imagined to have had a striking effect in the *coup d'oeil*. On the opposite side of the booth, and in front of the house, a portion of ground was fenced out, within which was pitched a Turkish tent, for the reception of Mr. Beckford, and a large company of ladies and gentlemen. In the area, between this and the dinner-tent, two bonfires were lighted, and, at due distances from each, were placed two semicircular tables, to receive a number of children at dinner, chiefly belonging to the persons seated in the grand booth. Betwixt the bonfires sufficient space was left for the exhibition of several of the rural sports with which the company were entertained both before and after dinner. Prizes were given to the best wrestlers, runners, players at single stick, and those who excelled in various other performances. The game of foot-ball, on an open part of the lawn betwixt the scene already described and the lake, afforded admirable diversion. This engaged not only the two parties concerned in the match, but put ten thousand spectators, chiefly consisting of the peasantry of both sexes, in motion, all in high glee

at the different turns of the game, and yet without riot, or any other disorder than a lively and continual change of place. This diversion formed to those who beheld it from high ground at some distance, taking in the occasional scenery, combined with the views of the house, its surrounding hills, woods and water, a spectacle altogether of singular interest, and, indeed, of curiosity. The bonfires and all the others, which remained burning all night, with their flames and long-wreathed columns of differently coloured smoke rising among the lofty firs and unleaved oaks in the neighbourhood of the tent, still crowded by a shouting multitude, dimly seen dancing round them, displayed to spectators in the house an effect equally picturesque and uncommon. Many gentlemen of the county, the Mayor, the Corporation, and other gentlemen of the city of Salisbury, having expressed a desire to pay their respects to Mr. Beckford on this occasion, a superb dinner, in the old stile of baronial hospitality, was served in the Grecian hall, which, with the colonades and passages leading to it, was beautifully illuminated. A chosen band of vocal and instrumental music entertained the company during the whole evening, and the greatest good-humour and hilarity prevailed beyond the earliest hours of the morning. The collection of songs, catches, and glees, prepared by Mr. Corfe, and printed for the occasion, that books might be distributed to the whole company, was judiciously made, and the execution of them did equal credit to his taste and that of the Salisbury choir. The effect of some of the choruses, particularly that of *God save the King*, accompanied as they were by the organ, and the full band of military instruments, and these joined by hundreds of voices in the hall, and in the apartments contiguous, with those of persons who filled the colonades and surrounded the house, was inconceivably grand, and excited in the minds of many of the company a lively recollection of the first performances of Westminster Abbey.

The subsequent toasts and sentiments, among many others, were given, and followed by music, or by repeated cheers:

- Choir.* 1st. The King. *God save the King.*
 2d. The Queen and Princesses.
 3d. The Prince of Wales.
 4th. The Duke of York and British army.

- 5th. The Navy of England.
Rule Britannia.
- Mayor of* 6th. Mr. Beckford—and may
Salisbury. his noble benevolence be as generally known and imitated in the world, as it is cordially felt by thousands this day at Fonthill.
- Chair.* 7th. The Mayor, Corporation and City of Salisbury.
- Mr. Still.* 8th. The County of Wilts.
- Chair.* 9th. The Archduke, and his army of heroes.
- 10th. The Prince of Brazil, and his hundred and eighty thousand brave defenders of Portugal and of the common cause of the Allies.
- Chair.* 11th. The People of England, and may they never forget the value of order and good government.
- Mr. West.* 12th. Prosperity to Fonthill and the fine arts.
- Mr. Wyatt.* 13th. May the great works at Fonthill be successfully accomplished, and long enjoyed, by the present owner.
- Chair.* 14th. Christmas—Twelfth-day—old times and old names for ever—and may the ears of John Bull never be insulted by the gipsy jargon of France.

On the same day, Mr. Beckford's tradesmen, tenants, and several other parties, dined in different apartments of the house; and the whole number entertained within doors, including his own family, amounted, at least, to four hundred persons. The whole entertainment on Twelfth-day (not to notice those which commenced with Christmas) was characterised by that good order, picturesque arrangement, hospitality, and magnifi-

cence, which have on several occasions been witnessed at Fonthill.

The joy, gratitude, and contentment, expressed by repeated acclamations from such a multitude of the peasantry as assembled on the lawn, their neat appearances; and, above all, their orderly conduct throughout the day, were circumstances, in these times, highly to their credit, and serve to shew the vast influence which gentlemen of fortune and beneficent dispositions, residing on their estates in the country, can still maintain, in opposition to the effects of more modern habits and fashionable life, which, totally estranging the higher from the lower ranks of society, tend to increase the hardships and discontents of the latter, and, in their consequences, to hasten that levelling and confusion of all orders, which the higher ranks are so peculiarly interested, by their best exertions, to avert.

We cannot close this account without mentioning, what we have learnt on good authority, that the Christmas festivities of Fonthill, which appear to have been conducted with such extraordinary hospitality, were begun by acts of the most substantial charity; Mr. Beckford having ordered two hundred blankets to be distributed among the poor families of both the Fonthills, with a load of fuel to each of them, besides considerable sums of money to the indigent of his own and other neighbouring parishes.

As some interesting circumstances relative to Fonthill, and the works which have been carrying on there for these last sixteen years, are little known to the public, much the finest parts of the place being never shewn but to Mr. Beckford's particular friends, and the primary motives of these great projects being little understood, we hope to be able, in our next, to gratify our readers, through the same channel by which we have procured the above account, with a communication of some particulars, which will, perhaps, be thought more valuable, as they are of a less temporary nature than those we have now presented.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT was with much concern that I observed a severe censure upon Archbishop Laud, in your Magazine for last month, page 401, respecting his concern in regulating the government of Trinity College, Dublin. The language used to convey this censure is too

heavy and unjust to be passed over in silence. A sort of apology, indeed, is made for the celebrated Prelate on the belief of the goodness of his intentions, and yet immediately after he is charged with overlooking both *justice* and the *interests of learning*, when opposed to his views

views of aggrandizing the Crown. I shall request the exercise of your usual impartiality in permitting me to vindicate the memory of this long persecuted Archbishop.

The state of Trinity College, Dublin, at that time will be found, to him who will give himself the trouble of making the necessary inquiry, very wretched and contemptible indeed: It could scarcely produce a scholar fit to take upon him the charge of a country parish; and hence Archbishop Usher, and the other Prelates of that University, in their letters to the English Divines, were always importunate with them to use their interest in sending Ministers to Ireland. While the Church was in such a condition, it is not to be wondered at, that the old superstition should generally prevail. It is a matter that deserves some consideration, whether the impoverishing of the Church by alienating its possessions to the laity, did not throw very powerful obstacles in the progress of the Reformation; and afterwards, when some great men endeavoured to regain them, did not prove an advantage to those who were bent on destroying both Church and State? But to return to our immediate subject, the Archbishop viewed the condition of the Irish Church with deep concern, and, therefore, set about the necessary work of reformation; and so

successful was he therein, that in a few years the Protestant Clergy were put upon a respectable footing. Archbishop Usher, knowing the weight of his influence, and the strength of his zeal, procured him to be elected Chancellor of the University; but that society was always in a state of distraction, and was perpetually giving the Primate cause of vexation. The election of a Provost never failed setting the College in a flame, and therefore it was, that Archbishop Usher concurred with our prelate in the then salutary measure of removing the election out of the hands of the fellows. Besides there was another reason for this step, and that was the great and predominating sway which the Roman Catholics had in Dublin, and the danger which thence threatened this Protestant seminary.

Archbishop Laud had no other views in aggrandizing the monarch than to secure thereby the interests of *learning* and *religion*. Simply to aggrandize his Sovereign was never his object; and in all the great and trying circumstances of his public life, no support will be found for this injudicious assertion. A fuller view of his life and character, however, will soon appear, from which, I trust, it will be seen that his zeal was disinterested, his motives upright, and his principles pure and constitutional.

I am, &c.

London, Jan. 6, 1797. J. WATKINS.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1797.

BY H. J. PYE, ESQ. POET LAUREAT.

O'E'R the vex'd bosom of the deep,
When, rushing wild, with frantic haste,
The winds, with angry pinions, sweep
The surface of the wat'ry waste;
Tho' the firm vessel proudly brave
The inroad of the giant wave,
Tho' the bold Seaman's firmer soul
View, unappall'd, the mountains roll;
Yet still along the murky sky,
Anxious, he throws th' inquiring eye,
If haply, through the gloom that round him low'rs,
Shoots one refulgent ray, prelude of happier hours.

II.

So ALBION, round her rocky coast
While loud the rage of battle roars,
Derides Invasion's haughty boast,
Safe in her wave-encircled Shores;
Still safer in her DAUNTLESS BAND,
LORDS of her SEAS, or GUARDIANS of her LAND,
Whose patriot zeal, whose bold emprise,
Rise, as the storms of danger rise;

Yet,

Yet, temp'ring GLORY's ardent flame
With gentle MERCY's milder claim,
She bends from scenes of blood th' averted eye,
And courts the charms of PEACE 'mid shouts of VICTORY.

III.

She courts in vain ; the Ruthless Foe,
Deep drench'd with blood, yet thirsting still for more,
Deaf to the shrieks of agonizing woe,
Views with rapacious eye each neighb'ring Shore ;
" Mine be th' eternal sway," aloud he cries,
" Where'er my Sword prevails, my conq'ring Banner flies."

IV.

Genius of ALBION, hear !
Grasp the strong shield, and lift the' avenging Spear.
By Wreaths thy dauntless sons of yore
From GALLIA's Crest victorious tore ;
By EDWARD's Lily-blazoned Shield,
By AGINCOURT's high-trophied Field ;
By rash IBERIA's Naval pride,
Whelm'd by ELIZA's Barks beneath the stormy tide ;
Call forth thy warrior Race again,
Breathing, to ancient mood, the soul-inspiring strain,
" To arms, to arms ! your ensigns straight display !
" Now set the battle in array ;
" The Oracle for War declares,
" Success depends upon our hearts and spears !
" Britons, strike home, revenge your Country's wrongs,
" Fight and record yourselves in Druids Songs !"

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Bath, Dec. 5, 1796.

AT the same time that I consider and acknowledge the Desultory Remarks on Music as highly honoured in having a permanent station in your elegant repository, I cannot but regret their not undergoing a revision from me before they were admitted to appear in your admired work. These remarks are genuine, and most certainly were addressed to a young Lady, as expressed in their front : they were presented to Mr. Meyler for his paper, in requital to a very acceptable mark of attention which he had recently shewn to the memory of one nearly related to their author *. For certain reasons they were prefaced with an introductory fictitious letter to the Printer, and an address to the young Lady herself : these, I observe, you have rejected. The

necessity there was for correction I will evince to you in one instance.

Section 11th, on the Adagio Movement in the Bath Herald, and copied so in the second column of your Vol. XXX. page 270, after "modest merit," we read thus:

" It will make its way to the heart, and its impression should there remain. A pause therefore, an adagio thus executed, and thus closed, ought to take place," &c. By this unlucky derangement of the words, all sense and meaning is lost.

Thus stood it in the MS.

" And modest merit. An adagio thus executed, and thus closed, will make its way to the heart, where its impression should be suffered to remain. A pause, therefore, ought, &c."

* Vide Bath Herald, 21st May, wherein is an Address in verse to a Friend, on his Loss; written, most assuredly, by the celebrated Mr. Anstey ; in a note to which there should be this correction : Fortune was intended, which, on her decease, her father divided between her three sisters and the Gentleman, &c.

This and other corrigenda, with some addenda, so far as to the close of Section 20th, are now too late for attention from you: however, I will beg your permission to notice, that on the paragraph respecting Department, after 15th, I have these alterations: "Indeed rather ludicrous, &c. defects, such as I have noticed to you, are obvious, as will enable you gracefully to turn your head," read, "as will allow of a graceful, a Guidonic turn of the head," &c. "The arms, &c." read this passage thus: "The arms should be on a level line with the keys, neither hanging in sharp angles below them, nor yet foreshortened, in crippled state, above them; *else will the shoulders be raised up to the ears in pinioned form, and all articulation of joint thereby prevented.* The fingers should *diverge* a little, and the hands be rather convexed, &c. to tuning it; add, *or like the dancing puppets at the end of an itinerant dulciner,*"

As you mean, I presume, Sir, to bring these Desultory Remarks to a conclusion in your next month's Magazine, I will beg leave to offer to your consideration a few matters regarding them.

In Section 22, to "produce effect," is subjoined as note: "As nothing is more flattering to the vanity and indolence of mankind, than the being able to produce a pleasing general effect with little labour or study, so nothing more obstructs the progress of the Arts than such a facility." Essay on the Picturesque, 2d edit. p. 170.

At the conclusion of the Desultory Remarks, thus says the Editor of the Bath Herald: "We have now, &c." As you have omitted the introductory letter to him, his two paragraphs might be thus arranged in one: "Pains in transcribing them for us. We have seen copied, &c." thus making them originally destined for the European Magazine.

It is but justice to certain parties mentioned in the Desultory Remarks to say, that the master spoken of in them is the now celebrated Mr. Dussek; that the Mr. J——n is Mr. Jansen, eminent in his profession as a Dancing Master, and an admired musical amateur performer; that the young lady, to whom are addressed the Desultory Remarks, has been complimented on her skill, her taste, and expression, by Haydn, Clementi, Giornovicchi, and many other of the eminent Professors of Music; and that in this city, on the 27th February 1793, at a Concert for a Public Charity, she made such a display of talent in the execution of a grand and

very difficult Concerto, as procured her universal admiration and unbounded applause; and that this composition was afterwards published by Dussek, under dedication to that pupil who had done him and his music so much credit. The following lines appeared in the Bath Papers, a few days after her performance:

On seeing the Picture of Handel over Miss ——, while playing in the New Assembly Rooms, Bath.

THE mingled chords when Chiron tries,
Old Handel nods with glad surprise;
But when, with energy to fire,
Eugenia strikes the thrilling wire,
The Master of the tuneful strain
His rapture can no more contain;
And, knowing that no mortal hand
Such pow'rs of sound could e'er command,
Strait from the canvas bursts his way,
His tribute at her feet to lay.

I have omitted in the Desultory Remarks one circumstance, which I had intended, but then, and even now, want time for its purpose, to have offered a few words of advice to the young Lady: on my memorandums it is thus noted.

On the conduct of a Lady at the Piano Forte, while accompanying the voice, its heads are thus minutely: In this department of music, the instrument must be subordinate to the song; being then destined alone to support, to enliven, and to relieve the voice, which must have the lead; and that only in the prelude, interludes, alternate parts of the two performers, and a cadence, can the hand of the player be suffered to advance to notice: hence it is a task of condescension, but one which requires great judgment to execute in a becoming and graceful manner. Rauzzini most excellent herein. The accompaniment, often too loud, sometimes harsh, and not duly according with the voice, the very meaning or essence of the phrase, *obligato*, is thus done away, and the finger is disturbed, confused, and rendered incapable of displaying his powers. The person accompanying should have an eye on the finger, and an ear on the song, that due assistance may be rendered the instant found necessary. Those who undertake the friendly but submissive part of accompanying the voice, should possess a delicate finger, be perfect timeists, and able to execute their portion of the task with the utmost precision and clearness.

Of the Duet, or two performers on one instrument, its inefficacy and failing ever

in the effect intended or expected, I meant likewise to have said something, but time is wanting. I close then, Sir, with offering to your acceptance the following genuine Essay:

THE POWER OF MUSIC.

A BATH ANECDOTE.

Addressed to a fair Friend, 1794.

Sounds sympathetic touch'd the fair-one's soul,
And down her cheek a tear unbidden stole.

THE force of Music over the stern monarch of the lower regions was such that, as our illustrious bard, in his *Penso-roso*, says, "it drew iron tears down Pluto's cheek." Poetic story also tells us of its wonderful effects on some among the more benign deities of the celestial spheres. But should these be only fictions of the Muse, yet are there proofs incontestable of the influence of harmonic sounds on the human frame; for, as it is justly remarked, "what passion cannot Music raise or quell?"

One very pleasing instance of its irresistible powers was lately manifested at a Concert in this city, and which, on more considerations than one, merits notice.—A part of the entertainment was Playel's favourite Concertante, wherein is a movement deserving the epithet of *adagio divino*; the *motivo* or subject of which was delivered in strains so sweet, so ex-

pressive, and so truly pathetic, that it affected the feelings of the many amateurs then present; but its impulse over one in particular of its delighted auditors became too strong for concealment, and drew liquid gems down lovely W——'s cheek. It has been most invidiously said, that self-adulation engrosses wholly the attention, and absorbs all the faculties of this distinguished personage. To remove a prejudice, the offspring of envy, and to give excellence its due praise, cannot but be a pleasing task to a liberal mind; and happy must he think himself who has the opportunity of defeating malice, and bringing merit to view—by displaying to the world, that to the finest assemblage of features that ever illumined the human face divine—to the most perfect symmetry of form which Nature ever produced, and which is adorned with all elegant accomplishment, are united a most refined taste, and an exquisite sensibility. Nor would it be too much to add, that such as once was the Penelope of Homer, such now is the admired character here mentioned:

"A woman, loveliest of the lovely kind,
"In body perfect, and complete in mind."

Please to pardon inaccuracies and intrusion on your time; and believe me, Sir,
Your most obedient

Humble servant,

J. B.

AN ACCOUNT OF SIMON OCKLEY,

ARABIC PROFESSOR AT CAMBRIDGE.

SIMON OCKLEY, an eminent Orientalist, was of a gentleman's family at Great Ellingham in Norfolk, where his father lived; but was born accidentally at Exeter in 1678. After a proper foundation in school-learning he was sent in 1693 to Queen's College in Cambridge, where he soon distinguished himself by great quickness of parts, as well as by (what do not always accompany them) intense application to Literature; to the Oriental Languages more particularly, for his uncommon skill in which he afterwards became famous. He took at the usual times the degrees in Arts, and that of Bachelor in Divinity. Having taken holy orders also, he was in 1705, through the interest of Simon Patrick, Bishop of Ely, presented by Jesus College, in Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Swavesey in that county; and in 1711 chosen Arabic Professor of the University. These preferments he

held to the day of his death, which happened at Swavesey the 9th of August, 1720; immaturity to himself, but more so to his family.

Ockley had the culture of Oriental learning very much at heart; and the several publications which he made were intended solely to promote it. In 1706 he printed at Cambridge an useful little book, entitled, *Introductio ad linguas Orientales, in qua iis discendis via munitur, et earum usus ostenditur. Accedit index auctorum, tam illorum quorum in hoc libello mentio fit, quam aliorum qui harum rerum studiosis usui esse possint.* 12mo. Prefixed is a dedication to his friend the Bishop of Ely, and a preface addressed to the *Fruentus Academica*, whom he labours to excite by various arguments to the pursuit of Oriental learning; assuring them in general, that no man ever was, or ever will be truly great in divinity without at least some portion of skill

in it: *Orientalia studia, sine quorum aliquali saltem peritiâ nemo unquam in Theologia vere magnus evasit, imo unquam evasurus est* *. There is a chapter in this work relating to the famous controversy between Buxtorf and Capellus, upon the antiquity of the Hebrew points, where Ockley professes to think with Buxtorf, who contended for it: but the reader may be pleased to know, that he afterwards changed his opinion and went over to Capellus, although he had not any opportunity of publicly declaring it. And indeed it is plain, from his manner of closing that chapter upon the points, that he was then far enough from having any settled persuasion about them: *his, in præsentia assentior, nolo tamen aliquid temere affirmare, quod, si postbac sententiam meam mutare mihi visum fuerit nollem ut quispiam ea quæ hic scripsi mihi exprobet.*

In 1707 he published from the Italian of Leo Modena, a Venetian Rabbi, "The History of the present Jews throughout the World; being an ample, though succinct, account of their customs, ceremonies, and manner of living at this time: to which is subjoined a supplement concerning the Carraites and Samaritans from the French of Father Simon," 12mo. In 1708, a curious little book, called, "The Improvement of Human Reason, exhibited in the life of Hai Ebn Yokdham, written above 500 years ago by Abu Jaafar Ebn Tophail," from the Arabic, and illustrated with figures, 8vo. The design of the Author, who was a Mahometan Philosopher, is to shew, how human reason may, by observation and experience, arrive at the knowledge of natural things, from thence to supernatural, particularly the knowledge of God, and a future state; the design of the translator to give those, who might be unacquainted with it, a specimen of the genius of the Arabian Philosophers, and to excite young scholars to the reading of Eastern Authors. This was the point

our Rabbi had constantly in view; and therefore in his *Oratio Inauguralis* for the Professorship, we see him insisting upon the beauty, copiousness, and antiquity of the Arabic tongue in particular, and upon the use of Oriental learning in general, and dwelling upon the praises of Erpennius, Golius, Pocock, Herbelot, and all who had any ways contributed to promote the study of it.

In 1713, his name appeared to a little book with this title, "An Account of South West Barbary, containing what is most remarkable in the territories of the King of Fez and Morocco. Written by a person who had been a slave there a considerable time, and published from his authentic manuscript. To which are added, Two Letters; one from the present King of Morocco to Colonel Kirk; the other to Sir Cloudesley Shovell; with Sir Cloudesley's Answer." 8vo. While we are enumerating these small publications of the Professor, it will be but proper to mention two sermons: one, "Upon the dignity and authority of the Christian Priesthood," at Ormond Chapel, London, in 1710; another, "Upon the necessity of instructing Children in the Scriptures," at St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, 1713. To these we must add a new translation of the second Apocryphal book of Esdras, from the Arabic version of it; as that which we have in our common bibles is from the vulgar Latin. Mr. Whiston, we are told †, was the person who employed him in this translation, upon a strong suspicion that it must needs make for the Arian cause he was then reviving; and he accordingly published it in one of his volumes of *Primitive Christianity Revived*. Ockley, however, was firmly of opinion, that it could serve nothing at all to his purpose, as appears from a printed letter of his to Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Thirlby, in which are the following words: "You shall have my Esdras in a little time, two hundred of

* In a Letter, 15th March 1717, prefixed to Wotton's *Miscellaneous Discourses upon the Traditions and Usages of the Scribes and Pharisees in our Saviour's Time*, he has the following passage: "We are obliged to you for having evinced beyond contradiction, that Hebrew learning is necessary for us Christians. If I had ever had an opportunity, I would most certainly have gone through the New Testament under a Jew. Whatever some may think, this I am well assured of, that they understand it infinitely better than we do. They are thoroughly acquainted with all the forms of speech, and all the allusions which (because they occur but rarely) are obscure to us, though in common use and very familiar among them, as hath been admirably demonstrated by the learned *Surenubius* in his *Reconciliator*."

† See the Preface to "An Epistolary Discourse concerning the Books of Ezra genuine and spurious, but more particularly the second Apocryphal Book under that name, and the variations of the Arabic Copy from the Latin." By Francis Lee, M.D. Author of the *History of Montanism*.

which I preserved when Mr. Whiston reprinted his, purely upon this account, because I was loth that any thing with my name to it should be extant only in his heretical volumes. I only stay till the learned author of the history of Montanisin has finished a dissertation which he has promised me to prefix to that book*."

But the most considerable by far of all the Professor's performances, is "The History of the Saracens," begun from the death of Mahomet, the founder of the Saracenic Empire, which happened

in 632, and carried down through a succession of Caliphs to 705. This history, which illustrates the religion, rites, customs, and manner of living of that warlike people, is curious and entertaining; and the public were much obliged to Ockley for it; for he was at vast pains in collecting materials from the most authentic Arabic authors, especially manuscripts, not hitherto published in any European language; and for that purpose resided some time at Oxford, to be near the Bodleian Library, where those manuscripts were repositet. It is in two

* This Letter, dated the 15th of October 1712, is entitled, "An Account of the Authority of the Arabic Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library controverted between Dr. Grabe and Mr. Whiston," 1712, 8vo.

† He was at Oxford from April to November in 1716; and what manner of employment the Bodleian Library afforded him may appear from the following passages of a letter written to a favourite and accomplished daughter while he resided there:—"My condition here is this: One of the most useful and necessary authors I have is written in such a wretched hand, that the very reading of it is perfect decyphering. I am forced sometimes to take three or four lines together, and then pull them all to pieces to find where the words begin and end; for oftentimes it is so written, that a word is divided as if the former part of it was the end of the foregoing word, and the latter part the beginning of another; besides innumerable other difficulties known only to those that underitand the language. Add to this the pains of abridging, comparing authors, selecting proper materials, and the like, which in a remote and copious language, abounding with difficulties sometimes insuperable, make it equivalent at least to the performing of six times so much in Greek and Latin. So that if I continue in the same course in which I am engaged at present, that is, from the time I rise in the morning till I can see no longer at night, I cannot pretend once to entertain the least thought of seeing home till Michaelmas. Were it not that there is some satisfaction in answering the end of my profession, some in making new discoveries, and some in the hopes of obliging my country with the history of the greatest Empire the world ever yet saw, I would sooner do almost any thing than submit to the drudgery.

"People imagine, that it is only understanding Arabic, and then translating a book out of it, and there is an end of the story: but if ever learning revives among us, posterity will judge better. This work of mine (in another way) is almost of as different a nature from translating out of the Greek or Latin, as translating a Poet from one language to another is different from prose. One comfort I have, that the authors I am concerned with are very good in their kind, and afford me plenty of materials, which will clear up a great many mistakes of modern Travellers, who passing through the Eastern countries, without the necessary knowledge of the history and ancient customs of the Mahometans, pick up little pieces of tradition from the present inhabitants, and deliver them as obscurely as they receive them. One thing pleases me much, that we shall give a very particular account of Ali and Hosein, who are reckoned Saints by the Persians, and whose names you must have met with both in Herbert and Tavernier; for the sake of whom there remains that implacable and irreconcilable hatred between the Turks and Persians to this very day, which you may look for in vain in all the English books that have hitherto appeared. It would be a great satisfaction to me, if the author I have were complete in all his volumes, that I might bring the History down five or six hundred years: but, alas! of twelve that he wrote we have but two at Oxford, which are large quartos, and from whence I take the chief of my materials.

"I wish that some public spirit would arise among us, and cause those books to be bought in the East for us which we want. I should be very willing to lay out my pains for the service of the public. If we could but procure good, to be judiciously laid out in the East, in such Books as I could mention for the Public Library at Cambridge, it would be the greatest improvement that could be conceived: but that is a happiness not to be expected in my time. We are all swallowed up in politics; there is no room for letters; and it is to be feared that the next generation will not only inherit but improve the polite ignorance of the present."—June 10.

volumes, 8vo.; the first of which was published in 1702; the second in 1718; and both were soon after republished. A third edition was printed in the same size at Cambridge in 1757, to which is prefixed, "An Account of the Arabians or Saracens, of the Life of Mahomet, and the Mahometan Religion, by a Learned Hand;" that is by the learned Dr. Long, Master of Pembroke Hall.

In the mean time Ockley was one of those unfortunate persons whom Pierius Valerianus would have recorded in his book *De Infelicitate Litteratorum*. In his Inaugural Oration, printed in 1711, he calls fortune *venefica et noverca*, and speaks of *mordacis curæ* as things long familiar to him: and in December 1717 we find him actually under confinement; for, in the introduction to the second volume of his Saracenic History, he not only tells us so, but stoically dates from Cambridge Castle*.

What are we to think of our learned Professor? Shall we say of him as Seneca said of Socrates, that "by entering a prison he took ignominy from the place; and that no place could seem a prison, when such a man was in it †? We will not soar so high. We will only observe, that, being married very young, he was encumbered with a family early in life; that his preferment in the church was not answerable to his reputation as a scholar; that his patron, the Earl of Oxford, fell into disgrace when he wanted him most; and lastly (for we must not omit to note it) that he had some share of that common infirmity among the learned, viz. a neglect of economy, and want of prudential regard to outward things; without which, however, all the wit and all the learning in the world will but serve to render a man the more miserable.

As to his literary character, which is the chief point we have to do with, it is certain that he was extremely well skilled in all the ancient languages, and particularly the Oriental; so that the very learned Reland ‡ thought it not too much to declare, that he was *vir, si quis alius harum literarum peritus*. He was likewise very knowing in modern languages, as the French, Spanish, Italian, &c. and upon the whole, considered as a

Linguist, we may presume that few have exceeded him.

R. H.

APPENDIX.

The day after Mr. Ockley's Election to the Arabic Professorship, he wrote the following letter to the Lord Treasurer Harley, Earl of Oxford, to whom he was Chaplain:

"My Lord, Next the honour which I derive from your Lordship, I have just reason to prize that which the Heads of our University conferred upon me yesterday, in chusing me Arabic Professor in the room of Dr. Wright, my late deceased predecessor. I had no competitor, neither was there the least division among the Electors. I thought it my duty to acquaint your Lordship with it, which will I hope excuse the impertinence of interrupting your Lordship's more weighty affairs. The salary is but 40l. per annum, which will, however, be a comfortable addition to my present circumstances, and enable me to go on with my studies the more chearfully. The greatest affliction is, that I am *Doctor sine Libris*, and cannot propose to do any great matter to adorn my profession without the Bodleian Library. Our stock is so small here, that those Arabic books we have seem rather like curiosities than an Oriental Library; and if we could do any thing that way, our University press does not afford us one Oriental type that is fit for any use. However, I hope under your Lordship's favour and encouragement, that something may be done in order to qualify myself for a thorough inspection into that learning, when Providence shall favour me with an opportunity of using the books. I fear I have been too tedious. I am, with all submission, your Lordship's most obedient and devoted servant,

"SIMON OCKLEY."

Cambridge, Dec. 5, 1711.

The three following letters were sent him under confinement at the Castle in Cambridge: one from Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury; two from private friends:

May 7, 1717.

"Reverend Sir,

"I am very sorry to hear of your

* "My manner of living there," says he, "was thus: I boarded in the house, and had the parlour to study in; but for want of convenience in the house was obliged to lodge in the Castle.—*Manuscript Letter*.

† De Consol. ad Helv. C. 13.

‡ De Relig. Mohamm. P. 259.

unhappy confinement in the Castle at Cambridge. The sum you mention is so great, that in truth I know not how to put you in a method of paying it. I do not doubt but that your creditors have already gotten the sequestration of your living; and I know of nothing else that you have but your professor's salary, out of which to pay them. Methinks they should be content to take what you have, and give you your liberty, as the best means even to get themselves satisfied. For if you could get abroad, you might hope by your applications to obtain, if not enough to pay them, yet wherewithall to keep you a little, till they should be paid out of your preferments. What the value of your living is, I cannot tell: but by that time a curate, taxes, and other incumbent charges, are paid, I well know that a good living turns but to a very indifferent account. I wish you could get some body to treat with your creditors, to take what you have, and give you your liberty: and then some way might be found in time to set you easy. I pray God to open a way to your deliverance*.

"I am, Reverend Sir,

"Your very loving Brother,
"W. CANT."

II.

St. John's, Oxon, June 16, 1717.

"Dear Mr. Professor,

"Your laconic letter met me not at home, but made a shift to find me out in Berks. The contents of it made a deep impression upon me, I having at this time one friend dead, another in decay, a third undone, &c. What you desired of me I have done in part. I have communicated the contents of your letter to those friends that brought you acquainted with my Lord Oxford: I have wrote to our common friend Thomas Freke, Esq. †, upon the occasion: and Mr. Fletcher has your letter to myself to shew to Mr. Gardiner, of Corpus, and some of your other friends in our University. Mr. Monax, of Baliol, has mentioned to Mr. Fletcher that there should be a gathering, and that himself will give a guinea. One of your subscribers in our house, a young man, has given me ten shillings

for you; and when our President returns from London, I will propose to have a collection in our College. I cannot be sorry for your now misfortune, because I have some secret hopes, that it may be the finishing of your troubles, and that now every day things will mend upon it. My service to Molly, and believe me to be ever yours heartily,

THOMAS HAYWOOD.

P.S. I suppose you know that Mr. Professor Ockley is in the Castle at Cambridge, for 200l. debt.

III.

March 28, 1718.

"Dear Mr. Professor,

"The delay of my answer hath not been owing to any negligence of my own, but to the dilatory temper of your great friend. I have been with the Earl three or four times; and though he hath made all the professions of concern and kindness for you, yet he would never come to particulars, how much he was willing to do for you. Dr. Lee hath had the same ill luck with him, and therefore desires that my letter may serve for one from him at present. Our joint advice is, that you will once more transmit to him the full sum which must be paid to your creditors, and how much hath been raised in Cambridge or elsewhere; and then he or I will propose to the Earl and Lord Harley, whether they will make up the deficiency, which I verily believe they will: only, to facilitate the matter, you would do well to mention no greater sum than what is absolutely necessary for your release, that you may be entitled to their future favours. I paid your thanks and compliments to the Archbishop of York, who returned you his kind wishes for your deliverance and welfare. I have some hope of getting more for you; but I have not had that success, which one might have expected with the Earl of Thanet. Your book is generally received with great approbation; but the London Physicians are very positive that the small pox was not known till the 12th Century. I am, with great respect and sincerity, Dear Sir, your assured friend and servant,

THOMAS MANZEY.

