European Magazine,

For MARCH 1797.

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EDWIN and various other Poetical Pieces are received.

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EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

LONDON REV

For MARCH

COBB, ESQ. JAMES

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

N our Magazine for March 1786, we presented our Readers with an account of this agreeable Dramatist to that period; we shall now refume the subject, and complete the preceding account to the

present time.

In January 1787, Mr. Cobb added another very pleafant Farce to the acting lift of Drury-Lane Theatre, entitled, "The First Floor." It was acted many nights during that feafon, and has generally taken its turn every year fince. In this farce, as in "The Humourist," Mr. Cobb was powerfully supported by the exertions of Mr. Bannister, jun. In August, the same year, a slight performance, entitled, "English Readings," intended to ridicule a practice then carried to a ludicrous extent, though in itself, and in the hands of competent performers, not to be condemned, of Public Readings, was produced at the Haymarket. This was generally ascribed to the pen of Mr. Cobb.

The next year, 1788, in the month of February, Mr. Cobb produced, at Drury Lane, another Comic Opera, entitled, "Love in the East;" and in October, in the fame year, appeared "The Doctor and Apothecary," a Farce which fill re-mains on the acting lift. In this piece Mr. Cobb had the affiftance of Mr. Storace in the beautiful Mulic to which some.

of the fongs were fet.

In Nov. 1789, the Author and Compofer, who had been fo fuccefsful in the last-mentioned Farce, again united their talents, with still more fuccess, in "The Haunted Tower," then acted at Drury-Lane. In this piece Signora Storace, who had not before performed on the English Stage, made her first appearance.

On the 1st of January 1791, the fame

union of talents was fuccefsfully employed in the production and performance of The Siege of Belgrade."

In the same year the Drurv-Lane Company removed, while that Theatre was rebuilding, to the Hay-market, and Mr. Cobb furnished the Prelude with which the latter Theatre was opened; it was entitled, "Poor Old Drury," and was received with confiderable applaufe. In November 1792, he brought forward another Comic Opera, composed by Storace, entitled, ic The Pirates," with the fame fuccess he had already experienced.

In June 1794, the fignal victory obtained by Lord Howe over the French fleet called forth the benevolence of the Public towards the Widows and Orphans of those Sailors who lost their lives in the action of the first of the month, that day of triumph to the nation at large; the receipts of a night were therefore devoted to this excellent defign by the Managers of Drury-Lane Theatre; and Mr. Cobb wrote a temporary piece, for the purpose Glorious First of June," which was produced with great splendour and success.

In December, in the same year, Mr.
Cobb gave the Public another Comic

Opera, composed by Storace, entitled,
"The Cherokee." The last production of Mr. Cobb's pen was "The
Shepherdes of Cheapside," acted at Drury Lane in the year 1796; but this, meeting with a cold reception, was performed only two nights.

From the preceding catalogue our Readers will perceive, that no imall portion of their entertainment at one of the Theatres is derived from the pen of Mr. Cobb.

Of the feveral pieces already enumerated, the greater part, we believe, are unborrowed from foreign Dramas, or obfolete English ones. They, in general, are happily contrived, and have been fuccefsfully represented. They pleased their first auditors, and still continue to please. They have not been confined to London audiences, but have diffused mirth and satisfaction to the lovers of the Drama in every part of the three kingdoms, and, indeed, wherever an English audience has been collected together. From the entertainment already received from this

Gentleman much more may be hereafter

Mr. Cobb continues to ferve the East-India Company; and is, we are informed, lately appointed to a military fituation in the voluntary affociation of that body to defend their country against the attacks of foreign and donestic fees. In this capacity, we trust, he will not be called upon to shew his attachment to his King and Country; an attachment which, we have no doubt, if occasion requires it, will pervade every Briton, in every part of the British dominions.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE MRS. POPE, OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

OF the various pleafures which Biography affords us, there appears to be none fought after with more avidity than the Memoirs of Theatrical Perfons. Those "who have long gladdened or improved human life" make themielves acceptable to the Public: we seldom see them but in their professional characters, and we generally identify the ideas which they give us at the time, with their persons, habits, and characters; hence they grow upon our affections, because they are contributary to our pleafures, and their final loss is lamented in proportion to their private and public excellence.

Of the Lady whose Memoirs we are now about to give to the public, there is but one opinion—that she was an excellent Actres; and, to all those who knew her bett, a most excellent woman; fulfilling both duties through a life, though much too short either for the entertainment of the public or the happiness of her friends, yet of no inconsiderable duration, with those appropriate amiable exertions which were no less creditable to herself, than exemplary to society.

Miss Elizabeth Younge (the maiden name of this lady) was defeened from a refpectable family, who gave her a liberal education; but her father dying before he could fettle his children in the world, our heroine foon thought of providing for herfelf by those talents of which she found herielf possesses, and of which the best informed of her friends gave her every encouragement.

We do not know exactly the year this lady was born; but, from circumstances, we conjecture, that it was about the year 1741 or 1742. In the summer of 1768, we

know with precision, she was introduced, by the recommendation of a Lady of Fashion, to the late Mr. George Garriek, then Deputy Manager of Drurylane Theatre, at whose apartments in Someries buildings she rehearied Jane Sone, and Mr. Garriek, who, from his alliance with the profession, with a good plain understanding, was no inconsiderable judge of the Drama, pronounced at once her capabilities. After a sew more rehearials he introduced her to his brother David, who likewise gave her his full approbation; and such a test of her abilities she had a right, without vanity, to look upon as a fortunate precursor of her fame.

Having been kept in proper training all that immer, on the 22d October following (1768) fine made her debat at Drury-lane Theatre, in the character of Imagen, in Cymbeline, with universal applanfe; but as that event frands at the diffance of twenty-nine years from the prefent time, it may not be thought unentertaining to the generality of our Readers, to give a brief review of the merits of this her first appearance.

In her person she was above what is generally called the middle fize, of a stender make, but finely moulded, particularly about the neck and shoulders, with a commanding air, and a roundness and precision of voice that then augured she would excel in all the varieties of recitation; her face, though it could not well be called handsome, was impressive; and her eyes, though small, possessed a vivacity and a fire equally suited to the dignity of the Buskin, or the pleasanties of Comedy. She went through the part with more than usual applause for a young performer, and fatisfied the best indexes.

judges

judges that she would be a considerable

acquifition to the Stage.

Her fecond character was Fane Shore, wherein she marked the several traits of that unfortunate female with great pathos and precision; and it is with a melancholy pleafure we remember her fpeaking the concluding lines of the first act, and the just and merited applause which followed them. It may be worthy of remark, that Mr. Barry and his wife, the Haftings and Alicia of the evening, having unhandfomely expressed some reluctance to perform with the new actress, Mr. Garrick, on the fecond night's per-formance, to shew his opinion of her merit, assumed the part of Hastings himfelf, and immediately afterwards entrusted her with the part of Ovisa, the principal character in Colonel Dow's "Zingis," first performed at Drury-lane

It would be as difficult as it would be unnecessary to travel through the several characters which Mils Younge performed this season at Drury-lane. It will be sufficient to say, they were generally capital parts; and, as a proof how she she should be sufficient to say, they were generally capital parts; and, as a proof how she she should be sufficient to say and lowed to know the value of money full as well as theatrical merit, voluntarily raised her salary, after the third night, from forty shellings to three pounds, and towards the close of that season, or the beginning of the next, placed her on the

lilt at five pounds per week.

Her riling merits, and Mr. Garrick's recommendation, introduced her to Mr. Love, then a confiderable performer at the fame Theatre, and Manager of the Richmond Company, who engaged her, during the fummer featon, as his heroine; and here, as in all country companies, there being a greater fcope given to the performers, in the line of trying a greater variety of characters, Mifs Younge's abilities were oftener called out, and the performed most of the principal parts of Tragedy and Comedy with a reputation which accompanied her return to Drury-lane with an increased celat.

The period of Mifs Younge's appearance at Drury-lane, confidering the flate of the Stage, was not fo favourable for her. Mrs. Pritchard had, in the beginning of the fame year, left her profefion, before the decline of her powers, accompanied with all that fame which was fo judity attached to her private as well as public character. Kitty Clive fitil maintained her ground, after delighting fuc-

ceeding audiences for near forty years, and occupied fome parts with unrivalled excellence. Mrs. Yates had jult gained, after many years of progreffive industry, the top of her profesion; and Mrs. Barry (fince Crawford), who had shewn such talents at the King's Theatre, Haymarket, during the immer of 1766, was foon after engaged by Mr. Garrick, as a person of whom he had the greatest expectation; she had likewise the addition of her husband, the late Spranger Barry, to support her in most of her principal parts; and, with such an actor, who could possess any powers and not exert them to their fullest extent?

To speak of Barry now (particularly to the rifing generation) appears to be almost as obsolete as quoting the characters of the old school from "Cibber's Apology;" but it is impossible for those who remembered this great actor in the meridian of his powers, ever to forget him : his fine and commanding figure, that overlooked in point of dignity as well as height all who furrounded himhis tones, which now fpoke the language of terror and command, and now the gentlest notes of love-his exquisite feelings, which electrified the whole fweep of his audience-and, above all, that masterly display of the mixed and con-tending passions which he exhibited in Orbello, Orefles, Varanes, &c. &c. gave him fuch a decided superiority on the Stage, and rendered him fo much the object of popular attachment, that although these talents were on the wane at this period of his engagement, yet they were ftill "majestic in decay," and occasionally blazed out in all the splendour of their original brightness.

We retrace these particulars partly to fliew the precise situation Mils Younge flood in, in respect to these two powerful heroines, Mrs. Yates and Mrs. Barry, who, at the different Theatres, were both before her in the possession of all the capital parts, and both the acknowledged favourites of the town; but the had that within which feldom fails to reward its possessors, viz. a consciousness of talent, with a determined rejolution to cultivate it by every all of affiduous and unremitting attention; her little Manager quickly faw this, and politically took up Mils Younge to curb the occafional airs of his great stage heroines, as they were each engaged at his The-

atre.

Opportunities foon occurred to flew the necessity of this precaution. Mrs. Barry Barry frequently, on the day of performance, used to fend word to the Theatre, that the could not possibly appear that night, either on account of her own illness, or that of her husband; and there eccasional fits of illness almost periodically happened the night before, or after a Royal Command, when the Manager found it most necessary to muster the ftrength of his company. Mrs. Yates had likewife, when the was afterwards at Drury-lane, her excuses in turn-Infomuch, that we have known the Mamager (the elder Colman), during the run of a new Play, called out from dinner to be told, " that Mrs. Yates frome the would not appear that night on the stage without the use of a particular petricoat. The ridicule did not ftop here-the Manager was obliged to leave his company to fettle this important question between the Mistress of the Robes and the Trage-dian, lest the audience should be disappointed of their amulement.

Teazed with these and similar artifices, Garrick faw in Mits Younge those rifing talents which afterwards ripened into fo much reputation. He therefore took particular care to instruct her in many little particulars of her profession, and had her always (in the language of the Green Room) under-fludied in those parts which his other two heroines were cast for : so that when either of them sent an apology, her name immediately appeared in the bills, and the play went on with no great diminution of profit or applause. Their vanity supported them in this extravagant conduct for fome time, while the zeal which our young heroine felt in treading in the shoes of those great actresses, increased her knowledge and her powers, and, by bringing her more forward before the eye of the Public, gave her an anticipated reputation.

We have often heard it from the mouth of this judicious aftrels (and which flee told with a very becoming modelty, and a grateful recollection of God's good providence to her, which through all the itages of her life flue never forget), "that flue owed as much of her fame to this incident, and to the afliduity with which flue improved it, as to any little original talents flue might poffefs:" This affiduity was not only of ufe to her then, but grew into a fettled habit through life, which contributed much to her private fatisfaction, and left an example to the Stage very worthy of imitation.

Mr. Garrick's partimonicus habits in his theatrical concerns would not readily permit him to advance the falaries of his performers at all equal to their merits; and this was the cafe with Mifs Younge. After performing two feafons file claimed a higher flipend, and was refuted, Piqued at this, file determined to go to Ireland, and accordingly performed the feafon of 1770, 71, at Dublin, where the first represented, with unrivalled excellence, the character of Lady Rodolpha, in Macklin's "Man of the World." Mr. Garrick foon felt the want of her performance, and took the earlieft opportunity of re-engaging her on her own terms. She therefore returned to London the next feafon, where she remained every succeeding winter of her life.

From this period Mils Younge's reputation as an actrefs took a more effablished form; the not only filled occafionally the principal characters in the
calt of Mrs. Yates and Mrs. Crawford,
but often performed in the fame plays
with those ladies in no dilparaging manner. Garrick, beside giving her the best
inftructions, wrote fome Epilogues for
her, and he was followed by several of
the dramatic writers of that time.

In 1775 Dr. Hiffernan finished a post-humous Tragedy of the late Henry Jones, called The Cave of Idra, which he brought out under the title of The Heroine of the Cave, for Mis Younge's Benefit; in which she spoke the Epilogue and played the principal part; and in March 1777, the present Mr. Jerningham, since so well known for his elegant talents in poetry, wrote the historical interlude of Margaret of Anjon, likewise for her Benesit; in both of which she confirmed her former reputation.

Many of her principal parts were cast in the same plays with Garrick, and she had the fatisfaction of performing Cordelia to his Lear the last night but one of this great master's performance on the Stage; which gave rise to the follow-

ing little incident

After the dropping of the curtain, his hand ftill locked in her's (as is the column in finishing this play), he led her down to the Coven-room, where all the performers had gathered round him; and recollecting, with a figh, that this was the last night but one that he was to appear in a profession which he so much ornamented, and which gave him so much immortality, he exclaimed, "Ah, Bess! this is the last time of my being your father, therefore you must now look out to be adopted by somebody else."—"Why then, Sir," faid Miss Younge

(in-

instantly falling on her knees before him) " give me a father's bleffing." Garrick, feeling her fituation, and the impressive manner in which fle spoke, replied with great energy, "God bless you." Then raising his eyes to the rest of the per-formers, he added, "God bless you

all," and inftantly retired.

Just after Mr. Garrick's death, that is in 1779, Miss Younge went over to Covent Garden Theatre; and as Mrs. Barry, by an unfortunate second marriage, had not a little estranged her mind from her profession, and as Mrs. Yates, from illness, played but a certain number of nights in the season, our heroine now began to reap the benefits of her well-earned labours, and to stand unequivocally the first tragic actress on the Stage. What contributed further to her general character at this time was the production of the Belles Stratagem, a Comedy, from the pen of Mrs. Cowley, in which Miss Younge played Lettina Hardy; a part, we believe, expressly written to give full scope to this great actress's powers, and which the fustained with fuch versatility and propriety of character as stamped the praise of universality on her talents.

But let not genius, however exalted,

or however judiciously cultivated, repose too fecurely on the unchangeableness of its fituation. Surrounding nature, as well as revelation, tell us, "That nothing continueth in one stay;" and daily experience further confirms, " That time and chance, or fashion, or even caprice, will make mutations in all the great as well as frivolous departments of life."

In the winter of 1782, when Miss Younge was thus "bearing all her blushing honours thick about her" (and which, to do her justice, she enjoyed with a moderation rarely the lot of her

profession), Mr. Sheridan, sen, intro-duced to Drury lane Theatre the present justly celebrated Mrs. Siddons, who had performed fome inconfiderable characters about fix years before on the fame Stage, but for some reasons, hitherto inexplicable, was so little noticed by Mr. Garrick, that she very spiritedly dismissed herfelf from that engagement.

This Lady's first appearance, as may be well remembered, was in Itabella, in Southerne's Tragedy of "The Fatal Marriage," and in this character five difplayed fuch genuine and original powers of acting, as to establish her fame with the Critics the first night : her other performances fanctioned this approbation fo much with the town, that Drury-lane foon became the Temple of the Muses, and Mrs. Siddons the presiding Goddels.

In this awful and unexpected crifis, Miss Younge steadily kept before her the advice of our immortal Bard-

- " In the reproof of chance " Lies the true proof of men."

As her temper, her talents, and her affiduities, never for look her, the supported herfelf as a respectable antagonist, doing her duty with an increased zeal, and never once repining either at her ill luck, or detracting from the talents of her great rival. She confidered her merits as before the public, and the committed herself to their patronage and protection. Her conduct was accordingly rewarded; for though the bruit of Mrs. Siddons' name carried with it the greater tide of popularity, Miss Younge kept her rank as an excellent judicious actress, unmatched in many characters, and in powers of equal declamation superior to any one on the Stage.

(To be continued.)

LYCOPHRON's CASSANDRA.

L. 144, 145, 146.

Τυκαί γαρ έυναςτήρας άμναμοι τριπλαίς Πήναις κατεκλώσαντο δηναίας άλδς, Νυμφεία πεντάγαμδεα δαίσασθαι γάμων.

ASSANDRA here predicts, that Helen shall have five busbands. " Claudæ filiæ antiqui maris [Parcæ] neverunt triplicibus staminibus, maritos divifuros nuptiis nuptialia, quinquies-fponfalia."

Πωτάγαμθρα cannot be right. Æſchylus calls Helen Tar doglyaußeor.

Ag. 695. But the poet probably wrote πενταγαμβεία, compounded of πεντάκις & γαμερία, δώρα η δείπια γαμερου. "The Fates have decreed," fays Caffandra, " that husbands at the wedding thall distribute wupera, bridal prefents. The additional word wirrayausela alcertains how often these presents shall be distributed, viz. five times; i. e. she thall be five times married. The marriage is here expressed by the distribution of those prefents, which usually accompanied its celebration. Meurius propoles to read Teinhau, the toree Parcæ. But the expression is accurate as it stands. For the Parcæ were each of them concerned with these threads, or spindles, as Virgil speaks, around which the threads were rolled:

" Talia fæcla, fuis dixerunt, currite, fufis. "Concordes flabili fatorum numine, Parce."

The threads, and spindles are both men. tioned in a parallel passage - wirosos xah

KEWY OTPOLLEWY .- 585.

Virgil was very converfant with the poets of this period. He read Lycophron's Caffandra with fingular delight; imitating often, as his custom was, the most admired passages in that poem.

NSEY. HOR

[WITH A VIEW OF THE CHURCH.]

THE parish of Hornsey, or Harnsey, in old records Haringeye, Haryngay, Harringhay, or Heringhay, is about five miles North of London, in the liberties of Finfbury and Wenlakefbarn; but in all matters of Ecclefialtical cognizance exempt from the Archdeacon of Middlelex, and entirely subject to the Bishop and his Commissary of London and Middlefex, both in the manor and advowfon

of the Church.

This parish (faith Norden) stands near the Bishop of London's woods or parks of this place, which heretofore had and still retains the name of Horniey Parks, a place memorable in our histories for the meeting together of the Nobles in the 10th of Richard II. in an hoffile manner, to rid the King of those traiters he had about him, namely, Robert De Vere, Duke of Ireland; Alex. Nevil, Archbishop of York; and Michael De la Pool, Earl of Suffolk, and others who had conspired to murder the Duke of Gloucester, and the Earls of Arundel, Warwick, Derby, and Nottingham.

In this park (faith Norden) there is a hill or fert, called Lodge Hill, feeming, by the foundation, rather to have been a cattle, whereon immetimes flood a lodge when the park was replenished with deer. With the stones which came from the ruins of this place the Church of Hornley is faid to be built.

The Church is dedicated to St. Mary,

and in ancient records is called the Church of St. Mary Harinjy, or Hornfey, and is a Rectory.

Within the limits of Hornsey, near the diftant hill shewn in the Plate, there was a chapel, called Our Lady of Muf-This place takes the name of the Well and the Hill, Mousewell Hill, for there was on the hill a spring of good water, where stood an image of Our Lady of Muswell, which was a continual refort for pilgrims, from a great cure performed by this water upon a King of

The manor, or chapel, called also Pinfenall Hill, with its appurtenances, was fold in the 19th Elizabeth by Ann Goedwyn to William Roe, who built a good house on the scite. Highgate was the boundary of Hornfey Park ; the first gate was erected about 400 years ago to receive tell for the Bishop of London, upon an old road from Gray's inn-lane to Barnet being turned through that Bithep's park.

In Hernfey are many pleafant refidences: - Mitchell, Eig. has a handiome manfion; and John Mayhew, Efq. a delightful cottage and pleasure grounds: Edward Gray, Efq. has a capital villa and plantations near the town; the New River winds beautifully round his pleafure grounds, and through the village of

Horniey.

AGRICULTURAL

MEMOIR by G. T. GOODENOUGH, A Eig. on the great utility of fleeping the Seed of Barley and Oats, was lately read at the Board of Agriculture. By that it appears, that the practice of steeping the Seed of Spring Corn for about thirty hours is highly beneficial, causing an equal and unitorm vegetation,

IMPROVEMENT.

and thereby preventing fuch Corn coming up at different times, which is for often the ease on Riff loils in dry seasons. This is a hint very well worth the attention of all Farmers .- Mr. Goodenough has been in the practice many years, and reaped confiderable advantage from it.

BLETALK;

OR,

CHARACTERS, ANECDOTES, &c. of Illustrious and Celebrated BRITISH CHARACTERS, CHIEFLY DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS. (MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

(Continued from Page 91.)

KING CHARLES II.

THOUGH this Monarch, it is very well known, paid very little regard to the effentials of religion, there can be now no doubt but that he was, in point of faith, a Roman Catholic, though by no means in the degree his brother James was. Lord Bolingbreke, in his "Difwas. Lord Bolingbreke, in his "Dif-fertation on Parties," makes this diffinc-tion between them: "His Majefty inped from the Chalice, but his brother drank from it to the very dregs."

He was converted to this religion when he was abroad, as it is supposed (on the authority of Sir Robert Southwell, com-municated to him by James, First Duke of Ormond) whilst he was at Cologne, in the year 1655; where he had much private conference with Peter Talbot, a noted Catholic, and who was dispatched by him in a very fecret affair to Madrid, fupposed to be that of imparting to the King of Spain his affent to the Roman

Catholic religion.

This certainly followed, that his Majefty did, the fame fummer, pass incognito to Bruffels, where a private treaty was concluded with Don John of Austria, then Governor of Flanders, " That all his fubjects in the French service, or elsewhere abroad, should go into the service of Spain;" upon which his Majesty was paid three thousand crowns per month, when perhaps, in a whole year, he had not received two thousand pounds from

all his friends in England.

It was on the Pyrenean Peace, concluded between France and Spain in the year 1659, that Charles rested all his hopes of restoration. For this purpose he dispatched the Marquis of Ormond to Thoulouse, there to expect the coming of Cardinal Mazarine, in order to dispose him in favour of his Majesty; the Cardinal, who, it afterwards appeared, regarded but little the King's interest, took another route; so the Marquis, missing him, was obliged to go by Berne and Bayonne to the place of treaty, where Sir Henry Bennet, afterwards Lord Arlington, his Majesty's Minister, was difpoing all things, and particularly on the Spanish fide, for his Majesty's coming .-

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Cardinal Mazarine however prevailed; the Treaty between these two Crowns was concluded in November; but contained not one fyllable relative to his Majesty's restoration, or in any degree to his per-

fonal advantage.