* This is apt to remind us of Charles V. ordering prayers to be put up for the releasement of a Pope who was imprisoned at Rome by himself. 'Tis true, Ockley was neither put into prison, nor kept there, by Wake; but Wake was a rich Archbishop, and could as easily have procured his liberty, as Charles could the Pope's. However, he sent him five guineas, and promised him his prayers.

† The sentences of Ali, son in law of Mahomet, printed at the end of the second Vol. of the History of the Saracens, are dedicated to this Gentleman.

TABLE TALK;

O R,

CHARACTERS, ANECDOTES, &c. OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND CELEBRATED
BRITISH CHARACTERS, DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

[Continued from Vol. XXX. Page 405.]

QUEEN ANNE.

THOUGH this Princess could be very familiar at times, and was seldom without a party of private friends, where Majesty was entirely laid aside, she was a great observer of Court etiquette, and took care it should be preserved most scrupulously by all those who approached her presence in public. We have an instance of this in the difficulty Lord Bolingbroke had, when Secretary of State, in introducing Prince Eugene (who arrived late in the evening) to her Majesty without a Court-wig, which, at last, was dispensed with *only on account of the particular celebrity of his character*, "and which," the Queen said, should not be drawn into precedent."

At another time, a Captain, and the son of a Nobleman, who arrived with dispatches from abroad, unfortunately happened to make his first appearance at Court, after his arrival, in a Major wig. The Queen, who was quick to spy out those irregularities, immediately asked who he was? and how he presumed to appear before her in undress? Being told, and an apology made for his not knowing the *etiquette* of the Court, she said, it did not signify, he must be told it; for, if she suffered this indignity, she supposed she might soon expect to see all her officers come to court in boots and spurs. The Captain got the hint, went home, redressed himself, and was most graciously received.

GEORGE THE FIRST.

There was a gentleman who lived in the city in the beginning of the reign of this monarch, who was so shrewdly suspected of Jacobitism, that he was taken up two or three times before the Council, but who defended himself so dextrously that they could fasten nothing on him. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715, this man, who mixed some humour with his politics, wrote to the Secretary of State, that, as he took it for granted that at a time like the present he should be

taken up, as usual, for a Jacobite, he had only one favour to beg; that if the Administration meant any such thing, they would do it in the course of the next week; for the week after he was going down to Devonshire upon his own business, which, without this explanation, no doubt, would be construed as transacting the business of the Pretender.

Lord Townshend, who was Secretary of State at that time, in one of his convivial moments with the King shewed him this letter, and asked him what his Majesty would direct to be done with such a fellow? "Poh! poh!" says the King, there can be little harm in a man who writes so pleasantly; I'll tell you what you shall do: let him know I am willing to make a drawn battle of it—so that, if he lets me alone, he may depend upon it I shall do the same by him."

It was very fortunate for George the First, and, indeed, for the happiness of his subjects, that, at so critical a period of his coming to the throne of these realms, the politics of France stood in the relative situation that they did. On the death of Louis the XIVth, Spain equally threatened to deprive the Duke of Orleans of the Regency, as the King of England of his dominions; this begot a personal connection between the two last-mentioned personages, which, confirmed by treaties, continued till the majority and marriage of the young King of France; then, indeed, the peaceful correspondence between the two nations was not so strong; but, by that time, the King of England had suppressed a rebellion, and was, in other respects, fully established on his throne.

QUEEN CAROLINE.

During the time of the debates on the famous Excise Bill, this Princess, who took a very great interest in having it passed, endeavoured to persuade Lord Stair not to be concerned in the opposition; for this purpose she sent for that

No.

Nobleman, and, amongst other particulars, told him, that he wished, for his own sake, he would not meddle with politics, but would confine himself to the affairs of the army, where he was so eminent, and of which he was so much a better judge. To which he answered, "Madam, if I had not meddled with politics, I, perhaps, now should not have the honour of paying my respects to you *."

The Queen again pressed him, when he gave her this short, but honest answer: "I will answer for my regiment against the Pretender, but not against the opposers of the Excise;" upon which the Queen, with tears in her eyes, said, "We must then drop it."

The Queen was much of a literary woman; and was observed to be never so much at her best, as when in the company of literary men. She had, however, sometimes prejudices in favour of this class of people, as, upon coming to the throne, it is said, she had serious thoughts of recommending Dr. Freind (a very literary man, and First Physician to her Majesty) to be Secretary of State.

FREDERIC PRINCE OF WALES.

A clause in the Tithing Bill, relative to the Quakers, being in agitation in the House of Commons, in the year 1735, a deputation from the Quakers waited on his Royal Highness to solicit his interest in favour of that clause. His answer was every way worthy of his high character: "that, as a friend to liberty in general, and toleration in particular, he wished that they might meet with all proper favour; but, for himself, he never gave his vote in Parliament, and it did not become his station to influence his friends, or direct his servants; to leave them entirely to their own conscience and understanding, was a rule he had hitherto prescribed to himself, and purposed through his whole life to observe."

The reply from Andrew Pitt, the person who spoke in the name of the body, was not less remarkable: "May it please the Prince of Wales, I am greatly affected with thy excellent notions of liberty; and am more pleased with thy answer, than if thou hadst granted to us our request."

* Hinting by this, that her Majesty, in a great measure, owed the crown to his conduct when Ambassador at Paris during the time of the Rebellion in 1715.

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

Sitting one evening with some intimate friends, towards the close of his administration, he talked very freely of the vanities and vexations of office, and that it was full time for him to retire; he then repeated from the Second Epistle of the Second Book of Horace,

*"Lustisti satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti:
Tempus abire tibi est."*

"Pray, Sir Robert," says one of his friends, is that good Latin? "Why, I think so—what objection have you to it?" "Why," says the other drily, "I did not know but the word might be *bibe-isti* in your Horace."

He often used to complain, that when the most barking whelps of Opposition were converted into his service, they sunk at once into languor and inactivity. He used to say, (and no man knew better than himself) that attack and defence were very different branches of service. "Common strength may pull down a wall, but the skill of a workman is absolutely necessary to rebuild it."

Opinions were held in his time, that the Anniversary of the 30th of January should be abolished as a day of public fast and observance. Talking privately on this subject, one day, to a Member of Opposition, he said, "I am not so anxious to see this fast inserted in the Calendar as a season of religious penitence, but, I think, you must allow that it should stand as a day of great political example."

When Sir Robert had any material point to carry in the House, he used to ask some of the neutral Members, along with a party of his staunch friends, to sup with him the preceding evening, when he always took care the bottle should circulate pretty briskly. Being once asked, by an intimate friend, why he drenched his guests so deeply, the shrewd statesman replied, "I do it with the same views that your basket-makers steep their esfers in water the day before they use them, that they may bend the easier."

When he entertained large companies of men, and had no particular point to push, he carefully avoided politics, and

his most intimate friends followed his conduct. "Politics," said he, "generally four the pleasures of a mixed table, and therefore I never use them:—my general topic, in those cases, is *barndy*, which most people have something to say about, or laugh at, and creates no disunion."

Sir Robert, though allowed a good minister in the knowledge of interior business, was not esteemed so accurate a judge of Continental matters, and, for this reason, he committed the care of the Foreign Department entirely to his brother Horace, who, if he had not a quick and decided comprehension in those matters, was allowed to understand them very much in detail; indeed so much, that, whenever a difference arose in the House relative to the dates or substances of treaties, manifestoes, &c. he could, from memory, turn to them with great promptness and accuracy.

Both brothers being at a route one night, the lady of the house pressed Sir Robert very much to take a hand at whist, which he declined: at the end of the first rubber she again pressed him, when he excused himself by saying, "I am sorry, Madam, to be under the necessity of refusing you in any request you make; but play, and *the affairs of the Continent*, I leave entirely to my brother."

One of the great objects of Sir Robert Walpole's Administration was to keep the kingdom in peace, if possible; which he contrived to do for near twenty years, a longer interval scarcely occurring since our wars with France first begun. In this great object, no doubt, he was much assisted by the pacific and political temper of Cardinal Fleury, Prime Minister of France, and both kingdoms benefited much by such a measure. Walpole was at last forced into the Spanish War of 1739, partly by the intrigues of Opposition, and partly by the restless character of the public, who wished for a change at any price, and by which he soon after lost his place. He used jocularly to call this war "*The War of Ears*," in which the *beard* had no manner of concern.*

As a proof how cautious we ought to

* This alludes to Captain Jenkins producing one of his ears in the House of Commons, which was torn off by the command of a Spanish Guarda Costa, accompanied with some insulting expressions against this country, which had a surprising effect upon the House, and much increased the popular cry for war. This was, however, a mere trick of Opposition, for Jenkins actually died unthorn of his ears, as was afterwards well ascertained.

be in receiving the characters of public men from history, without previously weighing the general character, or party connections, of the historian, we present our readers with two characters of a great Statesman, drawn by two men of unquestionable abilities, who had ample opportunities of information, both from personal knowledge and private conference; and yet no two characters can differ more in individual likeness.

ROBERT LORD OXFORD.

(As drawn by Swift.)

"The Treasurer is by much the greatest man I ever knew. Regular in life, with a true sense of religion, an excellent scholar, a good divine, of a very mild and affable disposition, intrepid in his notions, and indefatigable in business; an utter despoiler of money for himself, yet frugal, perhaps to an extremity, for the public. In private company, he is wholly disengaged, and very facetious, like one who had no business at all. He never wants a reserve upon any emergency, which would appear desperate in others, and maketh little use of those thousand projectors and schemists who are daily plying him with their visions, but to be thoroughly convinced, by the comparison, that his own notions are the best."

ROBERT LORD OXFORD.

(As drawn by Lord Bolingbroke.)

"A man whom Nature meant to make a *spy*, or, at most, a *Captain of Miners*; but whom Fortune, in one of her whimsical moods, made a General."

DRYDEN.

Though it is well known, that no author has contributed more to the licentious taste of the Drama than Dryden, it must likewise be confessed, that there are often found passages in many of those plays every way worthy the genius of this great man, passages which did him great honour during his life-time, and even now prompt the hope that it was the example of the age he lived in, and the narrowness of his circumstances, that could, at any time, force him to fully his reputation.

On the publication of his *Aureng-Zebe* the following lines being much admired :

" When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat,
 " Yet fool'd with hope men favour the de-
 ceit ;
 " Trust on, and think to-morrow will repay :
 " To-morrow's falser than the former day,
 " Lies worse, and while it says we shall be
 " blest
 " With some new joys—cuts off what we
 " possess.
 " Strange cozenage ! none would live past
 " years again,
 " Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain,
 " And from the dregs of life think to receive
 " What the first sprightly running could not
 give.
 " I'm tired with waiting for this Chymic gold,
 " Which fools us young, and beggars us when
 " old ;"

Mr. Moyle, one of his old friends at Button's Coffee-house, determined to raise a laugh at his expence, took the pains to translate the above beautiful passage into old monkish Latin, and produced it against him at the Club as the original from which he copied. Dryden was thunderstruck at such a seeming proof of plagiarism, yet, being so strong against him, could do nothing but deny it; and appeal to his former reputation for evidence. The wits, who were in the secret, on this shook their heads, and said, though they must admit his asseverations, it was one of the most singular cases that, perhaps, ever happened, that two authors should not only think alike, but use the very same words to express that thought. This affected Dryden so much that he kept from the Coffee-house three or four days, till his friends brought him back in triumph, by acknowledging the whole deceit, and assuring him there was no other way of being severe on such an excellent performance, but by such a piece of dissimulation.

DR. JOHNSON,

(Never before published.)

Dr. now Dean Maxwell sitting in company with Dr. Johnson, they were talking of the violence of parties, and what unwarrantable irrational lengths mobs will sometimes run into. "Why yes, Sir," says Johnson, "they'll do any thing, no matter how odd, or desperate, to gain their point; they'll catch hold of the red-hot end of a poker sooner than not get possession of it."

Some persons at Sir Joshua Reynolds's table, soon after the death of Dr. Goldsmith, were criticising rather too freely on his works, which they said did not discover much talent or originality. Johnson heard them growlingly for some time; at last, raising himself with great dignity, and looking them full in the face, he exclaimed, "If nobody was suffered to abuse poor Goldy but those who could write as well, he would have few enemies."

DEAN MAXWELL.

This gentleman, who was the intimate friend and companion of Dr. Johnson in the early parts of his fame, and who, to an excellent understanding, fine talents, and general reading, has added a good deal of Johnson's aphoristical manner of conversing, being, a few years ago, at Lord Mount Edgcombe's, which commands so grand and extensive a view of the ocean, looked for some moments with awful admiration at the prospect, and then exclaimed, "The sea is his, and he made it, and his hands prepared the dry land!" Soon afterwards, coming to the bottom of a high hill, which, in the course of seeing the improvements, it was necessary to ascend, the Dean, who was then above seventy years of age, began to demur a little—"Come, Doctor," says his guide, "the hills are his also, and he made them." "True," says the Doctor, "but not for me to climb them."

(To be continued.)

FOUR ORIGINAL LETTERS FROM THAT EXCELLENT PRELATE
 DR. HOUGH, BISHOP OF WORCESTER, TO JOHN TOWNSHEND,
 ESQ.

SIR,

YESTERDAY I had the pleasure of seeing it under your own hand, that you and the Ladies were free from indisposition; I have nothing more to wish on your account, but that you may long, very long, be so; and if Bath promises further security, your friends here, how much soever they want your company,

will contentedly exercise their patience; what they suffer will be recompenced in a comfortable meeting; and we shall enjoy ourselves heartily. In the mean time we (I speak of those under this roof) will wear out our conversable hours in kind remembrance, and an agreeable expectation. Miss Betty is so well and chearful,

chearful, that in good earnest we do not quite miss Elmsly; the affairs of that place are always in her head, and if she does not say it under complaisance to me, who have ever professed enmity to the apple-trees, she thinks they that are down look best: I own myself ungrateful, drinking at this very time of their produce, the best, without a compliment, I ever tasted; but they stood in my way, and I could not let them be quiet. News comes to Bath from all quarters earlier than a friend can lend it; you expect nothing from me of that sort; nor shall you be troubled with any thing more at present from,

Sir,

Your very affectionate Friend,
and faithful humble Servant,
JOE WORCESTER.

Jan. the 17th, 1735.

SIR,

I AM very glad to hear you got so well to Bath as that Mrs. Townshend thought it a journey of pleasure. I expected you to have said Miss Betty did so too; but if I guess right she still feels it in her bones. By this time I presume you are settled in your lodgings, and I pray God you may find the utmost benefit the waters can give you. I did not imagine your first letter could give me any account of the company in the place; but by this time you begin to grow acquainted with them, at least with their ailments and infirmities, and I hope the Duchess of Kent meets with all the relief she looks for, that her dear and valuable mother may have pleasure in seeing it. Mr. Plowden and his Lady have both been dangerously ill, but are now on the mending hand. Every body at Hagley (except Mr. Richard) has been much out of order; but I sent thither yesterday, and hear better of them. I am quite free of my cold, and in every other respect well, and always,

Sir,

Your truly affectionate Friend,
and faithful Servant,
JO WORCESTER.

Nov. the 2d, 1737.

SIR,

YOU are always obliging, and never can be more so than when you give me a good account of yourself and our friends. God be thanked you are all well, and may the Waters be to you what Lord Carleton used to say Tokay was to him, after drinking which he was better than

well. Since Captain Congreve is under the same roof with you, and Mrs. Sandys at no great distance from you, that company will never be to seek which I am sure, of all others, is the most agreeable to you. Lords and Ladies may come and go as they please; you will never miss them; but I wish you had been known to Lady Portland before she went, for I am confident you would have thought her, as I do, another Mrs. Sandys. Lady Oxford does her old servant a great deal of honour in remembering him, who sincerely prays for her health, and every other blessing that may make her life easy and comfortable.

Bath waters require time to shew their good effects; and therefore I will not ask at present how far you and Captain Congreve have felt 'em; but when a few weeks more have passed over your heads, I promise myself the pleasure either of hearing you recommend them, or seeing you from them. With kindest love and service to Mrs. Townshend, and best wishes to Miss Betty, I am,

Sir,

Your very affectionate Friend,
and faithful Servant,
JO WORCESTER.

Nov. the 9th, 1737.

SIR,

WHILE you, Mrs. Townshend, and Miss Betty are well at Bath, I know nobody that desires to see you elsewhere. Those Waters are seldom, if ever, felt to advantage without perfecting the cure, if they may have leisure to do it; and as Captain Congreve is of opinion you are all better than when you came thither, in the name of God have patience, and think not too hastily of coming-home. Mrs. Hall is very kind in the visit she designs me, and, upon my word, shall be as heartily welcome as if she brought her brothers and sisters along with her. We shall often remember them with pleasure, and wish health to them with a good degree of confidence, when we consider that they themselves are taking care to improve it. Mrs. Offley dyed on Wednesday last, and is to be buried at Fladbury this evening; the Chancellor is now at Worcester, and well, but about a fortnight since had a pleuritick disorder that required the Doctor's help to remove it. I am in haste,

Your's,

JO WORCESTER.

Dec. the 17th, 1737.

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,
F O R J A N U A R Y 1797.

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

Narrative of a Five Years Expedition against the revolted Negroes of Surinam, in Guiana, on the Wild Coast of South America, from the Year 1772 to 1777, elucidating the History of that Country, and describing its Productions, viz. Quadrapedes, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, Trees, Shrubs, Fruits, and Roots: with an Account of the Indians of Guiana, and Negroes of Guinea. By Captain J. G. Stedman; illustrated with Eighty elegant Engravings, from Drawings made by the Author. 2 Vols. 4to. London. Printed for J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-Yard, and J. Edwards, Pall Mall. 1796.

THE Reader is presented in this work with a collection of facts, such as he may conceive to be supplied by the various experience and the free conversation of an artist, a soldier, a moralist, and a traveller. We may add to these characters that of a *lover*, for Capt. Stedman has contrived to weave into his Narrative the story of his tender affections: nor does the faithful and *fair* Joanna, if a mulatto complexion will permit us to apply that epithet to a very charming female in other respects, degrade the dignity, while she considerably heightens the interest, of his adventures. As a Moralist, we find our author wandering among the plantations of Surinam; observing the behaviour of the planters towards their slaves and each other; and deducing useful reflections from the occurrences that present themselves. As a Soldier, we follow him with difficulty along the trackless forests of the interior country, pursuing the revolted negroes with persevering bravery and ultimate success, in spite of the difficulties of cold and hunger, a savage foe, and a pestilential climate.

As an Artist, Capt. Stedman employs every leisure hour of his travels, and every vacant page of his book, in a description and delineation of some curious animal or plant; of some American scene, either of persons or of country, recommended by its beauty or its singularity.

Mr. Stedman, as a Naturalist, is sometimes deficient in verbal accuracy, which may be readily excused in a writer whose occupations could hardly have afforded him opportunity for scientific precision; but his representations on paper are, for the most part, exact, and uncommonly animated and characteristic.

On the subject of the condition of the negroes who cultivate the plantations of Surinam, one might suppose our author, from some part of his work, to be a candid and impartial witness. If so, the horrible instances of cruelty, which he narrates with dreadful minuteness, would dispose every real friend to mankind to reprobate, in the most decided manner, both the Slave-trade and its votaries. Some of the examples of savage severity which he records, he beheld himself; and of these the respect we are disposed to entertain for his veracity will not permit us to doubt; but several cases he relates from the report of others; and, perhaps, a secret prejudice against the character of the planters and their agents might incline him to suspect their guilt, where the proof of its existence was incomplete.

We have formed this judgment from observing the apparent complacency with which Capt. Stedman dilates on every atrocious circumstance employed to aggravate and enhance the sufferings of the miserable negroes. If he has supposed that, by these means, he should augment

the interest of his work, we fear he has made, in this instance, a wrong conclusion. Most of his readers will probably be at length wearied and disgusted with a picture, too frequently exhibited, of shocking, inconceivable, and gratuitous barbarity. Why this system of accumulated horrors should continue to be insisted on a wretched race, when, by the acknowledgment of the planters themselves, it is wholly ineffectual as to all the rational purposes of punishment, being derided by the stoical contempt of the intrepid sufferer, and exciting little solicitude in the minds of his thoughtless associates, it is useless to enquire; and what no reasonable person would do, or permit, the mind does not willingly believe can very often take place. The love of the marvellous, too, and the tremendous, is so prevalent in the human breast, that we now and then find it encouraging the sentiment, when there is not an adequate object to excite it.

For these reasons the reader will peruse the narrative of the sufferings and punishments of the negro slaves at Surinam with some grains of allowance for pardonable partiality, and a fondness for the wonderful and the uncommon. Justice, however, calls upon us to declare, that Capt. Stedman speaks on the great question of the Slave-trade with candour and philosophical moderation; and, thinking it wrong and reprehensible on the whole, is fully aware of the mischiefs that would probably ensue from its premature and sudden abolition. On this topic our author is very eloquent and argumentative, though his reasonings do not entirely correspond with what he delivers in other parts of his book on the same subject.

The first Chapters of this work are employed in describing our author's voyage to South America, and in relating the history of the colony at Surinam, from the time of its earliest discovery by the Spaniards, till its possession by the English in the reign of Charles the Second; by the Dutch toward the end of the same reign; by the French in the year 1712, who took the settlement from the Hollanders with five ships of war, and sold it to them immediately for 56,618*l.* sterling. They have continued ever since its undisturbed proprietors. In the same part there are particular details of the revolts of the negro slaves of the colony at different times. These are a very proper introduction to that portion of Capt. Stedman's work which relates to the expedition undertaken to subdue and dis-

perse them, while he was on the coast, in which he bore a very considerable and distinguished share.

He thus describes one of the leaders of the rebels, with circumstances not very honourable to European faith.

"Baron, with the greatest number of the rebels, escaped into the woods, having first found means, however, to cut the throats of ten or twelve of the rangers, who had lost their way in the marsh, and whom he seized as they stuck fast in the swamp; and cutting off the ears, nose, and lips of one of them, he left him alive, in this condition to return to his friends, with whom, however, the miserable man soon expired."

"This Baron had formerly been the negro slave of a Mr. Dahlbergh, a Swede, who, on account of his abilities, had advanced him to the rank of a favourite, had taught him to read and write, and bred him a mason. He had also been with his master in Holland, and was promised his manumission on his return to the colony. But Mr. Dahlbergh, breaking his word with regard to his liberty, and selling him to a Jew, Baron obstinately refused to work, in consequence of which he was publicly flogged under the gallows. This usage the negro so violently resented, that from that moment he vowed revenge against all Europeans without exception, fled to the woods, where, putting himself at the head of the rebels, his name became dreadful, and particularly so to his former master Dahlbergh, as he solemnly swore that he should never die in peace till he had washed his hands in the tyrant's blood."

In the page immediately succeeding that from which we have extracted the above passage, another occurs of a very different nature, which is a proper contrast to that which precedes it. As it also displays to great advantage our author's talent for description, and makes the reader, in some sort, acquainted with the heroine of the story, we shall here present it to him.

"This charming young woman I first saw at the house of a Mr. Demelly, secretary to the Court of Policy, where I daily breakfasted, and with whose lady, Joanna, but fifteen years of age, was a very remarkable favourite. Rather taller than the middle size, she was possessed of the most elegant shape that nature can exhibit, moving her well-formed limbs with more than common gracefulness. Her face was full of native modesty, and the most distinguished sweetness; her eyes, as black as ebony, were large and full of

expression bespeaking the goodness of her heart, with cheeks, through which glowed, in spite of the darknets of her complexion, a beautiful tinge of vermilion, when gazed upon. Her nose was perfectly well formed, rather small; her lips a little prominent, which, when she spoke, discovered two regular rows of teeth, as white as mountain snow; her hair was a dark brown, inclining to black, forming a beautiful globe of small ringlets, ornamented with flowers and gold spangles. Round her neck, her arms, and her ankles, she wore gold chains, rings and medals; while a shawl of India muslin, the end of which was negligently thrown over her polished shoulders, gracefully covered part of her lovely bosom; a petticoat of rich chintz alone completed her apparel. Bare-headed and bare-footed, she shone with double lustre as she carried in her delicate hand a beaver hat, the crown trimmed round with silver. The figure and appearance of this charming creature could not but attract my particular attention, as they did indeed that of all who beheld her; and induced me to enquire from Mrs. Demelly, with much surprize, who she was, that appeared to be so much distinguished above all others of her species in the colony.

"She is, Sir," replied this lady, "the daughter of a respectable gentleman, named Kruythoff, who had, besides this girl, four children by a black woman called Cery, the property of a Mr. D. B. on his estate called Fauconberg, in the upper part of the river Comewina.

"Some few years since Mr. Kruythoff made the offer of above one thousand pounds sterling to Mr. D. B. to obtain manumission for his offspring, which being inhumanly refused, it had such an effect on his spirits, that he became frantic, and died in that melancholy state soon after, leaving in slavery, at the discretion of a tyrant, two boys, and three fine girls, of which the one now before us is the eldest.

"The gold medals, &c. which seem to surprize you, are the gifts which her faithful mother, who is a deserving woman towards her children, and of some consequence amongst her cast, received from her father (whom she ever attended with exemplary affection) just before he expired.

"Mr. D. B. however met with his just reward: for having since driven all his best carpenter negroes to the woods by his injustice and severity, he was ruined, and

obliged to fly the colony, and leave his estate and stock to the disposal of his creditors, while one of the above unhappy deserters, a *sambo* (the offspring, that is, of a mulatto and a negro), has, by his industry, been the protector of Cery and her children. His name is Jolycoeur, and he is now the first of Baron's captains, whom you may have a chance of meeting in the rebel camp, breathing revenge against the Christians.

"Mrs. D. B. is still in Surinam, being arrested for her husband's debts, till Fauconberg shall be sold by execution to pay them. This lady now lodges at my house, where the unfortunate Joanna attends her, whom she treats with peculiar tenderness and distinction."

"Having thanked Mrs. Demelly for her account of Joanna, in whose eye glittered the precious pearl of sympathy, I took my leave, and went to my lodging in a state of sadness and stupefaction. However trifling, and like the stile of romance, this relation may appear to some, it is nevertheless a genuine account, and, on that score, may not be entirely uninteresting to my readers."

Capt. Stedman mentions, in a note at the bottom of the page, that, in Surinam, if a mother be in slavery, her offspring are her master's property, should their father be a prince, unless he obtains them by purchase. We apprehend that this regulation is universal wherever slavery is established. The narrative above cited is ornamented by a whole-length representation of Joanna, in which both the lover and the artist have laboured with inimitable success.

In the Fifth Chapter a circumstance is detailed which shews that, however harsh the treatment of the slaves may occasionally be at Surinam, yet, on the whole, the planters are not sorry to favour them, when it may be done by transferring their hardships to others. This proves, we should think, that of wanton cruelty policy will, for the most part, prevent the perpetration.

"Five or six sailors now were buried every day, belonging to the merchant-ships, whose lamentable fate I cannot pass by unnoticed, *being* actually used worse than the negroes in this scorching climate, where, besides rowing large flat-bottomed barges up and down the river, day and night, for coffee, sugar, &c. and being exposed besides to the burning sun and heavy rains, and stowing the above commodities in a hold as hot as an oven, they are obliged to row every

upstart

upstart planter to his estate at a call, which saves the gentleman so many negroes, and for which they receive, in return, nothing—many times not so much as a mouthful of meat and drink; palliating hunger and thirst by begging from the slaves a few bananas or plantains; eating oranges, and drinking water, which, in a little time, relieves them from every complaint, by slipping them off to eternity. In every part of the colony they are no better treated, but, like horses, they must (having unloaded the vessels) drag the commodities to the distant store-houses, being bathed in sweat, and bullied with bad language, sometimes with blows; while a few negroes are ordered to attend, but not to work, by the direction of their masters, which many would willingly do to relieve the drooping sailors, to whom this usage must be exceedingly disheartening and galling. The planters even employ those men to paint their houses, clean their sash-windows, and do numberless other menial offices, for which a seaman was never intended. All this is done to save the work of their negroes; while by this usage thousands are swept to the grave, who, in the line of their profession alone, might have lived for many years; nor dare the West India captains to refuse their men, without incurring the displeasure of the planters, and seeing their ships rot in the harbour without a *loading*; nay, I have heard a sailor fervently wish he had been born a negro, and beg to be employed amongst them in cultivating a coffee plantation."

Admit the truth of the facts above stated in their full extent (and there is no reason to call them in question), and then say whether slaves are the only objects of a just man's compassion; and whether Europeans and Freemen are not often plunged in deeper and more pungent distress.

Soon after his arrival our author was attacked by a violent fever, in consequence of an intemperate and dissipated course of life in a very unhealthy climate. In this calamity he was treated with great kindness and humanity by many of the inhabitants of Surinam. But he attributed his recovery chiefly to the good offices and tender nursing of Joanna, who, hearing of his malady, came, with one of her sisters, to offer her services. By her unremitting care and attention he had the good fortune to regain his health and spirits in a great measure; at least, so far as to take an airing in the carriage of a friend.

"Till this time," says our author, I had chiefly been Joanna's friend; but now I began to feel I was her captive. I renewed my wild proposals of purchasing, educating, and transporting her to Europe; which, though offered with the most perfect sincerity, were by her rejected, with this humble declaration:

"I am born a low contemptible slave. Were you to treat me with too much attention, you must degrade yourself with all your friends and relations; while the purchase of my freedom you will find expensive, difficult, and apparently impossible. Yet, though a slave, I have a soul, I hope, not inferior to that of an European; and blush not to avow the regard I retain for you, who have distinguished me so much above all others of my unhappy birth. You have, Sir, pitied me; and now, independent of every other thought, I shall have pride in throwing myself at your feet, till fate shall part us, or my conduct become such as to give you cause to banish me from your presence."

"This she uttered with a downcast look, and tears dropping on her heaving bosom, while she held her companion by the hand.

"From that instant this excellent creature was mine;—nor had I ever cause to repent of the step I had taken, as will appear more particularly in the course of this narrative.

"I cannot omit to record, that having purchased for her presents to the value of twenty guineas, I was the next day greatly astonished to see all my gold returned upon my table; the charming Joanna having carried every article back to the merchants, who cheerfully returned her the money.

"Your generous intentions alone, Sir, (she said) were sufficient; but allow me to tell you, that I cannot help considering any superfluous expence on my account as a diminution of that good opinion which I hope you have, and will ever entertain, of my disinterested disposition."

"Such was the language of a slave, who had simple nature only for her instructor, the purity of whose sentiments stood in need of no ornament; and these I was now determined to improve by every care."

Of our author's talent for delineating and discriminating characters, no unfavourable specimen may be given in his portraits of Governor Nepeu, the president of the colony, and of Colonel Fourgeond,

geond, the commander of the regiment in which Capt. Stedman served.

"As the ingredients of flattery or fear make but a small part of that man's composition, who presumes to give those outlines, and who pretends perfectly to have known both characters, the reader may depend on having them painted in their true original colours, however strong the shades.

"Governor Nepleu was said to be rather a man of sense than of learning, and was wholly indebted to his art and address for having risen to his present dignity from sweeping the hall of the Court-house. By the same means he was enabled, from nothing, to accumulate a fortune, by some computed at no less than 8000*l.* sterling, annually, and to command respect from all ranks of people, no person ever daring to attack him but at a distance. His deportment was affable, but ironical, without ever losing the command of his temper, which gave him the appearance of a man of fashion, and rendered his influence almost unbounded. He was generally known by the appellation of *Reynard*, and was most certainly a fox of too much artifice to be run down by all the hounds in the colony.

"Colonel Fourgeond was almost exactly the reverse of this portrait. He was impetuous, passionate, self-sufficient, and revengeful: he was not cruel to individuals, but was a tyrant to the generality, and caused the death of hundreds by his fordid avarice and oppression. With all this he was partial, ungrateful, and confused; but a most indefatigable man in bearing hardships, and in braving dangers not exceeded by Columbus himself, which, like a true Buccaneer, he sustained with the most heroic courage, patience, and perseverance. Though unconquerably harsh and severe to his officers, he was, however, not wanting in affability to the private soldiers. He had read; but had no education to assist him in digesting what he read. In short, few men could talk better, but, on most occasions, few could act worse.

"Such were the characters of our commanders, while the opposition of two such men to each other could not fail to produce unhappiness to the troops, and operated as a sufficient cause for the fluctuating state of political affairs in this desolated colony."

Capt. S. mentions a curious contrivance for sending a piece of ready roasted beef from Europe to Surinam, where, on account of the small size and coarse grain

of their own oxen, it is accounted a most valuable and delicate present. The manner of preserving the meat for this long voyage, when roasted, is by putting it in a block-tin box, or canister; then filling up the empty space with gravy or dripping, till it is perfectly covered over; after which the box must be soldered and made fast round about, so that neither air nor water can penetrate:—by these means it may be carried, with safety, round the globe.