As his last resource, and in order as it is supposed to form some alliance to support himself, a match was proposed to the old Princess of Orange for his Majesty, with the Lady Mary, her third daughter, and one of the aunts to the late King William (then Prince of Orange); but the old Princess had such little hopes of his Majesty's change of fortune at that time (though it fo fuddenly followed), that the excused the matter "on her being wholly under the protection of the States General, and that all things of that public nature ought to begin with them.

This Lady Mary was afterwards married to the Count of Embden, and proved the fruitful mother of many children.

It was Francisco de Melo, Ambassador then (1659) in London (and who dreaded the effects of the Pyrenean Peace, if England did not prevent them), who told General Monk, the King's prime agent, that if the king should be called home, the Spaniards would constrain him to furrender Dunkirk before they would let him go out of their hands.

It was this same Ambassador that posfelled General Monk of the advantage of marrying the Infanta of Portugal to the King; that the high confideration of Tangier and Bombay should be given, with the free trade of all their dominions, and fome millions of cruzadoes. By confidant of General Monk) was engaged; and when he become Sir William Morrice, and Secretary of State (though originally but a private Gentlemen of the northern provinces), he negotiated the treaty of marriage, and the whole of it was managed through his office; fo that it was the General first proposed this match to his Majesty, although it was oftenfibly carried on by Lord Chancellor Hyde, who had at first the credit, and afterwards the difgrace of it.

Of KingCharles's attachment to theCatholic Religion, even in the affair of his marriage, the following Anecdote is related by Sir Robert Southwell, who had it from James Duke of Ormond :-At the time that the marriage was in treaty for his Majesty with the Infanta of Portugal, he faid that the Lord Chancellor Clarendon spoke to the Lord Treasurer and himself (the Duke) to attend his Majesty in that room, which they called "the Closet of Thomas Chiffins," where the rarities flood. Here my Lord Chancellor opened to his Majesty, not only what the Spaniards had objected as to the barrennels of the lady proposed to him in marriage, but what he had from other hands. He did most folemnly remonstrate the infelicity of fuch an event to his whole kingdoms; that the treaty was not advanced to far but that his Majesty might wave it; and, that his Majesty might not be to seek for a wife, he proposed some others who were German ladies. Upon this the King faid, the German women were foggy, and that not one of them would pleate him for a wife; that his accusation must needs come all from the malice of the Spaniards; and fo bid his Lordship, without more feruple, to proceed in the treaty.

SIR GEORGE DOWNING,

(Refedent at the Hague to Oliver Cromwell and Charles II.)

After the Pyrenean Peace, and after the cold antiwer which King Charles the Second received from the Princels of Orange relative to a match with her daughter the Princels Mary, the King's affairs feemed to be truly desperate; yet, just at this very time, the cloud began to burst and open a passage to his restoration; as he had fearcely returned to Brussels when he had an intimation from Thomas Howard, the youngost brother of Lord Carlisle, that his brother-in-law Sir George Downing, then Resident at the Hague, would be glad to have a private conference with any perion whom his Majesty much trusted, and wished it might be the Marquis of Ormonal.

In confequence of this, on the February following, the Marquis went to the Hague, where Sir George, meeting him in fecret, told him, that, by the course and revolution of things in England, which he well observed, his Majetty must fuddenly be refored; and that, whatever particular undertakers might pretend to them, it would be, in truth, the work of

the whole nation; that they could no longer bear the tyrannies they lay under; and, by feeing no other cure of the evil, the calling home of his Majerty was irreflitible.

He shewed various grounds for this opinion; and only prayed, that for the good-news sake, of which probably he was the first infermer, he might find favour hereaster; so far as to live only in peace and quiet, for he should pretend to no more.

The event turning out foon after as this wary statesman had predicted, he was continued in his Embally after the Resto-

ration.

Some time after this, being one day afked, which of the two fiftens of Gowern, ment he liked belt? his answer was in the fellowing candid manner: " "Je flus le tres bumble serviceur des evennemente."

tres bumble serviteur des evennements."

N. B. For most of the above articles we are indebted to Lord Montmorres' "History of the Irish Parliament."

CHARLES LORD WHITWORTH.

When this Nobleman had compromifed the famous dispute between the Court of England and Peter the First, relative to the arrest of the latter's Ambassador for debt, and which, but for the singular address of Queen Anne and this able Minister, might have involved England in a war, his Lordship was invited to a ball at the Court of Petersburgh, and was further honoured by being taken cut to dance a minute with the Czarina.

His Lordship, though he had a perfonal intimacy with this very extraordinary woman long before she could have any possible chance of a diadem, still approached her with all the respect due to her exalted station; which the Empress perceiving, just before they commenced the minuet, she whitpered him, "What, my Lord, have you torgot little Kate?"

OCTAVIO MAY (The original Inventor of Watered Taf-

There was about the beginning of the last century an Englishman of the name of Octavio May, who settled at Lyons. He was a man of very good capacity, and great diligence in his trade, but, by a chain of unlucky events, was brought into embarrassing circumstances.

In this melancholy flate, flanding one day at his flop-door, brooding over his mirfortunes, he happened to put a little tuft of raw filk into his mouth, and grinding it for fome time between his teeth, with-

out confidering what he was about, at laft As it fell immediately before him, he observed that it had a very unufual luftre, which struck him fo much that it brought him out of his fit of the vapours. He took it up and confidered it; and, being a man of reflection, he immediately traced the whole progress of the operation; the grinding between the teeth; the mixture of a clammy liquor, fuch as the faliva; and the performing that in a place necessarily warm as the

On these considerations he went to work; and following nature as close as he could, in a little time produced those luftered or watered taffetas now fo uni-

verfally used.

May acquired an immense fortune by this incident, and established a manufacture which has been a continual fource of riches to that city ever fince.

(The Translator of the Alcoran, &c.). This man, who had both learning and general abilities for his profession, is, however, unfortunately to be classed amongst those who either did not think sufficiently of the common affairs of life, or, if he did, thought his talents were an excuse for his overlooking them. Having contributed pretty largely to the Volumes of Universal History, the work was stopped by the delay of a Preface which he had engaged to write for that work. The bookfellers concerned constantly pressed him, but for a long time could get no fatisfaction; at last he sent them word it was finished, and an evening was appointed for the purpose of delivering it.

The parties being all met, Sale produced a parcel of loofe Manuicripts, tied up close with red tape, and sealed at the edges, which he laid down on the table as the preface. Nobody doubting this, he was paid his balance, and the company fupped together in great good-humour and harmony; when, just before parting, Sale, as it fuddenly recollecting fomething, took up the papers, faid he had a few alterations to make, which would not take up two hours, and that he would return them the next day. He accordingly carried home the papers, but did not return them for many months afterwards; and then not till he had laid the bookfellers

under fresh contributions.

TOPHAM BEAUCLERC. This Gentleman was nearly related to the Duke of St. Alban's; and possessed a

strength of mind and universality of talents that would have made a most distinguished figure in life, had his pleasures, or his love of learned leifure, permitted him to mingle more in the bufy haunts of men.

He was deeply verfed in antient and modern learning; understood peetry, painting, and music; had a taste, and a liberality equal to that tafte, in the collection of books, manufcripts, &c. and was a good practical chemift; which last he for some years before his death indulged in confiderably, at the expense of his private fortune.

He was reckoned by a Noble Lord now living, a near relation of his, and who is in possession of many private traits of their common ancester Charles the Second, to be more like that Monarch in his pleasures, his pursuits, and some of his failings, than any of his succesfors.

He had the best library of any private Gentleman of his time, and, perhaps, as well arranged. His method was, when he began a class, either in arts or sciences, to continue buying principally in that class till he had completed it. By these means his collection was very perfect. His conduct to his bookfellers, too, deferves some notice (and we believe in this respect not so similar to the general conduct of his ancestor). When he wanted books, he fent in a catalogue, according to the largeness of the sum they might amount to, to fuch bookfellers as he thought could best lie out of their money: here the debt refted till either fuch time as his annuities came round, or he had a fuccefsful run at play: when either of these happened, he punctually called upon his creditors, and discharged it with honour. He has often, in these instances, paid fo large a fum as fifteen bundred pounds at a time.

This library at his death fold by auction for fix thousand and eight pounds odd shillings; it was mortgaged to his brother-in-law, the Duke of Marlborough, for fix thousand; so that it was faid, if his Grace was not an accurate judge of good books, he certainly was of

good fecurities.

On his outfet in life he had a very fine fortune; but, ardent in the pursuit of elegant and expensive pleasures, he dipt it confiderably. On a review of his affairs, he wished to sell his estates for an annuity determinable when he was forty; an age which inexperience, and the intoxication of pleasure, suggested to him as the extreme bounds of life. The interpolition of his friends faved him from this error; and he lived, principally upon a very considerable annuity, during the remainder of his life, which, however, did not last many years after

the period of forty.

Mr. Beauclerc was one of the early acquaintances of Dr. Johnson in the meridian of his literary fame, and one to whom he paid great confideration on account of his learning and abilities. He often lamented that his indolence and diffipation prevented him from bringing his talents to some useful designations, ing instances to to the dictural degradors, faying—"What Beauclerc would write would be read with avidity: he fees most subjects strongly and clearly, and has great taste in embellishing them;" but his mode of living debarred him from any of the great pursuits of life; scarcely ever rifing till evening, and then fitting up the best part of the night, either in literary focieties or parties of play.

Soon after his death, which happened about fixteen years ago, Dr. Johnfon gave the following character of him at the Club :- he faid, he was the most general man in his knowledge, and polselfed the greatest dexterity of mind in conversation, he ever knew; he hit the foonest, the hardest, and fairest, of any antagonist; and seldom attempted to argue without fucceeding in those three points. He then continued, " he had, however. great ill-nature about hini; and at times it feemed to give him the greatest pleafure to fay the most malicious things of his best friends; not that I believe he would all upon this, and do a deliberate mischief to any one; it seemed to be the mere indulgence of a jealous or petulant moment.

"Wyndham too," continued the Dretor, " has great comprehension of mind, but his exercise of it is different. Beauclerc was like a greyhound, that whipped up his prey on the first stretch, whereas Wyndham is more like a bulldeg, who fucceeds by perseverance.

(To be conunued.)

HOMER. ON POPE's [Continued from Vol. XXX. Page 324.].

MY DEAR P.

WAS not ignorant of the allufion to ancient customs, which the old Scholiasts tell us is couched under the words

ΑΠΟ ΔΡΥΘΣ, ΟΥΔ' ΑΠΟ ΠΕΤΡΗΣ;

nor am I much affected by it. So long as the fair judges to whom I appealed decide in my favour, I am very little concerned what any grave commentator may urge in opposition to their decree, which, on a question of this fort, I consider as absolute and irreversible. If it would not look too much like difrefpect to the acknowledged authority of the court, to offer any thing in their support, I might mention that Pope's Annotator himfelf thinks the reverend father's expolition far-fetched, though ingenious. Add to this the appropriate meaning of the word OAPIZETON, justifying, as it does beyond all controversy, the turn which our friend 8, has given in his version to these interesting lines.

Thus much I thought myself obliged to fay in defence of our cause: at the same time I beg you to believe, that I ain very far from undervaluing the labours of learned Critics. It is, I know, common practice with great authors of aigh rank to difcredit, as much as may

be, the fources from which they derive the better part of their learning: thus by affected contempt endeavouring to conceal the obligations, which they are either too vain or too proud to acknowledge. To thew you how diftant I am from this difingenuous conduct, I with great pleafure take this opportunity of marking to you two or three instances of critical fagacity from one the most respectable of the order, which have fallen in my way during the course of these observations; and which, you will allow, have a just claim to our attention, not to fay admiration.

You took notice in Hector's prayer of the word EIIIOI, which stood in my quotation for EIMHII, as it is read in all the copies which I have had an opportunity of confulting. You were right in your conjecture, that I picked up this mafterly amendment of the text (for fuch furely it must be deemed) amongst the * Miscellanea Critica of the admirable Richard Dawes, M. A. whose fortunes every friend to literature must lament were so inadequate to his genius and learning. It will not be necessary to repeat the unanswerable arguments by which he defends the proposed amendment.

will confult the book. In purfuing his subject, you will observe, he assumes to himself the credit of explaining the construction in a manner which had escaped all former expositors. " Fefellit omnes, quantum fciam, fyntaxis."

Ως ποτε τις ειποι, ΠΑΤΡΟS Δ' ΟΓΕ ΠΟΛΛΟΝ ΑΜΕΙΝΩΝ,

Εκ πολεμε ανιοντα.

εί Και ποτε τις εκ πολεμε ανιοντα ειποι, et olim quis de eo ex pugna redeunte (vel reverso) dicat." This manner of explaining the conftruction is confirmed in the scholia edited by * Villoifin " a

λειπει το ΙΔΩΝ, αλλα συνήθης εςτι Tois ATTIKOIS " PERSIS."

This mafter-stroke of judgment appears only as a curfory remark in a note, where this great man is expatiating on his favourite topic, the Æclic Digamma. In removing fome difficulties objected by less intelligent Critics to the doctrine, which he lays down on this curious fubject, we find him restoring the true reading of a line in the first book of the Iliad -

Ρεξαι ύπες Δαναων, οφο' ιλασσωΜΕΘ' avanto.

The verse cannot stand, as it is thus read in all the copies at that time extant, confistently with the metre and the fupposed power of the Digamma. How then is it to be corrected ? After examining, and, for reasons the most fatisfactory, rejecting feveral other proposed amendments, Dawes, with a knowledge of the language peculiarly his own, propofes the following:

οφο' ΙΛΑΣΟΜΕΣΘΑ ανακτα;

the very form, in which the verse appears in the edition mentioned above by Villoifin. Can you forbear exclaiming here, as on a fimilar occasion the learned Taylor does in admiration of the venerable ASHTON? "Singulare istud ayxivoras et felicitatis exemplum!"

Under fuch authority you are not furprized that in the two lines quoted in my last I adopted an alteration, now be-

come obvious.

Τεδ' εγω αντίος ειμι, και ει πυζι χειΡΕ EITUPI XEIPE EOIRE.

* Ven, 1788.

+ P. 184. ‡ Estay on the Principles of Translation, 1791, P. 67.

In the printed copies you read YEIPAE, which, as has been shewn, destroys the metre.

On the word EOIK OE, I do not know whether our admirable Critic, in the consciousness of his own superiority, does not rather too much enjoy his triumph " in Cl. Bentleium, tanquam quemlibet " e frivio grammaticum +."

But is it not time to recalmy thoughts, which have carried me, perhaps you will think, already too far out of my way? Yet you will not, I trust, be difpleased with the small tribute here paid. to departed excellence. We will now return to Pope; and I will treat you with an admired passage, adduced by a writer of no mean rank or talents, as an instance "in which Pope has improved " upon the thought and expression of his " original."

Ευτ' ορεος κορυφησι Νοτος κατεχευεν (ομιxzm,

חסומבסוי שדו לואחי, אאבחדין לב דם שטאדסק

Τοσσον τις τ'επιλευσσει, όσον επι λάαν ιησι. " As when the fouth wind pours a thick

" cloud upon the tops of the mountains, "whose shade is unpleasant to the shep-" herds, but more commodious to the thief

"than the night itself, and when the gloom " is so intense that one cannot see further "than he can throw a stone f."

The ingenious Effayitt affirms, that "in " this fimile there is one circumstance "which offends against good taste."-

"You will be pleased to read how honour-" ably he diffinguishes Pope's version. "With what superior taste has the trans-" lator heightened this fimile, and ex-

"changed the offending circumstance for a " beauty! The fault is in the third line, "TOTTO TIS T'ETTINEUTTEN, &c. which is a "mean idea, compared with that which

" Mr. Pope has substituted in its stead:" Thus from his shaggy wings when Notus fheds

A cloud of vapours round the mountain heads,

Swift-gliding mists the dusky fields invade,

To thieves more grateful than the midnight shade.

While scarce the swains their feeding flocks furvey,

Lost and confused amidst the thickening day.

But even the highest beauties of the " original receive additional luttre from

" this admirable Translator."

The ingenious Effayift, in his eagerneis to difplay one great improvement, feems to have overlooked another, which appears to me the most striking beauty in the whole piece: of which also Pope has the sole merit. He has furnished, you will observe, the wings from his own imagination; an equipment fo appropriate to an aerial agent, fo happily adapted to the office in which he is engaged, featuring the mist from his shaken plumage, that every reader of tafte much be pleased to see Notus thus arrayed. I will not by any further remarks at present interrupt the pleasure, with which I know you will contemplate fo beautiful an image.

Adieu. O. P. C.

S DRO S AN

NUMBER XC.

ANECDOTES of ILLUSTRIOUS and EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS, PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES! HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 126.]

LORD MANSFIELD.

TPON the perfect model of eloquence afforded by Demosthenes*," fays Lord Monboddo, "Lord Mansfield formed a chafte and correct fiyle of fpeaking fuitable to business, and particu'arly to the bufiness of a Judge; to whose office it belongs not only to determine controverfies between man and man, but to fatisfy the parties that they have got justice, and thereby give cafe and contentment to their minds, which I hold to be one of the great uses of the Law. In this Lord Mansfield," adds the learned Critic, "as it is well known, was fo fuccefsful, that even the lofing party acknowledged the justness of his decrees; and I knew myfelf one example of a man who had loft more than half his fortune by a judgment of his Lordship's, which, nevertheless, he acknowledged to be just."

This eloquent Lawyer, when he was Aitorney General, was never in a hurry to bring forward any profecutions at the fuit of the Crown; he but too well knew the general obloquy attached to his office, as well as the difgrace that occurred to the Crown from ineffectual profecutions. He told a friend of his, that he thought it of the urmost confequence in the discharge of his duty, as the principal Law Officer of the Crown, to weigh with great nicety the circumstances of every case that was to be brought into a Court of Criminal Law, at the fuit of that Fountain no less of Mercy than of Justice; and unless the scale most decisively preponderated towards the conviction

of the offender, he held it even more expedient to drop the profecution than to proceed in it. Hence it happened that he never once failed in the conviction of any offender, whom in virtue of his office, as A cufator Publicos, he

had brought to his trial.

Soon after the publication of Sir William Blackstone's excellent Commentaries on the Laws of England, Lord M. was asked by a Nobleman, a friend of his, what books he should put into the hands of one of his fons, who was about to ituly the Law. " I have often been applied to," faid Lord M. " on this occation before, and have been as often in doubt what books to recommend. However, fince the publication of Sir William Blackstone, my doubts are folved: I can recommend that book, which, from its excellent historical deduction and analytical reasoning, I look upon to be one of the best institutional books ever published on any subject whatever."

The Life of Lord Mansfield is at prefent a desideratum in British Biography. His formation of a fystem of Commercial Law, his methods of affording (as much as possible) substantial justice to the fuitors in his Court, his ready and fatisfactory dispatch of businefs, his dazzling yet luminous eloquence, most amply entitle him to that

honourable distinction.

DON CARLOS, PRINCE OF SPAIN.

This ill-fated Prince ridiculed the perpetual journies of his father from Madrid to the Escurial, and from the

^{*} See Lord Mansfield's Declaration on the merits of Demosthenes, published in the European Magazine for April 1793.

Escurial to Madrid, by writing on the first page of a book with blank leaves, "The History of the wonderful Voyages of the Great King Philip the Second." This, perhaps, joined to other things, might induce his father to put him to death. By what means it was done no one knows; he has been faid to have been bled to death like Seneca; to have been flifled between two matraffes; and to have been frangled, as his executioner told him, for his good.

Some one thus describes Don Carlos: " Duræ buccæ fuit, linguofus, Difcordia non homo, So ill-tempered, that he appeared not to be a man, but Difcord

perfonified."

The History of this Prince would make an excellent subject for a Tragedy. Otway has tried and failed. Much affishance might be procured in compestron, written about the beginning of this century.

> CHARLES THE SECOND, KING OF ENGLAND.

" HAD this King but loved bufiness as well as he understood it," fays Sir Richard Bulfrode, "he would have been the greatest Prince in Europe." Of his own country he used to fay, that it was the most comfortable climate to live under that he had ever experienced, as there were more days in the year, and more hours in the day, that a man could take exercise our of doors in it, than in any country he had ever known. He faid one day to Sir Richard Bulffrode, that during his exile he had feen many countries, of which none pleafed him fo much as that of the Flemings, who were the most honest and true-hearted people he had ever met with: and then added, " I am weary of travelling, I am refolved to go abroad no more; but when I am dead and gone, I know not what my brother will do; I am much afraid that when he comes to the Throne he will be obliged to travel again.'

An Address being once presented from the City to this Monarch by the Lord Mayor, attended by Sir Robert Clayton, Mr. Bethell, and Mr. Cornith, the King returned an answer by the Lord Chancellor, which concluded thus:

"The King doth not believe this to be so unanimous a vote of the City as is pretended, and he commands me to tell you, that if he did believe it were

fo (as he does not), that you have meddled with a thing wbich is none of your bufiness-" and so dismissed them. -Memoirs of the Reign of Charles the Secona, by Sir Richard Bulftrode, Refident at Bruffels to the Court of Spain from Charles the Second.

DR. LORT.

Cardinal Richelieu asked Dr. Lort, his favourite Physician, one day, why the hair of his head was grey, whilft that on his jaws was black? "It is, my Lord, because your Eminence makes more use of your head than of your jaws," replied this lively Physician.

GUI PATIN.

This learned Physician used to call liquors and fweet drams, "Les poisons

fuerés, Sugared poifons.

He used to fay, that the only use of paffion is to fpoil every thing, and that one day Minerva, the Goddess of Eloquence and of Rhetoric, having put herself in a passion, was guilty of a foleciim in discourse.

He used to fay, that Pliny's Natural Hittory was one of the best books in the world, and was the library of the poor man ; adding, that if you put Aristotle to Pliny, you had then a complete library; but that if you joined Plutarch and Seneca to these, you had then the whole family of good books, the father and mother, the elder and younger brother.

He used to say, after Lucian, that when the Gods hated any one they made him a schoolmaster, and that to be reduced to teach scholars, was like the ancient punishment of being condemned ad bestias, to be thrown to wild beafts.

Of the art of Medicine he faid, that

it was the art of Divination.

Empiries, and Quacks that exercifed the art of medicine without skill and with great profit, he called the Hawks

of the Faculty, "Old age," faid he, " is a very great lady indeed, for the never makes a visit without a number of attendants." His great hatred to the English Nation was produced in his mind from their having cut off the head of one of their wine in fevers.

FONTENELLE.

The Jesuits in their Colleges kept fecret Registers of the characters of their pupils, which were transmitted

the desired

from time to time to their General. Of Fontenelle they had written, " Adolescens, omnibus numeris absolutus, & inter Discipulos Princeps." The character of Crebillon, the Dramatic Writer, they thus defined: " Puer ingeniofus fed infignis nebulo." How little, indeed, do our Moderns pretend to do, but to drive a little Latin and Greek into their scholars, without taking any pains to fathom their character, or appreciate their faculties. How few have the honesty to tell the parent, as a celebrated Schoolmaster of our times told the father of one of his pupils-" You had better take away your fon from my fehool, and bring him up to your own bufinefs, that of a broker, for he will never make a fcholar." Horace had indeed faid long before him,

66 Sincerum est nifi vas, quodcunque infundis acefcit."

The vessel foil'd, the purest wine turns Montaigne fays after him, " Learn-

ing is a most valuable drug, but it too often partakes of the tafte of the veffel Into which it is poured."