At Paramaribo, the capital of Surinam, our author tasted a fish called a *jackee*, about eight or ten inches long, exceedingly fat and delicate, of which it is extremely remarkable that it changes to a frog. "Of this truth," says Capt. S. "I was fully satisfied, by seeing the above animal dissected, and suspended in a bottle with spirits; when the two hinder legs of a very small frog made their appearance, growing within side from that part of the back to which usually the intestines are fixed. He therefore justly concludes, that the *jackee* is only a kind of tadpole, growing to a large size before its usual transformation.

He mentions another extraordinary species of fish, seen in great quantities near the town of New Amsterdams, in this colony, which has four eyes, and swims constantly with two above and two under the water. They are about the size of a smelt, and move in shoals with incredible velocity.

In the Seventh Chapter there is the following account, in his own words, of the almost miraculous escape of a soldier, who was wounded by the rebel negroes, and fell, in the engagement in which a Lieutenant Lapper and many men were killed.

"I was shot, Sir," said he, "with a musket bullet, in my breast; and to resist or escape being impossible, as the only means left me to save my life, I threw myself down among the mortally wounded and the dead, without moving hand or foot. Here, in the evening, the rebel chief, surveying his conquest, ordered one of his captains to begin instantly to cut off the heads of the slain, in order to carry them home to their village, as trophies of their victory; this captain, having already chopped off that of Lieutenant Lapper, and one or two more, said to his friend, "*Sonde go sleeby, caba makewelby ten iera dogo tay tamara*;" "the sun is just going to sleep, we must leave those other dogs till to-morrow." Upon saying which (continued the soldier),

dier), as I lay on my bleeding breast, with my face resting on my left arm, he, dropping his hatchet into my shoulder, made the fatal wound you see, of which I shall, perhaps, no more recover.—I, however, lay quite still. They went away, carrying along with them the mangled heads of my comrades, and five or six prisoners alive, with their hands tied behind their backs, of whom I never since have heard. When all was quiet, and it was very dark, I found means, on my hands and feet, to creep

out from among the carnage, and get under cover in the forest, where I met another of our soldiers, who was less wounded than myself; with whom, after ten days wandering, in torment and despair, without bandages, not knowing which way to proceed, and only one single loaf of black bread for our subsistence, we at last arrived at the military post of Patamaca, emaciated, and our putrid wounds full of live worms.”

(To be continued.)

The Economy of Nature explained and illustrated on the Principles of Modern Philosophy. By G. Gregory, D. D. Joint Evening Preacher at the Foundling Hospital, Author of Essays Historical and Moral, &c. In Three Volumes. With Forty-six Plates. J. Johnson. 1796.

WE announce with pleasure the publication of a work which has long been a desideratum to students; a work which communicates the important discoveries in natural knowledge in an entertaining manner, and which presents to general readers an easy explanation of the most curious phenomena which continually fall under the observation of mankind. To acquire such information is not only agreeable, but profitable, as by shewing the connexion, utility, and mutual dependance of the works of the Creator, it converts idle wonder into devout admiration, and raises an impregnable bulwark against the assaults of atheism.

Dr. G. commences his work with a general account of the properties of matter, and concludes the First Book with the subject of magnetism. In the Second Book the nature and properties of that active and universal agent, heat, or fire, are considered. After giving a history of opinions and discoveries, both ancient and modern, with respect to fire, he completes the subject by a full account of the doctrines by which Dr. Black of Edinburgh has deservedly gained so much reputation. In the Third Book the discoveries relative to light and colours are brought down to the present time. In explaining the laws of vision, the eye is considered as an optical instrument, which gives occasion to remark such defects in that organ as may be relieved by glasses. The structure of the various sorts of microscopes and telescopes is considered, and the principles are explained on which these instruments are capable of improving so wonderfully the powers of vision. This book contains many pleasing relations respecting the more striking phenomena of light and colours. The sub-

ject of optics is treated with accuracy and ability, but in some parts will prove rather uninteresting to persons not acquainted with the mathematics. The Fourth Book treats of electricity and electrical phenomena, thunder and lightning, water-spouts, meteors, the aurora borealis, &c. The Fifth Book relates to air, and is particularly important.

On the discoveries which have been made with respect to the properties of the elastic fluids principally depend those vast improvements in chemical and philosophical knowledge which have for some years past so much engaged the attention of scientific men. We have no hesitation in saying that the work before us contains the best account of the different species of air which has yet been presented to the public. In this book are included the elasticity and weight of the atmosphere, with their more remarkable effects, the nature of sound, the causes of winds, and the atmospherical phenomena; together with an account of the prognostics of the weather, as far as they have been ascertained. It also explains the principles on which balloons ascend into the higher regions of the atmosphere.

Minerals are the subject of the Sixth Book, which leads to the structure of the earth, and the striking effects of volcanoes and earthquakes. In this part of the work the new chemical doctrines are better applied in explaining the changes which mineral substances undergo than we have yet seen. Water is the subject of the Seventh Book, and from the various states and circumstances in which it is found, forms an interesting subject of enquiry. The Eighth Book treats, pretty largely, of vegetation, the structure of vegetables, and the properties of

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vegetable substances. The Ninth Book, for almost the whole of which our author acknowledges himself indebted to Dr. Belcher, of Maidstone, treats of the structure and functions of animals. The anatomical part is accurate, but in some parts more minute, than, perhaps, the plan of the work required. The physiology is entertaining, and might have been prolonged with advantage. The Tenth and last book gives a concise and judicious view of the human mind. That the Doctor has not embraced the pernicious tenets of what is called the New Philosophy, will appear from the following extract :

"That the doctrine of the association of ideas should, in the mind of any visionary writer, have ever been connected with the fatal necessity of human actions, is, I confess, to me a matter of surprize. Miserable, indeed, must be the state of man, if he was endued with no power of regulating or directing the train of his ideas ; if they must flow for ever in one necessary, unbroken channel, or if external objects alone were to dictate to us what to think. It is obvious, that if this was the case, there could be no variety, and scarcely any change in the pursuits of men : the thoughts must flow from each other in one uninterrupted series, and man could not be an accountable, and scarcely a rational creature.

"It is, however, plain, that we have a power of interrupting the train of thought, of dwelling more intensely upon particular ideas, and even of occasionally diverting our reflections and contemplations into new channels ; and this power alone is sufficient, in my opinion, to constitute man a free agent *. Indeed, those authors who contend most for the doctrine of a fatal necessity are among the first to recommend an application to study and the cultivation of the mind ; whereas, if the mind is endued with no spontaneous energy whatever, no self-directing agency, surely such a recommendation is inconsistent and absurd †.

"On any question of serious importance, analogical reasoning should be admitted with the utmost caution ; and yet a senseless and puerile analogy has been called in to the aid of an argument, which cannot be supported by positive proof. Motive and action in morals, have been compared to cause and effect in physics ‡. That some motive in the mind precedes every human action is certain, and thus far the analogy is just ; but the motive may as well be in the will itself, as the mere result of any external cause. If, indeed, the analogy was true in all its parts, a human being would be altogether as subject to the laws of inert matter as a block of marble or of wood. Whatever is subject to an absolute necessity, can never

"It is impossible to observe, without a smile, men boasting of being the disciples of Mr. Locke, who have apparently never read a page of his writings, or, if they have looked into them, have evidently misunderstood them. With how much justice this *real* philosopher is represented as a favourer of the absurdities of the fatalists, will appear from the following passage : "This at least (says Mr. Locke) I think evident, that we find in ourselves a power to begin or forbear, continue or end several actions of our minds, and motions of our bodies, barely by a thought or preference of the mind ordering, or, as it were, commanding the doing or not doing such or such a particular action. This power which the mind has thus to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it, or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, and *vice versa*, in any particular instance, is what we call the will."—Locke's Essay, B. ii. c. 21.

"† If there is no degree of freedom or spontaneity in human actions, what is meant by the words deliberation, prudence, and judgment ? If the opinion of the fatalists is true, our interference in any matter or action is superfluous ; and yet who is there that does not perceive, that the course of a dangerous disease may be impeded by the calling in of a physician ? a matter which was entirely within the choice of the patient himself.

"‡ The arguments by which the atheists have attempted to prove this analogy are the most absurd and puerile that can well be imagined. "Every effect," say they, "must proceed from some cause, and this cause must be dependent on another." The direct conclusion from this is, "that there is no where any origin or beginning of motion, but every thing is necessarily produced by an eternal chain of causes and effects, without any independent origin." Such reasoning as this exactly resembles that of the Indian, who supposes the earth to rest on a crocodile, the crocodile on an elephant—but what does the elephant rest on ? In fact, to compare the operations of the mind to any of the qualities of matter, is to compare, as Dr. Clarke observes, a square to the colour of blue, or a triangle to a sound. It is like the blind man, who, being asked what idea he had of *scarlet*, said, he fancied it must be something like the sound of a drum.

be the incipient cause, or the beginning of motion or action of any kind; it must be altogether under the command and direction of external objects; it must be altogether inert or passive, having no principle of action in itself. On this account, as I before intimated, there would be much more uniformity in the actions of men, if they were subject to a fatal influence, than there appears to be; there would be no difficulty in deciding what must be their conduct in any given circumstances.

"A freedom of deliberating, chusing, and determining upon things, is what every man feels in himself*. It is the dictate of nature and common sense; one of the first perceptions we have of the operations of our own minds. It does not lie with us, therefore, to prove, that the human mind is free; but it lies with the opponents of liberty to *prove* that it is *not* free; and this ought to be done upon direct, positive, experimental evidence; and not upon fanciful analogies or conjecture.

"The only argument which the fatalists have ever been able to adduce, which at all bears upon the point, is this—that men act from motives, and these motives are dependent upon situation and external circumstances. This, then, is really the point at issue between the fatalists, and the advocates for the free agency of man. The former suppose the influence of motives from external causes to be absolute and unlimited; the latter allow the influence of motives to a certain extent, but they deny that it is absolute and unlimited.

"In the present state of human knowledge, it is, indeed, a species of dogmatism not to be endured, to pretend precisely to ascertain how far the influence of external motives extends over the mind of man. That external causes should have a certain weight and influence with us, is certainly consistent with the wisdom of Divine Providence, and consistent with that order and regularity which he has every where established. If men were to act entirely independent of all influence from external causes and circumstances, the world would be an entire scene of confusion and disorder; if, on the contrary, they were endued with no power of choice or deliberation, the whole would be an inani-

mate uniform mass, subject to certain and definite laws, as much as inert matter. In this, therefore, the same happy medium appears to be established as in other instances. Man, from his natural relation to external things, from that wonderful connexion which exists between the body and the mind, is subject to a certain influence from situation and circumstances; but there is still in his own mind a power of reflecting, deliberating, and deciding upon his motives and conduct.

"Another argument in favour of fatality is deduced from the prescience of the Deity. "If God foreknows all things (it is alleged), then every event must be predetermined." But this argument rests upon the same presumptuous foundation as the preceding, which would positively determine the precise degree of influence that external causes must have upon the mind of man. Dogmatism certainly never was the road to truth, and is utterly inconsistent with that modesty and humility, which is the very characteristic of a real Philosopher. The prescience of the Deity! Who will dare to say that he is able to define it? Who will dare to allege that he understands every particular circumstance and attribute of the Divine existence? To say that God *cannot* exercise his own powers in that way which is most agreeable to the ends that infinite wisdom proposes, and infinite goodness would dictate, is to define and limit omnipotence! and to affirm that God cannot constitute man a free agent, *cannot* in this instance dispense with his own prescience, is to say, that God is not omnipotent. This was long my own opinion; and I was happy to find it confirmed by the excellent and judicious Dr. Henry More, whose sentiments on this subject were pointed out to me by a friend. "It is true (says he) we cannot otherwise think of God's *fore-knowledge*, but as being every way clear and perfect, and without possibility of error, as to those objects about which he judges or pronounces. And surely he does always judge and determine of things according as they are; that is to say, of a contingent thing as it is contingent; and of a necessary thing as it is necessary. Whence it comes to pass, that those things which are contingent and proceed from a free principle of acting, are allowed to be seen by God's consent.

* "As it is in the motions of the body, so it is in the thoughts of our minds; where any one is such, that we have power to take it up, or lay it by, according to the preference of the mind, there we are at liberty."—Locke's Essay, B. ii. c. 21.

"But not to confine God's *omniscience* within narrower, nor ascribe to it wider bounds than we do to his *omnipotence*, which all suppose to be an ability to do whatever implies not a contradiction; let us dispatch the difficulty in a few words, by saying, that the *fore-knowledge* of contingent effects, which proceed from a *free principle of acting*, does either imply a contradiction, or it does not. If it does imply a contradiction, then such effects are not the objects of God's *omniscience*, nor determined by it; nor rightly supposed to be determined at all. But if it does not imply a contradiction, then we actually confess, that *divine prescience*, and *human free-will*, are not inconsistent, but that they may stand together.

"The most decisive argument, however, against the fatalists, is, the extravagant conclusions to which this gloomy and comfortless doctrine leads, and the horrible consequences which are attached to it. If man is a *necessary* agent, he cannot possibly be an accountable being; for how preposterous is the thought, how inconsistent would it be with every principle of justice, to punish any being whatever, or in any degree, for what he could not have avoided? In a theological view, therefore, this doctrine appears to conduct directly to atheism; for we cannot conceive of the Deity in such a manner as to suppose him wantonly cruel or unjust. To say that future punishments are not to be (as the orthodox party conceive) eternal in their duration, does not remove the difficulty; to punish *at all* for involuntary offences, is cruelty and injustice. The system of free agency, on the contrary, is consistent with all the attributes of God, and is highly consolatory and instructive to man. This system rests upon the clearest basis of justice. Man is created free; he has good and evil placed before him, with the strongest and most conciliating motives in the Christian dispensation to pursue the one, and to avoid

the other. If he perversely takes the wrong course, and proves incorrigibly wicked, every principle of reason and equity sanctions the justice of his punishment. Into the nature of that punishment, it is not my present business to enquire. It will doubtless be such as to satisfy infinite justice, yet tempered by the sweet and salutary exercise of infinite mercy.

"If the divine laws are thus outraged by the preposterous hypothesis of a fatal necessity, human laws, I fear, will not stand upon a much firmer foundation. To punish any criminal for an error which he could not avoid, is certainly not only cruel, but wicked in the extreme; and yet such must be the case, if the doctrine of the fatalists is true *.

"On the whole, it is the part of true philosophy to avoid equally the dangerous extremes of an arrogant dogmatism, which professes, like the ignorant opponents of Socrates, to know every thing, and of that perplexing scepticism which would deprive the human understanding of capacity and intelligence. As finite beings, many facts are necessarily placed beyond the reach of our researches. They are neither suited to our faculties, nor our situation in this life; and where we have no basis of fact on which to reason, error will generally be the consequence of our indulging in visionary speculations.

"To console us for this deficiency, we may still remark, with satisfaction and gratitude, that if much is concealed, much also is known. There is an immense fund of practical knowledge perfectly within the grasp of our faculties. There is scarcely any human science, which, to know it well, is not sufficient to employ the most protracted existence of man. It will be more consistent with happiness, as well as with modesty, to acquaint ourselves with these, before we launch into the unfathomable abyss of metaphysical speculation; nor, indeed, can any thing be more disgusting, than to hear a loqua-

"* In the course of a very few years, it will scarcely be credited, that a book has been lately published on this very principle, and the argument of the author is briefly this: Man is a necessary agent, he is therefore not an accountable being; his actions are all determined by his situation and circumstances, taking in amongst these his education and the degree of knowledge he has been enabled to acquire. What are called *crimes* therefore are only *mistakes*, perfectly involuntary on his part, and he therefore (whether he is a thief, a murderer, or a parricide) *ought not to be punished*, but *instructed* and reasoned with. As no criminal ought to be punished, all laws or regulations must be perfectly nugatory in society, and even pernicious; marriage is law, and therefore it is pernicious, and ought to be abolished.—It is happy for the cause of truth when such books are published; for if the sarcastic genius of a Swift could have more effectually burlesqued the doctrine of necessity, I am no judge of irony."

cious disputant, who is unacquainted with the plainest and most useful branches of knowledge, presuming to arraign the appointments of omniscience, to "rejudge his justice," to annihilate the intellectual, and to confuse and disturb the moral world. Much greater is his merit, much sounder is his judgment, who fabricates the simplest machine, or plans or executes the plainest undertaking that may be practically useful to mankind.

"Yet we may innocently amuse our curiosity; we may innocently gratify our thirst of knowledge; we may innocently exercise our faculties. But let us, in the name of reason, exercise them on their proper objects; let us seek for knowledge where it is really to be found; let our curiosity employ itself where fact, experiment, and observation, may lead to some certain conclusion. The book of nature is open to us; the material world is displayed for our inspection, and for our improvement; the intellectual world is covered with an almost impenetrable veil. What God has chosen to reveal of himself in the Holy Scriptures, may be easily comprehended; what he has chosen

for the present to keep in reserve, no mortal efforts will ever be able to develop. The simplest and most unlearned person who studies with a pure heart, and an undepraved mind, the Sacred Volume, is practically wise; the brightest understanding, the most exalted genius, who attempts to go beyond it, becomes inevitably a fool."

We cannot help lamenting that Dr. G. has not comprehended astronomy in his plan. The general merits of this work are great; it relates experiments and discoveries, many of which were never before printed, and others have been brought together from a great variety of sources; these materials collected from almost all the departments of science serve, by the help of a judicious arrangement, mutually to illustrate each other.

The style is every where accurate and perspicuous, and, in some parts, elegant and impressive. The author seems to take a pleasure in instructing; and no person, desirous of knowledge, can read the whole of this work without finding some parts calculated either to improve or amuse him.

A General Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language, for the Use of Schools, Foreigners learning English, &c. in which it has been attempted to improve on the Plan of Mr. Sheridan, by correcting the Improperities and avoiding the Discordancies of that celebrated Orthoëpist. The Second Edition, Revised, Corrected, and considerably Enlarged. By Stephen Jones, Author of "The New Biographical Dictionary," "The History of Poland," &c. &c. London: Printed for Vernor and Hood, J. Cuthell, Ogilvie and Son, and Lackington, Allen, and Co. 1797. 3s. 6d. bound.

THIS little work professes a great deal, and, what is not very frequent in human concerns, it performs more than it professes. To *Foreigners*, a pocket volume which conveys faithful and ready information must be a very valuable companion; and the *younger class of students* neither require nor delight in a voluminous book. All such persons will find in this *minute manual* a brief, but sufficiently clear explanation of most of the words in the English language; and the various sounds and effects of all the vowels as inserted in words being placed at the head of every page, the mode of pronouncing adopted by the better educated classes of natives may be collected with sufficient precision. To facilitate this object still farther, in the Dictionary before us, as in Mr. Sheridan's, to the genuine orthography of each term, is annexed another mode of spelling it, which reaches exactly, or approaches very nearly to the true pro-

nunciation. In this particular the present work may be expected to surpass its predecessor, both because fashion is making perpetual alterations in the oral delivery of a living language, and because Mr. Sheridan's method of speaking is known to have been vitiated by Hibernian singularities. Of this several instances are adduced in Mr. Jones's prefatory Advertisement. He further informs us, in the same place, that without having multiplied words by inserting derivatives, but by adding merely such radicals as could not with any propriety be omitted, the articles new to the present edition, compared with the first, amounts nearly to two thousand. This last remark is intended to guard the public from a hasty and very imperfect republication of this book by another hand, with all its imperfections on its head. Mr. Jones is of opinion, that the original compiler merely worked upon Mr. Sheridan's Dictionary, and of course exhibits in his copy

copy the same defects. It appears, indeed, that he has made several of the same extraordinary verbal omissions, and spells with the same provincial peculiarity with his prototype.

Of the surreptitious edition Mr. Jones remarks, that several errors of the press in the *definitions*, as well as other general mistakes, are retained from the original work; he also cites numerous examples of negligence in compilation. These are certainly positive and undeniable defects; and though an author is not to be implicitly trusted in what he declares in favour of himself, yet it seems reasonable to suppose, that a longer time for revision must have produced a proportionable accuracy and improvement. The advantages of an earlier appearance in the shop would never have been relinquished, nor would a rival have been thus permitted to enjoy an undivided harvest of purchasers, if the present Editor had not fully confided in the superiority of his claims with the Public for a complete indemnification.

In this remark, which we have made as Critics, and therefore bound to exact impartiality, though we have not examined the *rival work*, we have no question of the reader's concurrence.

We have already hinted that this book contains more matter than is specified in the title-page. We find, in the first place, a *Prosoodial Grammar*, extracted chiefly from the bulky volumes of Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan. There are also *Short Rules in the Art of Reading*, containing very useful information for those who are called upon to speak in public; to these are subjoined some necessary remarks on *Punctuation*, and *Explanations of the more common Abbreviations of Words*. At the end of the book there is a *Collection of Words, similar, or nearly similar in Sound, but differing in Spelling and Signification*. This list, though not very long, is made out with care, and will probably be found by foreigners extremely useful. There is moreover a very concise account of the *Heathen Mythology*,

intended, as we suppose, for younger readers; and, what we should not have looked for in a book of this nature, a *List of the Cities, Boroughs, Market Towns, and remarkable Villages in England and Wales, their distance from London in measured Miles, and the days on which the Markets are held*. A Traveller from the Continent with this volume in his pocket may possibly find his account in the few concluding pages which are employed in the detail last-mentioned, especially if his affairs should call him to various parts of this kingdom; but such information, however useful, could scarcely have been expected among the labours of a *Lexicographer*.

In turning over the pages of this Dictionary, we have discovered evident marks of industry and exactness. Some few errors we have noted; but our Author, being supported by the authority of Dr. Johnson, perhaps will be well contented to protect himself under the shield of that *Ajax* in English Literature. *Bi-angulous* is a word inserted from the Folio, we think without any good authority. *Cantata* is defined generally as a song, though, in English, *recitative* is always implied in the idea. *Dim* is cited as one of the meanings of the word *frouzy*, though the authority of *Swift* quoted for it by Dr. Johnson is at best ambiguous.

The word *piracy* is spelt with an *s*; but this is evidently an error of the press. For these and such like trivial mistakes Mr. Jones makes a modest and wise apology in his prefatory Advertisement, as well as for the extreme minuteness of the letter in which the work is printed. This, indeed, was an evil unavoidable, where much matter was to be inclosed in a small bulk; and some inconvenience to its *spectated Critics* is, as our Author suggests, no material objection to a book, which is rather to be occasionally consulted than regularly perused.

R. R.

A Journey from Prince of Wales's Fort, in Hudson's Bay, to the Northern Ocean. Undertaken by Order of the Hudson's Bay Company, for the Discovery of Copper Mines, a North-West Passage, &c. in the Years 1769, 1770, 1771, and 1772. By Samuel Hearne. Illustrated with Eight Copper-Plate Engravings. Pp. 458. 4to. 11. 7s. Cadell and Davies. 1796.

[Concluded from Vol. XXX. Page 330.]

MR. HEARNE, joined by Matonabee, an Indian Chief of very extraordinary talents, and a very singular

character, and his gang, sets out again on his third expedition; and, after various incidents and adventures, arrives

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at the Lake of Clowey. These are recorded in Chap. IV. Our limits will not admit of our doing much more for the gratification of our readers, than to lay before them a summary account of the contents of the remaining Chapters.

Chap. V. Transactions at Clowey, and on our journey, till our arrival at the Copper-mine River.—“During our stay at Clowey we were joined by upwards of five hundred Indians from different quarters, most of whom built canoes at this place; but as I was under the protection of a principal man, no one offered to molest me, nor can I say they were very clamorous for any thing I had. This was undoubtedly owing to Matonabee’s informing them of my true situation, which was, that I had not, by any means, sufficient necessaries for myself, much less to give away. In the night (of the 28th of May, 1771) one of Matonabee’s wives and another woman eloped. It was supposed they went off to the Eastward, in order to meet their former husbands, from whom they had been some time before taken by force. This affair made more noise and bustle than I could have supposed; and Matonabee seemed entirely disconcerted, and quite inconsolable for the loss of his wife. She was certainly by far the handsomest of all his flock, of a moderate size, and had a fair complexion; she apparently possessed a mild temper, and very engaging manners. In fact, she seemed to have every good quality that could be expected in a Northern Indian woman, and that could render her an agreeable companion to an inhabitant of this part of the world. She had not, however, appeared happy in her late situation, and chose rather to be the sole wife of a sprightly young fellow of no note (though very capable of maintaining her), than to have the seventh or eighth share of the affection of the greatest man in the country.

“I am sorry to mention an incident which happened while we were building the canoes at Clowey, and which by no means does honour to Matonabee: it is no less a crime than that of having actually stabbed the husband of the above mentioned girl in three places, and, had it not been for timely assistance, would certainly have murdered him, for no other reason than because the poor man had spoken disrespectfully of him for having taken away his wife by force. The cool deliberation with which Matonabee committed this bloody action

convinced me it had been a long premeditated design; for he no sooner heard of the man’s arrival, than he opened one of his wives bundles, and with the greatest composure took out a new long-handled knife, went into the man’s tent, and, without any preface whatever, took him by the collar, and began to execute his horrid design. The poor man, anticipating his danger, fell on his face, and called for assistance, but before any could be had he received three wounds in the back; fortunately for him, they all happened on the shoulder-blade, so that his life was spared. When Matonabee returned to his tent, after committing this horrid deed, he sat down as composedly as if nothing had happened, called for water to wash his bloody hands and knife, smoked his pipe as usual, seemed to be perfectly at ease, and asked if I did not think he had done right?—It has ever been the custom among those people for the men to wrestle for any woman to whom they are attached, and, of course, the strongest party always carries off the prize: A weak man, unless he be a good hunter, and well-beloved, is seldom permitted to keep a wife that a stronger man thinks worth his notice; for at any time when the wives of those strong wrestlers are heavy-laden either with furs or provisions, they make no scruple of tearing any other man’s wife from his bosom, and make her bear a part of his luggage. This custom prevails throughout all their tribes, and causes a great spirit of emulation among their youth, who are upon all occasions, from their childhood, trying their strength and skill in wrestling. This enables them to protect their property, and particularly their wives, from the hands of those powerful ravishers, some of whom make almost a livelihood by taking what they please from the weaker parties, without making them any return. Indeed, it is represented as an act of great generosity, if they condescend to make an unequal exchange; as, in general, abuse and insult are the only return for the loss which is sustained.

“The way in which they tear the women and other property from one another, though it has the appearance of the greatest brutality, can scarcely be called fighting: I never knew any of them receive the least hurt in these rencontres; the whole business consists in handling each other about by the hair of the head; they are seldom known either to strike or kick one another. It is not

uncommon

uncommon for one of them to cut off his hair, and to grease his ears, immediately before the contest begins. This, however, is done privately; and it is sometimes truly laughable to see one of the parties strutting about with an air of importance, and calling out, "Where is he? why does he not come out?" when the other will bolt out with a clean-shorn head and greased ears, rush on his antagonist, seize him by the hair, and, though perhaps a much weaker man, soon drag him to the ground, while the stronger is not able to lay hold on him. It is very frequent on those occasions for each party to have spies, to watch the other's motions, which puts them more on a footing of equality. For want of hair to pull, they seize each other about the waist, with legs wide extended, and try their strength, by endeavouring to vie who can first throw the other down."

BAD QUALITIES OF THE NORTHERN INDIANS.

"Their dispositions are in general morose and covetous, and they seem to be entirely unacquainted even with the name of gratitude. They are forever pleading poverty, even among themselves, and when they visit the factory, there is not one of them that has not a thousand wants. When any real distressed objects present themselves at the Company's factory, they are always relieved with victuals, cloaths, medicines, and every other necessary, gratis; and, in return, they instruct every one of their countrymen how to behave in order to obtain the same charity. Thus, it is very common to see both men and women come to the fort half naked, when either the severe cold in winter, or the extreme troublesome-ness of the flies in summer, make it necessary for every part to be covered. On those occasions they are seldom at a loss for a plausible story, which they relate as the occasion of their distress (whether real or pretended), and never fail to interlard their history with plenty of sighs, tears, and groans, sometimes affecting to be lame, and even blind, in order to excite pity. Indeed, I know of no people that have more command of their passions on such occasions; and in this respect the women exceed the men, as I can affirm with truth: I have seen some of them with one side of the face bathed in tears, while the other has exhibited a significant smile. False pretences for obtaining charity are so common among those people, and so often

detected, that the Governor is frequently obliged to turn a deaf ear to many who apply for relief; for if he did not, he might give away the whole of the Company's goods, and by degrees all the Northern tribe would make a trade of begging, instead of bringing furs to purchase what they want. It may be truly said, that they possess a considerable degree of deceit, and are very complete adepts in the art of flattery, which they never spare as long as they find it conduces to their interest, but not a moment longer. They take care always to seem attached to a new Governor, and flatter his pride by telling him that they look up to him as the father of their tribe, on whom they can safely place their dependence; and they never fail to depreciate the generosity of his predecessor, however extensive that might have been, however humane or disinterested his conduct; and if aspersing the old, and flattering the new Governor, has not the desired effect in a reasonable time, they represent him as the worst of characters, and tell him to his face that he is the most cruel of men; that he has no feeling for the distresses of their tribe, and that many have perished for want of proper assistance (which, if it be true, is only the want of humanity among themselves); and then they boast of having received ten times the favours and presents from his predecessor. It is remarkable, that those are most lavish in their praises, who have never either deserved or received any favours from him. In time, however, this language also ceases; and they are perfectly reconciled to the man whom they would willingly have made a fool, and say, "he is no child, and not to be deceived by them."

"They differ so much from the rest of mankind, that harsh uncourteous usage seems to agree better with the generality of them, particularly the lower class, than mild treatment; for if the least respect be shewn them, it makes them intolerably insolent; and though some of their leaders may be exempt from this imputation, yet there are few even of them who have sense enough to set a proper value on the favours and indulgences which are granted to them while they remain at the Company's factories, or elsewhere within their territories. Experience has convinced me, that by keeping a Northern Indian at a distance, he may be made serviceable both to himself and the Company; but by giving him the least indulgence at the factory, he will

will grow indolent, inactive, and troublesome, and only contrive methods to tax the generosity of an European.

"The greatest part of these people never fail to defraud Europeans whenever it is in their power, and take every method to overreach them in the way of trade; they will disguise their persons and change their names in order to defraud them of their lawful debts, which they are sometimes permitted to contract at the Company's factory; and all debts that are outstanding at the succession of a new Governor are entirely lost, as they always declare, and bring plenty of witnesses to prove, that they were paid long before, but that their names had been forgotten to be struck out of the book.

"Notwithstanding all those bad qualities, they are the mildest tribe of Indians that trade at any of the Company's settlements, and, as the greatest part of them are never heated with liquor, are always in their

senses, and never proceed to riot, or any violence beyond bad language.

"The men are in general very jealous of their wives; and I make no doubt but the same spirit reigns among the women; but they are kept so much in awe of their husbands, that the liberty of thinking is the greatest privilege they enjoy. The presence of a Northern Indianman strikes a peculiar awe into his wives, as he always assumes the same authority over them that the master of a family in Europe usually does over his domestic servants."

Mr. Hearne is a philosophical observer, without being warped by any theory, which, with the best judges, will be the best recommendation. He is attentive to nature inanimate, animated, and human, and an air of probity and candour pervades his work.

Memoirs of Emma Courtney. By Mary Hays. In Two Volumes, Twelves. 220 Pages. Robinsons.

NOVEL writing, as it peculiarly extends its influence over the unformed minds of the rising generation, merits the highest applause, or the deepest execration, in proportion as its aim and effect are the increase of VIRTUE or the suppression of VICE; for, notwithstanding the specious doctrines which have too frequently been inculcated to the contrary, every character is ultimately HAPPY or MISERABLE in proportion as these opposite qualities guide the sentiments of the mind, and prompt the feelings of the heart. To female characters, indeed, the tenor of this species of composition is particularly important; for it is from this source that they, in general, derive those primary notions which tend so powerfully to direct their future conduct, and to lead them to their fate in life. The perfection of human nature consists in a high cultivation of the noble faculty of REASON, and in a proper regulation of the PASSIONS; for it is by the intemperate and indiscreet indulgence of inordinate passions that our reason is dethroned, and our nature disgraced. LOVE is the great and unrivalled Monarch of the female breast; the superior passion to which every other is subservient; and on the discreet indulgence of which, earthly felicity almost entirely depends. To exhibit the dangerous and dreadful consequences which must unavoidably flow from cherishing

in early life the *romantic sensibility* and *refined feelings* which, particularly in female bosoms, prompts the imprudent indulgence of this MASTER PASSION, is the object of the present performance, and the fair Author has executed her philosophic and benevolent task with extraordinary ability. "It has been commonly the business of fiction," says she, "to portray characters, not as they really exist, but as we are told they ought to be—a sort of *ideal perfection*, in which nature and passion are melted away, and joining attributes wonderfully combined. In delineating the character of EMMA COURTNEY I have not had in view these *fantastic models*. I meant to represent her as a human being, loving *virtue* while enslaved by *passion*, liable to the mistakes and weaknesses of our fragile nature. Let those readers who feel inclined to judge with severity the extravagance and eccentricity of her conduct, look into their own hearts, and should they there find no record, traced by an accusing spirit, to soften the asperity of their censures, yet let them bear in mind that the errors of my heroine were the offspring of *sensibility*; and that the result of her hazardous experiment is calculated to operate as a *warning* rather than as an *example*."

An attempt to give an outline of the pleasing, affecting, ingenious, and natural story by which this virgin work,

so eloquently inculcates the very important *moral*, that the finest feelings and most virtuous affections, when carried to excess, or directed to improper objects, become pregnant with misery, and that the passions should surrender themselves to prudence and reason, would be doing injustice to the fair Author, for it is so entire and connected, that its several parts cannot, without mutilation, be compressed or disjointed. The reader, however, must not expect to find the heroine of this instructive piece a mere love-sick maid, pouring out the effusions of extravagant passion; she is a character of a much higher description and more exalted species; a character anxious to conquer the visionary notions which the *prejudices of education* had implanted, and to dispel the mists of ignorance in which a *solitary infancy* had involved her naturally virtuous but bewildered mind. "Every thing I see and hear," says she, "is a disappointment to me; brought up in retirement; conversing only with books; dwelling with ardour on the great characters and heroic actions of antiquity, all my ideas of honour and distinction were associated with those of virtue and talents. I conceived that the pursuit of truth, and the advancement of Reason, were the grand objects of universal attention, and I panted to do homage to those superior minds, who, teaching mankind to be wise, would at length lead them to happiness. Accustomed to think, to feel, to kindle into action, I am at a loss to understand the distinction between theory and practice, which every one seems eager to inculcate, as if the degrading and melancholy intelligence which fills my soul with dependency, and pervades my understanding with gloom, was to them a subject of exultation. Is virtue then a chimera? does it exist only in the regions of romance? Have we any interest in finding our fellow-creatures weak and miserable? Is THE BEING who formed them unjust, capricious, impotent, or tyrannical?

To admire, to esteem, to love, are congenial to my nature. I am unhappy because these affections are not called into exercise. To venerate abstract perfection requires too vigorous an exertion of the mental powers. I would see virtue exemplified. I would love it in my fellow-creatures. I would catch the glories of enthusiasm, and rise from created to uncreated excellence. Cut off from the society of mankind, and unable to expound my sensations, all the strong affections of my soul seemed concentrated to a single point. Without being conscious of it myself, my grateful love for Mrs. Harley had already, by a transition easy to be traced by a philosophic mind, transferred itself to her son. He was the St. Preux, the Emilius of my sleeping and waking reveries."—These extracts will fully evince to the reader, that Emma Courtney is extremely unlike the heroine of a common Novel, and discover that the Writer is not unacquainted with the celebrated works of ROUSSEAU, who very justly observes, that "people in general do not sufficiently consider the influence which the first attachments between man and woman have over the remainder of their lives; they do not perceive that an impression so strong and so lively as that of LOVE, is productive of a long chain of effects, which pass unobserved in a course of years, yet nevertheless continue to operate till the day of their deaths."—An insinuation appears in the Preface of these memoirs, that the incidents and characters are copied from life; they are written indeed of and from an existing person to the son of the deceased object of her affection; but whether this be the fact or not, it is certain that it is a work of extraordinary merit, from the perusal of which much moral benefit, if properly understood, may flow, as it inculcates the principle that Nature is uniform in her operations, and constantly punishes deviations from rectitude with misery and pain.

An Authentic Account of the Shahseerian Manuscripts, &c. By W. H. Ireland. 8vo. 18. Debrett.

THE confession of a most enormous forgery by the delinquent himself, with scarce one word of contrition or repentance for his offence. On the contrary, with the impudence of detected guilt, he has the audacity to insult his principal detector, and to ridicule

the simplicity of Dr. P—r and Dr. W—n, who appear to have suffered themselves at one time to be imposed upon by the daringness of his assertions. The effrontery with which this young unprincipled impostor relates the circumstance of his fraudulent practices to impose on the public and on individuals deprives him of every claim to pardon, and in truth seems to call aloud for more punishment.

ment than may arise from the mere contempt or indignation of every person in a well-ordered society.

The Italian; or, The Confessional of the Black Penitents. A Romance. By Ann Radcliffe. 3 Vols. 12mo 15s. Cadell and Davies.

In this romance we do not think Mrs. Radcliffe has been so successful as on some former occasions, though we admit it exhibits many of the same beauties, as well as the defects, of her former compositions. The same beautiful descriptions of the scenery, sometimes extended to a tedious length; the same terrific events, but extravagant and improbable; and the same kind of characters, either diabolically wicked, or unnaturally perfect, constitute the present performance. Many of the faults of this work may, however, be defended from the nature of the work. The wildness allowed to romance admits of much licence; but such a character as the monk, even in a romance, humanity revolts at the idea of. The scenes in the Inquisition, and many other parts, seem intended only for the purpose of lengthening the work. Mrs. Radcliffe has talents which might be better employed; and we shall be glad to see her engaged in the service of truth and nature, free from the wild extravagancies of the performance now under our consideration.

Hubert de Sevrac. A Romance of the Eighteenth Century. By Mary Robinson. 3 Vols. 12mo. Hookham and Carpenter.

This is a romance of a more sober and probable cast than the preceding, though there are not wanting in it scenes of horror of the same kind, which we do not conceive add in the least to the value of it. The characters in Mrs. Robinson's work, particularly Hubert, are natural and well discriminated; and there are interspersed through the whole many reflections on the conduct of human life, which shew the author to be an attentive observer of the manners of the world, and consequently better qualified to instruct it than most who undertake this species of composition. What we least approve of in this work is an evident partiality towards French Philosophy, and something too much of the cant of French Democracy.

Edward. Various Views of Human Nature, taken from Life and Manners chiefly in England. By the Author of Zeluco. 2 Vols. 8vo. 16s. Cadell and Davies.

We are glad to get out of the regions of romance, and amuse ourselves once more with the views of real life and manners. Dr. Moore's Novel contains no adventures but such as may reasonably be supposed to have really happened; and his observations on life and manners are fraught with good sense, shrewdness, and accuracy. The hero is a foundling, who casually is brought under the observation of a benevolent lady, whose family protects him, and his behaviour in every situation justifies the partiality with which he had been treated. At the conclusion he discovers his family, and is rewarded in the manner that his conduct merits. The characters in this work are such as may be seen every day in real life; they are pleasingly grouped, and placed in situations which render them interesting objects to the reader. In the conduct of the performance, there is nothing extravagant or out of the verge of probability, and the sentiments are such as are favourable to Religion and Virtue. Dr. Moore seems to have availed himself in this novel of a hint given him by Mr. Gibbon, printed in his posthumous works.

William and Ellen. A Tale. 8vo. Reynell.

This tale imitates the verification of "The Hermit of Warkworth," and is an interesting story pleasingly told. The author has, however, left some slovenly careless rhymes, as *face and brow, breathes and leaves, take and back, wait and heart*, which very much disfigure his performance.

A Letter to the Right Honourable William Pitt, Lord Mayor of the City of London, on the National Debt and Resources of Great Britain, interspersed with Observations Financial, Commercial, and Political, and in Reply to Paine's "Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance." By Simon Pope, of the Stock Exchange, Gent. 8vo. Stockdale.

Mr. Pope in this pamphlet exhibits a prospect of the resources of Great Britain in opposition to the clamours of the foes of the country, calculated to inspire confidence in the people and dismay in the enemy.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DEC. 19.

HARLEQUIN AND OBERON; OR, THE CHASE TO GREENA, a new Pantomime, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. Performances of this kind are hardly entitled

to the notice of criticism; but, as they afford entertainment to those who frequent the Theatre at no other time than during the festivity of the holidays, we think it necessary to observe, that the present is one of the best

of that species of entertainment which has been exhibited for some years. The scenery is beautifully picturesque, and is worked with much facility and perfection, and the machinery managed with the utmost adroitness and effect. The tricks and changes are various; and the Fantoccini exhibits one of the most whimsical and diverting scenes ever presented on the stage. The success, as might be expected, has been very great.

21. A Mr. Faulkner, we believe from Dublin, appeared, the first time in London, at Drury Lane, in the character of Orestes, in the Distress'd Mother. As we cannot presume that this performer will be seen any more as a capital actor, we shall decline enumerating his defects, which were many, and, apparently, insurmountable.

1797. JAN. 7. THE HONEY MOON, a Comic Opera, by Mr. W. Linley, was acted the first time, at Drury Lane. The author, who was also the composer, seems to have devoted his attention and talents chiefly to the Music. He has, accordingly, succeeded as the composer, though he failed as author. The Music was simple, elegant, and pleasing; but being unsupported by the dialogue, the whole could not escape the disapprobation of the audience. It was accordingly laid aside.

10. A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE, a Comedy, by Mr. Morton, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow:

Sir Hubert Stanley,	Mr. Murray.
Mr. Stanley,	Mr. Pope.
Mr. Vortex,	Mr. Quick.
Mr. Rapid,	Mr. Munden.
Ned Rapid,	Mr. Lewis.
Oakland,	Mr. Waddy.
Frank Oakland,	Mr. Fawcett.
Heartly,	Mr. Hull.
Bronze,	Mr. Farley.
Miss Vortex,	Mrs. Mattocks.
Miss Ellen Vortex,	Mrs. Pope.
Jesse Oakland.	Miss Wallis.

Oakland, a tenant of Sir Hubert Stanley, an old English Baronet, becomes acquainted with the servants of Mr. Vortex, a rich Nabob, who has bought an estate adjoining to that of Sir Hubert, and who lives there in a style of Eastern magnificence. Oakland is enticed to play by Bronze, the Gentleman of Mr. Vortex, ruins himself, and is obliged to quit his farm.

Young Stanley, the only son of Sir Hubert, returns from his travels, and a match is agreed on by the fathers between him and Miss Vortex; but his heart is engaged to Miss Ellen Vortex, the niece of the Nabob, whom he had seen at Spa, and who now resides with her uncle. He hears of the proposition of marrying Miss Vortex with rap-

ture, and goes to Bangalore Hall to pay his respects to the lady: Both Miss Vortexes being present, an embarrassment takes place, from which, however, he is relieved by his frank avowal of his attachment to Miss Ellen Vortex, who is represented to have given up to her uncle all her claims of fortune left by her father for 5000*l*.

Sir Hubert had mortgaged his estate to Mr. Rapid, a taylor retired from business; and that old gentleman, accompanied by his son Young Rapid, comes down for the purpose of advancing 20,000*l*. more upon the estate. Young Rapid is ignorant of his father's wealth; but, while he is asleep after their journey, discovers by accident the purpose of his father's journey, and his immense possessions, which the old Gentleman at length acknowledges to him amount to a *plumb*. Ned, upon this, determines to *push on*, to *do up*, and become a man of fashion. Mr. Vortex, hearing of their arrival in his neighbourhood, and accidentally learning their business, resolves, by way of mortifying Sir Hubert, to invite them to his house, and Miss Vortex encourages his plan, in the hope of supplying her recent loss of a lover. —Ned has been long attached to Jesse Oakland, who, as well as her brother, is now become a servant in Mr. Vortex's house. A match is agreed upon between Ned and Miss Vortex. A duel meanwhile is fought between Young Stanley and Ned, in consequence of Sir Hubert being traduced at the table of Mr. Vortex. Ellen and Jesse, both interested in the event, fly to Sir Hubert, who thus becomes acquainted with the predilections of both. —Ned, who has several qualms of conscience at forsaking Ellen, is, in a moment of tender contrition, entrusted by Mr. Vortex with the secret of his being possessed of about one hundred thousand pounds belonging to Ellen. Vortex produces the receipt of Ellen, by which she relinquishes her claim for five thousand pounds, which Ned tears in pieces. Miss Vortex, supported by her maid Jesse, is languishing for the arrival of Ned, who, entering, throws himself at the feet of his Jesse. Miss Vortex, enraged, quits the stage. Sir Hubert Stanley and Ellen enter, and Young Rapid makes known the fraud of Vortex, and the lovers are made happy.

This Comedy has character and humour; and, though in some instances bordering on farce, and in others permitting too great a sacrifice to be made to the part of one individual performer, it met with deserved success. The Dialogue is neat, and not unfrequently elegant. There is a number of excellent points and sprightly equivoques, and the whole produced the effect intended by the author. The performers also did great justice to their several characters.

P O E T R Y.

EFFUSION

WRITTEN IN THE NEW FOREST, HAMPSHIRE, AFTER AN ABSENCE OF TEN YEARS.

AS thro' these woods, begem'd with dew,
I rove,
Fond Mem'ry, stor'd with many a blissful
scene,
Enjoys once more her "dear delicious
dream,"

As erst when Fancy tun'd my lyre to love.

Twice five times o'er these fertile plains,
I ween,

Has laughing Ceres strew'd the yellow grain,
Since, press'd with care, I left my native
plain,

To toil where Commerce crouds the busy
scene.

Yet witness Heaven, if e'er the love of fame,
The thirst of gain, or passion's lawless
sway,

Allur'd my heart from Virtue's path astray,
Or spread o'er my cheek the crimson'd die
of shame;

Yet fell Detraction's venom'd tongue essays
To wound my peace, and shroud with care
my days.

Aug. 13, 1796.

EDWIN.

IMPROMPTU, TO ELIZA

ADMIRING THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE.

SOFT is the breeze when wanton Zephyrs
play

Amid the splendor of meridian day;
Sweet is the rose that scents the vernal gale
When laughing Ceres crowns the yellow
vale;

Yet, to my mind, far softer, sweeter prove
The glowing beauties of the maid I love.

July 9, 1796.

EDWIN.

A SHEPHERD'S COMPLAINT TO HIS LAMB,

IN THE MANNER OF SHENSTONE.

A DIEU to each beautiful scene,
To those haunts once so fondly ad-
mir'd;

And adieu to those sports of the green,
Which my bosom with rapture inspir'd!

Adieu to the rich verdur'd field,
Where the gay dance encircled the tree,
And to all that once pleasure could yield,
Adieu, my fond lamb, e'en to thee!

Once this heart thy sweet innocence mov'd,
When thy gentle simplicity taught
Those virtues I tenderly lov'd,
And with meekest humility fought.

Mild emblem of Patience, adieu!

No more thy caresses I prize;
No more the dear path I pursue
Where Pleasure and Happiness lies.

Away, soft affectionate pet!

For thy soothing endearments are vain,
It fills me with tender regret

To hear thee so fondly complain.

Ah why did she quit those proud courts
Where nought but magnificence reigns,
To join in our innocent sports,
And visit our peaceable plains?

In pity she should have conceal'd
Those charms which such passion diffuse,
And ne'er those perfections reveal'd
Which ruin so closely pursues.

For now, with her virtues impress'd,
I think of her merits in vain,
And the passion that tortures my breast
Must its anguish in silence contain.

For lowly and mean is my lot.
Contented and humble at most;
My name no proud title has got,
And love is the All I can boast.

Oh torturous, heart-rending thought!
That worth is dependant on gold;
That virtue and honour is bought
With the riches a villain may hold.

Shall such my affection possess?
Shall the purchase from riches arise?
And a miser that beauty caress
Who with scorn from my poverty flies?

Then adieu to the tender desires
Too warmly, too fondly caress'd;
And adieu to those emulous fires
That kindled false hopes in my breast.

For I know my pretensions are vain,
My hopes I must learn to resign;
'Tis fruitless, 'tis weak to complain,
For, alas! she can never be mine.

JULIUS.

ON SCOTLAND.

BY R. BURNS.

THEIR groves o' sweet myrtles let foreign
lands reckon,

Where bright-beaming summers exalt the
perfume;

Far dearer to me yon lone glen o' green bree-
kan,

With the burn stealing under the lang yel-
low broom:

Far

Far dearer to me yon humble brown towers,
Where the blue bell and gowan lurk lowly
unseen ;

For there, lightly tripping among the wild
flowers,

A list'ning the linner, oft wanders my
Jean.

Tho' rich is the breeze, in their gay sunny
valleys,

And could Caledonia's blast on the wave ;
Their sweet-scented woodlands that skirt the
proud palace,

What are they ?—the haunt o' the tyrant
and slave !

The slave's spicy forests, and gold-bubbling
fountain,

The brave Caledonian views wi' disdain ;
He wanders as free as the wind on his
mountains,

Save love's willing fetters—the chains of
his Jean.

THE DEPREDATIONS OF THE RATS.

A LUDICROUS TALE.

SHENSTONE, in merry vein, hath told
How once these vermin were so bold
A college room to seek :

Tho' meat serve vermin less refin'd,
These rats sought what improv'd the mind,
Therefore a gifted Greek,

They fed on Homer, Pindar &c
And other authors, old and new.

Fam'd in the class of learning ;

Yea both in prose and poetry,

In logic and geometry,

The rats were all-discerning.

Tho' Shenstone's rats were rats of taste,

Tho' they all other rats surpass'd

In learning and condition ;

Yet will we find among our rats,

Long undisturbed by dogs or cats,

The greatest politician.

Know then, that in an upper room,
Where oft the host was wont to come

To read the affairs of state,

At night, when all were hush'd in sleep,

These rats would from the waincoat creep,

And range in quest of meat.

One night they ran across the floor,
And squalling search'd the closet o'er,

No meat, alas ! was found ;

Then one, of fruitless labour tir'd,

At length to higher aims aspir'd

And leap'd up from the ground.

This rat, in eager search of self,

Survey'd with prying eyes each shelf,

That nothing might escape her ;

But here was neither cheese, nor meat,
Nor mutton, beef, nor pork, nor veal,
Nay, nought, alas ! but paper.

The rest ascended from the floor,
And gain'd the shelf above the door,
Where lay Paine's Rights of Men ;
Here did these pilfering rats devour
As much sedition in an hour

As Tom could write in ten.

Poor Jacobin ! well might he weep,
Well might wild dreams confuse his sleep

Whilst they consum'd the libel * ;

The book which he so much approv'd,
The book which he had always lov'd
Much better than the Bible.

Addressee, pamphlets, fell a prey,
The newspapers of yesterday

They ate ; nay, what is further,

These hungry pilferers, thought no more
Of gnawing Couriers by the score
Than Frenchmen think of murder.

Such havoc mark'd their steps until
Each greedy rat obtain'd his fill

Of politics and news ;

Cram'd with sedition, down they came,
And with them fell a picture frame

Which they could not refuse :

Its glass was broken by the fall,

But mark, my friend ! this was not all ;

The paper still was whole ;

Soon these corroding vermin tore

The print, but, being fill'd before,

They lodg'd it in their hole.

This was an emblem of the tree

Of Gallia's mimic liberty,

Which never bore good fruit ;

How can we then with justice blame

This troop of rats which thither came

To cut off branch and root ?

But when they back return'd again,

Alas ! the influence of Tom Paine

Began its usual works ;

No wonder.—can th' effect be good
To any who devour the food

Wherein rebellion lurks ?

The rats in discord spent the night,

The master, at the approach of light,

Came bustling to his room ;

He enter'd, look'd around confus'd,

Then shook his head, while thus he mus'd :

“ How wretched is my doom !

“ Prints, pamphlets, Paine's true Rights of
“ Men,

“ And all the labours of his pen,

“ All, all are eaten up !

“ 'Tis plain enough these thievish vermin

“ Last night did all at once determine

“ On politics to sup.”

* Paine's defamatory production, entitled “ The Age of Reason.”

Ten sharp spring-traps were then prepar'd,
In which these rats might be enmar'd ;
For soon the troubled master
Had plotted their destruction, whence
He thought to reap some recompence
For this bewail'd disaster.

Next night the vermin scotched out
In quest of prey, and ran about ;
But mark their sudden fall !
The baits invite them, sad mishap !
They tasted, but—off went the traps,
And guillotined them all.

Had they not meddled with Tom Paine,
'Tis ten to one they'd not been slain ;
Of this no more we'll mention ;
But only say, sedition's bait
With its sure offspring, evil fate,
Cut off the whole convention.

Thus perished both the writings first,
And next the rats ; which were the worst
Let Reason's voice determine :
By Reason 'twill not be denied,
The books deserv'd to be destroy'd
Much rather than the vermin
Christleton, Dec. 20. D. W. D.

S O N N E T,

WRITTEN ON REVISITING THE BANKS OF
THE AVON, NEAR BRISTOL HOTWELLS.

A H me ! how oft, with slow and ling'ring
feet,
I erst have trod Avon's sedge side :
I pause once more thy verdant shores to
greet,
I view with raptur'd eye her yellow tide.
Here my romantic morn of life was spent,
Here innocent I pass'd the listless day :
Hope ever-springing blossom'd with con-
tent,
While on her flow'ry banks I pour'd the
childish lay.

D R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER LXXXVIII.

(Continued from Vol. XXX. Page 400.)

JOHN HUNTER, ESQ.

THIS great Physiologist possessed in a very eminent degree the enthusiasm of his art, and the disinterestedness of mind, the usual concomitants of genius and of talents. When he attended the public funeral of the late Sir Joshua Reynolds at St. Paul's, he told a Gentleman who had the honour to go in the same coach with him on that melancholy solemnity, "Had I been Sir Joshua, I would have presented the Church of St. Paul's with a picture of the Conversion of that Saint, to place over the altar."

The same high feelings which dictated this speech induced Mr. Hunter to

Avon, I hear again thy murmurs flow,
I see the branches o'er thy waters bend :
And sure these well-known scenes must peace
bestow,
They seem the foothings of a once lov'd
Farewell, dear stream ! ah, far from thee
I go,
Perhaps from paths of bliss to paths of tear-
ful woe

*Exampton on Severn, Gloucester
shire.*

HORTENSIUS.

S O N N E T.

TO AN ABSENT FRIEND, E. J. M.D.F.R.S.

O FT have I heard thee, near the winding
stream,
Pour the impassion'd tones of genius wild ;
When love or friendship warm thy glowing
theme,
I call'd thee young-eyed Fancy's favorite
child.
Ah ! now no more thy sweetly-foothing
fains
Roll through the dark groves, or the whis-
pering reeds ;
Thy genial spirit fled, my heart complains
Thy classic genius pure no more, my wild
lay leads.

You taught my infant numbers to pourtray
The Passions' force, and Nature's vernal
scene ;
You mark'd the straggling Muse's devious
way,
And threw on vagrant strains strong judg-
ment's eye serene :
Lost to thy friendly care, the forrowing Muse
Perish'd, without a guide, her heedless way
pursues.

*Exampton on Severn, Gloucester
shire, Oct. 6, 1796.*

HORTENSIUS.

form his celebrated Museum of Comparative Anatomy, at a total defiance of expence, and with a complete disregard to the time and the trouble he bestowed upon it, which might have been employed with great pecuniary emolument to himself.

In this wonderful assemblage of curious materials one is at a loss which to admire most, the extensiveness of the collection, or the ingenuity of its arrangement. Each article of it forms a necessary link to the chain of animated matter, from the torpid Hydatis to the active and energetic Human Animal. This Museum is now offered to sale to the British Parliament, which, it is to be

be hoped, will, with its usual wisdom and liberality, secure to the Nation the entire and perpetual possession of so useful and so valuable a collection; a collection unrivalled in the History of Science, and which the Philosopher and the Patriot must regard as an object of the greatest national concern, and think with the extremest regret on the remotest possibility of its division; or of its being sent out of the kingdom.

LORD BUTE.

This Nobleman wished to be considered as a Patron of Letters. His partiality to his countrymen counteracted the good effect of his intentions. His plan of engaging the Antiquarian Society to undertake a regular and complete series of the Antiquities of this kingdom, in the same manner as Father Montfaucon treated "*Les Antiquités de la Monarchie Francoise*," was excellent, and, had he continued Prime Minister, would perhaps have been adopted. The following Letter of Lord Bute to Lord Melcombe, will shew with what zeal he patronized the late ingenious Mr. Bentley, son of the great critical scholar of his name:

Original Letter from Lord BUTE to Lord MELCOMBE.

"MY DEAR LORD,

"Instead of writing to Mr. Bentley, you will permit me to address myself to your Lordship. You can best inform him how I came by the ingenious performance * I ventured to amuse his Majesty with. Take the trouble of adding to that account, the approbation it has met with, and convey to the author the Royal tribute † due to merit, the trifle here enclosed.

"Permit me to assure your Lordship, from my knowledge of our young Sovereign, that rewards in his reign will never be wanting, provided proper subjects occur worthy the King's protection; above all such as are bold enough to take the part of virtue, and force delicacy upon the stage, in spite of the barbarous scenes of our unpolished ancestors, that to the shame of their progeny continue still to please. Farewell, my dear Lord. Believe me ever

"Most sincerely your's, &c.

"BUTE.

"May 28, 1761."

SIR WILLIAM JONES;

ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF BENGAL.

This learned man perhaps owed his great and extensive application of mind to a particular accident. He was naturally of a very lively disposition. On sitting one day under a pear-tree in the yard of the boarding-house at Harrow, where he was at school, some of the fruit fell off, and there was a general scramble of the boys that were near the tree for it;—poor young Jones had his thigh broken in the press, and was directly conveyed to bed, where he lay for a long time, and contracted a love of reading from the books that were brought to amuse him.

Sir William gave an ample testimony in his belief of Christianity ‡ in a blank leaf of one of his Arabic MSS. His defence of the Chronology of Moses, against the wild systems of the Eastern Philosophers, is preserved in the Asiatic Transactions. The last act of his life was an act of homage to the Supreme Being, who, in kindness to mankind, afforded them a dispensation of his will, and brought life and immortality to light. Sir William died in a kneeling attitude in his closet, with his hands clasped together, and his eyes turned upwards towards Heaven.

Sir William Jones's opinion of the Bible was written at the end of one belonging to him, as follows:

"I have regularly and attentively read these Holy Scriptures, and am of opinion, that this Volume, independently of its divine origin, contains more sublimity and beauty, more pure morality, more important history, and finer strains of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they may have been composed."

In Sir William Jones, India has lost her greatest ornament, the Commentator of her Poetry, the Investigator of her History, and the Elucidator of her Antiquities, her Laws, her Manners, and her Opinions. His loss may be considered as a public loss; and the East India Company, to whom he was so valuable and so honourable a servant, seem bound in gratitude to erect a Statue to him in the Cathedral of St. Paul in London, the appropriate British Temple of Fame.

* The Comedy of "The Wishes."

† 200 Guineas.

‡ All the great Scholars have been believers in Christianity; Grotius, Selden, Bochart, &c. The Wits, with whom a joke is but too apt to have more effect than a serious argument or an historical deduction, have been most free in their censures upon Christianity.

S T A T E P A P E R S.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS OF THE NEGOCIATION FOR PEACE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE, AS PRESENTED TO THE TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

THE former part of this Correspondence it is not necessary to reprint, as it is so nearly the same as the NOTES which the DIRECTORY have published, and of which our Readers are in possession in pages 377, 386, and 468, of our last volume. We begin where these Publications end. The last was dated the 27th November. Nothing further passed till the 17th instant.

NOTE.

The Undersigned is charged to transmit to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the inclosed Memorial, containing the proposals of his Court, with respect to the application of the general principle already established, as the basis of the Negotiation for Peace.

He will, with the utmost readiness, enter with that Minister into every explanation which the state and progress of the Negotiation will allow, and he will not fail to enter into the discussion of these Propositions, or of any *Contre-Projet* which may be transmitted to him on the part of the Executive Directory, with that frankness and that spirit of conciliation which correspond with the just and pacific intentions of his Court.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

Paris, Dec. 17, 1796.

Confidential Memorial, on the principal Objects of Restitution, Compensation, and Reciprocal Arrangement.

The principle, already established, as the basis of the Negotiation, by the consent of the two Governments, is founded on Restitutions to be made by His Britannick Majesty to France, in compensation for the arrangements to which that Power may consent, in order to satisfy the just pretensions of the Allies of the King, and to preserve the political balance of Europe.

In order to accomplish these objects, in the manner the most compleat, and to offer a fresh proof of the sincerity of his wishes for the re-establishment of general tranquillity, His Majesty would propose, that there should be given to

this principle, on each side, all the latitude of which it may be susceptible.

I. His Majesty demands therefore, 1st. The restitution, to His Majesty the Emperor and King, of all his dominions, on the footing of the *Status ante Bellum*.

2d. The re-establishment of Peace between the Germanic Empire and France, by a suitable arrangement, conformable to the respective interests, and to the general safety of Europe. This arrangement to be negociated with His Imperial Majesty as constitutional Head of the Empire, either by the intervention of the King, or immediately, as His Imperial Majesty shall prefer.

3d. The evacuation of Italy by the French troops, with an engagement not to interfere in the internal affairs of that country; which should be re-established, as far as possible, upon the footing of the *Status ante Bellum*.

In the course of the Negotiation, a more detailed discussion may be entered into of the further measures which it may be proper to adopt, respecting the objects of these three Articles, in order to the providing more effectually for the future security of the respective limits and possessions, and for the maintenance of general tranquillity.

II. With regard to the other Allies of His Britannic Majesty, His Majesty demands, that there be reserved to Her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, a full and unlimited power of taking part in this Negotiation, whenever she may think fit, or of acceding to the Definitive Treaty, and thereby returning to a state of Peace with France.

III. His Majesty also demands, that Her Most Faithful Majesty may be comprehended in this Negotiation, and may return to a state of peace with France, without any cession or burthensome condition on either side.

IV. On these conditions, His Majesty offers to France the entire and unreserved restitution of all the Conquests which he has made on that Power in the East and West Indies, proposing at the same time that a mutual understanding should be established as to the means of securing for the future the tranquillity of the two Nations, and of consolidating, as much as possible, the advantages of their respective possessions. His Majesty offers, in like manner, the

the restitution of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and of the Fishery of Newfoundland, on the footing of the *Status ante Bellum*.

But if, in addition to this, His Majesty were to waive the right, given to him by the express stipulations of the Treaty of Utrecht, of opposing the cession of the Spanish part of St. Domingo to France, His Majesty would then demand, in return for this concession, a compensation, which might secure, at least in some degree, the maintenance of the balance of the respective possessions in that part of the world.

V. In all the cases of cessions or restitutions, which may come in question in the course of this Negotiation, there should be granted on each side, to all individuals, the most unlimited right to withdraw with their families and their property, and to sell their land and other immoveable possessions; and adequate arrangements should also be made, in the course of this Negotiation, for the removal of all sequestrations, and for the satisfaction of the just claims which individuals on either side may have to make upon the respective Governments.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORIAL ON THE
PEACE WITH SPAIN AND HOLLAND.

THE Allies of France not having hitherto expressed any desire or disposition to treat with the King, His Majesty might have forborne to enter into any detail on their account; but in order to avoid any details prejudicial to the great object which the King has in view, and to accelerate the work of a General Peace, His Majesty will not refuse to explain himself in the first instance on the points which concern those Powers. If, then, the Catholic King should desire to be comprehended in this Negotiation, or to be allowed to accede to the Definitive Treaty, this would meet with no obstacle on the part of His Majesty. Nothing having hitherto been conquered by either of the two Sovereigns from the other, no other point could, at the present moment, come into question but that of the re-establishment of Peace, simply, and without any restitution or compensation whatever, except such as might possibly result from the application of the principle declared at the end of the fourth

article of the Memorial already delivered to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

But if, during the Negotiation, any alteration should take place in the state of things, in this respect, it will then be proper to agree upon the restitutions and compensations to be made on each side.

With regard to the Republic of the United Provinces, His Britannic Majesty and his Allies find themselves too nearly interested in the political situation of those Provinces to be able to consent in their favour to the re-establishment of the *Status ante Bellum* as with respect to territorial possessions, unless France could, on her part, reinstate them in all respects in the same political situation in which they stood before the War.

If at least it were possible to re-establish in those Provinces, agreeably to what is believed to be the wish of a great majority of the inhabitants, their ancient Constitution and form of Government, his Majesty might then be disposed to relax, in their favour, from a very considerable part of the conditions on which the present state of things obliges him to insist.

But if, on the contrary, it is with the Republic of Holland, in its present state, that their Britannic and Imperial Majesties will have to treat, they will feel themselves obliged to seek in territorial acquisitions, those compensations, and that security, which such a state of things will have rendered indispensable to them.

Restitutions of any kind, in favour of Holland, could in that case be admitted in so far only as they shall be compensated by arrangements calculated to contribute to the security of the Austrian Netherlands. The means of accomplishing this object will be found in the cessions which France has exacted in her Treaty of Peace with Holland, and the possession of which by that Power would in any case be absolutely incompatible with the security of the Austrian Netherlands, in the hands of his Imperial Majesty.