DUKE OF ORLEANS, REGENT OF FRANCE.

M. Du Grange had written a very abusive poem upon the Regent; it was called "Les Philippiques," and indeed accused him of every thing that was bad. The Duke had him shut up in the Ballile, and foon afterwards fent for him, and asked him, whether in his confcience he believed him guilty of the crimes he had attributed to him? La Grange affured him, that he really thought he was. "It is well for you, replied the Regent, "that you thought fo; otherwise I would have had you hung up immediately."

The Regent informed his infant Sovereign of every thing that related to his Government with great fidelity. " I will hide nothing from you, Sir, faid he to him one day, " not even your

own faults."

LOUIS XVI.

During the course of the mock trial of this well-intentioned and excellent Prince, many absurd and impertinent questions were put to him; amongst the rest, he was asked by one of his unfeeling Judges, what he had done with a certain fum of money (a few thousand pounds), of which he was known to have been lately in possession ? The King stopped a few moments, and, with his eyes suffused in tears, replied, in a faint tone of voice, " J'aimais a faire des heureux, I had a pleasure in alleviating the diftreffes of others."

MARSHAL TURENNE. walking one day along the ftreets of Paris, observed a little boy following for nearly the heels of a horse, that he was in danger of being kicked by him. He called the child, and faid to him, " My pretty little boy, never go fo near to a horse's heels as not to leave fpace enough between them and yourfelf to prevent his kicking you. I affure you, that in the course of your whole life my advice will not make you walk half a mile farther than you otherwife would have done; and remember that it is M. de Turenne who gives you this advice."

This great and good man, dining one day with M. de Lamoigne, was asked by him, if his courage was not fome-times a little shaken at the beginning of an action? "Yes, Sir," replied M. de Turenne; "I assure you I often experience a great deal of agitation of mind on the occasion; but there are in the army a great many fubaltern officers and private foldiers who fuffer nothing of the kind."

FREDERIC THE SECOND, KING OF PRUSSIA.

The coachman of this Prince having one day overturned him, Frederic was in a violent pation. "Sire," faid the coachman, "it was an accident; and pray has your Majesty never lost a bat-

A flatterer was one day telling Prince Henry of Pruffia, how much his brother, as Sovereign of Neufchatel, was beloved in that country: " I am not at all furprized at it," replied the Prince, "he lives at the diffance of eight hundred miles from his subjects.

A French author fays, that Frederic having written a letter to some person of confequence in France, in which he had made pretty free with some constitutional defects of the reigning Sultans of that day, Madame de Pompadour, and with Cardinal (then Abbé) de Bernis's poetry *, they made a common cause of the injuries they supposed had been done to their reputation, and procured the unhappy War of 1756 to take place.

" Evitez de Bernis la sterile abondance." - Avoid the barren superfluity of Bernis.

THE

LONDON REVIEW

A N D

LITERARY JOURNAL, FOR MARCH 1797.

Quid fit pulcbrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non.

The Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates; collected from the Original Journal, preferved by Arrian, and illustrated by Authorities Ancient and Modern; containing an Account of the first Navigation attempted by Europeans in the Indian Ocean. By William Vincent, D.D. To which are added Three Disfertations; Two on the Achronychal Rising of the Pleiades, by the Right Reverend Dr. Samuel Horsley, Lord Bishop of Rochester, and by Mr. William Wales, Master of the Mathematical School in Christ's Hospital; and one by Mr. De la Rochette, on the First Meridian of Ptolemy. T. Cadell, Jun. and W. Davies, Strand. 1797. 4to. 11, 7s. Boards.

T HIS learned enquiry into a very recondite question of ancient geography will fearcely be confidered as a proper judy of the reason of the reason which would induce us to forbear a minute investigation of it. A very skilful Eastern geographer is about to publish the result of refearches relative to the same country; and till Major Remell has declared an opinion either confirming or contradicting Dr. Vincent's Conclusions, it would be prefumption in us to agitate this question.

On the fubject of the authenticity of the Journal of Nearchus, we think with Dr. Vincent, that the Enchanted Island of which he speaks, and the miraculous origin of the Ictbyophagi, cannot be confidered as impeaching his veracity. His own belief in these wonders, which, however, he feems not to have implicitly given, is no evidence of local ignorance, The mode or prefumption of falsehood. of procuring a fupply of water on the Coast of Makran, by opening pits upon the beach, which prevailed in the days of Alexander according to Nearchus, and is also the resort of the modern navigator, outweighs a thousand arguments against the general truth of his narration, derived from the ignorance or the vanity of the

The two learned Differtations at the close of the work, by the Bishop and Mr. Wales, whatever be their achteness of chronological refearch, might, for any Vol. XXXI, MARCH 1797.

important purpose that can be answered by this work, quite as well have been omitted. They both prove, by different modes of elaberate mathematical investigation, what our Author might have found, if he had fought for it, in the Latin edition of Ufler's Ephemeris. Whether this was any very important difficulty, the Reader will be the better able to judge when we inform him, that it was to settle whether the departure of the sleet of Nearchus from its first station was on the first of second of October! It is hereafter to be considered, by the learned, as fixed for the stript.

this volume is employed in disquisitions in which few will be anxious for accurate information, yet there are to be found in it feveral interesting bistorical facts, and feveral curious critical observations. character of Alexander, which is very justly drawn, exhibits him not only as an irresistible conqueror, but as a profound and prescient politician. His conduct towards the countries he fubdued; his plan for the foundation of the Alexandria of Egypt; and the scheme of that navigation, which is the fubject of the work before us, are evidences of this which no reasoning can subvert. bring the wealth and commerce of the Indies within the reach of his European fubjects, by the intervention of the Perfian Gulph, was an undertaking not merely of unexampled magnanimity, but of uncommon fagacity and differnment.

The greatest difficulty arose from the choice of a proper person to conduct so new and perilous an enterprize. voluntary offer made of his fervices to Alexander by the Author of the JOURNAL removed every delay and obstruction. The men destined to the embarkation no longer confidered the expedition as defperate, when they found a man fo much in the king's favour and confidence was to be the commander; and one whom they knew he would not have exposed to inevitable danger. Alacrity fucceeded to terror: the ships were equipped, not only with what was necessary, but with great splendor, the officers vying with each other who should collect the best men for the fervice, and have his complement most effective. Success was anticipated, and despair subdued."

The circumflances that occurred to Nearchus on his coming to land on the fleet's arrival at the mouth of the Anamis, and on his first interview with the King, are interesting and pathetic.

"One of the parties he fent out to explore the country accidentally fell in with a ftraggler, whose dress and language discovered him to be a Greek; tears burff from their eyes upon seeing once more a native of their own country, and hearing once more the found of their own language. They learnt that he had not long left the army, and that the camp was at no great distance. They instantly hurried the stranger with all the tumult of joy to Nearchus; in his presence the same happy discovery was repeated, with afturances that the King was within five days journey.

" Nearchus immediately fet out to find the King, with Archias and five or fix others; and in his progress fortunately fell in with a party from the army, which had been fent out with horses and carriages for his accommodation. The Admiral and his attendants, from their appearance, might have passed unnoticed. Their hair long and neglected, their garments decayed, their countenance pale and weather-worn, and their persons emaciated with famine and fatigue, scarcely roused the attention of the friends they encountered. They were Greeks however; and of Greeks it was natural to enquire after the army, and where it was now encamped. An answer was given to their enquiry; but still they were neither recognized by the party, nor was any question asked in return. Just as they were separating from each other, "Affuredly," fays Archias, "this must be a party sent out for our relief: for on what other account can they be wandering about the defert? There is nothing strange in their passing us without notice, for our very appearance is a disguise. Let us address them once more."

"Nearchus accordingly enquired which way they were bending their courfe? "We are in fearch of Nearchus and his people," replied the Officer:—"And I am Nearchus," faid the Admiral, "and this is Archias; take us under your conduct, and we will ourfelves report our

history to the King."

"While they were upon their progress, fome of the horsemen, impatient to carry the news of this happy event, fet off to inform the King, that Nearchus and Archias were arrived, with five or fix attendants. This fuggested to Alexander, that the rest of the people had perished, either by famine or shipwreck. During this interval, Nearchus and his attendants arrived. It was not without difficulty that the King discovered who they were, under the difguise of their appearance; and this circumstance contributed to confirm him in his mistake; imagining that both their persons and their dress bespoke shipwreck, and the destruction of the fleet. He held out his hand however to Nearchus, and led him afide from his guards and attendants, without being able to utter a word. As foon as they were alone he burst into tears, and continued weeping for a confiderable time; till at length recovering, in fome degree, his composure, " Nearchus," fays he, "I feel some satisfaction in finding that you and Archias have escaped; but tell me where, and in what manner, did my fleet and my people perish?"-" Your fleet," replied Nearchus, "is all safe; your people are fafe, and we are come to bring you the account of their prefervation." Tears, but from a different fource, now fell much faster from his eyes: "Where then are my ships?" fays he. "At the Anamis," replied Nearchus, " all safe on shore, and preparing for the completion of the voyage."-" By the Libyan Ammon and the Jupiter of Greece I fwear to you," rejoined the King, "that I am more happy at receiving this intelligence than in being the conqueror of all Asia; for I should have considered the failure of this expedition as a counterbalance to all the glory I have acquired."

"Such was the reception of the Admiral.—The joy was now universal through

the

army; a Colemn facrifice was proclaimed in honour of Jupiter the Preferver, of Hercules, of Apollo the Averter of Deftruction, of Neptune, and of every deity of the ocean; the games were celebrated, and a fplendid proceffion exhibited, in which Nearchus was the principal ornament of the pomp, and the object which claimed the attention of every eye. Flowers and chaplets were wreathed for his head, and showered upon him by the grateful multitude, while the success of his enterprize was proclaimed by their acclamations, and celebrated in their fongs."

The particulars of the last fickness and death of Alexander, as related in his Diary, and handed down to us both by Plutarch and Arrian, are curious. They contain a sufficient resultation of the vulgar opinion that this hero perished

by poilon.

It appears that Alexander had given a fplendid entertainment to Nearchys and bis Officers; at the conclusion of which, as he was returning to his palace, he was met by Medius, who had been feating a party of his military friends, and now requested the favour of the King's company to do honour at the banquet. That night and the following day were spent in festivity; and it is not extraordinary that some symptoms of fever were the consequences of this excess. The Diary commences here.

"Month Dæsius 18th. The King bathed, and, finding the fever upon the increase, slept at the bathing-house.

("The fleeping at the bathing-house is explained by Arrian, who states, that he was conveyed on his bed to the river side, and carried over to a garden-house on the opposite shore.) "On this day orders were issued for the land-forces to be ready to march on the 22d, and the fleet to be prepared to move on the 23d.

"19th. The King bathed; went from the Bath to his chamber; paffed the day at dice with Medius; bathed again in the evening; attended the facrifices in a litter; took nouriflment paringly; in the evening the fever increased; and the night was passed in great perturbation; orders were issued for the officers to attend on the next morning.

"20th. The King bathed; attended facrifices as before; converfed while in the Bath with Nearchus upon his voyage from India, and gave him fresh orders to

be ready on the 23d.

"21st. The King bathed; attended the facrifices in the morning; found no

abatement of the diforder; transacted business with the Officers; gave directions about the fleet; bathed again in the evening; the fever still increased.

"22d. The King removed into an apartment near the Bath; attended the facrifices; the fever now ran very high, and oppreffed him much; he nevertheless ordered the principal Officers to attend, and repeated his orders in regard to the fleet.

23d. The King was conveyed to the facrifices with great difficulty; but iffued fresh orders to the Naval Officers, and converfed about filling up the vacancies in the army.

in the army.

"24th. The King was much more oppreffed, and the fever much increased.

pressed, and the sever much increased.

"25th. The King was now sinking fast under the disorder, but issued fresh orders for the Generals to attend in the palace, and the Officers of rank to be in waiting at the gate. He suffered still more towards the evening, and was conveyed back again over the river from the garden to the palace. Here he obtained a short repose; but, upon his awaking, when the Generals were admitted, though he retained his senses and knew them, he had loft the power of utterance.

" 26th. The fever had made a rapid progress all night, and continued without

abating during the day.

"27th. The foldiers now clamoroufly demanded to be admitted, withing to fee their Sovereign once more if he were alive, and fulpefting that he was dead and his death concealed. They were fuffered therefore to pass through the apartment in fingle files without arms, and the King raifed his head with difficulty, holding out his hand to them, but could not fpeak.

"28th. In the evening the King ex-

pired.'

Z 2

This Journal, which fo regularly records the progress of Alexander's malady, sufficiently proves that the notion of his having been deftroyed by treachery is a conjecture without foundation. Plutarch entirely discredits the story; and adds, that it was not heard of till some years after, when Olympias wished to cast edium on the family of Antipater. Dr. V. very justly observes, "that the violence of Alexander's passions, the perpetual application of his mind, and the exceffes of the table, are fully fufficient to furnish causes of dissolution, without having recourse to treason and conspiracy."

In the Notes to this work there occur occasionally short classical remarks, from which may be gleaned some amusement and some instruction. At page 186, Dr. V. tells us, "that the Hundian, or halfdecked veffels of Nearchus, are exactly the vessels of Homer's age, the fore-part and wailt open for the rowers, with a deck raised over the hinder part. This in Homer is called vejov, and formed an elevation on which the steersman stood. On this deck, or under it, the perfons on board fometimes flept: which the Poet calls sleeping maga mountain Od. M. 32. For these, perhaps, the cables were coiled; but when a whole crew was to fleep on board, this was impoffible, and the fuffering was in proportion to the confinement. This makes Ulyfies complain, that reftraint on flip-board rendered his limbs rigid, and unfit for gymnattic exercile. "He therefore," fays Dr. V. in another place (page 298), "never flept in the after-part of the ship, when he could find another bed. Heunyhora

are properly the cables at the stem, but perhaps the after part of the vessel like-wise; whether, when they stept on board, παρα πρυμππια they slept on the 100 or under it, their lodging must have been very incommodious."

Our readers are not to conclude, from these specimens of Dr. V.'s work, which we have felected for their entertainment, that it is in general either critical or bigtorical. It is in thrickness a minute gengraphical disquisition; and all the remarks that relate not to that fubject are occasional only, and incidental. and those only, who are interested in knowing to what extent and with what accuracy the geographical feiences were possessed by the ancients, will be much gratified by these lucubrations. Even fuch persons can derive no delight from them, but in proportion as they shall appear to be founded in good fense, in opposition to fable, bypothesis, and conjec-

R. R.

An Enquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex. By Thomas Gilborne, M. A. London. T. Cadell, Jun. and W. Davies, Strand. 1797. 8vo. 6s. Boards.

THIS volume, with small pretensions to novelty, contains much useful information and instruction. This Mr. G. will undoubtedly consider as the best praise. Still it must be admitted, that a book can only be useful in proportion as it is read. We wish, therefore, that our Author had adopted the same method which he observed in his "Enquiry into the Duties of Men," and illustrated his moral theory by fasts and experiments. We recollect hardly more than one instance of this in the pages we are examining. The sile to oct this work, though flowing, elegant, and accurate, is desicient in energy and tersens. These last are qualities in which Dr. Paley's ethical compositions excel. Without them, or something which, like them, the strongly on the imagination, sew works of a didastic character can have an extensive circulation.

These observations anile from a fincere respect for Mr. G.'s abilities and intentions. We wish, as we are sure he wishes, them to be universally beneficial; and he knows, as well as we, that this can only be accomplished by the skilful admixture of the dule with the attle. However arduous the talk, Mr. G. must defire to have it faid, for a far better motive than a reputation among mortals,

Hic meret æra liber Sosiis, bic et mare transit,

Et longum noto scriptori prorogat ævum.

In treating on Female Education, Mr. G. disapproves of the employment of emulation to excite his fair pupils to diligence and exertion. He remarks, that whatever may be thought, by different obfervers, as to the degrees in which it enlarges the fum of intellectual attainments, yet among those who judge from experience, there can be but one opinion as to the refult of its operation on the difpositions of the heart. Of all the principles of action he accounts it as one of the most dangerous; stimulating and nourishing some of the darkest passions of the human mind, and subverting those motives which it is one main purpose of Christianity to inculcate and enforce. Self-conceit, a supercilious contempt of persons supposed, and often falsely supposed, of inferior attainments; proneness to suspect teachers of being prejudiced and partial, and endeavours to conciliate their favour by finesse; a secret wish to retard the progress of successful competitors; an envious delire to detract from their merits; and an averfion to their fociety, with an indifference to their welfare, are among its usual He acknowledges that a tendency to these malignant feelings and artful manceuvers is inherent in human nature, and not to be attributed to emulation alone. But still he afferts, that emutation is the agent which, perhaps at every period of life, and undoubtedly in childhood and youth, fans them into a flame.

But must we not then, in the process of instruction, employ the influence of comparison and example? Is it not lawful to apply to children a flimulus, which is applied with vifible advantage to kindle ardour, and to confirm good conduct, in maturer years? Mr. G. in reply to these questions observes, judiciously, that to compare our own conduct and attainments with those of others, that we may more clearly fee our defects, and be incited to imitate a meritorious example, is a practice in many cases both justifiable and useful. It is therefore to be recommended on fuitable occasions, and with proper explanation, to those to whom we impart instruction. But to compare that we may imitate, is not the fame thing as to compare that we may rival: and emulation includes, not in name only, but in reality, the spirit of reval-

There is, undoubtedly, much good fente and moral wifdom in thefe remarks; yet we queftien whether excellence in any talent will without rivialfity be ever acquired. How far our happiness or our utility may be increated by excellence, is an enquiry of deeper refearch; but excellence prefents itself as a glittering prize, which mortals will always pant to

obtain.

In the Chapter on Female Conversation and Epislolary Correspondence, Mr. G. reprehends the levity of disource in which women, even of improved understandings, occasionally indulge.

Take his centure in his own words, which feem the result of actual and acute

official reciti

"It is not only to women of moderate capacity that hours of trifling and flippant convertation are found acceptable. To those of superior talents they are not unfrequently known to give a degree of entertainment, greater than on flight confideration we might have expected. The matter, however, may easily be explained. Many women who are endowed with flrong mental powers are little inclined to the trouble of exerting them. They love to indulge a supine vacuity of thought; listen to nonsente without distaltisfaction, because to littlen to it re-

quires no effort; neither fearch nor prompt others to fearch, deeper than the furface of the passing topic of discourse : and were it not for an occasional remark that indicates differnment, or a look of intelligence which gleams through the liftlefiness of floth, would fearely be fulpected of judgment and penetration. While these persons rarely seem, in the common intercourse of life, to turn their abilities to the advantage either of themfelves or of their friends, others, gifted with equal talents, are tempted to mifapply them by the conscioulness of pos-fessing them. Vain of their powers, and of their dexterity in the use of them, they cannot refift the impulse which they feel to lead a pert and coxcomical young man, whenever he falls in their way, to expose himself. The prattle which they despise they encourage, because it amuses them by rendering the speaker ridiculous. They lead him on, unsuspicious of their defign, and fecretly pluming himfelf on the notice which he attracts, and on his own happy talents of rendering himfelf agreeable, and delighted the most when he is most the object of derision, from one step of folly to another. By degrees they contract an habitual relish for the stile of conversation which enables them at once to display their own wit, and to gratify their pailion for mirth and their tafte for the ludicrous. They become inwardly impatient when it flags, and more impatient when it meets with interruption. And if a man of grave aspect, and more wakeful reflection, prefumes to ftep within the circle, they affail the unwelcome intruder with a velley of brilliant raillery and fparkling repartee which bears down knowledge and learning before it, and convulse the delighted auditors with peals of laughter, while he labours in his heavy accoutrements after his light-armed antagonist, and receives at every turn a shower of arrows, which he can neither parry nor withstand."

In the Chapter (the IXth) on Amujements, Mr. G. lays so many restraints on the enjoyment of Dramatic entertainments as amounts to a probabition. He permits it, seemingly, only in the case "in which its superintendance is committed to legal authority, which would prevent the Stage from being rendered an instrument of political machinations and of personal calumny; and also purify it from incidents, expressions, and allusions, offensive to modesty and injurious to

morals."

Plaufible as this opinion may be in theory, we doubt whether the power or influence of a Court, or even the tafte and learning of a Lord Chamberlain, will ever operate anyvery important improvement in the province of the Drama; and if Majefly itielt, as he wiflies, were to interfere, the Theatre is too flight a fubject for its permanent cognizance. It must be directed in its control of the Stage by eyes and ears, sometimes not better informed, and feldem lets corrupt, than the writers and actors they would correct.

In Mr. G.'s reprobation of Sunday Concerts, we very heartily concur with him.

Our Author in speaking of the emplayment of time, recommends a practice not often attended to, but not on that account lefs uleful and ornamental; the committing to memory felect and ample portions of poetic compositions. mind is thus stered with a treasure of fentiments and ideas, combined by writers of transcendant genius and vigorous imagination, clothed in appropriate and glowing language, and impressed by the powers of harmony. The poetry, however, should be select. It should be such as may elevate the heart with devotion ; add energy and grace to precepts of morality; kindle benevelence by pathetic narrative; or prefent vivid pictures of the grand and beautiful in the icenery of nature. Such," fays Mr. G. "are the weeks of Milton, of Themson, of Gray, of Masen, and of Cowper. By these means the icenery of nature will be contemplated with new pleasure; the taste will be called forth, exercised, and corrected; and the judgment strengthened and informed."

Were we to add any thing to this advice, it would be to add occasionally chosen passes proje. Poerry has the advantage of a readier hold on the faculties; and for that very reason is not so firong an exercise of the mind. Besides, the images in prose have commonly a more exast consomity with their archetypes, and are more generally wanted as examples to the fair writer,

Mr. G. at the 238th page discusses and confutes the commonly-received notion, that reformed rakes make the best tustands. He considers the Drama as having laid the foundation of this opinion, by carrying its hero through sour entireacts, and three quarters of the sith, with a character uniformly immoral and unprincipled; which he lays asset, like a worn-out suit, in the catastrophe, and is supposed to become in a moment radi-

cally virtuous. It must be acknowledged that there is such an improbable folly as this to be found in many nowels and plays. It is also true, that men can only be estimated with any degree of certainty by their babits. On the other hand, there is generally some foundation for popular apolbegms and conclusions. Reformation does certainly fometimes take place in fonce. These surely will be indulgent to small transgressions, when they know themselves to have committed far greater; and must receive with gratitude marks of affection, which they have felt only by their return to virtue.

It is in the application of this rule to practice, as in other cases, that the difficulty lies. For how shall we diffinguish the pentient from the bypocrite? And when is the danger past of a relapse to

vice?

In the Chapter on the Duties of Ma. trimonial Life, Mr. G. centures, with becoming spirit, the artifice recommended by some pseudo-moralists, of concealing from the bufband a superiority of understanding, lest there should feem a disposition to rivalship. He remarks very truly, that in general it is not the fense in woman that offends; it is rather some quality or disposition which has no natural connection with it. Either it is arrogance, or impatience of contradiction, or reluctance to difcern and acknowledge error, which render the manners of women overbearing, their temper irritable, and their prejudices obstinate. If female talents be graced with simplicity, goodbumour, and modefiy, there is scarcely a husband's heart which they will not warm with delight.