It is on these principles that his Britannic Majesty would be ready to treat for the re-establishment of Peace with the Republic of Holland in its present state. The details of such a discussion must necessarily lead to the consideration of what would be due to the interest and the rights of the House of Orange.

MY LORD, *Paris, Dec. 20, 1796.*

Mr. Ellis returned here from London on Thursday last, the 15th instant, at five P. M. and delivered to me the dispatches No. 11 and 12, with which he was charged by your Lordship.

Although nothing can be clearer, more ably drawn up, or more satisfactory, than the instructions they contain, yet as it was of the last importance that I should be completely master of the subject before I saw the French Minister, I delayed asking for a conference till late on Friday evening, with a view that it should not take place till Saturday morning.

He appointed the hour of eleven A. M. on that day, and it was near one before we parted. Although what is said by M. Delacroix before he has communicated with the Directory cannot be considered as officially binding, and probably may, in the event, be very different from what I shall hear when he speaks to me in their name, yet as it is impossible they should not nearly conjecture the nature of the overtures I should make, and of course be prepared in some degree for them, it is material that your Lordship should be accurately acquainted with the first impressions they appear to make on M. Delacroix.

I prefaced what I had to communicate with saying, that I now came authorised to enter with him into deliberation upon one of the most important subjects that perhaps was ever brought into discussion—that its magnitude forbade all *finesse*, excluded all prevarication, suspended all prejudices, and that as I had it in command to speak and act with freedom and truth, I expected that he, on his part, would consider these as the only means which could or ought to be employed if he wished to see a Negotiation, in which the happiness of millions was involved, terminate successfully. That, for greater precision, and with a view to be clearly understood in what I was about to propose, I would give him a Confidential Memorial, accompanied by an Official Note, both of which, when he had perused them, would speak for themselves. The Memorial contained the conditions, on the accomplishment of which His Majesty considered the restoration of Peace to depend. The Note was expressive of his Majesty's readiness to enter into any explanation required by the Directory

on the subject, or to receive any *Contre-Projet*, resting on the same basis, which the Directory might be disposed to give in. That, moreover, I did not hesitate declaring to him, in conformity to the principles which I had laid down, and from which I certainly never should depart at any period of the Negotiation, that I was prepared to answer any questions, explain and elucidate any points, on which it was possible to foresee that doubts or misconceptions could arise on the consideration of these Papers. And having said thus much, I had only to remark, that I believed, in no similar Negotiation which had ever taken place, any Minister was authorised, in the first instance, to go so fully into the discussion as I now was—That I was sure neither the truth of this remark, nor the manifest conclusion to be drawn from it, would escape M. Delacroix's observation.

I then put the two Papers into his hands. He began by reading the Note, on which of course he could only express satisfaction. After perusing the Confidential Memorial with all the attention it deserved, he, after a short pause, said, that it appeared to him to be liable to insurmountable objections; that it seemed to him to require much more than it conceded, and, in the event, not to leave France in a situation of proportional greatness to the Powers of Europe. He said, the Act of their Constitution, according to the manner in which it was interpreted by the best Publicists (and this phrase is worthy remark), made it impossible for the Republic to do what we required. The Austrian Netherlands were annexed to it; they could not be disposed of without singling the nation into all the confusion which must follow a convocation of the Primary Assemblies; and he said, he was rather surprised that Great Britain should bring this forward as the governing condition of the Treaty, since he thought he had, in some of our late conversations, fully explained the nature of their Constitution to me. I replied, that every thing I had heard from him on this point was perfectly in my recollection, as it probably was in his; that though I had listened to him with that attention I always afforded to every thing he said, yet I had never made him any sort of reply, and had neither admitted nor controverted his opinion; that although I believed I could easily disprove this opinion from

the spirit of the French Constitution itself; yet the discussion of that Constitution was perfectly foreign to the object of my mission; since, even allowing his two positions, viz. that the retrocession of the Austrian Netherlands was incompatible with their Laws, and that we ought to have known that beforehand; yet that there existed a *Droit public* in Europe, paramount to any *Droit public* they might think proper to establish within their own dominions; and that if their Constitution was publickly known, the Treaties existing between his Majesty and the Emperor were at least equally public, and in these it was clearly and distinctly enounced, that the Two Contracting Parties reciprocally promise not to lay down their arms without the restitution of all the dominions, territories, &c. which may have belonged to either of them before the War. That the date of this stipulation was previous to their annexing the Austrian Netherlands to France; and the notoriety of this ought, at the very moment when they had passed that Law, to have convinced them, that, if adhered to, it must prove an insurmountable obstacle to Peace. I applied his maxim to the West India Islands, and to the settlements in the East Indies; and asked him, Whether it was expected that we were to wave our right of possession, and be required still to consider them as integral parts of the French Republic which *must* be restored, and on which no value was to be set in the balance of compensation? I also stated the possible case of France having lost part of what she deemed her integral dominions, instead of having added to them in the course of the War, and whether then, under the apprehension of still greater losses, the Government, as it was now composed, should consider itself as not vested with powers sufficient to save their country from the impending danger, by making Peace on the conditions of sacrificing a portion of their dominions to save the remainder? M. Delacroix said, this was stating a case of necessity, and such a mode of reasoning did not attach to the present circumstances. I readily admitted the first part of this proposition, but contended, that if the power existed in a case of necessity, it equally existed in all others, and particularly in the case before us, since he himself had repeatedly told me that Peace was what this Country and its

Government wished for, and even wanted.

M. Delacroix, in reply, shifted his ground, and by a string of arguments founded on premises calculated for this purpose, attempted to prove, that from the relative situation of the adjacent Countries, the present Government of France would be reprehensible in the extreme, and deserve impeachment, if they ever suffered the Netherlands to be separated from their dominions; that by the partition of Poland, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, had increased their power to a most formidable degree; that England, by its conquests, and by the activity and judgment with which it governed its Colonies, had doubled its strength.—Your Indian Empire alone, said M. Delacroix with vehemence, has enabled you to subsidize all the Powers of Europe against us, and your monopoly of trade has put you in possession of a fund of inexhaustible wealth. His words were: “*Votre Empire dans l’Inde vous a fourni les Moyens de salarier toutes les Puissances contre nous, et vous avez accablé le Commerce de Manière que toutes les Richesses du Monde se versent dans vos Coffres.*”

From the necessity that France should keep the Netherlands and the Left Bank of the Rhine for the purpose of preserving its relative situation in Europe, he passed to the advantages which he contended would result to the other Powers by such an addition to the French dominions. Belgium (tousé his word) by belonging to France, would remove what had been the source of all Wars for two centuries past, and the Rhine, being the natural boundary of France, would ensure the tranquillity of Europe for two centuries to come. I did not feel it necessary to combat this preposterous doctrine; I contented myself with reminding him of what he had said to me in one of our last conferences, when he made a comparison of the weakness of France under its Monarchs, and its strength and vigour under its Republican Form of Government. “*Nous ne sommes plus dans la Décrepitude de la France Monarchique, mais dans toute la Force d’une République adolescente;*” was his expression; and I inferred from this, according to his own reasoning, that the force and power France had acquired by its change of Government was much greater than it could derive from any acquisition of territory; and that

it followed, if France, when under a regal form of Government, was a very just and constant object of attention, not to say of jealousy, to the other Powers of Europe, France (admitting his axiom) was a much more reasonable object of jealousy and attention under its present Constitution than it ever had yet been, and that no addition to its dominions could be seen by its neighbours but under impressions of alarm for their own future safety and for the general tranquillity of Europe. M. Delacroix's answer to this was so remarkable, that I must beg leave to insert it in what I believe to be nearly his own words.—

“ Dans le Temps Révolutionnaire tout ce que vous dites, my Lord, étoit vrai—rien n'égalait notre Puissance; mais ce temps n'existe plus. Nous ne pouvons plus lever la Nation en Masse pour voler au Secours de la Patrie en danger. Nous ne pouvons plus engager nos Concitoyens d'ouvrir leurs Bourses pour les verser dans le Trésor National, et de se priver même du nécessaire pour le Bien de la Chose Publique.” And he ended by saying, that the French Republic, when at Peace, necessarily must become the most quiet and pacific Power in Europe. I only observed, that in this case the passage of the Republic from youth to decrepitude had been very sudden; but that still I never could admit that it could be a matter of indifference to its neighbours, much less one necessary security to itself, to acquire such a very extensive addition to its Frontiers as that he had hinted at.

This led Mons. Delacroix to talk of offering an equivalent to the Emperor for the Austrian Netherlands, and it was to be found, according to his plan, in the secularization of the Three Ecclesiastical Electorates, and several Bishopricks in Germany and in Italy.

He talked upon this subject as one very familiar to him, and on which his thoughts had been frequently employed.

He spoke of making new Electors, and named, probably with a view to render his scheme more palatable, the Stadtholder and the Dukes of Brunswick and Wurtemberg as persons proper to replace the three Ecclesiastical Electors who were to be re-formed.

It would be making an ill use of your Lordship's time to endeavour to repeat to you all he said on this subject; it went in substance (as he himself confessed) to the total subversion of the present Constitution of the Germanic

Body; and as it militated directly against the principle which both his Majesty and the Emperor laid down so distinctly as the basis of the peace to be made for the Empire, I contented myself with reminding him of this circumstance, particularly as it is impossible to discuss this point with any propriety till his Imperial Majesty becomes a party to the negotiation. I took this opportunity of hinting, that if on all the other points France agreed to the proposals now made, it would not be impossible that some increase of territory might be ceded to her on the Germanic side of her frontiers, and that this, in addition to the Duchy of Savoy, Nice, and Avignon, would be a very great acquisition of strength and power. Monsieur Delacroix here again reverted to the Constitution, and said, that these countries were already constitutionally annexed to France. I replied, that it was impossible, in the negotiation which we were beginning, for the other Powers to take it up from any period but that which immediately preceded the war, and that any acquisition or diminution of territory which had taken place among the Belligerent Powers since it first broke out, must necessarily become subject-matter for negotiation, and be balanced against each other in the final arrangement of a general peace. “You then persist,” said M. Delacroix, “in applying this principle to Belgium?” I answered, “Most certainly; and I should not deal fairly with you if I hesitated to declare, in the outset of our Negotiation, that on this point you must entertain no expectation that his Majesty will relax or ever consent to see the Netherlands remain a part of France.”

M. Delacroix replied, he saw no prospect in this case of our ideas ever meeting, and he despaired of the success of our Negotiation. He returned again, however, to his idea of a possible equivalent to be found for the Emperor; but as all he proposed was the alienation or dismemberment of countries not belonging to France, even by conquest, I did not consider it as deserving attention, and it is certainly not worth repeating to your Lordship.

I need not observe, that all the equivalents proposed, however inadequate to the exchange, were offered as a return for our consent that the Netherlands should remain part of France; of course the admitting them in any shape

shape would have been in direct contradiction to my instructions.

M. Delacroix touched very slightly on Italy, and the course of our conversation did not bring this part of the subject more into discussion.

I must add, that whenever I mentioned the restoration of the Netherlands to the Emperor, I always took care it should be understood that these were to be accompanied by such further cessions as should form a competent line of defence, and that France could not be permitted to keep possession of all the intermediate country to the Rhine; and I particularly dwelt on this point, when I held out the possibility of admitting an extension of the limits of France on the side of Germany. But as the French Minister no less strenuously opposed the restitution of the Netherlands to the Emperor than I tenaciously insisted upon it, the further extension of my claim could not of course become a subject of argument.

I believe I have now, with a tolerable degree of accuracy, informed your Lordship of all that the French Minister said on my opening myself to him on that part of my instructions which more immediately relates to Peace between Great Britain, his Imperial Majesty, and France. It remains with me to inform your Lordship what passed between us on the subject of our respective Allies.

On the articles reserving a right to the Court of St. Petersburg, and to that of Lisbon, to accede to the Treaty of Peace on the strict *Status ante Bellum*, the French Minister made no other remark than by mentioning the Allies of the Republic, and by enquiring whether I was prepared to say any thing relative to their interests, which certainly the Republic could never abandon. This afforded me the opportunity of giving in the Confidential Memorial B. relative to Spain and Holland, and I prefaced it by repeating to him the substance of the first part of your Lordship's No. 12.

Although I had touched upon the subject of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, when I had been speaking to M. Delacroix on the Peace with France, yet, as it did not become a matter of discussion between us till I came to mention the Peace with Spain, I thought it better to place all that passed on the subject in this part of my

dispatch; it was the only point on which he entered, but I by no means infer from his not bringing forward some claims for Spain, that we are not to hear of any in the course of the Negotiation; on the contrary, I have little doubt that many, and most of them inadmissible, will be made before it can end. He, however, was silent on them at this moment, and confined all he had to say to comparing the idea that Spain was bound by the Treaty of Utrecht not to alienate her possessions in America. I had the Article copied in my pocket, and I read it to him. He confessed it was clear and explicit, but that circumstances had so materially altered since the year 1713, that engagements made then ought not to be considered as in force now. I said that the spirit of the Article itself went to provide for distant contingencies, not for what was expected to happen at or near the time when the Treaty was made, and that it was because the alteration of circumstances he alluded to was foreseen as possible, that the clause was inserted; and that if Spain paid any regard to the faith of Treaties, she must consider herself as no less strictly bound by this clause now, than at the moment when it was drawn up. I went on by saying, that it did not, however, appear quite impossible that this point might be settled without much difficulty; and that means might be devised that his Catholic Majesty should not break his faith, and both England and France be equally satisfied. I then held out to him, but in general terms, that either Spain might regain her part of St. Domingo, by making some considerable cession to Great Britain and France, as the price of Peace, or that, in return for leaving the whole of St. Domingo to France, we should retain either Martinico or St. Lucia and Tobago. M. Delacroix listened with a degree of attention to these proposals, but he was fearful of committing himself by any expression of approbation, and he dismissed the subject of the Court of Madrid, by observing, that France never would forsake the interests of its Allies.

Our conversation on those of its other Ally, Holland, was much longer, as the wording of the Memorial inevitably led at once deep into the subject.

M. Delacroix affected to treat any deviation from the Treaty of Peace
concluded

concluded between France and that Country, or any restoration of Territories acquired under that Treaty to France, as quite impracticable. He treated as equally impracticable any attempt at restoring the ancient Form of Government in the Seven United Provinces. He talked with an air of triumph of the establishment of a National Convention at the Hague, and with an affectation of feeling, that by it the cause of Freedom had extended itself over such a large number of People. He, however, was ready to confess, that from the great losses the Dutch Republic had sustained in its Colonies, and particularly from the weak manner in which they had defended them, it could not be expected that his Majesty would consent to a full and complete restitution of them, and that it was reasonable that some should be sacrificed; and he asked me if I could inform him how far our views extended on this point?—I said, I had reason to believe that what his Majesty would require would be possessions and settlements which would not add either to the power or wealth of our Indian dominions, but only tend to secure to us their safe and unmolested possession. You mean by this, said M. Delacroix, the Cape and Trincomale? I said, they certainly came under that description; and I saw little prospect of their being restored to the Dutch. M^r. Delacroix launched forth on this into a most laboured dissertation on the value of the Cape of Good Hope, which he did not consider at all as a *port de relache*, but as a possession which, in our hands, would become one of the most fertile and most productive Colonies in the East; and, according to his estimation of it, he did not scruple to assert, that it would ultimately be an acquisition of infinitely greater importance to England than that of the Netherlands to France; and, if acquiesced in, should be reckoned as a full and ample compensation for them. He added, "If you are masters of the Cape and Trincomale, we shall hold all our settlements in India, and the Islands of France and Bourbon, entirely at the tenure of your will and pleasure; they will be ours only as long as you choose we should retain them. You will be sole masters in India, and we shall be entirely dependent upon you." I repeated to him, that it was as means of defence, not of offence, that these

possessions would be insisted on; and that, if the matter was fairly and dispassionately discussed, he would find that they afforded us a great additional security, but no additional power of attack, even if we were disposed to disturb the peace of that part of the world. If these, and perhaps some few other not very material settlements belonging to the Dutch, were to be insisted upon, and if he would be pleased to enumerate all we should still have to restore to them, while they had nothing to restore to England, it was impossible not to consider the terms on which his Majesty proposed Peace to Holland as generous and liberal.

M. Delacroix was not at all disposed to agree with me on this point; and said, Holland, stripped of these possessions, would be ruined. He then held out, but as if the idea had just crossed his mind, the possibility of indemnifying the Dutch for their losses in India, by giving them a tract of territory towards the Meuse (I could not find out whether he meant Aix-la-Chapelle, Liege, or the countries of Juliers and Berg), and hinted, that if this was not to be done, an additional sugar island might, perhaps, be ceded to the Dutch Republic. I told him all this might become a subject of future discussion; and I conceived, that if we could agree upon the more essential points, the Treaty would not break off on these secondary considerations. Our conversation had now been extremely long, and M. Delacroix ended by saying, that, although he had taken upon himself to enter with me thus far upon the subject, yet I must not consider any thing he said as binding, or as pledging the Republic, till such time as he had laid the papers I had given him before the Directory; and, in order to do this with more accuracy, he again asked me, Whether in his Report he was to state the disuniting Belgium from France as a *sine qua non* from which his Majesty would not depart? I replied, It most certainly was a *sine qua non* from which his Majesty would not depart; and that any proposal which would leave the Netherlands annexed to France would be attended with much greater benefit to that Power, and loss to the Allies, than the present relative situation of the Belligerent Powers could entitle the French Government to expect.

M. Delacroix repeated his concern at the peremptory way in which I made this assertion, and asked, Whether it would admit of no modification?—I replied, If France could, in a *Contre-Projet*, point out

out a practicable and adequate one, still keeping in view, that the Netherlands must not be French, or likely again to fall into the hands of France, such a proposal might certainly be taken into consideration.

M. Delacroix by no means encouraged me to explain myself more fully; he repeatedly said, that this difficulty relative to the Netherlands was one which could not be overcome.

Just as I was taking leave of him, he begged me to explain what was meant by the words in the memoir (A) in the 4th paragraph, beginning *de s'entendre mutuellement sur les Moyens d'affirmer*, and ending at *leurs possessions respectives*. I told him it referred to the destructive system adopted by France in the West Indies, and went to express a wish, that the two Powers should agree on some general and uniform system of internal police in the settlements there, which would contribute to the security of these possessions to the respective countries, and at the same time to the happiness of every description of inhabitants in them.

M. Delacroix, a little hurt at my expression relative to the system adopted by France, endeavoured to recriminate on us; but he ended by saying, that they should certainly be willing to concur in any arrangement relative to the Negroes, which did not militate against the principles of their Constitution. Here our conference ended, and as, during the whole course of it, I bore in my mind the possibility, that although this our first might be the only favourable opportunity I should ever have of speaking on the general principles on which his Majesty was disposed to treat, I endeavoured, by adverting more or less to almost every point in my instructions, to enable M. Delacroix (if he reports faithfully) to state to the Directory what I said in such a manner as to put it out of their power to misconceive what were his Majesty's intentions, to remove all possibility of cavil on this case, and to bring them to a clear and distinct answer, whether they would agree to open a Negotiation on the principle of the *Status ante Bellum*, or on one differing from it only in form, not in substance. I hope in attempting to do this I did not, in the first instance, commit myself, or discover more of my instructions than it became me to do, and that in the conversation with M. Delacroix nothing escaped me which might, at some subsequent period, hurt the progress of the Negotiation. I have, I believe, given this conference nearly verbatim to your Lordship; and I was particularly

anxious to do this correctly and minutely, as well that you may judge on the propriety of what I said myself, as that what M. Delacroix said to me may be accurately known, and remain on record.

It must, however, be remembered (as I observed in the beginning of this dispatch) that he spoke from himself, as Minister indeed, but not under the immediate instructions of the Directory, and this consideration will take a little away from the singularity of some of the positions he advanced.

I confess, my Lord, from the civility of his manners, and from his apparent readiness to discuss the subject, the impression which remained on my mind on leaving him was, that the Negotiation would go on, but be liable to so many difficulties, and some of them so nearly insurmountable, that, knowing as I do the opinion of the Directory, I saw little prospect of its terminating successfully. But I did not expect the conduct of the Directory would immediately be such as to evince a manifest inclination, and even determination, to break off on the first proposals; and I was not a little surprised at receiving, on Sunday, at three P.M. the inclosed letter (A) from M. Delacroix: he sent it by the Principal Secretary of his department (M. Guiraudet) who communicated to me the original of the arrêté of the Directory, of which this letter, abating the alteration in the form, is a literal copy. After perusing it, I asked M. Guiraudet whether he was informed of its contents, and this led to a short conversation on them. I told him, that both the demands were so unexpected that I could not reply to them off-hand: that as to the first, it was quite unusual to sign Memorials which were annexed to a Note actually signed, and that I scarcely felt myself authorised to depart from what was, I believed, an invariable rule. That as to the second demand, made in so peremptory and unprecedented a way, I could without much hesitation say at once that it could not be complied with. Mons. Guiraudet lamented this much, and said, that this being the case, he feared our principles of Negotiation would never coincide. I agreed with him in my expressions of concern. We conversed together afterwards for some time, but nothing passed at all worthy remark. I told him I should send my answer the next day. On reflecting more attentively

tively on the request that I would sign the two Memorials which I had given in, it struck me that the complying with it pledged me to nothing, that it was merely gratifying them on a point insisted on peevishly, and that the doing it would put them still more in the wrong.

As to the strange demand of an *Ultimatum*, it was perfectly clear what it became me to say, and I hope that in the inclosed answer B. (which I sent yesterday morning at twelve o'clock to M. Delacroix), I shall be found to have adhered as closely as possibly to the spirit of my instructions.

Yesterday evening, at half past nine, M. Guiraudet brought me the Note C. to which I immediately replied by the Note D. They require no comment; and as I intend leaving Paris to-morrow, and travelling with all convenient speed, I shall so soon have it in my power to say the little which remains to say relative to this sudden, though perhaps not unlooked for, close to my Mission, that I need not trespass any further on your Lordship's patience.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

P. S. I thought it would be proper for his Majesty's Minister at Vienna to receive the earliest intelligence of the Negotiation being broken off; I therefore have dispatched a Messenger to Vienna with a copy of the several Papers which have passed between me and Monsieur Delacroix since our conference, and also a succinct account of what passed on it. The Messenger left this place to-day at three P. M.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c. &c. &c.

(No. 31.)

Paris, 28th Frimaire (Dec. 18),
5th year.

SIR,

THE Executive Directory has heard the reading of the Official Note, signed by you, and of two Confidential Memorials, without signatures, which were annexed to it, and which you gave in to me yesterday. I am charged expressly by the Directory to declare to you, that it cannot listen to any Confidential Note without a signature, and to require of you to give in to me, officially, within four and twenty hours, your *Ultimatum*, signed by you.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) CH. DELACROIX.

VOL. XXXI. JAN. 1797.

(No. 32.)

Copy. (B.) Paris, 19th Dec. 1796.

Lord Malmesbury, in answer to the letter which the Minister for Foreign Affairs had the goodness to transmit to him through the hands of the Secretary General of his Department, must remark, that in signing the Official Note which he gave in to that Minister by order of his Court, he thought he had complied with all the usual formalities, and had given the necessary authenticity to the two Confidential Memorials which were annexed to it. Nevertheless, to remove all difficulties, as far as lies in his power, he willingly adopts the forms which are pointed out by the resolution of the Executive Directory, and hastens to send to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the two Memorials signed by his hand.

With respect to the positive demand of an *Ultimatum*, Lord Malmesbury observes, that insisting on that point in so peremptory a manner, before the two Powers shall have communicated to each other their respective pretensions, and that the Articles of the future Treaty shall have been submitted to the discussions which the different interests which are to be adjusted necessarily demand, is to shut the door against all Negotiation. He therefore can add nothing to the assurances which he has already given to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as well by word of mouth as in his Official Note; and he repeats that he is ready to enter with that Minister into every explanation of which the state and progress of the Negotiation may admit, and that he will not fail to enter into the discussion of the Proposals of his Court, or of any *Contre-Projet* which may be delivered to him, on the part of the Executive Directory, with that candour and that spirit of conciliation which correspond with the just and pacific sentiments of his Court.

Lord Malmesbury requests the Minister for Foreign Affairs to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(No. 33.) [C.]

The undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs is charged by the Executive Directory to answer to Lord Malmesbury's Two Notes of the 27th and 29th Frimaire (17th and 19th December, O. S.) that the Executive Directory will listen to no proposals, contrary to the Constitution, to the Laws,

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and

and to the Treaties which bind the Republic.

And as Lord Malmesbury announces at every communication, that he is in want of the advice of his Court, from which it results that he acts a part merely passive in the Negotiation, which renders his presence at Paris useless; the undersigned is further charged to give him notice to depart from Paris in eight and forty hours, with all the persons who have accompanied and followed him, and to quit as expeditiously as possible the territory of the Republic. The Undersigned declares moreover, in the name of the Executive Directory, that if the British Cabinet is desirous of Peace, the Executive Directory is ready to follow the Negotiations, according to the basis laid down in the present Note, by the reciprocal channel of couriers.

(Signed) CH. DELACROIX.

Paris, 29th Frimaire (19th December)
5th year of the French Republic,
One and Indivisible.

(No. 34.) [D.]

Lord Malmesbury hastens to acknowledge the receipt of the Note of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated yesterday. He is preparing to quit Paris to-morrow, and demands, in consequence, the necessary Passports for himself and his Suite.

He requests the Minister for Foreign Affairs to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

Paris, 20th Dec. 1796.

To the above papers we subjoin a Declaration of his Britannic Majesty, which was brought down to the two Houses of Parliament, dispatched to every part of the kingdom, and formally presented to all the Ministers of Foreign Powers resident at the Court of London.

DECLARATION OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY.

THE Negotiation, which an anxious desire for the restoration of Peace had induced his Majesty to open at Paris, having been abruptly terminated by the French Government, the King thinks it due to himself and to his people to state, in this public manner, the circumstances which have preceded and attended a transaction of so much impor-

tance to the general interests of Europe.

It is well known, that early in the present year his Majesty, laying aside the consideration of many circumstances of difficulty and discouragement, determined to take such steps as were best calculated to open the way for Negotiation, if any corresponding desire prevailed on the part of his enemies. He directed an overture to be made in his name by his Minister in Switzerland, for the purpose of ascertaining the dispositions of the French Government with respect to Peace. The Answer which he received in return was at once haughty and evasive: It affected to question the sincerity of those dispositions of which his Majesty's conduct afforded so unequivocal a proof; it raised groundless objections to the mode of Negotiation proposed by his Majesty (that of a General Congress, by which Peace has so often been restored to Europe); but it studiously passed over in silence his Majesty's desire to learn what other mode would be preferred by France. It at the same time asserted a principle, which was stated as an indispensable Preliminary to all Negotiation; a principle under which the terms of Peace must have been regulated, not by the usual considerations of justice, policy, and reciprocal convenience; but by an implicit submission, on the part of all other Powers, to a claim founded on the internal Laws and separate Constitution of France, as having full authority to supersede the Treaties entered into by Independent States, to govern their Interests, to controul their Engagements, and to dispose of their Dominions.

A pretension in itself so extravagant could in no instance have been admitted, nor even listened to for a moment. Its application to the present case led to nothing less than that France should, as a Preliminary to all Discussion, retain nearly all her Conquests, and those particularly in which his Majesty was most concerned, both from the ties of interest, and the sacred obligations of Treaties: that she should, in like manner, recover back all that had been conquered from her in every part of the World; and that she should be left at liberty to bring forward such further demands, on all other points of Negotiation, as such unqualified submission on the part of those with whom she treated could not fail to produce.

On

On such grounds as these, it was sufficiently evident that no Negotiation could be established: neither did the answer of his Majesty's Enemies afford any opening for continuing the discussion, since the mode of Negotiation offered by his Majesty had been peremptorily rejected by them, and no other had been stated in which they were willing to concur.

His Majesty was, however, not discouraged even by this result from still pursuing such measures as appeared to him most conducive to the end of Peace; and the wishes of his Ally, the Emperor, corresponding with those which his Majesty had manifested, sentiments of a similar tendency were expressed on the part of his Imperial Majesty at the time of opening the Campaign: but the continuance of the same spirit and principles on the part of the Enemy rendered this fresh overture equally unsuccessful.

While the Government of France thus persisted in obstructing every measure that could even open the way to Negotiation, no endeavour was omitted to mislead the public opinion throughout all Europe with respect to the real cause of the prolongation of the war, and to cast a doubt on those dispositions which could alone have dictated the steps taken by his Majesty and his august ally.

In order to deprive his enemies of all possibility of subterfuge or evasion, and in the hope that a just sense of the continued calamities of War, and of the increasing distresses of France herself, might at length have led to more just and pacific dispositions, his Majesty renewed in another form, and through the intervention of a friendly Power, a proposal for opening Negotiations for Peace. The manner in which this intervention was received, indicated the most hostile disposition towards Great Britain, and at the same time afforded to all Europe a striking instance of that injurious and offensive conduct which is observed, on the part of the French Government, towards all other countries. The repeated overtures made in his Majesty's name were nevertheless of such a nature, that it was at last found impossible to persist in the absolute rejection of them, without the direct and undisguised avowal of a determination to refuse to Europe all hope of the restoration of tranquillity. A channel was therefore at length indicated

through which the Government of France professed itself willing to carry on a Negotiation, and a readiness was expressed (though in terms far remote from any spirit of conciliation) to receive a Minister authorized by his Majesty to proceed to Paris for that purpose.

Many circumstances might have been urged as affording powerful motives against adopting this suggestion, until the Government of France had given some indication of a spirit better calculated to promote the success of such a Mission, and to meet these advances on the part of Great Britain. The King's desire for the restoration of general Peace on just and honourable terms, his concern for the interests of his subjects, and his determination to leave to his enemies no pretext for imputing to him the consequences of their own ambition, induced him to overlook every such consideration, and to take a step which these reasons alone could justify.

The repeated endeavours of the French Government to defeat this Mission in its outset, and to break off the intercourse thus opened, even before the first steps towards Negotiation could be taken, the indecent and injurious language employed with a view to irritate, the captious and frivolous objections raised for the purpose of obstructing the progress of the discussion; all these have sufficiently appeared from the Official Papers which passed on both sides, and which are known to all Europe.

But, above all, the abrupt termination of the Negotiation has afforded the most conclusive proof, that at no period of it was any real wish for Peace entertained on the part of the French Government.

After repeated evasion and delay, that Government had at length consented to establish, as the Basis of the Negotiation, a principle proposed by his Majesty, liberal in its own nature, equitable towards his Enemies, and calculated to provide for the interests of his Allies, and of Europe. It had been agreed, that Compensation should be made to France by proportionable Restitutions from his Majesty's Conquests on that Power, for those arrangements to which she should be called upon to consent, in order to satisfy the just pretensions of his Allies, and to preserve the political Balance of Europe. At the desire of the French Government itself, Memorials were

presented by his Majesty's Minister, which contained the outlines of terms of Peace, grounded on the Basis so established, and in which his Majesty proposed to carry to the utmost possible extent the application of a principle so equitable with respect to France, and so liberal on his Majesty's part. The delivery of these Papers was accompanied by a Declaration expressly and repeatedly made, both verbally and in writing, that his Majesty's Minister was willing and prepared to enter, with a spirit of conciliation and fairness, into the discussion of the different points there contained, or into that of any other proposal or scheme of Peace which the French Government might wish to substitute in its place.

In reply to this Communication, he received a demand, in form the most offensive, and in substance the most extravagant, that ever was made in the course of any Negotiation. It was peremptorily required of him, that in the very outset of the business, when no answer had been given by the French Government to his first proposal, when he had not even learned, in any regular shape, the nature or extent of the objections to it, and much less received from that Government any other offer or plan of Peace, he should, in 24 hours, deliver in a statement of the final terms to which his Court would in any case accede; a demand tending evidently to shut the door to all Negotiation, to preclude all discussion, all explanation, all possibility of the amicable adjustment of points of difference; a demand in its nature preposterous, in its execution impracticable, since it is plain that no such ultimate resolution, respecting a general plan of Peace, ever can be rationally formed, much less declared, without knowing what points are principally objected to by the enemy, and what facilities he may be willing to offer in return for concession in those respects. Having declined compliance with this demand, and explained the reasons which rendered it inadmissible, but having, at the same time, expressly renewed the declaration of his readiness to enter into the discussion of the proposal he had conveyed, or of any other which might be communicated to him, the King's Minister received no other answer than an abrupt command to quit Paris in forty-eight hours.—If, in addition to such an insult, any further proof were necessary of the dispositions of those by

whom it was offered, such proof would be abundantly supplied from the contents of the Note in which this order was conveyed. The mode of Negotiation, on which the French Government had itself insisted, is there rejected, and no practicable means left open for treating with effect. The basis of Negotiation, so recently established by mutual consent, is there disclaimed, and in its room a principle, clearly inadmissible, is re-asserted, as the only ground on which France can consent to treat,—the very same principle which had been brought forward in reply to his Majesty's first overtures from Switzerland, which had then been rejected by his Majesty, but which now appears never to have been, in fact, abandoned by the Government of France, however inconsistent with that on which they had expressly agreed to treat.