In a fublequent part of the fame head of inflruction, the circumstances are discussed of inflructions of the master or of the mission of the master or of the mission of the boule, "who, though admitted to live in the parlour, are in truth bumble dependents, received either from motives of chaits, or for the sake of being made useful in the conduct of domestic affairs, or of being companions to their protectress when the latter is not otherwise engaged

or amused."

We have not room for the quotation at length on this topic;—we can only infert

the two concluding paffages.

"Is it the part of friendfhip, of liberal protection, to harrafs her with difficulties, to enfnare her fincerity, to establish her in the petty arts of cunning and adulation? Rather dismits her with some small pittance of bounty to search in ob-

fcurity

fcurity for an honest maintenance, than to retain her to learn hypocrify and to teach you arrogance, to be corrupted and

to corrupt."

These sentiments are no less spirited than just, and are well worthy the confideration of females in the bigher classes, who are often very capricious and tyrannical rulers of their unfortunate protegées. The last fentence is a happy application of a strong and brilliant remark of

Our Author is, for the most part, grave and folemn; he relaxes, however, fometimes into ridicule and bumour. Thus, for instance, he describes a female

fastionable morning

"What is called the morning is fwallowed up in driving from ftreet to ftreet, from fquare to fquare, in purfuit of persons whom she is afraid of discovering, in knocking at doors where she dreads being admitted. Time is frittered away in a fort of small intercourse with numbers for whom the feels little regard, and whom the knows to feel as little for herfelf. Yet every thing breathes the spirit of cordiality and attachment. The pleasure expressed at meeting is so warm, the enquiries after each other's health fo minute, the folicitude if either party has caught a cold at the last Opera so extreme, that a stranger to the ways of high life, and to the true value of words in the modern dictionaries of compliment, would be in aftonishment at such effusions of disinterested benevolence. Invitation succeeds invitation; engagement presses on engage-

ment : etiquette offers, form accepts, and indifference assumes the air of gratitude

and rapture."

Mr. G. afferts in a note, what we should hope is not often true, that the wives of shopkeepers in London will ask more than the real price of an article from ready money customers, with the view of pocketing the excess themselves; and if detected in the fraud plead ignorance of the value. It is difficult to fay whether fuch conduct be more injurious to the individual or to the public.

There is a remark in the Chapter on Parental Duties, taken from Dr. Henry's History of England, which explains the attitude of Margaret Roper in the very curious ancient picture of Sir Thomas More's Family by Holbein. Daughters, though women, were not anciently permitted to fit or repose themselves, otherwife than by kneeling on a cushion,

until their mother departed.

From the above account of Mr. G.'s book it evidently appears well worthy the attention of all, and the diligent peruial of the gentler jex. As the ladies, however, still more perhaps than men, delight to blend amusement with their weightier concerns, we must repeat our wish that the theory laid down had been more frequently enlivened by facts, and illustrated by examples. The moralist might not, indeed, in that case have deferved more fuccess, but we are fure he would have obtained it.

R.R.

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, elua cidating the History of that Country, and describing its Productions, viz. Quadrupedes, 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.

[Continued from Page 118.]

THE Thirteenth Chapter of the First Volume opens with an account of a very happy establishment enjoyed by our Author at a military station, called toe Hope, where he was in the principal command, on the Cimmewine River, in Surinam. Here his felicity was confiderably augmented by a vifit from fome friends at Paramaribo, who gave him the address of Messis. Passalage and Son, at Amsterdam, the new proprietors of his

favourite mulatto, whom they also defired him to take with him to the Hope. This proposal he most joyfully complied with, and immediately fet his flaves to work to build a house of Manicole trees for her reception.

In the mean time he wrote a letter to Meffirs. Paffalage and Son, to fay, that being under great obligations to one of their mulatto flaves, named Joanna, for having attended him during fickness, he requested

requested that they would permit him to purchase her liberty without delay, and he would immediately remit to them the

money.

In fix days his new dwelling was completed. It confifted of a parlour, which also served for a dining-room; a bedchamber, where also the baggage was stowed; a piazza or shed to sit under before the door; a small kitchen detached from the bouse, and a poultry-house; the whole fituated on a fpot by itself, commanding an enchanting profpect on every fide, and furrounded with paling to keep off the cattle. The tables, stools, and benches, were all composed of Manicole boards, the doors and windows were guarded with ingenious wooden locks and keys, that were the work of a negro. His house being thus far finished and furnished, the next care was to lay in a stock of provisions, which consisted of a barrel of flour, another of salted mackarel, which in that country are delicious, hams, pickled faulages, Jamaica rum, tea, fugar, spermaceti candles, two foreign sheep, and a hog, besides two dozen of fine fowls and ducks, prefented to him by Lucretia, Joanna's aunt.

The Manicole Tree, the wood of which he employed for his habitation, he thus deferibes, with its uses in building and furniture, in another part of his work:

"The Manicole, which is of the Palm Tree species, is about the thickneis of a man's thigh, very strait, and growing to the height of forty or fifty feet from the ground: the trunk, which is jointed at the distance of two or three feet, is of a light brown colour, hard externally for the thickness of half an inch, but pithy like the English Elder. On the top the tree spreads its beautiful green boughs, with leaves hanging strait downwards like filk ribbons, which form a

kind of umbrella.

"The manner of using it for building huts or cottages, is by cutting the trunk in pieces of as many feet long as you wish to have the partition high; which pieces are next split into small boards, the breadth of a man's hand, and divested of their pithy substance, and then they are fit for immediate use. Having cut and prepared as many of these laths as you want to furround the dwelling, you last them in a perpendicular position, and close to each other, to two cross bars of the same tree fixed to the corner poss; and the whole is cut and shaped by the bill-book alone, and tied together by neckes. These last are a kind of lighteous ropes of

all fizes, both as to length and thickness, which grow in the woods, and climb up the trees in all directions; they are so plentiful and wonderfully dispersed, that they make the forest appear like a large fleet at anchor, and kill many of the

trees by mere compression .

"With respect to the roofing of these flender habitations, it is done by the green branches of the fame Manicole that made the walls; each branch, which can be compared to nothing so well as to she shape of a feather, and which is as large as a man, must be split from the top to the bottom in two equal parts, as you would split a pen. When a number of thefe half boughs are tied together by their own verdure, and form a bunch, you take these bunches, and tie them with nebees one above another, on the roof of the cottage, as thick as you pleafe, and in fuch a manner that the verdure. which looks like the mane of a horse, hangs downwards. This covering, which at first is green, but soon takes the colour of the English reed-that ching, is very beautiful, lafting, and close, and finishes the dwelling without the help of a hammer, or nails; doors, windows, tables, feats, &c. are made in the fame manner; fo are the inclosures for gardens, and the places for keeping cattle.

Having completed his house, Captain Stedman thus describes his situation in

it with his beloved companion.

On the 1st of April 1774 came down the river in the Fauconberg tent-boat, rowed by eight negroes, and arrived at the Hope. I communicated to her immediately the contents of my letter to Holland, which she received with that gratitude and modefty in her looks which fpoke more forcibly than any reply. I introduced her to her new habitation, where the plantation flaves, in token of respect, immediately brought her prefents of cafada, yams, bananas, and plantains, and never two people were more completely happy. Free like the roes in the forest, and disencumbered of every care and ceremony, we breathed the pureft æther in our walks, and refreshed our limbs in the limpid stream : health and good spirits were now again my portion, while my partner flourished in youth and beauty, the envy and admiration of all the colony.'

The happiness our author enjoyed in this Elysian plantation was suddenly blasted by the fatal news of the death of Mr. Passage, at Amsterdam, the gentleman to whom he has written to obtain his

mulatto's

mulatto's manumiffion; and what redoubled his diffress was, the fituation in which she proved to be, being likely to become a mother in the space of a few months. "It was now that a thousand horrors intruded," fays he, " on my cejected spirits; not only my friend, but my offspring, must become a slave, and a flave too under fuch a Government! Mr. Passalage, on whom I relied, dead ;-the whole estate going to be fold to a new mafter ;- I could not bear it, was totally distracted, and must have died of grief, had not the mildness of her temper supported me, by fuggesting the flattering hope that Lolkens (who had recommended me to Mr. Paffalage) would still be our friend."

In this distressed situation our author continued for some months, till being at the house of a Mr. De Graav, in the Cafavanira Creek, that Gentleman, feeing him feated by himfelf on a finall bridge that led to a grove of orange-trees, with a fettled gloom upon his countenance, took him by the hand, and addressed him

in the following manner:

" I am acquainted, Sir, by Mr. Lolkens, of the cause of your just distress. Heaven never left a good intention unrewarded. I have now the pleasure to acquaint you, that Mr. Lude, of Amsterdam (the new proprietor o. Fauconberg), has chosen me for his administrator; and that from this day I shall pride myself in making it my bufiness to render you any fervice with that Gentleman, as well as the virtuous Joanna, whose deserving character has attracted the attention of fo many people, while your laudable condust redounds to your lasting honour throughout the Colony."

Capt. Stedman received this information, as the reader will readily conceive, with gratitude and delight; as well as the sympathetic felicitations of several friends, both male and female, who were

present at this visit.

While he was at Mr. De Graav's estate he faw the dances of the Loango negroes, which confift from first to last of a scene of wanton laseivious gestures; such as nothing but a heated imagination and a constant practice could enable them to display. These dances are performed to the found of a drum, to which the negroes beat time by clapping their hands; and they may be confidered as a kind of play or pantomime divided into a number of acts, which last for some hours. During this representation, the actors, instead of being fatigued, become more

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and more enlivened and animated, till they are bathed in fweat, and their paffions wound up to fuch a degree, that nature is overcome, and they are ready to fink in convultions.

However indelicatethese exhibitions may be accounted, fashion, our Author fays, has rendered them as agreeable as any other diversions to the European and Creole Ladies, who, in company with the gentlemen, croud about them without the least referve, to enjoy what they call a hearty laugh; while fuch fcenes would change an English woman's face from white to fearlet.

Capt. S. observes very justly upon this subject that cultom gives a lanction to many things in some countries, which in others would be confidered as preposterous; and in confirmation of his opinion quotes, in a note, a letter from Emanuel Martin, Dean of Alicant, describing the Fandango Dance, in Spain, borrowed, as it is faid, originally from Peru. In this account the most prurient and wanton images are slightly veiled by the decencies of a learned language. For the epiftle itself, which we have seen before, we shall refer our readers to Capt.S.'s work; though were it not that human nature is an instructive and curious speculation, in whatever attitude it be exhibited, the citation might better have been wholly omitted.

The following passage presents a very honourable instance of the courage and

fidelity of a negro:

"The poor negro, whom I had fent before me with a letter, had been less fortunate than I was, having his canoe overfet in the middle of the river Surinam, by the roughness of the water. With great address, however, he kept himself in an erest posture (for this man could not fwin), and by the buoyancy and refiftance of the boat against his feet, he was enabled just to keep his head above the water, while the weight of his body kept the funk cance from moving. In this precarious attitude he was picked up by a man of war's boat; wbo, taking away the canoe for their trouble, put him on shore at Paramaribo. He kept the letter, however furprifing, fill in his mouth; and, being eager to deliver it, he accidentally ran into a wrong house; where being taken for a thief (for refusing to let them read it), he was tied up to receive four hundred lashes, but fortunately was reprieved by the intercession of an English merchant of the name of Gordon, who was my particular friend, friend, and knew the negro. Thus did the poor fellow escape drowning, and being flogged; either of which he would have undergone, fooner than disclose what he called the fecrets of his Mafira."

Without wishing to derogate from the fortitude of this flave, our readers will probably be inclined to think with us, that the punishment could hardly have been intended feriously, or that there must be fome exaggeration in the narrative. If it be exactly and literally true, the despotisin and cruelty practited on the unhappy flaves at Surinam is incon-

ceivably and wantonly atrocious.

We pass on to the Second Volume, in which we find a lively description of the Deary of a Surinam Planter, accompanied by a very characteristic print. Though we have feen an account very analogous to this, in a detail of the mode of life of Eastern Nabob (by which term is meant an English merchantesettled at Calcutta or Madras), yet the refemblance is probably only fuch as arifes from a fimilar fituation. It is thus delineated by

our author.

" A Planter in Surinam, when he lives on his estate (which is but seldom, as they mostly prefer the fociety of Paramaribo), gets out of his hammock with the rifing fun, viz. about fix o'clock in the morning, when he makes his appearance under the piazza of his house; where his coffee is ready waiting for him, which he generally takes with his pipe, inflead of toaft and butter; and then he is attended by half a dozen of the finefit young flaves, both male and female, of the plantation to ferve him; at this fantium fantiorum he is next accorded by his overfeer, who regularly every morning attends at his levee; and having made his bows at feveral yards distance, with the most profound respect informs His Greatnefs what work was done the day before; what negroes deferted, died, fell fick, recovered, were bought or born; and, above all things, which of them neglected their work, affected fickness, or had been drunk or abfent, &c. The prisoners are generally present, being seoured by the negro-drivers, and instantly tied up to the beams of the piazza, or a tree, without fo much as being heard in their own defence; when the flogging begins with men, womer, and children, without exception. The instruments of torture on these occasions are long hempen whips, that cut round at every lash, and crack like pistolfhot; during which they alternately repeat, Dankee, Maffera (thank you,

Master). In the mean time he stalks up and down with his overfeer, affecting not fo much as to hear their cries, till they are fufficiently mangled, when they are untied, and ordered to return to their work, without fo much as a dreffing.

"This ceremony being over, the dreffy negro (a black furgeon) comes to make his report; who being difmissed with a hearty curie, for allowing any flaves to be fick, next makes her appearance a fuperannuated matron, with all the young negro children of the estate, over whom fhe is governess; these, being clean washed in the river, clap their hands, and cheer in chorus, when they are fent away to breakfast on a large platter of rice and plantains; and the levee ends with a low bow from the overfeer, as it begun.

" His Worship now faunters out in his morning drefs, which confifts of a pair of the finest Holland trowsers, white filk stockings, and red or yellow Morocco flippers; the neck of his fhirt open, and nothing over it, a loofe flowing nightgown of the finest India chintz excepted, On his head is a cotton night-cap, as thin as a cobweb, and over that an enormous beaver hat, that protects his meagre vifage from the fun, which is already the colour of mahogany, while his whole carcafe feldom weighs above eight or ten ftone, being generally exhausted by the climate and diffipation. To give a more complete idea of this fine Gentleman, I prefent him to the reader in the plate with a pipe in his mouth, which almost every where accompanies him, and receiving a glass of Madeira wine and water, from a female quaderoon flave, to refresh him dur-

" Having loitered about his effate, or fometimes ridden on horseback to his fields, to view his increasing stores, he returns about eight o'clock, when, if he goes abroad, he dreffes, but if not, remains just as he is. Should the first take place, having only exchanged his trewfers for a pair of thin linen or filk breeches, he fits down, and holding out one foot after the other, like a horse going to be shod, a negro boy puts on his stockings and shoes, which he also buckles, while another dreffes his hair, his wig, or shaves his chin, and a third is fanning him to keep off the mulquitoes. Having now shifted, he puts on a thin coat and waistcoat, all white; when under an umbrella, carried by a black boy, he is conducted to his barge, which is in waiting for him with fix or eight oars, well provided with fruit, wine, water, and tobacco, by his overfeer, who has no fooner feen him depart, than he refumes his command with all the usual insolence of office. But should this Prince not mean to stir from his estate, he goes to breakfast about ten o'clock, for which a table is spread in the large hall, provided with a bacon ham, hung-beef, fowls, or pigeons broiled; plantains and fweet callava's roalted; bread, butter, cheefe, &c. with which he drinks ftrong beer, and a glass of Madeira, Rhenish, or Mozell wine, while the cringing overfeer fits at the farther end, keeping his proper diffance, both being ferved by the most beautiful flaves that can be felected :and this is called breaking the poor gentleman's faft.

"After this he takes a book, plays at chefs or billiards, entertains himfelf with music, &c. till the heat of the day forces him to return into his cotton hammock to enjoy his meridian nap, which he could no more difpense with than a Spaniard with his fieffa, and in which he rocks to and fro, like a performer in the slack rope, till he falls asleep, without either bed or covering; and during which time he is fanned by a couple of his black attendants, to keep him cool, &c.

"About three o'clock he awakes by a natural inftinct; when, having washed and perfumed himfelf, he fits down to dinner, attended, as at breakfast, by his Deputy Governor and footy Pages, where nothing is wanting that the world can afford in a western climate, of meat, fowls, venison, fish, vegetables, fruit, &c. and the most exquisite wines are often squandered in profusion; after this a cup of strong coftee and a liqueur finish the repast. fix o'clock he is again vitited by his overfeer, attended as in the morning by negrodrivers and prisoners, when the flogging once more having continued for fome time, and the necessary orders being given for the next day's work, the affembly is difinified, and the evening fpent with weak punch, fangaree, cards, and tobacco. His Worthip generally begins to yawn about ten or eleven o'clock, when he withdraws, and is undressed by his sooty Pages. He then retires to rest, where he passes the night in the arms of one or other of his fable Sultanas (for he always keeps a feraglio) till about fix in the morning, when he again repairs to his piazza walk, where his pipe and coffee are waiting for him, and where, with the rifing fun, he begins his round of diffipation, like a petty Monarch, as ca-pricious as he is despotic and despisable. 37

Though the intelligent reader will not fail to remark fome strong lines of caricature in this portrait, it is nevertheless very skilfully drawn, and by an artist who had the original before him. calls upon us to fubjoin what the Author has added at the bottom of the page immediately fucceeding, "that hospitality is in no country practifed with greater cordiality, or with less ceremony, than in Surinam, a stranger being every where at home, and finding his table and his bed at whatever estate necessity or choice may occasion him to visit." Our Author concludes his praises with what he conceives to be an additional commendation, that there are no inns to be met with in the neighbourhood of any of the Sunam rivers, and therefore this hospitality is the more to be regarded. Captain S. seems not to know, or to have forgotten, that gratuitous courtefy to travellers is indifpenfable where there are no means of procuring mercenary accommodation; and that to exclude these, the only opportunities of reft and refreshment on a journey, would be absolutely to prohibit distant intercourfe.

We shall find a better contrast to the character just exibited of a Surinam planter, in the behaviour of a Mrs. Godefroy towards our Author, when he had the offer of purchasing his Mulatto mistress and his boy, without any visible means of collecting the sum necessary for that purpose. Read the transaction in his own words:

"I know, my good Stedman, the prefent feelings of your heart, and the incapacity of an Officer, from his income only, to accomplift fuch a purpose as the completion of your wishes. But know, that even in Surinam, virtue will meet with friends. Your manly sensibility for A 2.2 that

that deferving young woman and her little boy must claim the esteem of all rational persons, in spite of malice and folly. Permit me then to participate in your happiness, by requesting your acceptance of two thousand florins, or any fum you ftand in need of.

"Seeing me gazing on her in a state of stupefaction, without the power of speaking, she continued, with a divine

benignity,

"Let not your delicacy, my friend, take the alarm: foldiers and failors ought to be men of the fewest compli-

ments."

" As foon as I recovered, I replied, that I was at a lofs how to expreis my admiration of fuch benevolence; that Joanna, who had fo frequently preferved my life, had certainly merited my eternal affection; but that my gratitude could not be less to one who had so generously put me in the way of redeeming that in-valuable woman from flavery. I concluded with observing, that I could not now touch a shilling of the money; but should have the honour to call on her the

next day. "I was no fooner returned home, than I acquainted Joanna with all that had happened, who burst into tears at the recital; but infifted that the herself thould be mortgaged to Mrs. Godefroy till every farthing should be paid : she indeed was very anxicus for the emancipation of her boy; but till that was done, fhe absolutely refused to accept of her own freedom. I shall not here endeavour to paint the conteft which I fuffained between affection and duty; but at last I yielded to the wish of this charming creature, whose fentiments endeared her to me still the more. I instantly drew up a paper, declaring my Joanna, according to her defire, to be from this day the property of Mrs. Godefroy, till the money she lent me should be repaid; and on the following day, with the confent of her relations, which is neceffary when respectable flaves are fold in Surinam, I conducted her to Mrs. Godefroy's house, where, throwing herself at the

feet of that incomparable woman, Joania herfelf put the paper into her hands ; but this Lady having raifed her up, no fooner read the contents, than the exclaimed, "Must it be so? then come here, my Joanna; I accept you not as my flave, but as my companion; you shall have a house built in my orange garden, with my own flaves to attend you; and when Providence shall call me away, you shall be free; as indeed you are now at the moment you wish to possel's your manumisfion; which you claim both by your exterms I accepted the money, and carried it to Mr. De Graav's; and laid it on his table, demanding a receipt in full. Thus Joanna was transferred from the wretched estate Fauconberg, to the protection of the first woman perhaps in all the Dutch West-Indies, if not in the world ; for which she thanked me with a look that could only be expressed by the countenance of an Angel.

" Mr. De Graav told me, on counting the money, that two hundred florins of this fum belonged to him as administrator; but that he begged to have a share in this aufpicious event, by not accepting his dividend; thinking himfelf amply repaid by being any way inftrumental to the happiness of two deferving

people.

"Having thanked my difinterested friend with an affectionate shake by the hand, I immediately returned the two hundred florins to Mrs. Godefroy; and we all were

happy."
We have ventured to abridge fome of the particulars of this interesting incident, chiefly in respect to the dialogue. as at length it would have taken up more space than our limits will allow. But we have retained the effential parts, which confer credit on all the persons concerned in the transaction; and prove that in generofity, justice, and delicacy of conduct, Europeans may equal, but cannot excel. the inhabitants of the Western Continent.

(To be continued.)

Anecdotes of the Life of the Right Honourable William Pitt Earl of Chatham, and of the principal Events of bis Time; with bis Speeches in Parliament from the Year 1736 to the Year

1778. 3 Vols. 8vo. 6th Edit. Seeley.

A WORK which has arrived at a fixth Edition will feem to be noticed, at this time, later than it ought to have been; and fome

negligence may be imputed to us for its not making an earlier appearance. Whatever bears the name of Lord Chatham, clarum et venerabile nomen, or relates to his Administration, cannot but be grateful to Englishmen. The prefent Editor professes no more than to have collected and preferved a fund of materials which may afford light and

information to the future inquirer; but his work deferves a higher praife: it contains all the particulars of Lord Chatham's public life, some private anecdotes respecting him. the whole of his speeches in Parliament, and a collection of all his letters which have hitherto been printed. For many of the anecdotes the Editor vouches the authority of the late Lord Temple, and the remainder he received from the first Lord Lyttelton, the late Lords Fortefcue and Carysfort, William Gerard Hamilton, Richard Rigby, Governor Pownal, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Rous, and others. To those who wish for information concerning the most interesting periods of modern times, or of the actions of the Minister who elevated his country to the highest point of glory, these volumes will be particularly acceptable. The facts are important, though they appear with fome tinge of party prejudice, and the whole of the materials which form the work are curious, and, we believe, genuine. The following letter, from the Countess Dowager of Chatham to the Editor, will be acceptable to our Readers :

"Burton-Pynsent, Dec. 15, 1791.

"I have received the obliging prefent of the books which you fent to me; the fubject of which is fo interesting to my feelings. I cannot delay desiring you to accept of my sincere thanks for this mark of your attention. The sentiments expressed by you of the abilities and virtues of my late dear Lord, are a fort of assuring the most of the abilities and virtues of my late dear Lord, are a fort of assuring the since in those colours that suit the dignity and wisdom that belonged to them; the retracing of which will certainly afford me the highest satisfaction, mixed with the deepest regret, that Myself, his Country, Family, and Friends, have suffered by his death.

"I remain, Sir,
"Your obliged and most humble servant,
"HESTER CHATHAM."

Field, or the Genoefe Confpiracy, a Tragedy: translated from the German of Frederick Schiller, Author of "The Robbers," & by G. H. N. and F. S. 8vo, Johnson.

The Conjuration de Fielque by Cardinal de Retz, printed at the end of his Memoirs, furnishes the plot of this Play, which refembles The Robbers, by the same Author, in its excellencies, in its defects, and particularly in its extravagances. The Author has contrived to introduce a great variety of characters, numerous incidents, pathetic situations, and interesting embarrassments; but this Play seems not likely to become agreeable to an English reader. The ca-

taftrophe departs from the real event, which records, that the hero was accidentally drowned; here it is the effect of premeditation.

The Rife of Mahomet accounted for on Natural and Civil Principles. By the late Nathan Alcock, M D. 8vo. Sael. 1796.

In this pamphlet Dr. Alcock attempts to account for the fudden rife and prodigious progress of the Mahometan Empire and Religion, from the nature of the climate, the particular circumfances of the times, and the politic infitutions of the Founder, adapted to the climate and times. This publication is made by his brother the Rev. Thomas Alcock, who has prefixed to it an introduction, and made fome small corrections and additions. The performance appears to be well defigned, and on the whole not iff executed.

The Lives of Dr. John Donne, Sir Herry Weston, Mr. Richard Hooker, Mr. George Hrbert, and Dr. Robert Saunderson. By Isaac Walton; with Notes, and the Life of the Author, by Thos. Zouch, A. M. 4to. B. and J. White. 11. 55.

These Lives, written with great truth and fimplicity, celebrate men whose memory deferves to be held in remembrance. We remember, that fome years ago the scheme of a republication, fimilar to the prefent, was meditated by the late Mr. Befwell, who relinquished it on being told that the plan had occupied the thoughts of the late Bishop Horne. Neither of these Gentlemen executed their own plans; and when we view the prefent performance, we fee no reason to regret that it has fallen into the hands of the prefent Editor. Befides the life of Mac Walton, now first written, Mr. Zouch has added, throughout, Notes which contain much information, and add greatly to the value of the prefent Edition.

Hope; an Allegorical Sketch on recovering flowly from Sickness. By the Rev. W. L. Bowles, A. M. 4to, Cadell and Davies. 2s.

Mr. Bowles's penfive Mufe is not unknown to our Readers, and the prefent performance will detract nething from his former fame. We do not profefs ourfelves to be very fond of allegory, though we are inclined to pardon it on the prefent occasion. The influence of Hope in various purfeits and fituations, exemplified in youth, beauty, and love, enterprife, ambition, captivity, melancholy, and mania, is painted in colours which the true poet will recognize as congenial with his own feelings.

ACCOUNT OF PELEW.

[FROM THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.]

IT is very natural for a man who imagines that he has made a confiderable difcovery, to communicate it as foon as possible to the World, that he may receive the praise it deserves, and participate in the illumination that it produces. This is fortunately my case at present: I have just discovered, that the Islands of Pelew have been peopled by Greeks; an important point in the

wanderings of mankind !

The word Pelew is evidently derived from Pelops, a name famous in antiquity: Who does not, tays Virgil, know the flory of Pelops? He was the fon of King Tantalus, who, at a dinner that he gave to the Gods, ferved him up as one of the diffles. None of the guefts but Ceres touched this profane piece of cookery; but fle, before fle was aware of it, had already fwallowed one of his arms: Jupiter in pity refrored Pelops to life, and fupplied him with an ivory arm, inflead of the one he had loft: Pelops then became a conqueror, and gave his name at length to Peloponnefus, and I believe to Pelew. The Pelopides, the Sava Pelopis Domus of Horace, have been the fubject of many Tragedies for the Stage, both in ancient and modern times:

Cui non dictus Hylas puer, et Latonia Delos, Hippodameque, humeroque Pelops infignis eburno?

VIRGIL, GEOR. 3.

The Order of Nobility at prelant in Pelew is diftinguished by a large hollow home resembling ivory, which is thrust over the hand, and is worn on the arm. Several of our Gentlemen of Bombay have received the rank of the Bone, the highest dignity that those Islanders can bestow: I think that no person now can doubt that this is an institution in memory of their Hero Pelops, nor that a Pelew Nobleman is a Pelops distinguished by his ivory arm— Humeroque Pelops infiniseburno.

As the people of Pelew had chosen Peleps for their Hero, and had given his name to their new fettlement, it was natural enough for them to hold Ceres in detectation, the only one of all the Gods

who had done him an injury: we find, accordingly, that they low no kind of grain, nor offer her any honour. The enly vegetable that they plant is a fort of yam; and to fuch a height have they railed their hatred to Ceres, that this flight cultivation is carried on by women, for the men confider it as a

difgraceful occupation.

It is no finall proof of my origin of the people of Pelew, that some of their Islands have always been under a Republican Form of Government. From what country in their neighbourhood could they have gotten the idea of a Republic? Every other spot near to the Equator has long been lost in Despetism: Quintus Curtius has said indeed, that Alexander met with a Republic in India, India Sabracus adiit, validam India gentem, quae populi non regum imperio regebatur; but he is a fellow of no authority. It is much more reasonable to think with me, that the Pelewers brought with them the model of a Republic from Plato and Peloponnesus.

The people of Pelew make use of long spears in battle, which they throw with attending force: This spear is evidently the Dova Macron of Homer. From throwing it well, a warrior of Pelew gets a great reputation; he becomes the dourichus of the heroic ages of the

Greece.

The great care they take in combing and regulating their hair, to unlike the practice of Savages, is another proof of their origin eucnemides Aubaioi.

I am informed by a Gentleman of much veracity, and of a fingular talent for observation, that he has feen the women of Pelew finging their children to fleep by a mournful ditty, which, doubt not, is the tala bancalan of the Grecian mothers. We know that a man of Pelew who has not courage to go to war is obliged all his life-time to wear the drefs of a woman. Our Gentlemen, lately there, faw an unfortunate fellow in that habit, who appeared to be very much ashamed of himself. One must be but little acquainted with the inftitutions of Greece, who does not fee the origin of this ingenious punishment :-

^{*.} This fact, unknown to Captain Willon, has been established by the Gentlemen, lately from Bombay, at Pelew, who had better opportunities of information.

Among the Greeks, the Leipotacti who had refused to go to war, and the Astrateutai who had deserted their ranks, were obliged to fit in the Forum for three days

together in a female garb.

I could prove, from many etymologies, that there is a great connection between the language of Pelew and that of ancient Greece. Lee Boo, for instance, is nothing but the Greek word Libus, the name for an African. The syllable us in Libus is a Barytonon from which, in the vocative, it is customary to eject the final s. The word then becomes Libu, or, as we have written it improperly, Leeboo. If this is not entirely fatisfactory with respect to the letter s, we must recollect that the Grammarians tell us, Suce poteflatis est litera -- a letter that may do as it likes, and therefore not to be depended upon. The natives of New Guinea, in the neighbourhood of Pelew, have flort curling hair and the African feature; it was therefore very natural for the Greeks of Pelew to call fuch of them as first came among them Libu or 'African: this would, by degrees, become a common name, and it has the fame origin with many of our names in Europe. I shall mention but another instance, though many might be collected, of the refemblance of the two languages :- The title they give at Pelew to a Chieftain and Warrior is Rupack: this is evidently the word Hercules of

the Greeks; a very proper name for a Warrior and a Chieftam. It is but changing all the letters into others, which could not be very difficult with those equatorial Ichthrophagi, whose organs of speech are meliorated by the heat of their climate, and the lubricity of their

The inhabitants of Pelewknownothing of their own origin *; like the Greeks of Attica, they think they are Gegeneis, or fprung from the foil. In this they are entirely mistaken, as appears from what I have already faid on the subject; and more especially, as such an origin would not accord with the account that Moles has given of the World and of Mankind. a person who had such uncommon op-

portunities of information.

As we have a very authentic relation of some voyages made by the Carthaginians round the Cape of Good Hope, think it need not be denied that the fame passage has also in early ages been accomplished by the Grecians, who certainly were not their inferiors in enterprife nor in knowledge. I have now only to regret, that being all my life-time obliged to employ myself in something useful, I have not had ability to diffule a larger portion of learning over this differtation, which might have given me better arguments; or, what is the same thing, made them more unanswerable.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

Borough, February 1797. RELYING upon the Seafon for your favourable reception of the following, which is produced by the fame motives and under the like circumstances with my last (on Suicide), I take the liberty of presenting a Lucubration

THE OBSERVATION OF LENT.

THE feafon of LENT, having been appointed by the Primitive Church to commemorate the time when our bleffed Lord endured FASTING and TEMPTATION in the Wilderness, has been appropriated to the necessary exercise of HUMILIATION in every age from that time to the prefent; and the ipiritual advantages it bestows will be a powerful inducement with fincere christians to per-form fuch "an acceptable fervice" in " fincerity and truth.

We find it was the conflant practice of devout persons in all ages, as is recorded in regular fuccession throughout the whole Scripture History, "which was written for our instruction by holy men of God, who spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost."

The necessity and importance of fuch methods hath ever been acknowledged,

and indeed they cannot be denied, as a very necessary part of the Christian life. fince our Great Redeemer, who was frequent in this exercise, observed to his Disciples, that after he (their Bride-groom) was taken from them, "THEN SHOULD they FAST in those days," directing them not to do it from a vain oftentation, or "appearance unto men to fast," by an affected show, but conduct themselves with the same due propriety as at other times, that they might "do that which was pleafing in the fight of God; and their Heavenly Father, who feeth in feeret," and knoweth all the purposes of the heart, "will reward them openly," by the manifestation of his good pleafure, and make it a powerful means to "attain the end of their hope," by "perfecting holiness in the fight of God,"

It was called the LENTEN or SPRING FAST, because it was appointed at that feafon of the year; and the proper obfervation of it consisted in such frequent exercises of FASTING, PRAYER, and HU-MILIATION, with the other usual duties of attending the public fervice, receiving the Holy Communion, &c. as were most suitable to the circumstances of each individual, whose fincere use of their best endeavours would certainly be acceptable as a reasonable service to God, " presented by our merciful High Priest, who ever liveth to make intercession for us" at the Throne of Grace.

The general method among the Primitive Christians was to observe strict falting till evening, and then partake of moderate refreshment, and continue this for fome time, repeating it with fhort intermissions. Others only continued it till three o'clock in the afternoon, as their lituation and circumstances required; and each employing their best endeavours, according to their feveral avocations; and thus, like St. Paul the Apostle, they exercised themselves " in Fattings often, as a fit means to accompany and excite forrow for (our mortal enemy) fin, and most effectual to ensure the success of our addresses under those spiritual calamities.

But as general neglect has produced great careleisness about this duty, it may be urged that none can or will do it, which reflects upon their neglest and enforces immediate compliance. Our excellent Church appoints a Weekly Fast on Friday; and if that was duly observed, and persons initiated to the practice, there would be no difficulty in the exercife ; and as one fault cannot excuse another, the only confequence is, an immediate amenament and alteration for the better. Yet as this may not perhaps be attempted fuddenly, or all at once, on account of the effects it might produce, fo we must faithfully exercise our best endeavours, and, beginning with fmall trials, proceed onward in a regular and perfevering manner, until we have accomplished the arduous and beneficial talk;—in order to which, the omifficon of a meal, or a delay beyond the usual Time, may be encreased to more material attainments, until the whole can be accomplished in such a manner as will prove most fuitable to the condition, and beneficial to answer the ends assigned; provided we deal impartially with ourfelves, "without diffimulation and without hypocrify," between God and our own fouls; not making any neglect on our part an excuse for the non-performance of duty in a proper manner; - and the time thus gained may be improved by the exercise of devotion in the most advantageous way, by directing it in fuch a manner as will be most conducive to our benefit, and agreeable to our engagements in life.

By this means we shall not only master the holy feafon of LENT, and become able to improve it to those admirable purpofes for which it was defigned, but also the Weekly and other Fafts of the Church, which are of equal obligation and advantage; and if fuch a method was regularly practifed and varly initiated into the minds of YOUNG Christians, as " precious lambs of Christ's flock," they would be convinced of its importance, and have every reason to persevere with "ftedfastness unto the end."

The BENEFITS derived from this practice are fo numerous as hardly to be repeated; and the ancient Fathers were exceffive in their high encomiums upon it, calling it-a victory of Nature-the fence of obedience - the death of Vice-life of Virtue-the wall of Chaftityfortification of Modelty-the ornament of Life-dispelling of Concupiscence-clearing the Mind-making us humble and meek-and the Spirit more refolved and firm-acquainting us with ourselves -the wings of the Soul-diet of Angels -purification of the Spirit; -and St. Basil reckons it, the fignet mark of God in the forehead, figned by the Angel for the Saints to escape his wrath; and St. Chrysostom calls it, an imitation of Angels--contemning things prefent - a school of Virtue-nourishment of the Soul-a bridle for the Mouth-mollifying Anger -calms the Paffions-excites Reasonclears the Mind-difburthens the Flesh -acquiring a composed behaviour, free utterance, right judgment, and clear apprehensions; with many others, which abundantly teltify their high efteem, founded upon those rational motives which always excite to every virtuous

The great advantages it affords " to bring the body into subjection," and "make it obedient to the higher powers," are abundantly manifest; and the more these predominate in those who find them "a law in their members, warring against the law of their mind," the more earneflly should they "firive for the mastery," by the proper use of such means as are appointed to produce those happy effects, and be truly thankful they are attainable, inafmuch as ETERNITY is at flake; for in the words of a celebrated

Father in the primitive Church, "He loteth all that lofeth his foul," We are affured our fpiritual enemy is "continually walking about as a roaring lion, feeking whom he may devour," and is ever on the watch to deceive the unwary; therefore it behoveth us to be fupplied with "the whole armour of God," that we may be "able to refift" and quench "all the fiery darts of the Devil," and not deceived by evil concupifence, or led away into "the path of the wicked," but zealoufly "perfevere in this good fight," that "we may come off more than conquerors, through him who loved us, and

hath given himfelf for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himfelf a peculiar people zealous of good works," by "being holy, as he is holy, in all manner of convertation and godlinefs, daily endeavouring to follow the bleffed footsleps of his most holy life," wherein "he hath left us an example that we fould follow his steps' while on earth, as the most fine and certain way to attain a bleffed IMMORTALITY in Heaven, through the merits of his bitter death and passion."

JUVENIS.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR.

THOUGH the following Statement may have the appearance of a private concern, which at the first glance you may be inclined to refuse admission to in your refpectable Publication; yet I appeal to your fense of propriety, whether it is not of general interest to the Public, sufficient to claim an exemption from any rule of conduct you may have laid down respecting private affairs. Though in general a friend to the Tenets of a respectable Sect, I cannot approve an interference in private concerns, which seems to assume a power of inflicting pains and penalties in a manner not recognized by any legal authority.

I am, &c. G. H.

To the FRIENDS of the MONTHLY MEETING at BIRMINGHAM. RESPECTED FRIENDS,

THAVE been visited, on the part of your Monthly Meeting, by my worthy Friends, Sampson Lloyd, Samuel Baker, and Joseph Gibbins; whose candid and liberal conduct to me, on this occasion, I acknowledge: - They left with my Father a Copy of your Minute, dated 8th of the 4th Month 1795, and a Narrative of Observations that were made in the Yearly Meeting of 1795, on the subject of the business in which I am engaged :- And, I understand, that a Process is instituted, tending to the difownment of me, as a Member of your Society, in confequence of a Minute made at the Yearly Meeting of 1790; a Copy of which Minute, together with that of your Meeting, accompany this Address.

In this Process, adopted reluctantly, I believe, on your parts (but to which I prefume you conceive yourselves obliged, in compliance with the Minute of the Yearly Meeting of 1790), this is perhaps the only stage in which I can claim your attention to the following statement of Facts and Observations, or in which I shall have an opportunity of requesting you to preserve this Letter, and to refer to it in that record which you will have occasion to make in my Case. I am very solicitous that you should comply with this request, in order that my Children, or others, who may feel

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an interest in the event, may have an opportunity hereafter of informing themselves of the circumstances, and of the motives of my conduct; and because, from the rules of your discipline, I amprecluded from every other mode of defence.

FACTS.

iff. The fole and entire easife alledged for this Process is, that I am engaged in a Manufactory of Arms, some of which are applicable to military purposes.

ad. My Grandfather,—afterwards nig Uncle,—then my Father and my Uncle,—and laftly, my Father and myfelf, have been engaged in this Manufactory for a period of 70 years, without baving before received any animadversions on the part of the Society.

3d. The Trade devokved upon me as if it were an interviouse, and the whole, or nearly the whole, of the fortune which I received from my father, was a capital invested in the Manufactory; a part of which confifts in appropriated Mills, Erections, and Apparatus, not easily affignable or convertible to other purposes.

4th. I have, at various times, during my carrying on the faid befiness, performed many acts, with the concurrence and at the inflance of the Society, which

alon

alone would have constituted me a Mem-

5th. I have been engaged in this bufinels from the year 1777, and it was not until the year 1790 that the Minute was made on which this Process against me is founded.

6th. My engagements in the business were not a matter of choice, in the first . instance; and there has never been a time when I would not have withdrawn from it, could I have found a proper opportunity of transferring the concern.

OBSERVATIONS.

Ift. I am convinced by my feelings and my reason—(*) That the Manufacture of Arms implies no APPROBATION OF OFFENSIVE WAR -(†) THAT THE DEGREE OF RE-SPONSIBILITY THAT HAS BEEN IM-PUTED TO THAT MANUFACTURE DOES NOT ATTACH-(1) AND THAT IN ITS OBJECT OR ITS TENDENCIES IT NEITHER PROMOTES WAR NOR INCREASES ITS CALAMITIES.

2d. I know that there are certain Texts in Scripture, from which fome of our Society have drawn literal inferences against all kind of resistance: but do we not know that there are other passages and Texts of Scripture which feem to admit of a different construction. Some of these I shall take the liberty to mention, and refer the comment and the in-

Does not St. Paul fay, that the Magistrate beareth not the Sword in vain? Does not Jefus ROMANS XIII .- 4. Christ speak in high terms of approbation of the Centurion (whose profession was Arms)? MATT. viii .- 10. Corelius, the devout Centurion, is not

less distinguished. ACTS x. Does not Christ tell Pilate, that if his Kingdom were of this World, then would his Servants fight? JOHN xviii.—36. In a Parable, does he not state to his Disciples, as an example of prudence, the case of a King going to War; whom he fuppofes first to consider, whether, with an army of 10,000 men, he can go against his opponent with 20,000? LUKE xiv. -31. In another Parable he fpeaks of the Good Man of the House, watching for the hour when the Thief would come, in order to refift him. MATTHEW xxiv.-43. Two of his Difciples wore Swords. LUKE xxii. - 38. and, in the fame Chapter, Christ is represented as faying, "He that hath no Sword let him fell his Garment and bay one." The Apostle Peter is not reprimanded for wearing a Sword, but for using it improperly .- He was not told to cast away his Sword, but to put it up again into its place. MATT. xxvi.—52. I must, however, in candour allow, that in the fame verse it is faid, "All they that take the Sword; shall perish with the Sword." I hope, in stating these quotations, not to be misunderstood, as attempting to wrest, or even to explain, the fense of the Scriptures on this head; much less to offer them as an apology for Offensive War, for which I profels the most decided abborrence.

With regard to the other Texts, from which inferences have been deduced against all kind of relistance-without prefuming to define the nature and the extent of the obligation which these Texts impose, or deciding upon the practicability of that conduct (in the prefent state of Society) which you imagine them to enjoin-Permit me to enquire if

* Will any person for a moment suppose, that as a Manusacturer it is my object to encourage the practice or the principle of War, or that I propose to myself any other end than that which all commercial persons propose, viz. the acquisition of property?—And although it be true (and Hament the fact) that in too many instances Fire-arms are employed in Offinfive War, yet it ought in candour to be confidered, that they are equally applicable to the purposes of Defensive War, to the support of the Civil Power, to the Pre-VENTION OF WAR, and to the PRESERVATION OF PEACE.

+ If arguments from the Abuje are to be admitted against the Uje and the existence of things, objections may be made against almost every institution, since almost every institution is fusceptible of abuse. Is the Farmer who sows barley, -the Brewer who makes it into beverage,-the Merchant who imports rum, or the Diftiller who makes spirits;are they responsible for the intemperance, the disease, the vice, and misery, which may ensue

from their abuse ?- Upon this principle, robo would be innocent?

I No reflecting person will contend, that the Manufacture of Fire-arms has ever been the cause or occasion of any War; it is a consequence only, but not a cause: Neither can it be admitted, that the calamities of War have been increased thereby; all History, both facred and profane, prove the reverse. Those horrid contests, since the invention of Fire-arms, are univerfally allowed to have been less sanguinary, and less serocious.

any of you carry the literal interpretation into your own practice. When imote on one cheek, would you actually turn the other also? If you are fued at law for your coat, do you give your cloak also? Do you uniformly give to those who ask, and from those who would borrow of you do you never turn away? If an armed affaffin were to aim a stroke at my parent, my wife, or my child, ought I not to repel him with whatever weapon were the most effectual? When your houses are beset and invaded by thieves and murderers, do you not call on the Civil Magistrate, and is he not obliged to use arms against armed rushians; and to apply capital pun soments to capital offences? Do you hefitate to have recourse to the coercion of the Laws to enforce your rights, or to its punishments to vindicate your wrongs?

3d. Permit me torefer to the PRACTICE and the SENTIMENTS OF OUR PREDECESSORS on this fubject. My Grandfather, who was the first of my family concerned in the Manusasture of Arms, and from whom the Trade is at length derived to

me, was a convinced Quaker.

George Robinson, a Friend of this Meeting, and son of Thomas Robinson, an approved Minister, long since deceased, was bound apprentice to a Gunmaker, without any censure from the

Society.

In Sewell's History, ad Edition, published in the year 1725 by the Assigns of J. Sowle, George-yard, Lombard-freet, London, p. 235 & 236, it is related, that R. Grassingham, a Quaker, of Harwich, who suffered imprisonment with G. Fox, when he was about to be removed to London by warrant from the House of Commons, urges as a plea with the Sheriss, that having received orders from the Commissioners of the Admiralty and Navy to repair a King's frigate, he ought not to be taken from such service—this was about 1660.

Samuel Spavald, lately deceased, a Minister in high esteem in the Society, worked many years in the King's Tard,

at Chatham.