It is therefore necessary that all Europe should understand, that the rupture of the Negotiation at Paris does not arise from the failure of any sincere attempt on the part of France to reconcile, by fair discussion, the views and interests of the contending Powers: such a discussion has been repeatedly invited, and even solicited on the part of his Majesty, but has been, in the first instance, and absolutely, precluded by the act of the French Government.

It arises exclusively from the determination of that Government to reject all means of Peace—a determination which appeared but too strongly in all the preliminary discussions; which was clearly manifested in the demand of an Ultimatum, made in the very outset of the Negotiation; but which is proved beyond all possibility of doubt, by the obstinate adherence to a claim which never can be admitted—a claim that the construction which that Government affects to put (though even in that respect unsupported by the fact) on the internal Constitution of its own country, shall be received by all other nations as paramount to every known principle of public law in Europe, as superior to the obligations of Treaties, to the ties of common interest, to the most pressing and urgent considerations of general security.

On such grounds it is that the French Government has abruptly terminated a Negotiation which it commenced with reluctance, and conducted with every indication of a resolution to prevent its final success. On these motives it is that the

the further effusion of blood, the continued calamities of War, the interruptions of peaceable and friendly intercourse among mankind, the prolonged distresses of Europe, and the accumulated miseries of France itself, are by the Government of that country to be justified to the world.

His Majesty, who had entered into the Negotiation with good faith, who has suffered no impediment to prevent his prosecuting it with earnestness and sincerity, has now only to lament its abrupt termination; and to renew, in

the face of all Europe, the solemn declaration, that, whenever his enemies shall be disposed to enter on the work of general Pacification, in a spirit of conciliation and equity, nothing shall be wanting on his part to contribute to the accomplishment of that great object, with a view to which he has already offered such considerable sacrifices on his part, and which is now retarded only by the exorbitant pretensions of his enemies.

Westminster, 27th Dec. 1796.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST SESSION of the EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

[Continued from Vol. XXX. Page 440.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, DEC. 12.

LORD Grenville presented a Message from his Majesty, in which his Majesty said, he had to lament that, notwithstanding all his endeavours, he had not been able to prevent hostilities on the part of Spain, upon terms that would be honourable to his Crown, and to the interest of his dominions; the Court of Spain having, with as much haste as injustice, declared war against this country: but he trusted in the firmness of his Parliament, and spirit of the people, to convince all Europe that our resources were equal to maintain the dignity of the country.

Lord Grenville also presented copies of the Spanish Declaration of War, and his Majesty's Answer thereto (See Vol. XXX. p. 375. 444.); and then moved, "That his Majesty's Message be taken into consideration to-morrow, and that the Lords be summoned."—Ordered.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13.

Lord Grenville moved the order of the day, that his Majesty's Message should be taken into consideration; which being read, his Lordship stated, that this was the third time that Spain, unprovoked by any hostility on the part of this country, had joined the interests of France in hostility against Great Britain; that his Britannic Majesty had, through the medium of his Ambassador, tried every measure to preserve a good understanding, but in this his exertions had failed of effect: he should therefore move, That an humble and loyal

Address be presented to his Majesty, thanking him for his communication, and assuring him, that their Lordships would give him every assistance in supporting a war against the unprovoked attack and declaration of the Spanish Monarch.

The Address being read, and the question put, it passed *Nem. Diff.* and the Lords with white Staves were ordered to wait on his Majesty, to know when he would be graciously pleased to receive the same.

MONDAY, DEC. 19.

The Lord Chancellor presented a Message from the King, similar to that sent to the House of Commons on Saturday. After it was read by the Clerk his Lordship moved, that it be taken into consideration on the morrow, and that the House be summoned. Ordered.

TUESDAY, DEC. 20.

The order of the day being read, that all the Lords should be summoned, Lord Grenville moved, That his Majesty's Message should be read; and the Message being read, he moved, That an humble Address should be presented, promising to assist his Majesty, conformable to the purport of that Address. The noble Lord said a few words on the propriety of assisting the Emperor with a Loan.

The Duke of Bedford allowed the necessity of such a Loan, as it might be conducive to Peace: but he reprobated the idea of a Minister sending money

to a foreign Prince without the consent of Parliament; and this matter, he said, he should bring before the House after the Christmas recess.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21.

The order of the day being read for the commitment of the Loan Bill, the Duke of Norfolk said, he reproached himself for suffering the Bill to proceed so far without some comment on the conduct of Ministers, who had not even thought it necessary to communicate to the House a single syllable on a Bill which added Eighteen Millions to the debt of the nation. In his opinion, the terms of the Loan were disadvantageous to the Public; and he had heard, that large sums had been subscribed under circumstances which he thought ought to induce their Lordships to call for the production of a list of the subscribers, before they proceeded farther in the Bill.

Lord Grenville not being present, the Lord Chancellor moved, that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed. Ordered.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22.

On the motion for the commitment of the new Loan Bill, the Duke of Norfolk moved an instruction to the Committee, to empower the Lords of the Treasury to postpone the payment of the Loan, till the Three per Cents were at 75.

It was opposed by Lord Grenville, and negatived.

On the third reading of the Bill, the Duke of Norfolk proposed a clause, to empower the Cashier of the Bank of England, to pay to such Subscribers to the Loan as chose to accept of it, the principal sum subscribed, with the legal interest only, which was also negatived without a division.

FRIDAY, DEC. 23.

His Majesty's Assent was given, by commission, to the Loan Bill, the Indemnity Bill, the Bill for allowing the importation of Goods in Neutral Bottoms, and to several Naturalization and other private Bills.

MONDAY, DEC. 26.

Lord Grenville delivered a Message from his Majesty; for a correct copy of which, see the Commons' Report.

When this Message had been read by the Clerk, Lord Grenville again rose; he said, that every diligence was using

to make out those papers which were alluded to in the Address, and that he expected to be enabled to lay them before the House on the morrow, in which case he should move for them to be taken into consideration on Thursday.

The Duke of Bedford moved, that the words "Monday next" be inserted instead of "Thursday," which was negatived without a division, and Lord Grenville's motion agreed to.

TUESDAY, DEC. 27.

Lord Grenville moved, that the order of the day, which stood for Thursday, be discharged, and that a new one, for taking his Majesty's Message into consideration, be made out for Friday. Agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28.

The King's Assent was given by commission to the Bill for additional Duties on the Customs—for additional Duties on the Excise—for additional Postage on Letters—regulating Stamp Duties on Bonds, &c.—the Scotch Distillery—the Stage Coach Duty—and five private Bills.

The Duke of Portland presented the papers alluded to in his Majesty's Message on Monday, which were ordered to lie on the table.

FRIDAY, DEC. 30.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to fix public and one private Bill.

Lord Grenville moved the order of the day for taking his Majesty's Message into consideration. The Earl of Guildford suggested the propriety of producing the *instructions* sent to Lord Malmesbury; but Lord Grenville opposing it as unnecessary, the noble Earl dropped the motion.—Lord Grenville then, in a very able manner, entered into the correspondence between Lord Malmesbury and M. Delacroix, and concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty.

The Earl of Guildford moved an amendment exactly similar to that made by Mr. Fox, which was supported by Lord Derby, who, though he wished the Netherlands in other hands than French, did not regard them as of sufficient consequence to warrant the continuance of the war. His Lordship represented the situation of manufacturers as deplorable, from the decay of trade.

Lord

Lord Fitzwilliam disapproved the original motion and amendment; and moved to recognize the principle of the war agreeable to the Resolution of the House in 1794. His Lordship's amendment was as follows:

"[That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the thanks of this House for his most gracious Message] and for his Majesty's condescension in having directed the several memorials and papers referred to in his Majesty's Message, to be laid before this House.

That not doubting a secure, permanent, and honourable Peace to have been ever his Majesty's object and anxious desire in this, as in every war, we are however convinced by the beginning, progress, and event of the late Negotiation, that no future attempt of a similar kind on the part of this country, can be wise, decorous, or safe, until the common enemy shall have abandoned his hostile disposition towards all other States, by ceasing to place his own internal regulations above the public law of Europe, to insist that all others shall, in all cases, sacrifice the faith of their Alliances, and the protection of their ancient and dearest interests, to the maintenance of his Treaties and the gratification of his ambition, and for ever to appeal to the people against their own lawful Governments.

"That our present experience only induces us more stedfastly to renew our former adherence to his Majesty's Royal Declaration, of his great and beneficent views, in October 1793, which he was graciously pleased to communicate to us at the opening of the following Session in January 1794.

"That we shall never consider the possessors of power in France (under whatever name or external form of government that power may be exercised) as capable of maintaining the ordinary relations of peace and amity, until they shall have disclaimed in conduct,

no less than in words, that system which, having emanated from the original principle of the French Revolution, still continues to operate in a more dangerous, because in a more specious form, and which, in its Address to his Majesty in January 1794, this House described as "a system disposing arbitrarily of the lives and property of a numerous people, violating every restraint of justice, humanity, and religion," "equally incompatible with the happiness of that country, and with the tranquillity of all other nations."

"That we now, as then, intreat his Majesty "to be persuaded, that in all our deliberations we shall bear in mind the true grounds and origin of the War;" that we shall ever remember with just indignation the attack made on his Majesty and his Majesty's Allies, grounded on principles which tend to destroy all property, to subvert the laws and religion of every civilized Nation, and to introduce universally a wild and destructive system of rapine, anarchy, and impiety;" and "that we shall on our parts persevere with union and vigour in our exertions;" still more than ever sensible, that by discontinuing or relaxing our efforts, we could hardly procure even a short interval of delusive repose, and could certainly never obtain either security or peace."

The Duke of Bedford and Lord Abingdon were in favour of the first amendment. Lords Kinnoul, Spencer, and the Lord Chancellor, opposed it; and on a division, the numbers were, Content 83, Non-content 8. Majority against the amendment 80. Lord Fitzwilliam's motion was negatived without a division.

The Duke of Bedford gave notice, that he would bring forward a motion for the purpose of instituting an inquiry into the conduct of Ministers, on the 16th of February. Adjourned to the 14th of February.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[The following proceedings of the Commons from Nov. 28, to Dec. 5, were by an accident omitted in our last Number.]

MONDAY, NOV. 28.

THE House having met pursuant to the last adjournment of Nov. 12, the Master of the Rolls moved for a new

writ for Bath, vacant by Lord Thynne, who is called up to the House of Peers, on the death of his father the Marquis of Bath.

Mr. Grey and Mr. Thellusson took their seats, the former for the County of Northumberland, and the latter for the Borough of Southwark.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29.

Balloted for Committees to try the merits of the petitions complaining of undue elections and returns for Leamster and Milbourne Port.

Mr. Grey presented a petition from Mr. Tierney, complaining of the undue election and return for the borough of Southwark. Ordered to be referred to a Committee.

New writs were ordered for Saltash, vice Edward Bearcroft, Esq. deceased, and Winchelsea, vice R. Barwell, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30.

The order for taking into consideration the petition of Thomas Burgess, Esq. complaining of an undue election for the borough of Bridport, was discharged.

Mr. Pitt moved, that there be issued and applied the sum of 420,000*l.* now remaining in the Exchequer, being the remaining disposable overplus of the supplies of last year.

THURSDAY, DEC. 1.

A new writ was ordered for Higham Ferrers, vice Mr. Serjeant Adair, who has accepted the office of Chief Justice of Chester.

FRIDAY, DEC. 2.

The Speaker informed the House, that Alexander Morris was in the custody of the Serjeant at Arms. He was afterwards ordered to be brought to the bar of the House on Monday.

Mr. Coke, pursuant to the notice he had given, rose to make his motion for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the Trials of Causes and Indictments that arise within the limits of certain towns corporate in this kingdom. The object of this Bill was merely to leave it at the option of the parties who had causes to try, to have them tried in their own districts, or take them to be tried in the county at large; for it was not now as of old, when causes were tried by neighbours, and, as it were, at home, without any obstruction arising to the course of justice. Many abuses had crept in by time, which rendered the obtaining of justice in this manner frequently impracticable. For these he referred to the towns of Pool and of Hull. Those also who stood accused of

felony might also, in order to obtain a fair trial, get removed, by their Habeas Corpus, to the county gaol. His wish was, therefore, to introduce a gentler course of justice, and not to abridge the jurisdiction of these towns.—In that view, he would now move, as above, “that leave be given, &c.

Mr. Le Febre seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

Mr. Pitt said, that the end he proposed to himself in the Gamekeepers Bill might be accomplished by a clause in some other Bill, by which a power might be given to call out such Gamekeepers as should voluntarily enrol themselves, in case of necessity, to serve with the Militia of their respective counties. He therefore moved, that this Bill be read a second time this day nine months, which motion was seconded by Mr. Fox, and agreed to. Adjourned to Monday Dec. 5. (for which see Vol. XXX. P. 435.)

FRIDAY, DEC. 9.

WET DOCKS.

Mr. Manning said, he would not enter at present into the detailed observations on the tendency of the present measure, such minute explanations having been already given on it. There was one circumstance, however, which peculiarly evinced the necessity of the measure, and this he was desirous to state. The property of the London merchants was frequently exposed to plunder, and to remedy this grievance an Act was passed some years ago, called the Bum-boat Act. During a period, however, of only twenty-two months, no less than 340 persons had been convicted at the office at Shadwell, and out of that number about 300 had paid the penalty, and were discharged, again to commit similar depredations; at other offices a great number of others had been convicted, and a majority of them paid the penalty. It was, therefore, evident that the existing laws on this subject were inadequate to effect their intended purpose. But as a variety of contrary interests were involved in this question, he would not press it with any precipitation, but content himself with giving notice, that on the first open day after the recess, he should move for the second reading of this bill.

Mr. Alderman Anderson was glad the bill was postponed, as to him it appeared pregnant with the worst of consequences.

MON.

MONDAY, DEC. 12.

Mr. Jekyll observed, that there never was a period when the encroachments made upon the Constitution were more flagrant than at present, but scarce any instance could be more alarming than what he was about to notice. During the meeting at Northampton, to carry into effect the late Supplementary Act, a large body of cavalry, without being required by the Magistrates, marched into the town, and paraded the streets, and guarded the door where the Deputy Lieutenants were acting. So gross was the outrage on the usual decorum of civil proceedings, that one of the Deputy Lieutenants, a Mr. Woodhull, had thought proper to resign his office.

Mr. Windham said, that in consequence of a requisition of the Magistrates and Deputy Lieutenants to the War Office, who had reason to believe (what afterwards appeared) a mob was instigated to oppose the execution of an Act of Parliament, troops were ordered to the place, subject to the call of the Magistrates; but they had done nothing without their orders, and, least of all, that with which they were charged.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13.

SPANISH WAR.

Mr. Dundas, after assuring the House every means had been employed by Ministers to avoid adding to the number of our enemies, moved an address to his Majesty, thanking him for the communication of the Spanish papers, and assuring him of their steady support against all his foes.

Mr. Fox gave his assent to the address, in the hope that the assertion was true, that every means had been taken to prevent the war. He concluded by repeating some of his former observations on the miscalculation of Ministers with respect to the consequences of the contest with France.

Much irregular conversation took place about the appearance of the troops at the meeting of Deputy Lieutenants in Northamptonshire, one side of the House asserting their presence was absolutely necessary to prevent a riot, and that they behaved with the utmost propriety—and the other side maintaining the reverse. A call to order at length put an end to the conversation.

Mr. Pitt then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend and explain the

late Cavalry Bill. Mr. Fox immediately rose and moved an amendment, that instead of the words *amend* and *explain* the word *repeal* should be inserted.

This brought on a debate, in which several members of the Opposition represented the Bill as unnecessary, impracticable, and most oppressive; whilst on the other side, Administration asserted the body of men to be provided would be in the hour of danger of the utmost service, that the Bill as amended would be easily carried into execution, and that the expence would scarcely be felt by those upon whom it was to fall; and, at last, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 121, and Mr. Pitt's new Bill received.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14.

Mr. Fox, in bringing forward a motion to censure and punish Ministers for having dared to send money to the Emperor without the authority of Parliament, said, he should not trespass long upon the House, because his arguments had been anticipated by two former discussions on the subject, and the principles upon which he grounded the motion were so clear, that he should rather assert than argue them. If there were two leading principles in the British Constitution, they were these: 1st, that this is a limited, not an arbitrary Monarchy; and 2dly, that it is the peculiar province of the House of Commons to judge of the expences of the State, and to direct the application of the public money.

Now, how had these two principles been adhered to by the Minister?—During part of the sitting of Parliament, and without communicating to the House the slightest intimation on the subject, he had, in daring violation of his duty, and in contravention to law, made large remittances to a foreign Potentate of the public money. He hoped, perhaps, under the brilliant success of the Austrian arms, to establish a precedent which, if passed in silence, would set aside the authority of Parliament, and that invaluable principle of the Constitution which makes the Commons House the sole Judges of the expediency and appropriation of the National Supplies. If he did entertain so arrogant a hope, he was persuaded he would be disappointed, for if the House would not mark with their greatest reprobation this attack upon the Constitution, that

Constitution was gone, and a mere dead letter.

Mr. Fox then briefly recapitulated the sums, and the different dates at which they were transmitted to the Emperor, and then deprecated in very warm language the strides the Crown was making on the privileges of that House, and on the liberties of the people, in consequence of the vast increase of the Revenue—the creation of a new species of treason—the cruel punishments of the Courts—and the enormous military establishments;—and, he said, if to all these engines of power the Executive Government could add the command of the appropriation of the public money, we had no longer a safeguard left for preserving our once boasted Constitution. He therefore moved, “That his Majesty’s Ministers, having authorised and directed, at different times, without the consent, and during the sitting of Parliament, the issue of various sums of money, for the service of his Imperial Majesty, and also for the service of the army under the Prince of Conde, have acted contrary to their duty, and to the trust reposed in them, and have thereby violated the constitutional privileges of this House!”

Mr. Alderman Combe, in obedience to the instruction of his constituents, who had met that day in the Common Hall of the city of London, and had desired their Representatives to censure the conduct of the Minister, in giving away the public money without the consent of Parliament, seconded the motion. He spoke of the respectability of the meeting, and of the pride he should always feel in obeying the voice of his constituents, the Livery of London, who almost unanimously disapproved of the Minister’s conduct on the present occasion, independent of the great mischief it had occasioned in the commercial world.

Mr. Pitt now rose. He said, he had to request of the candour of that House to suspend their judgment on the present charge, until they had heard his defence; that, dismissing every previous prepossession, they would investigate the true nature and colour of the transaction, and not hastily affix on a public man, like some members and their constituents, criminality before they have heard his defence, or become properly acquainted with the subject.

“The maxim laid down,” said Mr. Pitt, “of the right of the House of Com-

mons to dispose of the public money, I admit without any qualification; that all grants of money for the public service must proceed from Parliament is an undeniable proposition; but in point of fact, it would be impossible to prosecute a war, to encounter any emergency, or to provide suitably for the public service, unless extraordinary measures were allowed. On this point I desire to quote the history of the whole succession of Administrations, from the reign of King William to the present period. It will be found, that in proportion to the difficulty of the crisis, and the dangers with which the country was threatened from the ambition of France, it has been found necessary to increase the rate of extraordinaries. I rest then the justification of the practice not on one or two solitary precedents, but on the uniform practice of the government of the country. The power of the House of Commons over the public purse is not cramped by any rigid, arbitrary, and unvarying rules. It is a power which is guided by a sound discretion, and which admits in its exercise all those modifications which are consistent with a prudent and well regulated use of the public money. On this point then I have to desire you to look, not to the recorded book of the Constitution, but to the un-written law of Parliament, the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and to the tenour and context of the whole history of the country. I state this in order to shew how the best principles of the Constitution if not taken without the due modifications which have been introduced by the wisdom of time, and sanctioned by the practice of the most enlightened and virtuous Administrations, may be carried to such an excess as to condemn every deviation which may be found indispensable for the ordinary purposes of Government, and which in particular situations may not only be necessary but laudable.”

Mr. Pitt repeated, that he grounded his defence on the practice now complained of being the unavoidable practice of all his predecessors, and he quoted a number of precedents on the Journals that bore analogy to the present case, in which the most eminent Ministers in all the reigns from King William to his present Majesty, had, when necessity urged, adopted, without censure, measures similar to that for which he was now so violently arraigned. It was in precedents such as these, arising from a

zeal for the public service (a zeal which neither hope nor fear should induce him ever to suppress) that he rested his defence, for he would not take shelter even under the auspices of the most glorious victories of Austria.

He moreover observed, that a vote of credit more than twice the sum advanced the Emperor, had been granted Ministers, which he contended was applicable to any service the exigency of affairs might require. The money appropriated was of an assignable nature, and came within the spirit and letter of a vote of credit. He was aware that responsibility did exist for the disposal of money subject to the controul of Parliament. To justify to the House then the measure he had adopted, he would appeal to the state of affairs when he made the first distribution of the money. He had at that time consulted the first commercial men and bodies, who declared that the attempt at that period to negotiate a loan for the Emperor would be attended with the most disastrous effects to the country, and occasion a scarcity of specie of the most distressing nature; yet the expediency of some immediate aid to be granted to our brave and faithful ally was evident from the then situation of the hostile armies, from the rapid progress of the French into the heart of Germany, and the unfortunate, though heroic, retreat of the Austrian army. By it, in part, the turn was instantaneously given to the tide of affairs, the astonishing victories achieved by that gallant army, and their rapid pursuit of the enemy, demonstrated the utility of the measure. Who would put nine or even twelve hundred thousand pounds in competition with these successes produced by British money? Whatever this country had transmitted, it was only *lent*; but even if it had been *given* to a much larger amount, the service has amply repaid us.

Mr. Pitt, after begging the House to view the subject in the aggregate, and with all its concomitant circumstances, threw himself upon its candour and justice, declaring, however, that he had rather sink under its censure (severe as it would be to him) than have the painful reflection of having sacrificed, through timidity, and from fear of personal consequences, the interests of his country.

Mr. Bragge entered at great length into the subject; followed the arguments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; was of opinion that no improper use had

been made of the Vote of Credit; but professed a desire that the House should be jealous and watchful upon all applications of the public money, as being the peculiar duty as well as the privilege of the Commons. To secure that privilege, as well as to shew that the House thought the present measure justified by the necessity of the present case, he moved the following amendment:—

“That the measure of advancing the several sums of money, which appear from the accounts presented to the House this Session of Parliament, to have been issued for the service of the Emperor, though not to be drawn into precedent, but upon occasions of special necessity, was, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, a justifiable and proper exercise of the discretion vested in his Majesty's Ministers by the Vote of Credit, and calculated to produce consequences which have proved highly advantageous to the common cause, and to the general interests of Europe.”

Alderman Curtis, Lushington, and Anderson (the other three Members for the City) said they should not, like their colleague (Alderman Combe) be guided by the resolution of the Common Hall of Livery, that day, which meeting, they remarked, did not consist of one-sixth part of the Livery-men—but they would vote according to their own sentiments—for the amendment.

The amendment was also supported by Mr. Wilberforce and Col. Gascoigne; and warmly opposed by Mr. Sheridan, Sir W. Pulteney, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Taylor, and others. But on a division, at half past three o'clock in the morning, it was carried—Ayes 285—Noes 81—Majority in favor of the amendment 204.

FRIDAY, DEC. 16.

After a ballot had taken place for a Committee to try Mr. Tierney's Petition against the Southwark Election, Mr. M. A. Taylor rose, and complained of a libel upon him in *The Sun Paper*, purporting to be a speech delivered by him in that House, and which the Editor had made the compleatest nonsense, for the purpose of raising a laugh against him. Though he should not, the first time of his offence, move any prosecution against the insulting Editor, he should expect in future the full protection of the House.

MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE.

A very long debate now took place on a motion of General Fitzpatrick to address his Majesty to intercede with the Emperor for the liberation of General La Fayette, Messrs. Latour Mauberge, and Bureau de Pusy, who were kept in close confinement in the prison of Olmutz, as such imprisonment was injurious to the cause of the Allies.

The General drew a melancholy picture of La Fayette and his companions in their captivity. The right to imprison them, he said, could be justified by no law of any civilized nation whatever. It was as unjust as their treatment had since been barbarous and cruel. The undeserved sufferings of Madame La Fayette he painted in the most pathetic terms. After seeing her mother, sister, and other dear relations, suffer under the axe of Robespierre, she had the fortune to elude with her two daughters the vigilance and fury of the tyrant. Instantly she flew to the succour of her husband, and with some difficulty obtained an audience of the Emperor, who did not hear her tale of woe without emotion. She asked leave to alleviate her husband's sufferings by sharing his confinement, and hinted a hope of his liberation. To the first the young Sovereign consented, but said as to the General's liberation—"the business was complicated—his hands were bound upon the subject."

Here General Fitzpatrick drew a deplorable picture of the state in which she and her daughters found, and continued with her husband in the prison. Fed on unwholesome food, in vile cloathing, and in a loathsome cell, her health in three months was lost, and she solicited leave to repair to Vienna from Olmutz, for medical assistance.—The Imperial Ministers said, "she might do so, but it must be on condition of returning to her husband no more." The amiable woman and young females preferred death to such terms; on the refined cruelty of which the General failed not to remark; and, observing that the Administration of his country ought to be glad to adopt every measure to free them from a suspicion of being parties in enforcing and compelling the rigour of the Emperor, made his motion, which was seconded by Mr. Sheridan.

Mr. Pitt opposed the motion on two grounds; first, as he could not believe all the facts stated; and secondly, as his Majesty had no right whatever to in-

terfere with the Emperor respecting his prisoners, or his promises respecting them; for as well might any other nation interfere in our private concerns, and with our State prisoners, had we any. He thought it necessary to observe, the words quoted as spoken by the Emperor could not apply to this country, and solemnly to declare we had bound him under no obligation or condition whatever respecting La Fayette.

Mr. Fox, with great warmth and eloquence, supported the motion; Mr. Windham, Mr. Dundas, and others opposed it. Mr. Windham was particularly severe on the conduct of La Fayette, throughout his whole life, and seemed to consider him as the fountain and prime agent of the American and French rebellions against Monarchy. He said, he was the only man, of all that had injured her, that the unfortunate Queen of France, when she arrived at her latter days, declared he could not forgive.

Mr. Wilberforce, convinced by the arguments of Mr. Pitt, that this country had no right to interfere with the Emperor in the business, wished the motion to be—to submit to his Majesty the propriety of interfering for the liberation of the prisoners, and on this the House divided—Noes 132—Ayes 52—Majority 80. After which the House negatived the original motion.

SATURDAY, DEC. 17.

Mr. Pitt brought up the following Message from his Majesty:

GEORGE R.

"His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that he is at present engaged in concerting measures with his Allies, in order to be fully prepared for the vigorous and effectual prosecution of the War, if the failure of his Majesty's earnest endeavours to effect a General Peace, on secure and honourable terms, should unfortunately render another campaign unavoidable; and his Majesty will not fail to take the first opportunity to communicate the result of those discussions to the House. In the interval, his Majesty conceives that it may be of the greatest importance to the common cause, that his Majesty should be enabled to continue such temporary advances for the service of the Emperor, as may be indispensably necessary, with a view to military operations being prosecuted with vigour and effect at an early period;

riod; and his Majesty recommends it to the House to consider of making such provision as may appear to them to be most expedient for this purpose.

G. R."

Mr. Pitt then moved, that his Majesty's Message should be taken into consideration on Monday. Ordered.

MONDAY, DEC. 19.

Mr. Pitt, in consequence of a Message from his Majesty, moved in a Committee of Supply, that a sum not exceeding 500,000*l.* should be granted to his Majesty, to enable his Majesty to remit, from time to time, to his Imperial Majesty, such sum or sums as might be deemed necessary for the prosecution of the War, should another campaign be rendered unavoidable.

Mr. Fox, after alluding to the late Supply to the Emperor, and the manner in which the Minister disposed of the public money, said, it was a farce and delusion any longer to think that House had influence or direction over its distribution. He, and Sir Wm. Pulteney, and Mr. Sheridan proposed different amendments, to do away the effect of the motion, but which were all negatived without a division, and the motion was carried.

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.

The Hon. Edward James Elliot brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Southwark Election. The Report comprised five resolutions: 1*st.* That George Woodford Thelluson, Esq. was not duly elected Member for the said Borough. 2*d.* That the said George Woodford Thelluson was not eligible; and therefore that the Petitioner, George Tierney, Esq. ought to have been returned in his stead. 3*d.* That the said George Tierney was duly elected Member for the Borough of Southwark. 4*th* and 5*th.* That neither the petition nor the opposition which had been made to it were frivolous or vexatious.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21.

Mr. Nicholl, after remarking that the remittance of 500,000*l.* to the Emperor, would at a period, when gold was at such a price, that melting 1000 mint guineas produced a profit of 50*l.* be attended with alarming effects to our circulating specie, moved the attendance of the Governor of the Bank of England at the Bar, to be examined on

the subject. The motion was negatived without a division, as was also one made by Mr. Grey on the report of the Imperial Loan.

EAST-INDIA AFFAIRS.

Mr. Dundas, expressing a hope that we should never part with the Cape of Good Hope, but hold it for ever, observed, that in consequence of the navigation laws it was requisite a bill should pass to enable his Majesty to make certain regulations respecting that colony, for it was the wish of the Government of this country, that it should not be held in the monopolising manner of the Dutch, who compelled other countries in their traffic with it to numerous imposts and inconveniences—but be open to the trade of all nations, and in its imposts equally impartial to all. He moved a Bill accordingly.

The House being then formed into a Committee, the Right Hon. Gentleman again rose to state the annual accounts of the revenues and expenditures of the East India Company. He read from papers, the accounts of the receipts and charges (cast up in rupees and pagodas) at the different settlements; and then combined them with the property of the Company at home and afloat, in one view—the result of which was, that there was a large surplus of revenue, and the Company's affairs this year were better as to debts and assets 1,240,490*l.*

Much of the prosperity of our territories in India, and particularly in Bengal, he attributed to the wise and benevolent system which had been established in that province by a Noble Lord (Marquis Cornwallis), and the good effects of which were daily observed in the growing happiness and the increasing wealth of that country. There security was now affixed to property, the people were happy in the enjoyment of what they possessed, and population increased from the temptation which increased prosperity held out to people to leave other countries, and to settle in that. From an increase of population an increase of revenue followed of course, because there was a greater demand for every article of consumption in the country. He then remarked, that this year near 400,000*l.* had been expended, agreeably to the just and humane laws of Parliament, in relieving those officers of the Company who had long laboured under age, sickness, and infirmity; that the
 expence

expense of our conquests of Ceylon, Batavia, &c. had been defrayed by the Company; and that though from the vigilance of our Navy none of the East India ships had been captured, yet on account of the war the expenses of freight had increased one million; but, notwithstanding these heavy deductions, he still hoped the million to be appropriated to the nation would be found forthcoming.

Mr. Dundas finally observed, that the trade of the Company had last year increased four millions, and as it was not probable they should long have a rival in that quarter of the globe, it was not likely their trade would soon be diminished. Their present capital allowed them by Parliament to traffic with, would therefore be inadequate, and it must be enlarged. The Right Hon. Gentleman then made several motions founded on his statement.

Mr. Biddulph, Sir Francis Baring, and Mr. Hufsey, made several observations, tending to shew that the Company's affairs were not in the flourishing situation now represented; and were replied to by Mr. Scott (Chairman of the Court of Directors). Sir Francis thought the Cape would be an incumbrance to us; it, he said, annually cost the Dutch 500,000*l.* a year to maintain it. Mr. Hufsey insisted, it would turn out, that were all the Company's effects converted into money, it would not have enough to pay off all demands; the former he calculated at 6,734,000*l.* and the latter would amount to 7,780,000*l.*

Mr. Dundas contradicted this statement, and shewed that the Company had almost enough to pay their personal debts out of their personal effects, and if to these was added their old property, not only would they be able to pay to the amount of their capital at the end of their Charter, but be a rich society indeed, were they to divide the surplus among them, if, he added, they should be so ill advised as to adopt such a determination.

After some further conversation, the Resolutions were put and agreed to; and the House being resumed, the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22.

Mr. Biddulph, understanding that some important alterations had been made in administering the Criminal Laws in our Provinces in India, moved that copies of the letters from India to the Court

of Directors, which respected Courts of Justice, should be laid before the House.