Haac Pennington, whose writings having the Imprimatur of the Society, must be considered as speaking the genune and approved dostrines of the Quakers, in a small folio edition of his works, in two parts, printed by Benjamin Clarke, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, in 1681, p. 323, in a Tract intitled, "Somewhat spoken to a Weighty Queftion," says—"I speak not this against

"any Magistrate or People defending themselves against foreign invasions; or making use of the Sword to suppress the windows and the sword to suppress."

"the violent and evil doers in their borders; for this the prefent flate of
things may, and doth require; and a

"great bleffing will attend the Sword when it is born uprightly to that end, and its use will be bonourable; and its use will be bonourable; and while there is need of a Sword, the

"while there is need of a Sword, the Lord will not suffer that Government, or those Governors, to want fitting in-

"thereof, who wait on him in his fear to have the edge of it rightly directed."

4th. It is alledged, that the Manufacturer of Arms contributes to the carrying on War. But do you not all in many ways contribute to the War, by fupplying Government directly or indirectly with Money, which is so necessary, that it is called proverbially the finerus of War? Do not fuch of you as are concerned in East India Stock, who subscribe to the Loan, who purchase Stock, Lottery Tickets, Navy, Viaualling, or Exchequer Bills, as directly and as voluntarily furnish the means of War as myself? Do not all those who voluntarily, and without being distrained upon, pay the Land Tax, and the Malt Tax, which are voted and levied from year to year, expressly for the payment of the Army- or who pay any other Taxes levied for the purposes, or applied to the purposes of War, as directly violate the principle you would enforce?

With respect to the Taxes, it may be objected that the contribution is merely a compliance with the Law, not sponianeous. But can any of you, my Friends. with consistency, adduce this plea, whilst you not only REFUSE A COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW IN CASE OF TITHES. BUT ENJOIN THAT DISOBEDIENCE TO OTHERS, unless indeed you suppose the mode of the moral and religious instruction of the Clergy to be more criminal than War ; - but even upon that fupposition the voluntary payment of these Taxes would be to fanction by your practice that violation of principle which a law of the Society makes the ground of spiritual interdiction against me.

The Cenfure, and the Laws of the Society, against Slavery and Oppression, are as first and as decifive as against War.—Now, those who use the produce of the labour of slaves, as Tobacco, Rum, Sugar, Rice, Indigo, and Cotton, are more intimately and direstly the bromoters of the Slave Trade than the Fender of Arms is the promoter of War:—

Bb 2 because

because the consumption of these articles is the very ground and cause of flavery;—but the Manufacture of Arms is not the cause, but only a consequence of War. Such of you as do not concede these luxuries of life to your principles—Can you, consistently, require a facrifice from me, of a concern in which my property is so involved, and by which my family would be to extensively mined?

If you carry your speculative principles into strict and rigid practice, you will abstain not only from the consumption of West India commodities, but from all commodities which are taxed, especially from Matt and Wheat, and all the produce of the Land; for, you may be well assured, that every cup of beer you drink, and every moriel of bread you eat, has furnished resources for carrying on this War, which you so justly cen-

fure.

If you should be so conscientious as to abstain from all these enjoyments, I shall have no reason to complain of any partiality in applying the same strict construction of principle against me. I shall greatly admire the efficacy of your opinions, whilst I lament that the practice of your principles is not compatible with the situation in which Providence has

placed us.

oth. In making these observations, I hope I shall not be considered as suggesting the propriety of extending the Penal Code. I have too sincere a respect for the right and duty of Private Judgment, and too strong a doubt of the compassibility of Ecclesiastical Censures and Punishments with the gentine sprain and object of Christian Discipline, not to express a most decided disapproparation of such a measure.

I am induced to make this remark not from any personal considerations, but as I have reason to believe that in some instances the Society have it in contemplation to excommunicate those who pay Tithes (as you pay Taxes) in obedience to the Laws, and without feeling any conscientious conviction of the impropriety of the practice. - I wish respectfully, but most seriously to avail myself of this, perhaps the only opportunity in my power, to fuggest to the folenn confideration of the Society, whether Excommunication (which is confidered as a species of religious perfecution) be confiftent with that discipline which Christ proposed to introduce into his Church;

whether it be really bearing a Christian testimony against paying Tithes—and is it be not a violation of that Precept meant to be inculcated by this Text—" Who "art thou that judgest another Man's "Servant? to his own Master he standeth "or falleth." Ro MAN's ziv.— 4.

6th. I have no view in this Address to embarrass your proceedings with regard to myself. An equitable attention to my own case seemed to require a fair statement of Falls, and a candid examination of Principles—My intention is to point out the injustice of the Law, but not to appeal from it. To prove that it is too firit for the Pradice of the Society—too partial for its Principles.

I acknowledge a decided preference to this before any other religious feet. This preference I do not imagine will be influenced by the meafures which you may conficientiously conceive it to be your duty to pursue, or which you may think it incumbent upon you to adopt, in confequence of the direction of the Yearly Meeting. I do not perhaps entertain the same opinions as are entertained by many on the subject of Excommunication, which I would rather fafter than inflict.

I mean to give no pledge or expediation to the Society, with respect to the abandoning of my Business, but to referve to myself a perfect independence on that bead, to act as circumstances may fuggett—So that whenever I may have an opportunity of withdrawing myself from these engagements, consistently with my judgment, I shall have the facisfaction to feel that I act from spontaneous sentiment only, and not from unworthy influ-

Circumstanced as I am, standing in no new relation to the Society by any act of my own—I cannot with propriety withdraw mylelf. I state the tentiments and practice of our presentences; and if I should be disowned—I shall not think that I have abandoned the Society, but that the Society base withdrawn themselves from their ancient tolerant Sprit and Practice. I have no doubt but that I shall equally retain the esteem of the more liberal and enlightened amongst you, and I shall not cease to wish for the happiness of the whole Society.

COPY OF A MINUTE OF THE YEARLY MEETING OF 1790.

"IF any be concerned in fabricating or felling Instruments of War, let them be treated with in love; and if by this unreclaimed, let them be fur-

ther dealt with as those we cannot own.

And we intreat, that when warlike preparations are making, Friends be
watchful left any be drawn into loans,
anning, or letting out their ships or
veffels, or otherwise promoting the defiruction of the human species. 1790.
Written Epifle."

COPY OF A MINUTE OF THE MONTH-LY MEETING OF BIRMINGHAM, HELD AT TAMWORTH.

"Monthly Meeting, Tamworth, 8th of the 4th Month, 1795.

"MENTION having been made at this and fone former Sittings, relpecting the Cafe of Samuel Galton and Samuel Galton, jun. Members of this Meeting, who are in the practice of fabricating and felling Inftruments of

"War, concerning which divers opportunities have been had with the par-

"ties, by feveral Friends, under the nomination of Overseers and others, to some satisfaction; but thinking it

"to fome latisfaction; but thinking it
proper that they should be further laboured with respecting the inconsisten-

"cy thereof with our religious principles, We appoint the following
Friends to visit them on behalf of this

"Meeting, who are defired to make a "report thereof at a future Monthly "Meeting, viz. Sampley Lloyd Logary

"Meeting, viz. Sampfon Lloyd, Joseph Gibbins, and James Baker, together with any other Friends who are

"inclined to join them in the fervice."

The above is copied from the Monthly
Meeting Book.

JOSEPH GIBBINS.

THE RIGHT OF SANCTUARY CONSIDERED. BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

E ADWINE, a Monk of the Benedictine Order, about the year 1049, became Abbot of Welfminfter, having fucceded Wolnoth, who died the fame year *.

It was in the time of this Eadwine that the Church of St. Peter, notwith-flanding it had been repaired by St. Dunflan +, was pulled down, and rebuilt much more iplendidly by Edward the Confessor, who endowed it with a large revenue, and granted to it several privileges and immunities. These privileges and immunities were, by the piety and munificence of fucceding Kings, much increased, and they continued increasing until they were swept away by the torrent of the times, and swallowed in the vottex of reformation 1.

Not meaning to enter into a detail of thole grants, or a discussion of these privileges and immunities in general, I shall wave any observations upon those diffu-

five parts of the fubject, to apply a few to one in particular, namely, the Right of Sanctuary, which, I need icarcely inform my readers, was a right inherent to the Church, and a certain diffrict around it, of protecting from the Civil Power fugitives, debtors, felons, and even murderers !

This right, of which there are fill confiderable traces to be observed in the privileges annexed to the coclessatical edifices of Italy, it is probable might, in the two first instances, be sometimes beneficial, though the two fatter were certainly aboutes of it.

The Right of Sanctuary I prefume to have every where arisen, as it did in the feite of Westminster Abbey, under the Christian dispensation §, from the canonization of the founder of any Cathedral, and from the high veneration in which his memory was held; inasimuch as it was supposed that his merits were a sufficient

* Flete.

+ Anno 966.

Thron evil good may arife, as light from darkness. That the Reformation, whether produced by revenge, picty, or avarice, has, in its effect, been as beneficial to the civil as religious liberties of this country, no one will attempt to deny; but yet as, by comparing recent with former events, the mind is shocked at the thought of the confusion and distress which the general plunder of ecclesiastical establishments muit, in those times, have created; so, from recent transactions, we are inclined to believe, that the torn and dilapidated revenues of the Church have been, and may be, worse applied than they were even prior to that period, when the enormities of the Monks rendered them so detectable to the pions and disinterested courtiers of Henry the Eighth.

§ The tradition that, during the time of the Romans, a temple dedicated to Apollo occupied the space now filled by Westminster Abbey is more generally known than credited. It is not, therefore, worth our while to enquire whether the Right of Sanctuary existed and was approxed to that spot before the Christian dispensation.

Cxpi-

expiation for the fins of those that fought

the protection of his thrine.

In this enlightened age, at this feeptical period, a period when not only the out-works of Superfition are levelled to the ground, but the fortrets of Religion is attacked by an engine which is termed philosophy, though it ought in reality to be deemed atherim, there are, perhaps, many who will imile at an author who afferts, as I do, that a regard to particular cuftoms, a reverence for particular persons and places, had, and ever will have, a good effect upon the minds, and consequently the morals, of the great mass of the people.

Those that have considered the splendid decentations of the Heathen temples, far superior in magnificence and architectural elegance to any which the Christian world has produced, the mythological influence of their gods, the mythical denunciations of their oracles, their statues, pictures, sacrifices, every thing that could attract the attention, alarm the conscience, or captivate the sense, will not wonder at the tenacity with which the votaries of paganism adhered to the sentiments proanulgated in them, nor at the flow progress which the true (for it was a long series of years before it became the Catholia) religion made while its doctrines were delivered by plain, though holy men, and its edifices as unadorned as its senets.

That Christianity did at length difperie the mift of darkness and error in which the first ages were enveloped; that the fun, which had fo flowly rifen, shone, and with resplendent lustre pervaded a conas that the tide of human affairs, which paganisin, at its reflux brought with it a superstition, or, as it has been termed, a zeal, perhaps but little inferior in its ardour, is to be lamented. This revolution from one violent prejudice to another proves, that to influence the passions of mankind toward a particular object has by Legislators, in all ages, been thought necessary. The Heathens found, in the withip of their numerous deities, a fource of joy, of admiration, of terror. Their priefts were fanctified; and the very verge of their temples held as facred as the altar or the adytum. This fuper-fittion, if it can be to termed when under the guidance of the Chriftian fyftem, has been frequently applied to turn the minds of the people to the best of purpoles; and although its violent ebullitions are, as I have just observed, to be in some respects deplored, it seems, viewing it with even the most unfavourable aspect, to be far more innocent than the modern philosophy, which we have had late and lamentable experience is only calculated to incline them to the worst.

Among the many veftiges ftill remaining which serve to shew the vast instunce of the See of Rome in former times, the Right of Sanctuary presents itself first to our confideration; a right which, with respect to debtors, although not at prefent annexed to the Church, is not even now entirely abandoned in this country.

This right, before any part of it is commended, ought to be examined with fome accuracy; for although it might, and unquestionably did, occasionally afford protection to the innocent; yet where one instance of this fort occurs, we have, perhaps, an hundred which mark the monastic boundaries as a harbour for guilt, a retreat for the fraudulent debtor, the robber, or the affaffin. Many who have written in favour of fuch afylums have pleaded prescription for their establishment, which, in a feries of years, grew into cultom; and at length what had from ancient times been customary, became, if not legally functioned, of equal force with law.

From the earlieft ages we have great reason to believe, that the places dedicated to religious worship were considered as under the protection of the presiding deity, whose influence first attracted criminals, and other persons unhappy in their circumstances, to seek the shelter which his facred pale afforded. What religion first prompted, policy adopted. The idea of throwing a greater weight into the scale of ecclesiastical establishments

At a period confiderably antecedent to the Reformation, the circuit of St. Paul's was a Sanchuary for debtors and diffolute persons. This right continued to appertain to White Friars till the year 1697, when, by an Act of William and Mary, the preamble of which stated, if That this place was become a notorious receptacle for men of desperate sortions, who with sortion and violence defended themselves against the law and public authority, it was totally abolished. The Mint in Southwark once possessing the fame privilege, said to have been derived from being the scare on which the Duke of Suffolk's (Charles Brandon) house formerly stood. The protection of the Board of Green Cloth has ceased but a few years; and therales of the King's Branch and Fleet prisons remain to this hour.

was, by the first founders of Empires, confidered as the ftrongest cement wherewith to bind the passions of a rude and diffolute multitude. Buildings, whose extremest environs were consecrated with every rite calculated to impress the human mind with awe and veneration, were therefore erected. When Cadmus founded Thebes * he faw the necessity of an establiffment of this nature; and Hercules ordained that the Temple of Pity at Athens should be an Afylum for fugitives. After-ages extended the privilege of protecting suppliants and offenders, both from the force of arms and the force of law, to other temples, statues, shrines, and sacred groves. The sane of Diana at Ephefus + was a refuge for the diffo-lute of Asia Minor, of which the city in which it flood was the emporium. When a malefactor fled from justice, and had the good fortune to arrive within the verge of this temple, it was confidered as an act of facrilege to force him thence; and the heaviest denunciations, nay puniffment, followed the very attempt; and if he was killed in any struggle which might ensue, his blood, it was thought, would be upon them and their posterity . for ever who were concerned in fuch a violation.

Were it necessary, many other instances might be adduced to shew that the Grecians in general, and the Athenians in particular, thought those profane, and held their persons and crimes in equal abhorrence, who had violated the Right of Sanctuary.

In Syria, the Temple of Apollo was long held in veneration for pollefling a protecting power; as was that of Venus Paphia in Cyprus.

Nor were the Egyptians, who fhould doubtlefs, in this respect, have first been mentioned, less jealous than the Greeks of a violation of that asylum which even the verge of their temples afforded. Those dedicated to Otyris, or Ilis I,

were, from the influence of these superior deities, supposed to possess a fanctity superior to those of Apis the Bull, Ibis the Stork, the Dog, the Hawk, the Crocodile, or the Cat I.

When Romulus determined to found the city of Rome, he, in order to people his new establishment, first projected an afylum between two woods (before the buildings were begun), to which Virgil alludes §. He afterwards opened Sanctuary for the reception of all fugitives, which was called the Temple of the God Afylaus ¶, into which all that flew for protection were received. In this place the fervant that had abandoned his mafter, the debtor who fought refuge from his creditors, and even the murderer who had escaped from justice, were protested against the power of the Magistrate. Under fuch aufpices, it is no wonder that the city foon grew populous, or that an empire should be founded from the dregs and refuse of mankind, the outcasts of every nation around. only astonishment must arise from its attaining fuch a height of magnificence and celebrity, confidering the materials of which it was originally formed. But even here, perhaps, the curious enquirer might, through the long feries of Roman tri-umphs and imperial grandeur, trace in their plans of universal conquest some vestiges of the vices of those first founders of the Empire, and be induced to paule before they bestowed upon republican virtue that unqualified praise which it

Be this as it may, the fanctuary effabliffied by Romulus was confidered as fo advantageous to the State, that the Senate, in after ages, not only adopted his plan, but extended it to a degree that feemed to keep pace with the extension of their dominions.

The Jewish Asyla, or cities of refuge, seem to be a far wifer and better establishment than any of the preceding **. The

^{* 1519} years before Christ.

[†]This temple, rendered famous from its having been a fecond time deftroyed by fire on the very day on which Alexander the Great was born (400 years before the birth of Our Saviour), was built in the name, and at the expence, of all Afia Minor. Pliny fays, what is not very probable, that two hundred and twenty years were employed in the erection of it.

I Thought to be the fun and the moon.

[&]quot; Quis nescit, Volusi Bythinice, qualia demens

[&]quot;Ægyptus portenta colat?" &c. Juven. Sat. 15.

^{§ &}quot;Lucum ingentem quem Romulus acer Afylum retulit."

Plutarch.

^{**} The Senate, or Magistrates, were in Israel bound to prepare the way to these Alyla; and in several places upon the road to set up in writing "Refuge, Refuge;" for the purpose of directing the fugitive.

protection which they afforded did not embrace the murderer. They only sheltered in their arms those who had been guilty of man-flaughter; who had accidentally fhed blood; and continued their defence of them no longer than until they could be turned over to the Civil Power; at most till the cause was brought to a fair and impartial hearing. The Horns of the Altar afforded no protection to Toab *; and + Athaliah was led out of the Temple to receive the reward of her

Having shewn the nature of these afylums among the Grecians, Egyptians, Romans, and Jews, and, in the beginning of this speculation, considered their rife in the Christian world, it would extend this erection far beyond my original plan were I to advert to the different descriptions of those that have, or do still exist in the European States. I shall therefore confine my future purfuit to the inveftigation of one that was, perhaps, in its time, confidered, not only by this nation, but by a long feries of Popes, as of the first importance; I mean the Sanctuary appertaining to the Cathedral Church of St. Peter's at Westminster.

(To be concluded in our next).

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

FEB. 18. BANTRY BAY, a Musical Piece of one act, was performed the first time at Covent Garden. The title of this piece fufficiently indicates the fubject and firuation of the fcene; it is a flight effort, well timed, well intended, and we'll executed, to create a laugh at the spirited conduct of the boys of Bantry Bay, when the French fleet lately made its appearance in the feas nearest the fouthern coasts of Ireland; on which occañon it is notorious, that the peafantry in that part of the fifter kingdom displayed infinite loyalty and zeal, which the author has exhibited on the Stage, feafoned with fome of the firong but timple humour that forms the marking features in the characters of the lower order of the Irish.

It is faid to be the first dramatic production of a Gentleman whole name is Reynolds. The Mufic is felected and composed by Mr. Reeves.
MAY 4. WIVES AS THEY WERE,

AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE, a Comedy, by Mrs. Inchbald, was acted the Arft time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow:

Sir George Evelyn, Sir William Dorilant, Mr. Munden. Mr. Norbury, Lady Mary Raffle, Lady Priory, Maria Dorlant,

Mr. Lewis. Mr. Quick. Mr. Pope. Mr. Fawcet. Mrs. Mattocks. Mrs. Norton.

Maria, elegantly and fashionably bred, with a good heart, a cultivated understanding, a beautiful face, and a charming figure, has caught the infec-tion of the dislipated in high life, and is addicted to gaming. Hence the is hefet with creditors, while the is addressed by different fuitors; one an honourable lover of large fortune (Sir George Evelyn), the other (Mr. Bronzeley) a received man in the polite world, though a known feducer of every woman he meets, who has attractions and character enough to render her an object of his villainy. She has the difficult talk of maintaining the proper pride of a virtuous woman, amidst difficulties which too often subdue the firmed, and degrade the minds of the best meaning. Her father, Sir William Dorilant, went to India in her infancy to repair his fortune; and though she never saw him, nature has implanted the fincerest affection for her parent in her breaft, Loaded with wealth he has returned to England, and become an inmate in the house of his friend Mr. Norbury, under whose roof Maria resides as his ward. The better to enable himfelf to judge of his daughter's deferts and accomplishments, he passes under the assumed name of Mr. Manly, and, equally thocked and mortified at finding her the flave of diffipation and fashionable vice and folly, he becomes the morole monitor of her foibles, and fearcely treats her with tolerable civility. Though often offended at the harfhness of his manner and the feverity of his matter, conveyed in the bluntest terms of se-

^{* 1}ft Kings, chap. ii. verfe 28 to 34. † 2d Kings, chap. xi, verses 15 and 16.

vere observation, an indescribable something about her heart will not permit Maria to harbour ferious hostility against a man, who, though apparently he is not entitled to use the unwelcome freedom of speech he exercises, fills her with awe and commands her refnect. Difgusted with what he has obferved, Sir William is determined, at the end of a little month, to return to India, without avowing himfelf to his child. At this time the play commences. The characters already mentioned are explained, when Lord Priory arrives and gives an account of himfelf and his Lady, from which it appears that they are a primitive couple; the wife all meeknels and obedience, the husband not for a moment suffering I ady Priory to forget that she is to consider him as her lord and mafter. They go to bed at ten ; rife at five : the fitness of due fubordination is exemplified, and the folemn vow "to honour and obey," which the wife has made at the altar, is firially conformed to. My Lord begs to be accommodated for a few days at Mr. Norbury's, and most of the incidents of the scene there take place. Lady Priory has been kiffed in the dark Lady Friory has been kined in the dark by Mr. Bronzeley; but, having her feisars by her fide, has cut off a piece of his coat to aid her to discover her assailant. To escape detection, and save himself from Lord Priory's resentment, he fuddenly begs Mr. Manly to change coats with him, and after he has done fo tells him the reason. Manly, though hurt and astonished at Bronzeley's impudence, keeps the fecret, and is thence put into fome ridiculous fituations. At length Bronzeley undertakes to make an end of the matter, and goes to apologize to Lord Priory in Mr. Manly's name. He fees Lady Priory, is captivated by her meek hels and manners, and, by a feigned story of a dreadful defign against her, so far engages her anxiety, as to prevail on her to give him an interview in private at Lord Priory's house, which was under repair. When he arrives, he has scarce opened his preliminary, calculated still more to alarm her, when the introduces my Lord to him. The fudden appearance of the husband confounds him, and he is so much at a lofs for plaufible terms of explanation, that Lord Priory ridicules his folly at attempting his Lady, on whose honour and fidelity he has fo much reliance, that he readily confents that Bronzeley Hall be introduced to her at his defire, VOL. XXXI. MARCH 1797.

and defies his libertine attempts to fubdue his wife's virtue. Bronzeley by this means prevails with Lady Priory to take an airing with him in his postchaife, and conveys her to his house, twelve miles from town, the all the while conceiving the was complying with fome request of her Lord, for which fhe could not account. When he has lodged her, Bronzeley avows his motive; but he is awed by her calm and firm conduct, so far as, on her promise on that condition to think more kindly of him, to convey her immediately to London, fafe to her husband. This incident naturally works a good deal of the plot; and the agitation of mind of Lord Priory on hearing of the absence of his wife on the fudden, is a proper punishment for his having exposed her to infult, and himfelf to injury of the most fensible kind. Maria, and her friend Lady Mary, purfue their habit of gaming, till it involves them in the distress that the pursuit of so foolish, if not so indefensible, a vice (for even for vices of some kind a palliation, if not a defence, may be fet up) is fure to entail. They are both arrested by the fame tradefman, and both carried to the same spunging-house, Maria having in vain attempted to prevail on her difguifed father to fave her from the horrors of a prison. In her time of disgrace and distress, her father vifits her, and tells her he is willing to clear her from her difficulties on certain conditions, which he specifies. Finding a determined relinquishment of her fashionable vices the leading condition. the is unwilling to capitolate, afraid that the shall not have fortitude always to keep her faith. As a new and fubstituted condition, it is proposed to her to quit the town, and to retire to the country for a few years. This condition the confiders as involving the first, and fill more insupportable. Mr. Manly then fays, he will not give hope that is not meant to be realized, and prefents her with a thousand pound Bank - note, telling her, that he is about to depart for India immediately. This occasions her to beg, if he meets her father, to hide her indifcretions from him, replies, that her father will never return, his hopes being disappointed, and his fortune reverfed. Apprehending the worst, and fearing that her father might be in diffress, the returns him the Bank-note, and begs him to apply it to his relief; and, as the greatest favour he can grant her, to suffer her to accompany him to India, to foothe a parent's forrows, and cherish him in his afflictions, cheerfully abandoning, for his fake, all her indifcreet propenfities and pleasures. Softened by her affection, Manly burfts into tears, and Norbury, entering, relieves them both by bidding her bend to her parent, who was then before her. A scene of great tenderness ensues, and the father and his daughter return home together. Lady Mary is accidentally relieved from the bailiff's house by Sir George Evelyn, who had flown upon the wings of love to release his adored Maria the moment he had heard of her embarraffment, and, having ordered the lady to be fet free as foon as he entered, fo as to engage himfelf for the debt, finds, upon an interview, that he had liberated Lady Mary instead of Maria, who had been fet at liberty before. After these incidents, the plot is wound up with the return of Lady Priory to her husband by Mr. Bronzeley, the reconciliation of the primitive pair, the union of Sir George and Maria, and of Bronzely and Lady Mary.