Mr. Dundas and Mr. Pitt opposed the motion, as no reasons had been given upon which it was grounded, as it would be difficult and expensive to be complied with, and as the discussion of the subject did not properly belong to that House. The motion was negatived without a division.

Agreeably to the report made to the House in favour of Mr. Tierney, by the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Southwark Election Petition, that Gentleman took the oaths and his seat.

It was agreed that, "I swear I am a Protestant," should be left out of the oath taken by those ballotted to serve in the Supplementary Militia.

Mr. Sheridan asked Mr. Pitt if he had given up his intended tax on Inland Navigation.—The question was of importance to many.

Mr. Pitt said he had no intention of abandoning it; on the contrary, he considered it as a fair tax.

Mr. Sheridan hinted that it would meet with no small opposition.

FRIDAY, DEC. 23.

The amended Supplemental Militia Bill was read a third time.

CAVALRY BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of this Bill, Mr. Pitt introduced a clause into the Bill, permitting persons who could not immediately obtain substitutes to serve part of their time in their own persons, and the other part by substitutes when they could obtain them; which condition, he observed, would prevent persons from being imposed upon, as to price, by those who meant to become substitutes.

On the suggestion of Mr. Alderman Lushington, the passing of this Bill was postponed, in order to afford time for the consideration of an amendment, exempting Post-masters keeping horses for hire from the ballot; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that, though he had no objection to this short delay, he did not at present see any reason for the exemption proposed.

MONDAY, DEC. 26.

Mr. Secretary Dundas delivered the following Message from his Majesty:

GEORGE R.

"It is with the utmost concern that his Majesty acquaints the House of Commons,

mons, that his earnest endeavours to effect the restoration of Peace have been unhappily frustrated, and that the negotiation in which he was engaged has been abruptly broken off, by the peremptory refusal of the French Government to treat, except upon a basis evidently inadmissible, and by their having, in consequence, required his Majesty's Plenipotentiary to quit Paris within 48 hours.

"His Majesty has directed the several Memorials and Papers which have been exchanged in the course of the late discussion, and the account transmitted to his Majesty of its final result, to be laid before the House.

"From these Papers his Majesty trusts it will be proved to the whole world, that his conduct has been guided by a sincere desire to effect the restoration of Peace on principles suited to the relative situation of the belligerent Powers, and essential for the permanent interests of his Kingdoms, and the general security of Europe, whilst his enemies have advanced pretensions at once inconsistent with those objects, unsupported even on the grounds on which they were professed to rest, and repugnant to the system established by repeated Treaties, and to the principles and practice which have hitherto regulated the intercourse of independent nations.

"In this situation his Majesty has the consolation of reflecting, that the continuance of the calamities of war can be imputed only to the unjust and exorbitant views of his enemies. And his Majesty, looking forward with anxiety to the moment when they may be disposed to act on different principles, places, in the mean time, the fullest reliance, under the protection of Providence, on the wisdom and firmness of his Parliament; on the tried valour of his forces by sea and land; and on the zeal, public spirit, and resources of his Kingdoms, for vigorous and effectual support in the prosecution of a contest which does not depend on his Majesty to terminate, and which involves in it the security and permanent interests of this Country, and of Europe.

"G. R."

Mr. Dundas moved, that his Majesty's Message be taken into consideration on Thursday, which was agreed to.

TUESDAY, DEC. 27.

New Writs were ordered for the county of Derby, vice Lord John Cavendish, and

for the town of Derby, vice Lord George Henry Cavendish, who has accepted of the Chiltern Hundreds.

The Order of the Day was moved by Mr. William Dundas, for calling to the Bar Alexander Morris, who was held in custody for having disobeyed the summons of the Southwark Committee.

The Speaker, when Morris was brought to the bar, very severely reprimanded his conduct, as an infraction of the privileges of that House, it having greatly embarrassed the course of justice. He, and the persons implicated with him, must now have learned that the energy of the House was fully equal to the support of its dignity. He had, however, it was thought, experienced enough of its rigour for the purpose of example, and was now to partake of its lenity.

He was ordered, on motion, to be discharged on paying his fees.

Mr. Canning brought up a Declaration from his Majesty, dated 27th December 1796, and moved that the same be laid on the table. (See p. 50.)

Mr. Grey observed, that as the title of this Declaration did not in the smallest degree intimate any part of its contents, it was necessary that it should be read by the Clerk at the table.

The Declaration was accordingly read.

Mr. Canning moved, That the Order for taking his Majesty's Message into consideration, which stood for Thursday next, should be discharged, and "that the Message be taken into consideration on Friday."

After a few words from Mr. Grey, General Tarleton, &c. the Order of the Day for taking his Majesty's Message into consideration was fixed for Friday.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28.

Printed copies of the Memorials and Papers exchanged between Lord Malmesbury and Delacroix, on the subject of the late Negotiation, were presented, and ordered to lie on the table. (See page 41.)

THURSDAY, DEC. 29.

Mr. Long brought up the Bill for the Relief, Instruction, and Employment of the Poor. He said, that his Right Hon. Friend, who had proposed the Bill, was prevented by indisposition from attending the House. Gentlemen were already apprized, that it was his Right Hon. Friend's wish that the Bill should go through a Committee previous

ous to the recess, in order that the blanks might be filled up, and that it should be printed for the perusal and consideration of the Members, intending that it should be recommitted after the holidays. He should therefore move, that the Bill be read a first time.

It was read a first and second time.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30.

The Order of the Day being read for taking his Majesty's Message into consideration,

Mr. Pitt began by stating, that various and important considerations would arise from the discussion of this subject, and a variety of opinions would, no doubt, prevail; but all must concur in sentiments of regret at the abrupt failure of the negotiation, and the necessity of persevering in a contest undertaken, however, in consequence of complicated aggressions on the part of the enemy, for the independence of Great Britain, and the general security of Europe. These feelings of regret and disappointment were, however, he trusted, unaccompanied by despondency.

If it should appear that Ministers were sincere and desirous for peace, on principles which ought to render it adequate and permanent, the attempt, though unsuccessful, would not be lost. It would convince Europe, that the enemy was the sole cause of the prolongation of the war; it would tend to unite England and to divide France.

After the proposals had been made, and terms founded on equitable grounds had been offered; after refusing to suffer those terms to be discussed; after the insulting order for his Majesty's Minister to quit Paris; and after (he would not call it the *semblance*, but the *mockery* of negotiation on the part of the Enemy) this country had no option or alternative as to the ultimate line of conduct it ought to adopt.

Mr. Pitt then entered into a general review of all the circumstances attending the overtures that had been made in order to a pacification; beginning with Mr. Wickham's correspondence with Mons. Barthelemi, at Basle, and going through the whole of the State Papers. This he did in a most able, candid, and manly manner; and from them he shewed that the conduct of the French Directory was inconsistent not only with their own professions, but with the very Constitution on which they pretended

to rely: that at all events their demand of an *Ultimatum* was as improper, as it was unprecedented, and calculated for no purpose but to put an end to the Negotiation. As to the great point, the *fine qua non* of the restitution of the Netherlands, he remarked that less we could not ask for, at the commencement of a negotiation, for our Allies, without the consent of the Emperor, and no such consent had been obtained. In the subsequent stages, however, *even this stipulation might have undergone certain modifications* by concessions elsewhere. Welikewise insisted upon the evacuation of Italy by the French troops; but Savoy, Nice, and Avignon did not come within the scope of this description.

Upon the whole, he contended, that the offer to France was fair, just, and liberal; an offer, which shewed our anxiety for a speedy restoration of peace, and merited a fair and candid discussion from the enemy.

He commented at great length on the Confidential Memorial delivered on the peace with Spain and Holland, and also on Lord Malmesbury's conversation with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs on this subject.

Holland, considered with a reference to its former connection with this country, and its transfer to the scale of France, must render the restoration of any of the Colonies conquered by Great Britain from her gratuitous. What France had extorted from Holland (the Dutch Netherlands), if restored, might be the means of securing the Netherlands, and might form a useful barrier to Holland itself; but Holland being connected with France, France had no right to demand any of those conquests in behalf of Holland.

Whether there was any thing so intemperate in the deportment of Lord Malmesbury, or so very extravagant and unreasonable in his demands, as to warrant the strong and insulting measures adopted by the Directory, he would leave to the common justice, even of the greatest advocates of France to decide. Yet on the moment of our Minister's withdrawing, they propose a new basis of their own, refusing to treat on our *projet*, or to give one of their own; and after rejecting Negotiation, with our authorised Minister, desire to negotiate by means of couriers. And here again was a studious refinement upon

upon insult, in which the House would mark a perverseness new and unexam-pled.

Alluding to the proposition of annexing to France all her conquests by an internal law, Mr. Pitt said, that it was too absurd for even the most infatuated friends of France and French conduct to support. No one would be so insane as to contend that all the treaties, laws, and relations, which bound together the various nations of Europe, were to be preliminarily surrendered at the feet of that country.

In the phrensy arising from some idle report of a descent upon Ireland, it was fortunate they did not think of annexing that country as a department to France; it was happy they did not think of annexing the *City and Liberties of Westminster to indivisible France*.

He believed, and indeed he was sure, that there was not a man in his Majesty's Councils who would ever yield to such disgraceful humiliation as suing for peace in the mode prescribed. He hoped there were but few in the British Parliament who would agree to it; and he trusted, that there was not one Subject in his Majesty's dominions, who, knowing the disgrace of such a measure, would agree to be the Courier of it.

Impressed with these feelings and conviction, he would move an address to his Majesty, which he did to the usual effect—that is, echoing the Message.

Mr. Erskine rose to oppose the Address, and was entering into a detail of the history of the war, when he was taken *suddenly ill*, and sat down, unable to proceed.

Mr. Fox lamented that after a war of four years, in which 200 millions of money had been expended, 6,000,000*l.* added to the annual taxes, and more blood shed than at any period on record, Ministers were come to this point, to complain of the haughty and inadmissible demands of the French government. He entered into an examination of the papers before the House, of the arguments adduced by the Minister, ridiculed the renewed assertion of France being again on the verge of bankruptcy, and censured a principle of anticipation hitherto so fallacious and fatal to the country. The Directory, he contended, had in every measure of this Government incontestible proofs of the sincerity of its proffered amity, and without some grounds of mutual confidence, no negotiation could prove suc-

cessful; there could be none between the French Government and his Majesty's Ministers; and if Gentlemen had personal motives for preferring the Minister, and should think every hazard of war ought to be incurred to destroy French principles, they must choose between the Minister and peace, for they were incompatible. Could the French Directory believe persons to be in earnest to conclude peace with them, who had declared the country was in danger the moment peace arrived from the influx of French principles? Unless Ministers disavowed the principles of the war, there could be no hopes of peace. Mr. Fox, after discussing a variety of subjects introduced in Mr. Pitt's speech, entered into a full examination and history of the negotiation. He insisted upon the absurdity and imbecility of Lord Malmesbury's mission; who was sent to treat on subjects on which he had no power to conclude any terms, and with powers to come to a definitive conclusion on subjects of which he was not empowered to treat. The terms proposed to France left her nothing, and were not such as the Allies were justified by their comparative circumstances in demanding. The Minister excelled in artifice and sophistry; but these were not the qualities now wanted to give repose to Europe. The House, by assenting to the Address, assented to the prosecution of the war till Belgium was restored to the Emperor. He called on Gentlemen, if convinced of the propriety of such a principle, to avow it, and act openly, and not go into the country with false pretences of having voted for peace: Parliament were not in that credit with the country, and they did not deserve to be in that credit.

[Here Mr. Fox was interrupted by Mr. Yorke, who called to order. After some observations from Mr. Yorke, Mr. Serjeant Adair, and the Speaker, Mr. Fox resumed his speech.] He declared he did not mean to screen himself behind explanations; he wished to speak plainly; he was stating, that the House had not such credit with the country, and did not deserve to have it, as to make it possible that the country should suppose this Address was not a vote for continuing the war; that the country was no longer to be imposed upon. He would say the Parliament did not enjoy that credit with the nation which former Parliaments had done. He knew this was not respectful to the House; he always desired

desired to be so; but there were times that did not admit of the ordinary modes of conduct. He concluded by moving an amendment in opposition to the Address, in substance as follows:

"Your Majesty's faithful Commons have learned, with inexpressible concern, that the Negotiation lately commenced for the restoration of peace, has been unhappily frustrated.

"In so awful and momentous a crisis, we feel it our duty to speak to your Majesty, with that freedom and earnestness which becomes men anxious to preserve the honour of your Majesty's crown, and to secure the interests of your people.

"In doing this we sincerely deplore the necessity we feel of declaring that, as well from the manner in which the late negotiation had been conducted, as from the substance of the memorial, which appears to have produced the abrupt termination of it, we have reason to think your Majesty's Ministers were not sincere, in their endeavours to procure the blessings of peace, so necessary for this distressed country.

"The prospect of peace, so anxiously looked for by all descriptions of your Majesty's subjects, is at once removed from our view; on the one hand, your Majesty's Ministers insist upon the restoration of the Netherlands to the Emperor, as a *sine qua non* from which they have pledged your Majesty not to recede; while on the other hand, the Executive Directory of the French Republic, with equal pertinacity, claim the preservation of that part of their own conquests as a condition from which they cannot depart.

"Under these circumstances, we cannot help lamenting to your Majesty, the rashness and injustice of your Majesty's Ministers, whose long continued misconduct has produced this embarrassing situation; by advising your Majesty, before the blessings of peace had been unfortunately interrupted, to refuse all Negotiation for the adjustment of the then subsisting differences, although the Netherlands, now the main obstacle to the return of tranquillity, far from being considered as an object of contest, were not only not then considered by the French Republic as a part of their territory, but the annexation of which was solemnly renounced, and the peace of Europe offered into your Majesty's hands upon the basis of that renunciation, and upon the security and independence of Holland, whilst she pre-

served her neutrality towards France.

"Your Majesty's faithful Commons have further deeply to lament, that soon after the commencement of the War, when, by the vigilance of your Majesty's arms, with the assistance of your Allies, the Republic of Holland had been rescued from invasion, and the greatest part of the Netherlands had been recovered by the Emperor, at a time too when most of the Princes of Europe, with resources yet unexhausted, continued firm in their alliance with Great Britain, your Majesty's Ministers did not only not avail themselves of this high and commanding position for the Negotiation of an honourable Peace, and the establishment of the political balance of Europe, but, on the contrary, without any example in the principles and practice of this or any other nation, refused to set on foot any Negotiation whatsoever with the French Republic; not upon a real or even alledged refusal on her part to listen to the propositions now rejected by her, not to any specific proposal of indemnity or political security, but upon the arrogant and insulting pretence that her Government was incapable of maintaining the accustomed relations of peace and amity amongst nations; and upon that unfounded and merely speculative assumption, advised your Majesty to continue the War to a period when the difficulties in the way of Peace have been so much increased by the defection of most of the Powers engaged in the Confederacy, and by the conquests and consequent pretensions of the French Republic.

"Your Majesty's faithful Commons having thus humbly submitted to your Majesty the reflections which your Majesty's gracious communications immediately suggest, will proceed with unremitting diligence to investigate the causes which have produced our present calamities, and to offer such advice as the critical and alarming circumstances of the nation may require."

Mr. Secretary Dundas said, the proposed Amendment went to record a proposition *tending to strengthen the hands of the enemy*, and to weaken our own country. He made many severe animadversions on Mr. Fox, as the *advocate of France*, rather than of Great Britain.

The House divided on Mr. Fox's Amendment, when the numbers were, for the Amendment, Ayes 37, Noes 212.

On the following day the House met, and after transacting some unimportant business, adjourned to Feb. 14.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 21, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Bowen, of his Majesty's Ship the Terpsichore, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Gibraltar, the 23d of October, 1796.

JUDGING it to be proper that my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty should be acquainted as soon as possible with the capture of a Spanish frigate by his Majesty's ship under my command, I herewith inclose you a copy of my letter to the Commander in Chief, giving an account of the action, and I request you will be pleased to lay the same before their Lordships.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Bowen, of his Majesty's Ship Terpsichore, to Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, dated at Gibraltar the 23d of Oct. 1796.

On the morning of the 13th inst. at daylight, we discovered a frigate to windward standing towards us; about eight I could perceive her making every preparation for battle, and was then apparently in chace of us. Our situation altogether was such as to prevent my being over desirous of engaging her. Out of our small complement of men, we had left thirty at the hospital, and we had more than that number still on board in our ill and convalescent lists, all of whom were dangerously sick or extremely weak. We were scarcely out of sight of the spot where we knew the Spanish fleet to have been cruising only two days before; and, in fact, we had stood on to look for them, with a view of ascertaining their movements. A small Spanish vessel, which we conjectured to be a sort of tender, was passing us, steering towards Carthage, so that I could hardly flatter myself with being able to bring the frigate off in the event of a victory, or of even escaping myself, if disabled. On the other hand, it evidently appeared, that nothing but a slight and superior sailing could enable me to avoid an action; and to do that from a frigate apparently not much superior to us, except in point of bulk, would have been committing the character of one of his Majesty's ships more than I could bring myself to resolve on. I therefore continued standing on without any alteration of course.

Having, with infinite satisfaction and comfort to myself, commanded the Terpsichore's crew for two years and a half, through a pretty considerable variety of services, I well knew the veteran stuff

which I had still left in health to depend upon, for upholding the character of British seamen; and I felt my mind at ease as to the termination of any action with the frigate in sight only.

At half past nine she came within hail, and hauled her wind on our weather beam; and as I conceived she only waited to place herself to advantage, and to point her guns with exactness, and being myself unwilling to lose the position we were then in, I ordered one gun to be fired, as a trier of her intention. It was so instantaneously returned, and followed up by her whole broadside, that I am confident that they must have done it at the sight of our flash. The action of course went on, and we soon discovered that her people would not, or could not, resist our fire. At the end of about an hour and forty minutes, during which time we twice wore, and employed about twenty of the last minutes in chace, she surrendered. At this period she appeared most entirely disabled, and we had drawn up close alongside, with every gun well charged and well pointed. It was, nevertheless, with considerable difficulty that I prevailed on the Spanish Commander to decline the receiving of such a broadside by submitting; and, from every thing which I have since learned, the personal courage, conduct, and zeal of that officer, whose name is Don Thomas Ayalde, was such during the action, notwithstanding the event of it, as reflects on him the greatest honour, and irresistibly impresses on my mind the highest admiration of his character. After (from the effect of our fire) all his booms had tumbled down, and rendered his waste guns unserviceable, all the standing rigging of his lower masts shot away, and I believe nearly every running rope cut through, and a great number of his people killed and wounded, he still persevered (though he could rally but few of his men) to defend his ship, almost longer than defence was justifiable. Had there been the smallest motion in the sea, every mast must inevitably have gone by the board.

Our loss (which will appear by the inclosed list) has been less than could have been expected: but our masts, sails, and rigging, were found to be pretty much cut up.

The spirited exertions of every officer, man, and boy, belonging to the ship I command, as well in the action as in the securing two disabled ships, and bringing them instantly off from a critical situation, by taking the prize in tow, and by their incessant labour ever since, will, I trust, when

when their small number is considered, place them in a light superior to any praise which I could bestow. I am even unwilling to speak of the particular conduct of any of the officers, but the talents displayed by the First Lieutenant (Devonshire), who was but just out of our sick list, during the action, added to his uncommon fatigue in taking care of the prize, and the very able manner in which he conducted and prepared to defend her, entitles him to this distinction, and proves him highly deserving of the recommendation you gave him, with his appointment in the West Indies. And although I had rather any other person should observe the conduct of a brother of mine in action, and speak of it afterwards, yet I feel it my duty, as Captain of the ship, to state, that I thought Mr. Bowen's (the Second Lieutenant) conduct was particularly animating to the ship's company, and useful, from the great number of guns which he saw well pointed in the course of the action; added to which, from the absence of the First Lieutenant on board the prize, the labouring oar of this ship has fallen on him, and, in my mind, the task we have had since the action has been infinitely more arduous than that of the action itself.

The name of the prize is the *Mahonesa*, carrying on the main deck 26 Spanish twelves (weighing 18 ounces more than ours), eight Spanish sixes on the quarter deck, and a number of brass col horns, swivels, &c. had on board 275 men, besides six pilots, qualified for the Mediterranean as high as Leghorn, and to be put on board of Admiral Langara's fleet, which she had been sent out from Carthagea to look for. She was built in the year 1789 at Mahon, is of very large dimensions, measuring 1114 tons and a half Spanish, was before the action in compleat good condition, and is considered by the Spanish Officers the fastest sailer, one of the best constructed, and, what they attach considerable importance to, the handsomest frigate in their navy.

Both the frigates have this moment anchored in safety. I am, &c.

(Signed) R. BOWEN.

An Account of the Killed and Wounded in the Action between his Majesty's Ship Terpsichore and the Spanish Frigate Mahonesa, on the 13th of October, 1796.

Terpsichore mounted 32 twelve and six pounders; complement of men 215. Killed—None.

Wounded—Mr. Richard Hobbs (acting boatswain) slightly in the foot; John Roberts (Quarter-master)

lost his left thigh; and two seamen, *Mahonesa*, by the best accounts I have been able to collect, had about 30 killed or died of their wounds the day of the action, and about the same number wounded, several of whom are since dead.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 22, 1796.
Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship L'Engageante, in Cork Harbour, Nov. 14, 1796.

HIS Majesty's ships Polyphemus and Cerberus arrived here yesterday afternoon, the former not having seen any thing worth noticing, and the latter having, as intimated in my last, captured L'Hirondelle (late Sans Culotte) cutter privateer, of 10 guns and 60 men, and chased the Franklin brig privateer into the squadron under Sir John Warren, who made a prize of her. These privateers, with the other three taken by the Santa Margaritta and Dryad, formed a small squadron which had fitted out and sailed together from Brest to scour the entrance of the English Channel, but have thus happily been all secured by our cruizers. Captain Drew has besides recaptured the Jackson Junior, Jamaica home-bound ship, and the Friendship, Blake, from the Cape of Good Hope. The first is come hither, and the latter supposed gone to Plymouth.

P. S. Inclosed is Captain Drew's letter to me, with an account of his prizes.

Cerberus, Cork Harbour, Nov. 13, 1796.
SIR,

I HAVE to inform you, on the 1st instant, in company with his Majesty's ships Diana and Magnanime, Lat. 49. 5. N. Long. 8. 36. W. I gave chase to a sail in the S. W. and continued chasing till the next morning, when she was captured by Sir John Warren's squadron, and proved to be the Franklin, a French privateer brig, carrying 12 nine-pounders and 80 men. On the 4th I retook the ship Friendship, from the Cape of Good Hope; the 5th took the L'Hirondelle, a French cutter privateer, carrying ten six-pounders and 53 men, but had thrown six of her guns overboard in the chase; and on the 6th retook the Jackson Junior, from Jamaica.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN DREW.

Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, &c.

Downing.

DOWNING-STREET, NOV. 26.

DISPATCHES of which the following are copies, have been received from Robert Craufurd, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Offenburgh, Nov. 11, 1796.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that official accounts were this day received by the Archduke from General Davidovitch, stating his having beaten the corps that was opposed to him, and taken 1000 prisoners.

His advanced guard has taken possession of Trente, which place, as well as the strong position behind it, were abandoned by the enemy without resistance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. CRAUFURD.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c.

Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Offenburgh, Nov. 13, 1796.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that by a report received by his Royal Highness the Archduke from Lieutenant-General Neu, Governor of Mayence, it appears, that the corps which had advanced to the Nahe has been obliged to fall back, and take a position behind the Seltz.

This corps consisted merely of detachments from the garrison of Mayence, commanded by Major-Generals Simpschæn and Rosenberg; the latter, with the left wing, and posted on the heights of Biebelheim and Planig, to observe Creutznach; the former, with the right wing, on the hill called the Rochusberg, to defend the passage of Bingen. They had orders, in case of being attacked by a very superior force, to retire nearer to Mayence.

This position on the right bank of the Lower Nahe is well known from the operations of last year. It is not to be maintained against an enemy of very superior force; for Creutznach lies so entirely under the fire of the hills from the left bank of the river, that the enemy is always master of that passage, as was sufficiently proved by the affair of the 1st of December 1795. On this side Creutznach the heights are so distant from the river, that the enemy has every facility in extending himself in front and on each flank of the town; and a

corps of very inferior force cannot take post near enough to prevent this formation.

On the 26th Generals Simpschæn and Rosenberg were attacked by two divisions of the army of the Sambre and Meuse. The action lasted several hours, and the enemy, notwithstanding so very great an inequality of numbers, was repulsed with considerable loss.

Early on the 27th the French renewed the attack, and advanced in several columns from Creutznach, to turn the left of the Austrians; but the latter, by an exertion of much ability and steadiness, maintained their position. In the evening, however, the Generals, in conformity to the order mentioned above, determined on retiring behind the Seltz; and the retreat was executed with perfect order.

The loss of the Austrians on this occasion consists in 19 killed, 184 wounded, 96 missing; on the whole, 299 men, and 89 horses.

The enemy's was certainly considerable; 200 of them were taken prisoners, and brought into Mayence.

I am thus circumstantial in stating the particulars of this, in fact, unimportant affair, because I observe that the official reports of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, I mean the late ones, contain the most absurd exaggerations. I should consider them perfectly undeserving of notice, were it not that those who have no other means of judging of the events of the campaign than by comparing the accounts published by the contending armies, would be led into the most erroneous conclusions, if they gave each party credit for only an equal degree of fairness in their relations.

In the enemy's official account of the affair of the 21st of last month near Neuwied, it is represented as having been a serious and general attack; whereas it was merely undertaken for the purpose of destroying his bridge, and spreading alarm on the left bank of the Rhine. Both these objects were effected by a very insignificant force; and there was not the smallest idea of a serious assault on the Tete-de-Pont of Neuwied. The enemy states, that, besides an immense number killed and drowned, he actually took 1000 prisoners, whereas I can assure your Lordship, from the most authentic information, that the whole loss of the Austrians did not exceed 284 men.

After General Moreau's army had crossed

crossed the Rhine, two divisions of it were detached towards Landau, and one division of the army of the Sambre and Meuse arrived about the same time in the neighbourhood of Kayserlautern. General Hotze was still at Schweigenheim, on the road from Speyer to Landau; his corps was not of sufficient strength to have any other object than that of spreading alarm in Lower Alsace; and it was evident, that as soon as the Rhine should again separate the main armies, the enemy must immediately become masters of the vicinity of Landau.

General Hotze, therefore, on the approach of forces to infinitely superior to his own, retired towards the entrenched camp of Mannheim, without being in the smallest degree molested by the enemy. He established the advanced posts of his left wing on the Reebach, from whence they ran along the Fletzbach towards Franckenthal.

On the 7th instant the French attacked General Hotze's line. Their principal efforts were directed against the left wing, and the fire of artillery and small arms continued a great part of the day; but the enemy was repulsed, and General Hotze still maintains his posts in front of the intrenched camp, extending from the Reebach, by the village of Maubach to Franckenthal.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROB. CRAUFURD.

Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Offenburg, Nov. 14, 1796.

MY LORD,

IT is with the greatest satisfaction I have the honour of announcing to your Lordship, that official reports were this day received by the Archduke, from Generals Alvinzy and Davidovitch, where it appears, that the offensive operations in Italy have been most successfully commenced.

I should not presume to address your Lordship upon this subject, were it not that if Colonel Graham is, as I suppose he must be, with Marshal Wurmser in Mantua, he cannot as yet have had it in his power to correspond with your Lordship.

General Alvinzy's report is dated Caldoferro, Nov. 7. General Davidovitch's at Trento, the 8th instant.

After the second operation, undertaken for the relief of Mantua, these corps of Marshal Wurmser's army, which could not penetrate, retired; the one under General Quosdanovich to the Venetian Frioul; the

other, under General Davidovitch, up the valley of the Adige, towards Neumarkt.

These corps were successfully reinforced by considerable numbers of fresh troops; and General Alvinzy was appointed to command the whole of the army, until it should effect its reunion with Marshal Wurmser.

After the arrival of the reinforcements at the places of their destination, General Alvinzy, who in person had undertaken the conduct of the corps in the Frioul, arranged a plan of operations, of which the following is a sketch.

His own corps was to advance through the Trevisane towards Bassano, and, after forcing the passages of the Brenta, to proceed towards the Adige, whilst General Davidovitch should descend the valley by which that river runs down from the mountains of the Tyrol, forcing the positions of Trento, Roveredo, &c.

On the 3d of this month, upon the approach of part of General Alvinzy's advanced guard, the enemy abandoned Castel Franco; and on the 4th, the Austrian corps advanced in two columns to the Brenta; the one to Bassano (of which they took possession), and the other of nearly equal force (under Lieutenant-General Provera), to Fonteniva.

General Alvinzy halted on the 5th instant, and spent that day in reconnoitering the position of the enemy. He found the French army encamped in three lines, in front of Vicenza.

On the 6th, as General Alvinzy was on the point of pushing forward his advanced guard, Buonaparte, who had marched in the night, commenced a most severe attack upon his whole line. The action began with General Provera's corps about seven in the morning, and very shortly afterwards the enemy also advanced against Bassano.

General Alvinzy reports, that the enemy's attacks, though made with the greatest impetuosity, were constantly and completely repelled; and that night put an end to the affair, without either party having gained or lost any ground; but an indisputable proof of the Austrians having had the advantage in this action is, that when General Alvinzy next morning was preparing to renew it, he found that the enemy had completely retreated. He reports, that they directed their march toward Lissiera.

General Provera's bridge over the Brenta having been destroyed in the course of the morning of the 6th, his column could

could not cross the river till towards noon on the 7th, and General Alvinz's whole corps arrived late in the evening of that day at the camp of Caldo Ferro.

General Davidovitch had in the mean time driven back the corps opposed to him, had made a thousand prisoners, and taken possession of Trente, as was mentioned in his former report.

On the same day that the above-mentioned severe action was fought on the Brenta, General Davidovitch attacked the enemy in the strong pass of Caliano, a little to the northward of Roveredo. The French had entrenched their position, and occupied, in considerable force, the castles of Bessano and La Pietra, which, as I understand command the pass.

The strength of the position was such, that, notwithstanding his repeated efforts, General Davidovitch could not force it on the 6th; but on the following day he renewed his attack.

The corps on the right of the Adige established batteries on the heights of Nomi, which fired with considerable effect; the troops on the left of the river attacked the castles and intrenchments with persevering bravery, and the enemy was at length completely defeated, with the loss of five cannons, eight ammunition waggon, and a thousand prisoners. General Davidovitch supposes the enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, to have been very considerable, and states his own to have amounted to four hundred men, killed, wounded, and missing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CRAUFURD.

PARLIAMENT-STREET, NOV 29.

A DISPATCH from the Governor and Council of Madras, dated Fort St. George, June 22, 1796, of which the following is a copy, has been received by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and by them communicated to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

WE have particular satisfaction in offering to you our sincere congratulations on the complete success which has attended the operations of Rear-Admiral Rainier in the Eastern Seas; and judging that an early communication of this event might be of material use to his Majesty's Ministers, we have determined to forward this letter by the route of Buffarah.

It appears by the Rear-Admiral's Dispatches, dated the 27th of March

and 11th of April last, and which reached us on the 18th instant, by the Orpheus frigate, that the British troops were in possession of the islands of Amboyna and Banda, with their several dependencies, comprizing, as it was thought, the whole of the Dutch islands, excepting Fornaté, yielding cloves, nutmegs, and mace. This acquisition has been attained without the smallest loss on our side.

Amboyna and its dependencies were delivered up on the 16th of February, and Banda and its dependencies on the 8th of March. Copies of the Capitulations are inclosed.

The Admiral speaks in the handsomest manner of the activity and alacrity with which every duty was performed by the forces under his command, both naval and military; and dwells particularly on the perfect harmony which all along subsisted between the officers and men in both services. It behoves us on this occasion to convey to you the high sense we entertain of the able and spirited conduct displayed by Rear-Admiral Rainier, whose hearty co-operation with us in every measure conducive to the public weal demands our warmest acknowledgments; and whilst we feel assured of your entire approbation of all the means employed by this Government, to give effect to the arrangements framed by his Majesty's Ministers for securing the Dutch settlements in India, it is, nevertheless, incumbent upon us to declare, that the accomplishment of this great object has been chiefly obtained by the zealous and cheerful support which we have had the good fortune to experience from the Officers entrusted with the execution of it.

We shall do ourselves the honour of transmitting, by the first sea conveyance, copies of all the papers received from the Admiral, which will enable you to form an accurate opinion of the value of those islands. At present we can only give you a summary of his proceedings.

The Admiral found in the Treasury at Amboyna 81,112 rix dollars, and in store 515,940 pounds weight of cloves; in the treasury at Banda 66,675 rix dollars, and in store 84,777 pounds of nutmegs, 19,587 pounds of mace, besides merchandise and other stores at each place, upon which no value had been then put.

We are preparing to send a reinforcement of troops for the better protection of those valuable islands; and, as the
Admiral

Admiral has advised us that he is short of provisions, and in want of a supply of naval and military stores, it is our intention to forward an adequate stock of every necessary article.

We have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the Company's possessions on this coast are in a state of perfect tranquillity; and that we have no reason to believe that any designs are in agitation by the native powers hostile to your interests.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HOBART,
ALURED CLARKE,
EDW. SAUNDERS,
C. W. FALLOFIELD.

Capitulation of Amboyna, translated from the Original in Dutch, February 16, 1796.

Not finding ourselves equal to withstand the great force with which we have been surprized, we the undersigned Governor and Council do hereby give up this settlement, with all its dependencies, and place the same under the protection of his Britannic Majesty, upon the conditions mentioned to us in the letter of the Right Honourable the Governor of Madras: that is, upon condition that we may keep all our private property, and be allowed a reasonable subsistence, that the inhabitants be guaranteed in the secure possession of their private properties, and that the senior and junior servants of the Civil Establishment, the Clergy, the Military, and Marine, receive their usual pay.

It is upon the above conditions that we shall to-morrow morning give over all the guards of the fort to the troops of his Britannic Majesty, after receiving the ratification of this instrument by his Excellency the Commodore.

Done at Amboyna, in the Castle of Victoria, on the above date.

(Signed) A. Cornabé.
R. Smiffart.
(Dutch Co.) F. Ostrowski.
(Seal.) Enas Mackay.
Eron Eyzabad.

Approved of and acceded to.
P. Rainier.

(English)
(Seal.) W. C. Lennon, Secretary.

Capitulation agreed upon between his Excellency Peter Rainier, Esq. Commodore, commanding the Sea and Land Forces of his Britannic Majesty in these Seas, and F. Van Boeckholtz, Governor of Banda, &c. &c.

In consideration of our great want of provisions, and the great force with

which the British have appeared before this settlement, and to resist which would bring destruction and desolation on the harmless inhabitants of this place, we therefore think it prudent, for the sake of humanity, and from our confidence in the honour and generosity of the English, to accept of the terms offered to us, and to deliver into their hands this fort and settlement, with all its dependencies, upon the following conditions, viz.

That private property be kept secure to every individual of this settlement, whether in or out of the Company's service; that the servants of the Company, civil and military, be kept in their respective stations, as far as may be thought necessary for the administration of justice; and the Civil Government of the place, the Governor alone particularly excepted, as the Government must, of course, be vested in the English; that the military continue to receive their pay, and are not to be forced into the British service contrary to their wishes; and the Civil Servants also to be continued on their present pay; and such an allowance made for the provision of the Governor as his Excellency the Commander of the British forces may think adequate. The Governor, however, and any other servants of the Company, shall be permitted to retire from the service, either to Batavia or elsewhere, whenever a convenient opportunity shall offer.

Upon these conditions we, the undersigned, consent to deliver up Fort Nassau, the settlement of Banda, and all its dependencies, to the troops of his Britannic Majesty to-morrow morning, upon receiving a copy of this Capitulation, ratified and signed by his Excellency the British Commander. The keys of all the public property, and all accounts properly authenticated, shall be immediately delivered over to the British, and the Government entirely vested in them.

Fort Nassau, Banda, Neira,
March 8, 1796.

(Signed) F. Van Boeckholtz.
A. H. Vaege.
(L. S.) F. Salgang.
E. Mazee.
(L. S.) P. de Haan.
M. Wallloo.

Approved and accepted of,
(Signed)
(L. S.) P. Rainier.

True Copies,
(Signed) W. C. Jackson, Sec.
ADM^l

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 17.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Bazely, Commanding Officer of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship *Overijssel*, the 14th of December 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE just received a Letter from Lieutenant Webb, commanding the *Marechal de Cobourg* Cutter, acquainting me, that, on the night of the 12th inst. off Dungeness, he fell in with, and, after a chase of two hours, captured a French Lug-sail Privateer of two guns and eighteen men, named the *Espoire*, which had left Boulogne the day before, but had not taken any thing.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN BAZELY.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

Rome, Nov. 7.

THE Pope has been greatly alarmed by the threats of the French, whose terms of Peace have been so greatly mortifying, that his Holiness refused to ratify them. The Archbishop of Ferrara has lately transmitted to his Holiness the following bombastic letter, which he had received from the French General:

Buonaparte to the Cardinal Matty, Archbishop of Ferrara (translated from the Italian), Oct. 21.

"The Court of Rome has refused the conditions of peace which were offered by the Directory; it has also broke the armistice; it arms; it wishes for war; it shall have it; but before I behold in cold blood the ruin and death of those ideots who would oppose obstacles to the Republican forces, I owe to my country, to Italy, to humanity, to myself, to make a final effort for inducing the Pope to accept of conditions exceedingly moderate, conformably to his real interests, his character, and reason. You know, M. Le Cardinal, the force and the courage of the army I command.

"To overturn the temporal power of the Pope, I have no more to do than to will it.—Repair to Rome, see the Holy Father, undeceive him respecting his true interests, deliver him from the intriguers that surround him, who wish for his destruction, and that of the city of Rome. The French once more permit me to offer propositions of peace. All may yet be settled. War, so cruel on the people, has terrible consequences

for the vanquished. Save the Pope from the greatest misfortunes. You know how desirous I am to terminate by peace a contest, which has, for me, neither danger nor glory.

"In your mission, M. Le Cardinal. I wish that success which the purity of your intention deserves.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

INSBRUCK [THE CAPITAL OF TYROL], NOV. 20.

An express, which arrived here this morning at five o'clock, brings the agreeable intelligence of some advantages of importance obtained over the enemy by the Austrian Field Marshal Baron Davidovitch. The following is that General's letter:

Rivoli, Dec. 17.

"I this morning attacked the enemy, who were strongly posted on the heights near Rivoli, and notwithstanding the difficulties of the situation from mountains and precipices, after an obstinate contest, which continued, without intermission, from seven in the morning till two in the afternoon, we drove the enemy to the heights of Campara. Their loss in killed and wounded was considerable. Two Generals, Florella and Vallet, were made prisoners, with a great number of Officers, and 1000 private men. We likewise took 12 pieces of artillery, and several ammunition waggons."

Message of the Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred.

Dec. 10.

"The multiplied wants of the Republic call imperiously on you to display and employ all her resources. You are not ignorant, that every branch of the public service experiences the utmost distress. The pay of the troops remains unsettled; the defenders of the country suffer all the horrors of nakedness; their courage is increased by the painful sense of their wants; the disgust arising from them naturally occasions desertion: the hospitals are in want of fuel, medicines, and all other necessities; the public alms and work-houses experience the same wants, and for this reason they reject the needy and infirm citizens, who usually found an asylum in them. The Creditors of the State, the Contractors who daily supply the wants of the armies, with great difficulty obtain only a small part of the sums due to them, and the distress which they experience

perience on this account deters others who might supply those wants with more exactness, and on terms more advantageous to the Republic.—The public roads are impassable, and the communications interrupted.—The salaries of the public functionaries remain unpaid. From one end of the Republic to the other, the Judges and Administrators are reduced to the dreadful dilemma, either to expose themselves and families to the utmost misery, or disgracefully to sell themselves to intriguers. The disaffected agitate every part of the Republic; murder and assassination are organized in many places, and the administration of the police, without activity and without force, from want of provisional means, is unable to check these disorders, &c.”

[The remainder of this Message contains a plan for remedying these evils by the creation of a new kind of paper currency, superior, as it is averred, to any that has yet been tried in France, and calculated to produce all the vigour and energy of which the Republic stands so much in need.]

The Directory has passed an order refusing to receive Mr. Pinckney. The order declares—“that all relation between the French Government and the United States of America shall be interrupted, until the injuries which the French Republic complain of are redressed.”

CAPITULATION OF KEHL.

Extract of a Letter from General Moreau, dated 21 Nivose, 10 Jan.

“I have only time to say, that Kehl will be evacuated this day at four o'clock. We carry away every thing, even the pallisades and the enemies bullets.

“MOREAU.”

Letter from Citizen Rudler, Commissioner of the Government with the Army of the Rhine and Moselle, to the Executive Directory.

“By the capitulation agreed upon yesterday, the Fort of Kehl, after the trenches had been opened before it two months, will be restored to the Austrians this day, at four o'clock in the afternoon; all our artillery has already been formed into a park on the left bank of the Rhine. Every soldier carries with him only the pallisade which covered him; the enemy will find nothing but ashes and ruins.

“It is thus that the army, after the passage of the Rhine, after rapid conquests, and one of the most skilful re-

treats, has crowned its brilliant campaign by a defence equally astonishing and glorious.

“The Generals, the Officers and Soldiers have displayed, in that situation, a courage and a fortitude that even compelled the enemy to pay them the tribute of admiration which is due to their valour. Greeting and respect,

(Signed)

“RUDLER,”

The following are the articles of capitulation for the fortress of Kehl, proposed by General Desaix, Commander in Chief of the fortress, to General La Tour, Commander of the Austrian forces, both having sufficient powers.

Art. I. The French troops shall evacuate the fortress of Kehl to-day and to-morrow. Ans. Agreed.

II. They shall give possession to the Austrian troops tomorrow (10th Jan.) precisely at four o'clock in the afternoon. Ans. The Austrian troops shall take possession of Fort Kehl to-morrow at four o'clock, and also of every thing which the French shall leave behind.

III. From the present moment all hostilities shall cease on both sides, and the Austrian troops shall take possession of the redoubt and burying-ground, and carry their advanced posts to the nearest barrier. The redoubt, the burying-ground, and the barrier leading to the fort, shall be instantly surrendered.

IV. The French troops shall hold the other side of the barrier until four o'clock to-morrow. Ans. Agreed.

V. On each side a Staff Officer shall be exchanged as a hostage, who shall remain until the Capitulation is executed, and then to be re-exchanged. Ans. Granted. They shall be exchanged the moment the Austrians take possession of the fort.

At three quarters after three the rest of the troops had defiled; the rear-guard was the 62d half brigade.

Every thing has been carried off; even the Austrian pallisades and bullets.

The bridge of boats has been drawn along the Left Bank. The great bridge is uncovered, and there remains no longer any communication with the other bank of the river.

CONFLAGRATION IN AMERICA.

New-York, Dec. 9.

About one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in one of the stores on Murray's Wharf, Coffee-house-slip, and raged with such fury as to baffle all human exertion, till it had laid in ashes the whole

whole block of buildings included between that slip, Front-street, and the Fly-market. The number of buildings consumed may be from sixty to seventy, consisting mostly of large warehouses, with some large and valuable dwelling-houses. The goods in the stores first burnt were all consumed, with all the books and papers of the occupiers. Of this number are Messrs. Robinson and Hartshorne, Messrs. Loomis and Tillinghast, W. and S. Robinson, and the representatives of Nicholas Cook. The merchandize in the stores nearer to the Fly-market was much of it saved. Fortunately it was high water, and the wind off shore, by which means the shipping was saved. The principal proprietors of the buildings burnt are, Stewart and Jones, John Murray, jun. John Marston, Robert Browne, John Taylor, Garey Ludlow, Robert and Peter Bruce, and Henry H. Kip. It would be imprudent at present to hazard a guess at the amount of property destroyed. It must be immense. The warehouses were all of wood, and many of them contained large quantities of ruin and spirits, which rendered the flames terrible in rapidity and extent.

Dec. 14. SERIOUS CAUSE OF ALARM!
—Citizens of New York, you are once more called upon to attend to your safety. It is no longer a doubt—it is a fact, that there is a combination of incendiaries in this city, aiming to wrap the whole of it in flames! The house of Mr. Lewis Ogden, in Pearl-street, has been twice set on fire—the evidence of malicious intention is indubitable, and he has sent his black man, suspected, to prison. Last night an attempt was made to set fire to Mr. Lindsay's house, in Greenwich-street. The combustibles left for the purpose are preserved as evidence of the fact. Another attempt, we learn, was made last night in Beckman street. A bed was set on fire under a child, and his cries alarmed his family.

[In the course of the above conflagration at New York, Capt. Sharpe, and the crew of his Majesty's packet the *Swallow*, exerted themselves in a manner to impress with the warmest gratitude the inhabitants of New York. They cut out of the flames several vessels that had actually caught fire, and saved the lives of thirty persons who were on board. The papers are full of testimonies to their brave and humane exertions.

It must be highly pleasing to his Majesty, and to the Nation at large, to be

informed, that, out of several hundred sail of shipping then in this harbour, not one boat was seen during the dreadful scene to render the least assistance, but that of the British packet here alluded to.]

Savannah, Nov. 29. On Saturday the 26th instant this city exhibited a scene of desolation and distress, probably more awfully calamitous than any previously experienced in America. Between six and seven o'clock in the evening a small bake-house, belonging to a Mr. Gromet, in Market-square, was discovered to be on fire. The citizens, together with the officers and crews of the vessels in the harbour, were soon convened; but, unfortunately, no immediate and decisive measures were adopted by which the fire could be stopped in its beginning.

The season, for two months previous to this accident, had been dry; the night was cold, and a light breeze from N. N. W. was soon increased by the effect of the fire. The coverings of the buildings being of wood were, from the above circumstances, rendered highly combustible. Several of the adjoining houses were soon affected, and then almost instantly in flames. The wind now became strong, and whirled into the air, with agitated violence, large flakes of burning shingles, boards, and other light substances, which, alighting at a distance, added confusion to the other terrors of the conflagration. The use of water was now rendered totally vain; its common extinguishing power seemed to be lost.—Torrents of flames rolled from house to house, with a destructive rapidity which bid defiance to all human controul, and individual exertions were from this time principally pointed towards the securing of private property. The direction of the fire being now committed to the wind, its rage was abated only when, by extending to the common, it found no farther object wherewith to feed its fury. On the north side of Market-square, and thence in a south-easterly direction, the inhabitants were enabled, by favour of the wind, to save their houses, and limit the conflagration.—On the other hand, by the time it had extended on the Bay, nearly to Abercorn-street, the prodigious quantity of heat already produced in the center of the city, began to draw in a current of air from the east, and enabled some of the most active inhabitants

tants and seamen to save a few houses in that quarter, after having been in imminent danger. Between twelve and one the rage of the fire abated, and few other houses from this time took fire. The exhausted sufferers, of both sexes, had now to remain exposed to the inclemency of a cold frosty night, and to witness the distressing spectacle of their numerous dwellings, covered with volumes of smoke and flame, falling into ruins.

Thus was this little city, soon after emerging from the ravages of our revolutionary war, and which had lately promised a considerable figure among the commercial cities of our Sister States, almost destroyed in one night. The number of houses (exclusive of other buildings) which are burned, is said to be nearly 300, but of this (together with an estimate of property destroyed) a more particular statement than we can now furnish is expected shortly to be offered to the public. We can now only say, that two thirds of the city appear in ruin, in a direction from the corner of Market-square, along the Bay of Abercorn-street, thence in a south-east direction, taking the whole centre of the city to the south and east commons; a few houses quite in the south-east part only excepted. It is said, that three or four white men and two or three negroes lost their lives in rendering assistance during the fire; and whether any more, is not yet ascertained.

During the conflagration on Saturday night last, in four hours 229 houses, beside out-houses, &c. were burnt, amounting to one million of dollars, exclusive of loose property; 375 chimnies are standing bare, and form a dismal appearance—171 houses only, of the compact part of the city, are standing—more than 400 families are destitute of houses.

About the beginning of December the election of a Chaplain to the House of Assembly at New York took place. There were three candidates, for whom, at the final close of the poll, the numbers were as follow:

Rev. Dr. Green	-	35
Rev. Dr. Priestley	-	27
Rev. Mr. Blair	-	6

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

STONEHENGE, an object of the first curiosity to the antiquary, and to every devotee of the Belles Lettres, has just undergone a change, by the falling of some of those stupendous stones which form this wonderful relique of

Whereupon Dr. Green was declared duly elected.

A Philadelphia Paper of the 24th Dec. gives the following statement as the result of the election of President and Vice-President of the United States of America:—

RETURN of VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.		Adams.	Pinckney.	Jefferson.	Barr.	S. Adams.
New Hampshire,	-	6	6			
Massachusetts,	-	16	13			
Rhode Island,	-	4				
Connecticut,	-	9	4			
Vermont,	-	4	4			
New York,	-	12	12			
New Jersey,	-	7	7			
Pennsylvania,	-	1	2	14	13	
Delaware,	-	3	3			
Maryland,	-	7	4	4	3	
Virginia,	-	1	1	20	1	15
Kentucky,	-					
Tennessee,	-					
North Carolina,	-	1	1	11	6	
South Carolina,	-		8	8		
Georgia,	-					
Total		71	65	57	23	15

Mr. Jay and Mr. Elsworth had 5 votes each, Mr. Clinton 3; Mr. Henry, Mr. Washington, and Mr. Johnson, 2 each.

Mr. Adams and Mr. Pinckney are therefore elected President and Vice-President of the United States, an official notification of which was to be made on the 10th inst. by the President of the Senate to both Houses of Congress. Both those Gentlemen are considered as well disposed towards Great Britain. Mr. Jefferson, one of the unsuccessful Candidates, is supposed to be friendly to the interests of France.

The States of Kentucky and Tennessee, although attached to the Union, were not, from some informality, allowed to send Electors; and the returns from the State of Georgia did not arrive in the time limited by Act of Congress.

Druidical superstition. We have been favoured with two accounts of this accident, one from a young Student of great erudition and taste, and the other from a Gentleman of high character in the literary world, both of whom have visited the

the spot. As they elucidate each other, and will probably throw light on a subject which has so much engaged the pens of the learned, we gladly present both to our readers.—The first account is as follows:

“On Tuesday the 3d inst. some people employed at the plough, near Stonehenge, remarked that three of the larger stones had fallen, and were apprised of the time of their fall by a very sensible concussion, or jarring, of the ground. These stones prove to be the western of those pairs, with their imposts, which have had the appellation of Trilithons. They fell flat westward, and levelled with the ground a stone also of the second circle, that stood in the line of their precipitation. From the lower ends of the supporters being now exposed to view, their prior depth in the ground is satisfactorily ascertained: it appears to have been about six feet. The ends, however, having been cut oblique, neither of them was, on *one* side, more than a foot and a half deep. Two only of the five trilithons of which the *adytum* consisted, are now therefore in their original position. The destruction of any part of this grand oval we must peculiarly lament, as it was composed of the most stupendous materials of the whole structure. The above accident is to be attributed to the same circumstances that occasioned the disclosure of the subterraneous passage at Old Sarum two years ago, and there is no necessity of calling in the aid of any other agency than that of repeated moisture on the foundation, and particularly of the rapid thaw that succeeded the late deep snow.”

Our second account runs thus:

“On Tuesday, January 3d, in consequence of the rapid thaw succeeding a very severe frost, the weather being perfectly calm, one of the trilithons in the inner circle of Stonehenge, which were so called by Dr. Stukely from their being formed of three stones (an impost resting upon two upright stones) suddenly inclined and fell. It had long deviated from its true perpendicular. There were originally five of these trilithons, two of which are, even now, still remaining in their ancient state. It is remarkable, that no account has ever been recorded of the falling of the others, and, perhaps, no alteration has been made in the appearance of Stonehenge for three centuries prior to the present tremendous downfall. The impost which is the smallest of the three

stones is supposed to weigh 20 tons. They all now lie prostrate on the ground, and have received no injury from their aerial separation.”

An account of the gross produce of the Revenue of the Post-Office for three years, to the 5th of April, 1795:

The year ending

5th April, 1793	—	£.627,592	19	0
1794	—	691,268	11	9
1795	—	705,319	10	9

An account of the gross produce of the Revenue of the Post-Office for the year ending the 5th of April 1796, as near as can be taken, 787,304l.

IRELAND.

On the 16th inst. the Irish Parliament met, when a Message was delivered to both Houses from His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in which he notices the failure of the negociation for peace with France, announces the late appearance of an hostile fleet, which had happily been dispersed by the interposition of Providence in their favour—an interposition which, the Message asserts, must call forth sentiments of the most awful gratitude in the mind of every good subject. It mentions the feelings of his Majesty at the universal and energetic spirit of loyalty which was so generally manifested at that crisis throughout the kingdom; and concludes by recommending to Parliament the consideration of the state of the country, and to provide for the necessary and extraordinary expences of the war *.

The Lords, on the following day, on the motions of Lords Dillon and Rossmore, voted addresses of thanks to his Majesty and to the Lord Lieutenant.

The House of Commons likewise voted an Address to his Majesty for his gracious communication in the Lord Lieutenant's Message.

Mr. Grattan moved, as an amendment,

“That this House felt the highest confidence in his Majesty's wishes for the restoration of peace, and his solicitude for the safety of this kingdom; but could not implicitly concur, that his Majesty's Ministers had been serious in their negociations for that object with France; or that the Naval force of Great Britain had been exerted on the late alarming occasion with due vigilance or activity for the protection of this kingdom.”—Negatived, 90 to 7.

The House also moved an Address

* This Message will be given among other State Papers in our next Number.

to the Lord Lieutenant, that he will be pleased to issue a Proclamation appointing a day of solemn Thanksgiving to Almighty God for his signal providence in the late destruction of the enemy's fleet, and the discomfiture of their intended invasion.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

DEC. 2, 1796.

AT Fort Augustus, in his 84th year, Alexander Trapaud, esq. lieutenant-governor of that garrison. He was the son of Col. Trapaud, who commanded a regiment of horse in the reign of Queen Anne.

6. At Totness, Devonshire, Ferdinand De Mierre, esq. late merchant in London.

8. At Great Yarmouth, Peter Upchurch, esq. formerly of Sudbury in Suffolk.

10. Mr. Sackville Parker, formerly book-seller at Oxford, in his 89th year.

11. Mr. Joseph Waring, timber-merchant, at Lambeth.

At the Sear, near Bromyard, Herefordshire, Jeremiah Atkins, aged 102 years.

12. At Ponder's End, Thomas Fuller, esq. banker, of Lombard-street.

At Worcester, aged 74, the Rev. Richard Mence, vicar of St. Pancras and Allhallows, London Wall.

13. Mr. George Warner, of the Bull's Head, Coventry.

14. Mrs. Bray, wife of William Bray, esq. of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Lately, in Charlotte-street, Portland Place, aged 73, John Wade, esq. youngest son of the late Field Marshal Wade.

15. Mr. William Kilbee, of Sackville-street, Dublin, wine-merchant.

At Brecon, Thomas Bullock Lloyd, esq.

16. At Ely, John Waddington, esq. aged 66 years.

Mr. Henry Green, one of the aldermen of Nottingham.

At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Basset, rector of Lentworth in Lincolnshire.

17. William Pickett, esq. alderman of Cornhill Ward.

Bryan Scotney, esq. in Gower street, Bedford Square.

At Eltham, in his 73d year, Mr. Godfrey Molling, merchant, of Dowgate-hill.

At Twickenham, the Right Hon. Lord John Cayendish, uncle to the Duke of Devonshire.

At Sapey, near Worcester, Dr. John Seward, late of St. John's College, Cambridge, and one of the physicians of Worcester Infirmary.

The Rev. Thomas Benson, tutor and fellow of Wadham College, Oxford.

They then voted their thanks to the troops of the line, the militia, and the yeomanry, for their spirit, good conduct, and glorious ardour, during the late menaced invasion.

18. Mr. J. S. Gallatly, Scots Yard, Cannon-street.

Lately, at Mitcham, in Surry, the Rev. Thomas Webb, M.A. Dean of Kilmore.

Lately, the Rev. John Hadley Swain, perpetual curate of Leiston, with Sifewell, Suffolk.

19. At Chick Castle, Denbighshire, Rich. Myddelton, esq. member for the borough of Denbigh, and colonel of the Militia.

William Stephenson, esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Huntingdon.

The Rev. Mr. Knowles, aged 73, rector of Tinwell, in Rutland, and vicar of Thurlby, Lincolnshire.

Mr William Robertson, merchant, of Philpot-lane.

Francis Newman, esq. of North Cadbury.

Lately, at Bath, the Rev. Rowland Chamber, rector of Thornton, Cheshire, and of Berrington, Salop.

20. Mrs. Anneffy, mother of Francis Anneffy, esq. member for Reading, aged 87.

The Rev. John Leathbridge, of Launceston, in Cornwall, aged 72.

The Rev. Thomas Howes, M. A. rector of Fritton, Suffolk, aged 65 years.

Capt. Webb, Portland-street, Kingsdown, Bristol, aged 73.

21. Mrs. Pye, wife of Henry James Pye, esq.

Mr. Charles Pugh, of Rood-lane, grocer.

Joseph Saunders, esq. at Lisbon-green, Paddington.

William Deane, esq. mayor elect for Harwich.

At Buggen Hinch, Mrs. Beadon, aged 94, mother of the Bishop of Gloucester.

23. Mr. Thomas Thornhill, in Doctors Commons, formerly a grocer in St. Paul's Church yard.

Charles Adey, esq. Wotton Under-edge.

24. Henry Franks, esq. of Mortlake, Surry, in his 73d year.

Mr. Edward Chaplin, of the Hay-market, builder.

Richard Morgan, esq. of the Argoed, near Monmouth.

At Norwich, aged 91, Mr. Charles Fearman, father of the Common Council. He served the office of Sheriff in 1760.

The Rev. John Castell, M. A. vicar of Brooke and Thrupton, in Norfolk.

Mr. Thomas Bell, of Rothbury, Northumberland.

At Coopersale, Essex, Jamineau Cheveley, esq.

At Edinburgh, John Maclaurin, esq. Lord Dregorn, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

25. At Bartlet's Buildings, Benjamin Lynd, M. D.

At Seagrove Lodge, Dawlish, near Exeter, the lady of Sir William Watson.

William Hay, esq. writer of the Signet, at Edinburgh.

Lately, at Abingdon, aged 64, Mr. John Bowles, attorney.

26. At Hampton Green, aged 26, Luke Gardiner, esq. of the kingdom of Ireland.

27. Benjamin Barlow, esq. at Walton upon Thames.

At Worcester, aged 86, Mrs. Wall, widow of Dr. Wall, formerly physician in that city.

At Stratford Green, Mr. James Innes, West-India merchant.

29. Charles Mellish, esq. one of the commissioners of the Stamp-office.

Richard Wright, esq. Charles-street, St. James's Square, aged 82.

In Dublin, the Rt. Hon. Lord Baron Trimblestown, aged 60.

Mr. John Watkis, of Shrewsbury, aged 71.

30. At Northfleet Lodge, William Henry Birch, esq. Major-commandant of the corps of Northfleet Volunteers.

Mr. Thomas Seddon, upholster, Dover-street.

In York street, Westminster, Sir Robert Juxon, bart. of Rufford Hall, Lancashire.

At Bristol Hotwells, Charles Edwards, esq.

31. In Leicester-square, Sir Benjamin Tibbs, knt. late one of the sheriffs of London.

Mr. John Willoughby, tallow-chandler, of Knight-Rider-street, one of the Common Council for Castle Baynard Ward.

In Newgate, Lord William Murray, brother to the Duke of Athol. To this place he was removed three years since for aiding in an attempt to blow up the walls of the King's Bench prison.

Edward Heylyn, esq. at Islington.

Edward Mason, esq. aged 85, formerly secretary to the First Duke of Cumberland.

Lately, at Belle Vue, near Dublin, Thomas Winder, esq. late secretary to the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland.

1797. 1st. JAN. James Bradley, esq. secretary to the India Board office, Whitehall.

The Rev. Pierrepont Crom, many years chairman to the Quarter Sessions for the Western Division of the county of Kent.

2. Mr. Daniel Ball, surgeon, of Warwick-street, Charing Cross, aged 36.

Lately, at Portsmouth, Mr. Robert Inglis, late surgeon at Stratford.

Lately, Mr. Crabtree, cotton-merchant, Newgate-street.

3. Milner Perkins, esq. captain and adjutant in the North York regiment of Militia.

Lately, at Hopehay, in Salop, the Rev. Cha. Tucker, rector of that parish upwards of 40 years.

5. At West Wickam, Kent, Philip Sheppard, esq. aged 66.

Mrs. Amey Filmer, sister of Sir John Filmer, bart.

6. Mr. Robert Goklen, jun. architect, of Great Ormond-street.

7. Mr. Edward Kimpton, surgeon, of Southampton Buildings.

Thomas Rumball, esq. of Church-street, Edmonton.

8. At Hammer-smith, the Rev. Morgan Jones, LL. D.

At Shrewsbury, aged 87 years, John Powell, esq. of Wortham, in the County of Salop.

10. William Gillum, esq. late of the East India House.

Mr. John Lucie Blackman, West-India merchant.

The Hon. Mrs. N. Boscawen, lady of the late Rev. Dr. Nicholas Boscawen.

The Rev. Richard Clarke, rector of Bedale, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

11. The Most Noble Jemima, Marchioness Grey, and Baroness Lucas, of Crudwell, relict of Philip the second Earl of Hardwicke.

Thomas Page, esq. of Ely, in Cambridge-shire, in his 65th year.

12. Thomas Porter Bonell, esq. of Duffield Hall, Derbyshire.

13. Mr. Thomas Nash, sugar-refiner, Le-man-street.

14. John Stewart Wortley, esq. M. P. for Boffiney, and lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards.

Mrs. Burne, wife of Thomas Burne, esq. of Bedford-square.

Mr. Gerard Portman, of Great St. Thomas Apostle.

Mr. John Page, of Great St. Helen's.

15. At Bath, Major General George Bolton Eyres, many years in the East-India Company's service.

17. Joseph Bushnan, esq. comptroller of the city of London.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JANUARY 1797.

	Bank Stock	per Ct. Reduc.	per Ct. Consols	per Ct. Scrip.	per Ct. 1777.	per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	per Ct. 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
24		55 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 57		72 $\frac{7}{8}$		16	615-16										12l. 2s.	
25	Sunday																		
26																			
27																			
28																			
29		53 $\frac{7}{8}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 55 $\frac{1}{2}$		71 $\frac{7}{8}$		15 $\frac{3}{4}$	613-16											
30	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 55 $\frac{1}{2}$		71 $\frac{3}{4}$		1511-16											11l. 18s.	
31		54	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 55		71 $\frac{3}{8}$		1511-16	613-16										11l. 15s.	
1	Sunday																		
2		54	55 $\frac{1}{2}$		71 $\frac{3}{8}$		1511-16	6 $\frac{1}{4}$										11l. 17s.	
3	138	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 55 $\frac{1}{2}$		71 $\frac{1}{2}$		1513-16												
4	138 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 55 $\frac{1}{2}$		71 $\frac{1}{2}$		15 $\frac{3}{4}$	613-16										11l. 17s.	
5	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 55 $\frac{1}{2}$		71 $\frac{1}{2}$		1511-16											11l. 17s.	
6		54 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 55 $\frac{1}{2}$		71 $\frac{1}{2}$														
7		56 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 54 $\frac{1}{2}$		71 $\frac{3}{8}$		1511-16	613-16										11l. 16s.	
8	Sunday																		
9		54 $\frac{1}{4}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 54 $\frac{1}{2}$		71 $\frac{3}{8}$	80 $\frac{3}{8}$	15 $\frac{5}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$											
10	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 54 $\frac{1}{2}$		71 $\frac{3}{8}$	80	1511-16											11l. 12s. 6d.	
11	139 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 54 $\frac{1}{2}$		71 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{7}{8}$										11l. 15s.	
12	140 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 55 $\frac{1}{4}$		72	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	1513-16	615-16										11l. 19s. 6d.	
13	139 $\frac{1}{4}$	55	54 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 55 $\frac{1}{4}$		71 $\frac{7}{8}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$											11l. 18s.	
14		55 $\frac{1}{8}$	54 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 55 $\frac{1}{4}$		72 $\frac{1}{8}$	80	15 $\frac{3}{8}$	613-16										11l. 15s.	
15	Sunday																		
16		55 $\frac{1}{8}$	54 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 55 $\frac{1}{8}$		7 $\frac{1}{8}$	81 $\frac{1}{8}$	1515-16	615-16							15 dif.			11l. 14s. 6d.	
17		55 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 55 $\frac{1}{2}$		73	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	153-16						168		14		3 dif.	11l. 18s. 6d.	
18		55 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 55 $\frac{3}{4}$															12l. 6s.	
19		55 $\frac{3}{4}$	54 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 55 $\frac{7}{8}$		73 $\frac{1}{4}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	7							10		2	11l. 19s.	
20		56	54 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 55 $\frac{7}{8}$		73 $\frac{1}{8}$	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	163-16								10		2	12l.	
21		55 $\frac{3}{4}$	54 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 55 $\frac{7}{8}$		73 $\frac{3}{8}$	82	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	7											
22	Sunday																		
23	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{7}{8}$	54 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 55 $\frac{7}{8}$		73 $\frac{1}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{8}$	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	615-16									5	11l. 18s.	

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