This Comedy is the avowed produc sion of Mrs Inchbald, and, with the exception of fome ludicrous incidents, may be classed under that species of Theatrisal Composition which the French distinguish by the name of Comedie Larmoyante. The title of the piece fufficiently expresses the intention of the author, who, by contrasting the characters of " Wives as they Were, and Maids as they Are," very happily exemplines the primitive purity of our ancient matrons, and the unbounded extravagance which marks the diffipated career of the fashionable unmarried ladies of the prefent day. The interest of the piece is kept alive by the attention which the author excites in the audience to the conjugal attachment of Lady Priory, the

primitive Wife, which is proof to all feduction, and by the many inflances of the natural good disposition of Miss Dorilant, the Modern Maid of Quality, who, plunged in the greatest distress by gaming and ridiculous expence, generously offers to sacrifice to the relief of her father's supposed missfortunes a sum of money sufficient to rescue her from the horrors of a prison in which she is confined.

This Comedy was well received by a crowded audience, and the characters were all well fupported. A Prologue was fpoken by Mr. Waddy, and the Epilogue by Mifs Wailis, in which two lines, alluding to the late glorious victory by Sir John Jervis, were received with a transport never equalled in

any Theatre.

6. Mrs. Worthington appeared the first time on any Stage at Drury Lane, in the character of Imogen, in Cymbeline. Her person is elegant, her sace pleasing, and not without expression, and her manner interesting. She was, however, so much affected on her entrance, that, notwithstanding the cheering plaudits of the audience, she was for a considerable time unable to proceed. Her great descent unable to proceed. Her great descent powers of voice. On a smaller Theatre she may perhaps be more successful.

On this evening a new Ballet was performed for the first time, called THELABYRINTH; OR, THEMADCAP, which barely to mention is sufficient.

Alfo, CAPE ST. VINCENT; OR, BRITISH VALOUR TRIUMPHANT, was afted the first time. This piece, introduced on the victory obtained by Sir John Jeivis, is a revival of THE GLORIOUS FIRST OF JUNE. (See European Mag. July 1794; page 60), with a few alterations, and was received with great applause.

POE

ON THE ATTRIBUTES OF THE DEITY.

FLY, vain Presumption! fly; nor rashly

To tax creative Wildom's pow'r divine; To arraign, in impious pride, that guardian care,

Those mercies, which throughout Creation shine.

Say, man, can thine impartial eyo

T R Y.

Can aught imperfect in his works appear?

Is there, between thy God and thee,
One rigorous, one unjuft decree?—
Profunency can't affert it without fear.

Syy, can that fource impurity poffe(s
From whence must iffue all our happine(s)?
Can e'er Injustice, with unhallow'd fect,
Attempt t' approach that Holy Judgmentfeat.

Where Truth's bright effence hath eternal fhone, [throne?

And Mercy beam'd transcendant from her

The

Th' Almighty Sovereign, fince the world be-

In perfect goodness hath his laws ordain'd; Abundant tokens hath display'd to man

Of love celestial, pure and unrestrain'd; Of wisdom, whose extent to find Surpaffeth far the finite mind -

Wisdom as universal as his pow'r. Enthron'd in majefty on high, He hears feraphic fymphony

His boundless grace and noble acts adore. There God, in his supremacy reveal'd, Developes what his wisdom hath conceal'd From mortal's fight; yet let not mortals

'Th' Omniscient Mind, but to their Maker's

Be glory, praife, and adoration giv'n By men on earth, and perfect faints in Heaven! Chiffleton, Feb. 15. D. W. D.

SONNET

WRITTEN IN SPRING.

A GAIN gay Spring the ruffic calls to love, And spreads her flow'ry mantle o'er the

The foaring lark, fweet fongster of the morn. Hails early Phœbus with a cheerful strain; At eve the plowman views his rifing corn, And hears foft music echo o'er the plain. But, ah! can Spring remove the fiend

Defpair,

Or footh the troubled bofom fill'd with care ?

Whether I feek the lone fequefter'd fhade, Or thro' the daified meadow bend my way, I court in vain the joys fond Hope pourtray'd, Her fairest blo stoms bloom'd but to decay !

Tir'd Fancy now a gloomy picture draws, And Sadness round my head a faded garland throws.

Garlifle.

R. ANDERSON.

TO MEMORY.

SOOTH thou each prefent woe, Mysterious Power!

To thee I strike the long-forfaken lyre: To thee we owe the renovated hour,

Strong mark'd with blifs, touch'd with celeftial fire.

Mi'd Goddess of the retrospective eye, While Fortune still o'erclouds each comiag

Unheeded bid the tedious moments fly, The far-fled hour of rapture paint more

gay. Thou can'ft restore to age the ardent dream, The extafy of juvenile delight;

Though Lethe usges on her fluggish ftream, And wide extend the murky jaws of night. Though Time shall wither every foft defire; Though fleeting beauty vanish from the view,

Though half extinct the lover's youthful fire. Thy magic mirror shall each grace renew

And as I wander on the barren shore, Of Empire fall'n the desolated feat,

A glance at the fad relics fcatter'd o'er Shall rouse thee from Oblivion's dark retreat :

To tell where now the noisome nettle grows, Where roams 'midft parching fands the thirfty crane;

Th'embattled tower or fplendid dome arofe, Or marshall'd armies issued to the plain.

There ran the extended aqueduct along, Where shapeless now you massy ruins lie;

There by the fiream the Shepherd tuned his fong,

Where fand in whirling clouds invades the

Though the tall pyramid oppress the ground, And still endures the lengthen'd colonnade Their founders' names, cras'd from the renown'd,

Like evening shadows into darkness fade ;

Though Time with ruthless ravages destroy, And each proud trophy of the past efface ;

Heedless alike of valour's rough employ. The Mufe's myrtle, and the Virgin's grace a

Thou can'ft recel the ages past away. Record the story of the mighty dead ; Thou can'ft inspire the poet's moral lay.

And bind with laurel wreath the hero's head.

I. G. SONNET To my Dog Tony.

SAY, honest inmate of my humble cot. Why fawn'it thou thus thy Mafter's feet around ?

Doft think thy faithful fervices forgot ? Ah no ! fo rare does Grafitude abound, That thou, tho' groveling, Doc-like, at my feet,

I would carefs, efteem thee Friend fincere Nay, I could flatter thee without deceit;

Whilft Man, alas! full oft the woe-work tear

Of bitter anguish tells t'wards Man unkind, Ungrateful, fuffers not his heart t'expand; But, 'midit the howlings of the wintry winda Withholds from finking wretchedness the foft'ring hand ;

Who, teaz'd and goaded by the fiend De-

Plunges, o'erwhelm'd in guilt, to end his earthly care.

W. Hampton. S. T. T. CGZ IM

IN a few days Oreftes will find himfelf fettled for the remainder of life in a far distant province, among a rude, but brave and hof-

pitable people.

Too keen fenfibility-a mind refentful of injuries-but grateful, and affectionately mindful of favours received -- a heart tumultuoufly alive to impressions from female charms-Such, Mr Editor, is your correspondent; whose peace of mind has been destroyed by the poisoned arrows of calumny; who detefting fools, knaves, and cowards, leaves for ever the Metropolis without a figh.

In the retreat he has chofen he means not to forego the pleasure of your Monthly Feaft; and hopes to be able, not feldom, in communications to subscribe himself,

Your much obliged, and very humble Servant,

ORESTES.

ELEGY the OTH, BOOK the 4TH, of OVID'S TRISTIUM, FREELY TRANSLATED.

To ---, Esq.

SI licet, et pateris, nomen facinusque tacebo, Es tua Lethais acta dabuntur aquis.

SAY, do you wish your name and guilt unknown,

And foundrel deeds in deep oblivion laid? To tears, tho' tardy, mercy shall be shewn, When without art contrition is difplay'd.

Let it appear that felf-condemn'd you stand, From Memory's tablet anxious to erafe The dirty schemes which erst your malice

When envy led you to be faife and bafe.

Should ftill 'gainft me your heart with rancour rage,

Compell'd, unhappy, I must fly to arms; From earth's extreme defensive war I'll wage, And guard my fame from vile Affaffins'

'Twas Cæfar's will (perhaps you knew it

My civic rights uninjur'd should remain ; The loss of country he decreed my lot ;

O may that country flourish 'neath his reign !

The Oak, tho' blafted by the bolt of Jove. Much of its native vigour oft retains; If for revenge too impotent I prove,

Each Mufe will aid me with immortal ftrains.

Tho' doom'd to draw far diffant Scythia's air. Where the parch'd ftars ne'er lave in ocean's tide ;

To num'rous nations Fame my worth will bear,

Nor Envy from the world my name shall

Rumour will fpread whate'er relates to me. Whence the fun's beams first shew the dawning day,

To where his orb descending meets the sea, And East and West my fame and wrongs

display. Nor to this age confin'd thy guilt be known,

For ever gibbeted thy crimes shall be : Posterity, that cannot die, will shudd'ring

A wretch more worthless never breath'd than thee.

E'en now the war I wage with head unarm'd, Ah! would to Heav'n for arms I had no caufe:

The Ring is filent, yet the Bull's alarm'd, Spurns the loofe fand, and earth indignant paws.

Enough, my Muse! tis time we found re-

Room for contrition I most willing yield? Tis not too late repentance to complete,

And shroud his name behind Oblivion's shield.

Feb. 25, 1797. ORESTES.

ELEGIAC SONNET.

NOW plaintive Philomel forfakes the thorn,

And from her lowly nest the lark up-

Warbling her wild notes to the meek-ey'd

Who waves aloft her dew befpangled

The roofted Cock pours forth his clarion thrill,

And from the mountain's brow dun night retires;

While mutic wakes around from every bill, As reddening Phoebus lifts his golden fires.

But vain to me the opening landscape smiles, In " young-eyed Spring's" rich garniture array'd,

Since deep enfnar'd in love's delufive wiles. Hid in these shades, I mourn a faithless

Who minds me not, but leaves me to despair, And tell her baseness to the defert air. T. ENORT.

Borough, 4th March 1797.

STATE

P

No. I. TREATY

BETWEEN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY AND THE LANDGRAVE OF HESSE DARMSTADT, SIGNED AT FRANCK-FORT, THE 10TH DAY OF JUNE

1796.

BE it known to those whom it may concern, that his Majesty the King of Great Britain, and his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, in consideration of the strict ties which unite their interests; and having judged that in the present situation of affairs it would contribute to the reciprocal welfare of Great Britain, and of the dominions of Hesse Darmstadt, to cement and strengthen, by a new Treaty of Alliance, the connection which fubfifts between them, his Britannic Majefty, in order to regulate the objects relative to this Treaty, has thought proper to nominate Charles Craufurd, his Envoy at the Imperial and Royal Armies; and his Screne Highnels has nominated on his part, for the fame purpole, the Baron Charles of Barckhaus, his Privy Councillor, and Director of the Council of War; who, being furnished with the necessary full powers, have agreed to take for basis of the prefent Treaty the one formerly concluded between Great Britain and Heffe, the fifth of October, one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-three, to adopt fuch parts of it as may be applicable to the prefent circumstances, or to fettle, by new articles, those points which it may be necessary to regulate otherwise: and as it is not poffible to specify each particular case, every thing which shall not appear to be determined in a precise manner, either in the present Treaty or in the former Treaty, shall be settled with equity and faith, in conformity to the fame principles which have been adopt-

ed in former inflances.

Article I. There shall be, therefore, in virtue of this Treaty, between his Majesty the King of Great Britain and his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Heffe Darmftadt, their lieirs and fucceffors, a ffrict friendship, and a fincere, firm, and conftant union; fo that the one shall consider the interests of the other as his own, and shall strive to promote them with good faith as much

as possible, and to prevent and remove all disturbance and injury.

Art. II. His Majesty the King of Great Britain defiring to have in his service a body of troops, to be employed wherever he may think proper, ex-cepting in the East-Indies, or on board the fleet, and his Serene Highness wishing for nothing more than to give his Majesty this fresh proof of his attachment, engages, by virtue of this article, to fet on foot three battalions of infantry, forming a body of two thousand two hundred and eighty-four men, according to the annexed specifi-cation; these troops shall be ready to pass in review before his Britannic Majesty's Commissary the fourteenth day of July of the prefent year, at Darmstadt, and to begin their march the following day for the place of their defination. The General whom his Britannic Majesty shall appoint Commander in Chief in the countries where thefe shall ferve, shall have authority to employ them, either together or in detachments, and even to disperse them amongst the different Islands or Districts of his command, in the manner which he shall judge the most advan-tageous for his Majesty's service. It being notwithstanding well understood that these troops shall always remain under the immediate orders of their own Chiefs .- The faid corps shall confift of men disciplined and exercised, and well armed and equipped.

Art. III. In order to defray the expences to which the Serene Landgrave fhall be put for the equipment of the faid corps of troops, his Britannic Majefty promifes to pay to his Serene Highness for each man thirty crowns banco, the crown being reckoned at fifty-three fols of Holland, or at four shillings and nine-pence three farthings English money, of which payment shall be made immediately after the review, and according to the effective state as shall then be verified. All the camp necesfaries, as likewife all the horfes, waggons, draft horses, valets de bat, and waggoners, who may be necessary for the troops, as well for transporting the equipages, provisions, ammunition, utenfils, and other objects of every kind, as for the field-pieces, with their implements and artillery-men, shall be

furnished

furnished by his Britannic Majesty wherever they may be wanted.

Art. IV. Befides the Levy Money flipulated in the preceding Article, his fripulated in the preceding Article, his Britannie Majefiy final cause to be paid to every Officer, as also to every one employed, not a fighting man of equal rank, the sum of three months pay according to his rank, and upon the fame footing as his national troops, in order to facilitate the expence of his private equipment, which payment shall be made immediately after the figure. be made immediately after the figna-ture of the pretent Treaty.

Art. V. His Majesty the King of

Great Britain engages himfelf, in like manner, to pay to the Screne Land-grave an annual fubfidy during the fix years this Treaty is to continue. This fubfidy shall commence from the day of the fignature, and it shall be paid at the rate of eighty thousand crowns banco per annum. The payment of banco per annum. The payment of this fublidy shall be made regularly, without abatement, every quarter, to the Agent of his Highness in London.

Art. VI. Thefe troops thall remain in the fervice and at the disposition of his Britannic Majesty during fix years, and his Majefly thall allow them during

this term-

r. Every thing that is necessary for their fubfifience, namely, pay, bread, forage, and, in general, all en oluments, as well ordinary as extraordinary, atfooting that he allows them to his Bris tith troops in the different places of their deftination; and for this purpose the flatements of payment thall be annexed to the prefent Treaty.

2. Medicines and fultenance for the fick and wounded, with a place and the necessary means of conveyance wherein they may be treated and taken care of, precifely on the same footing as the national British troops, by their own

Physicians and Surgeons.

The pay shall commence from the day of the review, according to the effective state in which the laid corps shall be delivered, which shall be verified by a table, signed by the respective Ministers of the high Contracting Parties, which shall have the some force as if it had been interted word for word in the prefent Treaty.

Art. VII. As in the before-mentioned table the firength of each company, of which four make a batration, amounts to one hundred and fixty-three fordiers, it must be observed, that in this number are comprised feven men, unarmed, intended, according to the effa-blished custom in the Hessian service, to ferve as fervants to Officers, and it is agreed upon that these men shall nevertheless pass muster as foldiers in

every respect.

Art. VIII As it is to be feared that, notwithstanding the care made use of, it will not be possible entirely to prevent defertion until the arrival of the troops at the place of embarkation, and his Serene Highness promising to employ every means in his power that the faid corps that be embarked complete, it is agreed upon, that there shall be at the faid review ten supernumerary men per company to supply the place of deferrers on the march; fo that in cafe, on the arrival of the corps at the port, the number of fupernumeraries shall exceed that of the deferters, the remainder may be diffributed amongst the battalions, and added to the amount, in order to increase, in such case, the levy money, pay, &c. and his Highness engages himfelf moreover to cause the faid corps to be efcorted by a detachment of cavalry, in order to pick up deserters, procure quarters, &c. &c. it being well understood that the expences, as well of the march, as of the return of the detachment of cavalry, thall be defrayed by his Majesty.

Art. IX. All the objects of pay and maintenance shall be calculated according to the table of the annual review, fo that the vacancies happening from one review to another shall not make any alteration in the flate of payment. His Majesty shall cause these objects to be paid in advance from two to two months, either by affignments payable in favour of the Hessian Commissioner upon whatever shelt of his Majesty may be nearest to the faid Commission, or in ready money to his Serene Highness's

Agent in London.

Art. X. A fresh review shall take place regularly every year; his Majefly fall give three months notice of the number of recruits necessary to complete the corps, which number shall be fixed according to the official report of the first day of April, so that the re-cruits shall be ready to be delivered to the English Commissary the first day of July, at the place of the first review, or one month after, at fuch port in Germany, or at fuch place on the frontiers of the Empire as his Majely may chuse for their reception. The term serm of their delivery shall be deemed to be that of the new review, and the total of the number of effective men remaining, according to the report of the month of April, added to that of the recruits delivered to the British Commissary, shall be considered as the effective flate of the new period, and shall not vary until the review of the

following year.

Art. XI. There shall be paid for each recruit armed, equipped, difciplined, and exercised, the sum of twenty erowns banco; and his Highness the Landgrave takes upon himself the expences of transport to the place of em-barkation, as well as of escort, which are to be reimburfed by his Britannic

Majesty.

Art. XII. As, during the continuance of this Treaty, it will necessarily occur, that Officers or Soldiers, either for family reasons, on account of preferment, or for fickness, will be obliged to return home, his Majesty takes upon himself the expences of their transport in the two former cases, as far as the frontiers of the Empire, and in the latter to their own country : his Highness promises, in return, to replace the non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers to whom he may give permission to return for any other reason than that of fickness, at his own expence, and without requiring the confideration for reeruits fixed in the preceding Article, referving to himself nothing but the transport from the frontiers of the Empire unto the place of their deftination. - Moreover, his Highness will never recal an Officer or Soldier without urgent cause, or without having acquainted his Majesty thereof; and he will take care that the number of Officers shall be always complete.

Art. XIII. The Moft Serene Landgrave being at the charge of furnishing the faid corps with arms and clothing, in consequence of the pay upon the footing of English troops, as agreed upon in these Articles, his Majesty shall cause indemnification to be made for fuch loss only in cloathing, arms and accourrements as shall be occasioned by fome accident of war or of voyage; as well as for every expence incurred in the transport of these several articles to the troops, and also of every thing they may stand in need of; it being well understood that the aforesaid Articles shall be delivered to the English Commissary at the same time as the recruits of the year, in order that the fame veffel may convey both.

Art. XIV. In case an Officer should lote his equipage, either on his route or by some accident of war, his Majesty shall grant him the same indemnification as English Officers are allowed in

Art. XV. As foon as his Serene Highness shall have put the corps in a state to march, within the term agreed upon, he shall be considered as having fulfilled his preliminary engagements; to that the payment of the levy money, fubfidy, and pay fhall take place according to the aforefaid determination, even in case his Majesty, on account of some unforeseen event, should not think proper to have the corps reviewed, or to cause it to march or embark.

Art. XVI. If before the period of the review his Britannic Majefty shall find himself disposed to renounce this Treaty entirely, his Serene Highness shall receive, under the title of indem-

nification,

1st. The levy money. 2d. The equipage money allowed to the Officers.

3d. Three months pay for the whole of the troops, according to the Table annexed to the second Article, &c.

4th. One year's subfidy.

Art. XVII. At the end of fix years, his Britannic Majesty shall send back the corps, at the disposal of his Highnefs, in the same state in which it was taken into his tervice, and being at the entire expence of transport until their arrival at Darmstadt; it being understood that his Majesty shall not pay the levy money for the men who may be wanting at that time, except in the case where he shall have failed to in-form the Serene Landgrave of it six months beforehand, in order to fave his Highness the expense of a new com-pletion. If by accident the return should be retarded, the Treaty shall be tacitly prolonged for one year, in every respect, and a certain sum shall be agreed upon as an equivalent for levy money, in proportion to the prefent arrangement.

Art. XVIII. If his Majesty should think proper, after the expiration of the fix years fixed for the duration of this Treaty, to keep the faid corps for fome years longer, his Highness confents to it beforehand; and it will be then only necessary to make an arrangement respecting the levy and equipage money for the Officers, which will be calculated according to the proportions

of the present Treaty.

Art. XIX. His Serene Highness referves to himself the jurisdiction over his troops, as well as all difpositions respecting promotion, discipline, and interior administration.

Art. XX. His Britannic Majesty

grants to his Highnel's the fum of fifteen thousand pounds sterling, to anfwer the first expences of equipping this corps ; payment of which shall be made immediately after the fignature of this Treaty, and shall be carried to the account of levy money.

Art. XXI. Deferters shall be faith-fully delivered up on both sides, and neither the foldiers, nor any other perfons belonging to the corps of Heffe Darmstadt, shall be permitted to settle in the dominions of his Britannic Ma-

jefty.

In witness whereof, we the underfigned, authorized by the full power of his Majesty the King of Great Britain on one fide, and of his Sevene Highness the reigning Landgrave of Helfe Darm. ftadt on the other, have figned the prefent Treaty, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Francfort, this 10th of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-fix.

(L. S.) (L. S.)

C. CRAUFURD. C. B. DE BARKHAUS.

No. II. AMERICA.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 28.

" Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

" AT the opening of the present Selfion of Congress, I mentioned that fome circumftances of an unwelcome nature had lately occurred in relation to France; that our trade had fuffered and was suffering extensive injuries in the West-Indies, from the cruizers and agents of the French Republic; and that communications had been received from its Minister here, which indicated danger of a further difturbance of our commerce by its authority; and that we were, in other respects, far from agreeable; but that I reserved for a special message a more particular com-munication on this interesting subject, This communication I now make.

" The complaints of the French Minister embraced most of the trans-actions of our Government, in relation to France, from an early period of the present war; which, therefore, it was necessary carefully to review. A collection has been formed of letters and papers relating to those transactions, which I now lay before you, with a letter to Mr. Pinckney, our Minister at Paris *, containing an examination of the notes of the French Minister, and fuch information as I thought might be ufeful to Mr. Pinckney in any further representations he might find necessary to be made to the French Government. The immediate object of his miffion was, to make to that Government fuch explanations of the principles and conduct of our own, as, by manifesting our good faith, might remove all jealoufy and discontent, and maintain that harmony and good understanding with the French Republic, which it has been my constant folicitude to preferve. A Government which required only a knowledge of the truth to justify its measures, could not but be anxious to have this fully and frankly displayed.

" GEO. WASHINGTON.

" United States, Jan. 19, 1797.

* The letter from the American Secretary of State to Mr. Pinckney discloses some curiou facts. Among other things, the Minister of France has made it a subject of formal complain to the American Government, that the French flag has not been displayed before Congre in their Hall of Seffion; and, what is more fingular, the Minister has complained the publishers of Almanacks and Registers have arranged the names of the Britishers. Minister before that of the French and Spanish Ministers, and he has requested the Pref dent to disayow this conduct of the printers, and suppress the publications. What will to world think of the Agent of a great Nation descending to such puerilities? and what op nion will be formed of the Minister of a free Nation, who can be fo ignorant of the Lav of the United States as to suppose the Executive has the power to suppress a publication not prohibited by law? It feems as if the Agents of the French Nation take unwearing pains to make their Government hated and themfelves defpifed.

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

[Continued from Page 128.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

the Upper House till

MONDAY, FEB. 27.

The Lord Chancellor on that day read the following Meffage from the King : GEORGE R.

"His Majesty thinks it proper to communicate to the House of Lords, without delay, the measures adopted to obviate the effects which might be occasioned by the unusual demand of specie lately made from different parts of

the country in the Metropolis.

"The peculiar nature and exigency of the cafe appeared to require, in the first instance, the measure contained in Order of Council, which his Majesty has directed to be laid before the House. In recommending this important subject to the immediate and ferious attention of the House of Lords, his Majesty relies with the utmost confidence on the experienced wifdom and firmnels of his Parliament, for taking fuch measures as may be best calculated to meet any temporary pressure, and to call forth, in the most effectual manner, the extensive resources of his kingdoms in support of their public and commercial credit, and in defence of their dearest interests.

"G.R." Lord Grenville alfo, by his Majesty's

command, laid before the House a COPY OF THE ORDER OF PRIVY

"At the Council Chamber, Whitehall,

Feb. 26, 1797. "By the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. Prefent, The Lord Chancellor Earl of Liverpool Lord Prefident Lord Grenville
Duke of Portland Mr. Chancellor Marquis Cornwallis of Exchequer.

Earl Spencer

" Upon the representation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stating, that from the result of the information which he has received, and of the enquiries which it has been his duty to make, respecting the effect of the unusual de-mands for specie that bave been made upon the metropolis, in consequence of ill-founded or exaggerated alarms in dif-

Vol. XXXI. MARCH 1757.

TO bufiness of importance occurred in ferent parts of the country, it appears, that unless some measure is immediately taken, there may reason to apprehend a want o fufficient fupply of cash to answer the exigencies of the public fervice. It is the unanimous opinion of the Board, that it is indispensably necessary for the public fervice, that the Directors of the Bank of England should forbear issuing any cash in payment until the fense of Parliament can be taken on that subject. and the proper measures adopted thereupon, for maintaining the means of circulation, and supporting the public and commercial credit of the kingdom at this important conjuncture; and it is ordered, that a copy of this minute be transmitted to the Directors of the Bank of England, and they are hereby required, on the grounds of the exigency of the cafe, to conform thereto until the sense of Parliament can be taken as aforesaid. W. FAULKNER.

[When the aboveOrder was published in the city, it was accompanied by the following notice from the Bank :

BANK OF ENGLAND, FEB. 27, 1797. "In consequence of an order of his Majesty's Council, notified to the Bank last night, copy of which is hereunto annexed:

"The Governor, Deputy Gover-nor, and Directors of the Bank of England, think it their duty to inform the Proprietors of Bank Stock, as well as the Public at large, that the general concerns of the Bank are in the most affluent and prosperous situation, and fuch as to preclude every doubt as to the fecurity of its notes.

"The Directors mean to continue their usual discounts for the accommodation of the Commercial Interest, paying the amount in Bank-notes, and the Dividend Warrants will be paid in the

fame manner. (Signed) "FRANCIS MARTIN, Secretary."]

The Duke of Norfolk expressed fome surprize, that so extraordinary a measure should have been taken upon the representation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer only. He confidered the Chancellor of the Exchequer as the prime Dd

prime contriver and mover and organizer of the measure; but he did not think his representation of the cause of the scarcity of cash was fair. The alarms of the country had no doubt occafioned a fearcity; but the great caufe of the fearcity was the exportation of fpecie to fubfidize the Emperor and other Powers on the Continent. It was not his intention to discuss the question generally at prefent; but he felt it a duty he owed to the country to move, "That an humble Address be ptesented to his Majesty, humbly foliciting his Majesty, that no further exportation of Gold or Silver in Coin, or Gold or Silver in Bullion, should take place for the use of the Emperor, or any other Foreign Power, until the fense of Parliament thall have been taken on the tubject, af. ter a full view of the cause of the public exigencies, on which his Majesty has been this day advised to issue a most extraordinary and illegal proclamation."

A number of Lords here called out it was no Proclamation; upon which his Grace substituted in the place of it, Or-

der of Council.

Lord Grenville confidered the Duke's opinion as determining to decide upon the question to-night, and debate it tomorrow.

The Duke of Grafton contended that the measure was illegal, and thought it highly necessary that Parliament should look on it with a jealous eye.

Lord Grenville felt himfelf ready to enter into the defence of having fo fupported our Allies at any time it might be brought forward, convinced that it had been of great fervice, and of effen-

tial benefit to the kingdom.

Lord Guildford had long feared the fystem purfued would produce something like the prefent, though he had never entertained an idea of its being earried to fo great an extent. The present Motion had nothing to do with that fubject, but very properly, as he thought, went to fatisfy the public, and prevent Ministers from taking the opportunity of increasing the present difficulties by fending more money out of the kingdom : and therefore, should the Noble Duke perfift in his movion, he should certainly divide with him, unless the Noble Lord would undertake to affure the House that Ministers had no fuch intention.

Lord Moira declared, that fince the Noble Secretary of State declined giving an answer to the question, that Ministers had no intention to fend money out of the kingdom, which he certainly did not think they would attempt in the foort space of twenty four hours, he would certainly vote for the Motion, because he thought the refusal to satisfy that House would tend to increase the alarms of the Public.

Lord Grenville did not think it would cause any alarm, or that the prevention of any was the object of the Motion; it rather appeared as intended to cast an oblique reflection upon Administration, and he hoped, when the House thought they merited any blame, they would not do it, as it were, by a fide wind.

The House then divided on the

Contents Non-Contents . TUESDAY, FEB. 28. KING'S MESSAGE.

The Order of the Day being read for fummoning the House, his Majesty's

Meffage was read.

Lord Grenville stated, that the alarms, with fuch industry circulated through the country, of an intended invasion, had caused a considerable demand for specie on the Bank of England, infomuch, that it was found requifite by a flrong meafure to arrest the progress of what might ultimately prove destructive to the credit of the nation. He did not wish it to be understood that the Bank was unable to pay the demands made upon it. The contrary, he was proud to fay, was the fact, and it would in the end be proved to the full fatisfaction of the public. Our Commerce, our Credit, and our Finances were in the most flourithing flate; but it became the duty of his Majesty's Council, when they faw any evil arising, to endeavour to put an in mediate stop to it. He should not take upon him to affert that the measure adopted by the Cabinet in the prefent instance was strictly conformable to law. The Council had no right to controul the Bank, nor did they, affume fuch a power-they only made a request, and that request was immediately complied with. Its justice was evident - its effect appeared to be fraught with benefit; and therefore the measure was adopted. The Noble Lord faid it would be unnecessary to go into detail on this bufinefs; and therefore he should come immediately to the point, which was a Motion for " An humble Address to his Majesty, to thank him for his gracious communi-

cations

cations to the House, and to affure his Majesty that their Lordships would take the most effectual means to carry into execution such measures as might end to the security of public credit."

tend to the fecurity of public credit."

The Duke of Grafton had not any objection to the Addres; but he wished to know whether it was the intention of Ministers to pass any act compulsory on the public, to make them accept notes instead of cash for the payment of debts. His Grace condemned the present measure, so far as it went to be compulsory on the Bank to accede to what the Privy Council had advanced.

what the Privy Council had advanced.
Lord Grenville faid, in refpect to
what fell from the Noble Duke respecting a compulsory Act to make people
take Bank notes, no such matter was in
agnation. He was not at present prepared
to state what might be the effect of a Kegulation Bill. I his matter more properly
belonged to the other House; and when
what they had determined upon came
before their Lordships, he should then
deliver his sentiments upon the subject.

Lord Guildford, Lord Albemarle, and the Duke of Norfolk faid a few words on the fubject, and then the Motion being put, it was carried nem.

diffent.

Lord Grenville then read another Motion, which was, "That a Secret Committee of Nine fhould be appointed to enquire into the Finances of the Bank, and to make their Report to the Houfe."

The Duke of Bedford moved an Amendment, "That the Committee should be an open, and not a secret one."

Lords Grenville, Liverpool, Auckland, Faucouberg, and Albemarle, supported the original Motion against the Amendment, which latter was supported by the Dukes of Grafton and

Norfolk, and

The Marquis of Lansdown, who observed, that much had been faid of the unfounded and exaggerated alarms which had plunged us into our present unfortunate fituation. It was ridiculous to talk of the general credit of the Country being hurt by alarms. He would trace it to its true source. Had

HOUSE OF

MONDAY, FEB. 20.
CORPORATE JURISDICTIONS.

On the fecond reading of this Bill,
Mr. P. Coke thorry recapitulated
its purport to such Members as might
not have been present at the time of its

the continuance of a War which had drained the Nation of an immense quantity of specie nothing to do with the calamity? The profusion of Government in the creation of new offices, increase of salaries, the annual deficiencies in almost every department of the public Revenue, instead of expected furplusses, would, perhaps, better ac-count for the public distress than the alarm of invation. Every public office was in arrear, even to the smallest sums : and fo ignorant was the Minister of the demands for the general expenditure of the Nation, that he had not been able to calculate within TEN MILLIONS of the fum wanted fo late as the 23d of December laft! The first Lord of the Treasury was no longer Prime Minister of this Country. Every man in office had his hand in the public purfe. There was no controul till the money was actually expended, or, what was the fame thing, the debt incurred. this, no doubt, was owing the enormous iffue of paper, and confequently the heavy discounts that naturally followed it. The same thing would take place in the manufacture of Bank paper. Every man who had money would fell it, and we should have two prices for the same commodity. He did not like the idea of force to compel perfons to receive any paper, however well fe-cured; and he was convinced it would be attended with the most fatal effects. He hoped, however, that Ministers, before it was too late, would now begin to think of the necessity of economy in the public expenditure.

The Lord Chancellor replied flortly, and supported the arguments of Lord Grenville. He declined saying any thing as to the effect of making Bank Notes a legal tender, or of forcing individuals to receive them in payments, as that question was not before the House.

The House divided on the Amendment proposed by the Duke of Bedford, Content

Not Content - - 78

Adjourned. Majority 66

COMMONS,

introduction. Under the existing laws, feveral Corporations had the power to try in their own Courts all causes which arose within their precincts. By this means it happened that justice was often impossible to be obtained, as D d 2 that

the Jury came to the trials with minds prejudiced and predetermined. Southampton, Poole, and other large places, the utmost inconvenience was experienced from this circumstance, But the evil did not rest here - for affizes were never held in thefe places but at the request of the Corporation, which, to avoid the expence, feldom made fuch request until the gaols were crouded. It frequently happened, that Several years thus elapsed without criminals being brought to trial; and he instanced one case of a murderer who was not tried till after the expiration of fewen years, when death had carried off all the witnesses against him. His object was to give plaintiffs, protecutors, and defendants an option of being tried in the Court of the County at large, or that of the Corporation. He intended, he faid, to have the Bill referred to a Select Committee above stairs, and afterwards recommitted for discussion in the whole House.

Mr. Wigley and Mr. Jeffery made an obfervation or two each, after which the Bill was read a fecond time, and referred to a Committee above stairs for

to-morrow.

Mr. Tyrwhitt brought up, as Charman of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Downton Election, the Report of the faid Committee. It determined that the fitting Member was duly elected, but that the Petition against him was neither frivolous nor yexations.

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.
Mr. H. Thornton faid, he had a Petition to prefent from 1,150 Electors of Southwark, complaining of their having been deprived of the apportunity of voting, as they had no notice that Mr. Thelluffon was ineligible. They could not expect that the House would reverfether late determination; but they truffed that in future fome alteration would be made in the exifting law, and that the abuses would be corrected.

The Petition was brought up, and

ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Tierney hoped the Hon. Member would follow the Pention by a figerific Motion, to take it into confideration. His fituation was very unpleafant, as that Petition charged him with having affumed the character of a Reprefentative. The Hon. Member faid the Petition floke the fense of the majority of the Electors; in that he

differed from him; he believed the majority would disclaim that Petition, which had been obtained by circular letters sent to those who were inimical to him, while his friends were ignorant that such a Petition was proposed, However general the prayer of the Petition might be, it was usual for the Member presenting it to make some specific Motion. He was certain the House would attend to any that the House would attend to any that the anxiously waited until such Motion should accertain his situation in that House.

Mr. H. Thornton faid, he had done what he thought his duty, in opening the general heads of the Petition; but he did not fee how he could make the Motion required by the Honourable

Gentleman.

Mr. Tierney replied, that the Petition now upon the Table acculed him of getting his feat unconfirutionally; and if nothing more was done in it, the charge remained against him. He wished it to be enquired into; bur, if no Motion was made, he thought it would be proper for him to complain that, under colour of a Petition, a Member had been insulted.

FRIDAY, FEB 24.

Mr. Alderman Lushington, in purfuance of notice, rose to submit the grounds of his Motion " for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the causes and extent of the losses futained by British Merchants in sup-plying the Country with Foreign Grain, after Government had desisted from attempting it." It might be urged, that it was incompatible with a general principle to indemnify Mer-chants for unfuccefsful speculations; but he thought the peculiarity of the circumstances attending this case would take it out of that general principle. All the corn that had been furnished by Government in 1795, including captures, did not exceed 2,500 quarters, when the quantity furnished by the Merchants the tollowing year ex-ceeded 700,000 quarters. This vast ceeded 700,000 quarters. This valt Country, but unfortunately for the adventurers, reduced the market price fo much, as to occasion a lois of 60 or 70 per cent.

He concluded by moving, "That a Committee should be appointed to investigate the causes and extent of the

lolles

loffes furtained by the merchants importing corn in the year 1796, after Government had ceafed to purchase on its own account." The Motion was agreed to.

QUAKERS' RELIEF BILL.

The Order of the Day for the House resolving itself into a Committee of the whole House, on a Bill for gransing Relief to the people called Quakers, and for taking their solemn affirmation in criminal as well as civil cases, being read; and the question being put, that the Speaker now leave the Chair.

the Speaker now leave the Chair, Sir W. Scott stated at considerable length his objections to the farther progress of the Bill. They pointed chiefly to that branch of the Bill which respected the payment of tithes. He professed himself to be no enemy to toleration, but by toleration he meant that kind of toleration, which, as it affected religious opinions, was not inconfistent with the civil rights of property. It was not enough that religious opinions should be sincere, in order to give them a claim to protection, for if they injured the civil rights of others, they could have no fuch pretentions. It was erroneous to suppose that tithes were a species of property merely ecclefiaffical; in many cafes they were lay property. A large proportion of tithe property was in lay hands under the title of lay appropriations. But the Quakers refused to pay tithes to the appropriator, as well as to the clergyman, though the property had been in his possession for more than three hundred years, a period much longer than the perfuasion upon which they acted had been in existence.

Mr. Serjeant Adair faid, with regard , to the principle of his Learned Friend, on which he founded his objection to the measure, that no respect ought to be shewn to religious scruples where they went to affect property, he could not agree with him to the extent in which it had been stated. He thought that fome respect ought to be shewn even to those religions which might be confidered as abfurd, though they inyolved this confequence, and they might even be the object of that good-natured toleration which his Learned Friend had mentioned. His Learned Friend faid, that to fuch feruples the Legiflature ought not at all to yield. He admitted that the Legislature ought not to far to yield to them as to leffen the

fecurity of property; but yet he thought it wife, juft, and humane, to give luch indulgence as was confiftent with its most perfect fecurity. Alterations in the laws which tended to afford ease to the perfon who entertained the feruple, without injuring the property which it regarded, he would contend, were wife, jutt, and humane; and till his Learned Friend could shew that the present Bill would actually produce the effect which he deprecated, he would not consent to the application of his principle.

The Solicitor General faid, that the whole argument of the Learned Serjeant proceeded upon the idea, that the body of Quakers laboured under a considerable grievance. Now he denied that any such grievance existed, or that any Quakers were liable to be treated with the feverities which had been alledged, on the fcore of their religious feruples. For a period of twenty years no person of that persuasion had been imprisoned for conscience fake. The great body of respectable Quakers were actuated by no scruple with respect to the payment of tithes, nor did they with for the interference of the law on the fubject. There were respectable Quakers who were tithe owners and tithe-renters, and it was abfurd to fuppofe that they could feel any confcientious fcruple in paying to others what they themselves received and col-

The House divided,

For the Queftion - 33
Against it - 33
The Speaker gave the cashing vote

in favour of the Ayes.
CAPTAIN MANNING'S CASE.

Mr. Alderman Combe prefented a Petition from Edward Manning, Efg. Commander of one of the Eaft India Company's fhips, which, he observed, contained a case of extraordinary hard-fhip. The Petitioner was the holder of a promissory note for 2,500l. indorfed to him for a valuable consideration, the payment of which was resisted solely from its having been drawn upon an agreement stamp. He therefore solicited for a Bill to enable the Commissioners of Stamps to put the proper stamp upon the note.

The Solicitor General, after obferving that it was impossible Captain Manning should have intended the smallest fraud on the revenue, which would have only required one shilling

more

more, faid, that fuch a Bill was nevertheless not to be granted without confiderable attention from the House.

The Petition was then brought up, and ordered to lie on the Table; and

the House adjourned.

MONDAY, FEB. 27.

LANDING OF THE FRENCH IN WALES. A Member role to call the attention of the House to the late attempt of the French upon Wales. He faid, that he faw fomething exceedingly portentous in the manner in which the Enemy had effected a descent upon the coast of Wales with 1,400 men with arms, but without tents or field pieces. It was a matter very extraordinary, that fuch a number of men should land, form themfelves into a body upon a hill; and, without shewing any disposition to oppofe the people, or the force that had marched against them, surrender themfelves at discretion. Fourteen hundred men, with arms in their hands, could unquestionably have done fomething; but from their conduct, it appeared clear to him that they had been landed for no other purpose than that of being made prisoners. Under this confideration, he could not help founding an alarm to the country; and, as he did not know how to act upon the occasion, he begged to be informed what meafure was most proper to be adopted upon the occasion, and what Motion it would be right for him to propose to the House.

The Speaker informed him, that it remained for him to propose some Motion to the House, in the form of an Address to his Majesty, or in any other manner that his discretion might suggest.

He then moved an humble Address, but no person seconded it, and the

Motion fell to the ground.

The Chanceller of the Exchequer brought up a McHage from the King.

[See page 193.]

Mr, Pitt obierved, that he did not confider it necessary, at this time, to propose any specific measure. He should content himself merely with moving, That his Majesty's Meslage be taken into confideration to-morrow. He conceived it, however, to be his duty to state, that, in addition to the Motion for an Address on the Royal communication, it would be necessary to proceed to the appointment of a Committee, to examine the general state of the affairs of the Bank of England. He was consident that it would appear,

from a very short examination of the state of the Bank, that not a doubt could be entertained of its solidity and responsibility being equal to that of any former period; that, not only was the Bank equal to answer the utmost extent of the demands against it, but that there was an abundance far beyond any demand that could be made; yet he was fatisfied that every Member would agree with him, that, under the pre-fent circumstances, it would be highly expedient to declare by law, that the outstanding engagements of the Bank of England should be considered as secured by the National faith of the Country; and that an Act should be passed, declaring that to be the law which already was the practice, viz. that their Notes should be received in every branch of public payment. This measure, he was satisfied, would, in addition to the proof which an investigation of the affairs of the Bank would give of the folidity of their resources, necessarily operate as a confirmation of their ability to answer every demand. He did not think it his duty to expatiate farther at prefent. It was enough that he had apprized the House of his intention to propose those measures which seemed to him to require the most urgent attention. He trusted the House would be induced to enforce, by a law, the restriction which had been recommended to the Bank not to make payments in cash, except in fuch cales as might be thought necessary to permit. Having explained the nature and tendency of the measures, he concluded by moving, That the Message be taken into confideration to-morrow.

Mr. Fox wished the Right Hon. Gentleman to inform the House to what extent he really meant to carry the principles of conflituting the Notes of the Bank good and lawful tenders. To give to fuch a principle an unlimited operation would, he had no helitation to fay, produce consequences the most ruinous and mischievous, The source whence originated the necessity of this measure was easily to be found in the enormity of our National Debt, which was now become fo intelerable a burthen, that it was necessary to alter the laws of the Country to enable us at all to bear the immense weight of it, An incident fo extraordinary and fo novel as that arising out of the prefent fituation of affairs domanded the utmost attention; and he hoped, that in difcuffing it the ruinous fystem and the iniquitous

iniquitous practices that had reduced us to our present deplorable condition would be duly weighed, and impartially decided upon. He did not mean to decided upon. decided upon. He did not mean to enter into the particulars of the quef-tion until it came fairly before the Houle to-morrow; but deeming the propolition of the Hon. Gentleman to be of the greatest importance, he hoped that a Committee would be appointed to enquire into the whole of the cir-cumftances which had combined to render the adoption of fo extraordinary a measure of urgent necessity to the existence of the public credit of Great Britain.

Mr. Alderman Combe then afked, whether Notes were to be rendered legal tenders in mercantile or other trans-

actions between individuals?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that he had already given notice of every thing that he was then at liberty to state. Whatever should be deemed practicable, it was certainly his

intention to make legal.

Mr. Sheridan faid, the stoppage of payment of the Bank, whether a meafure of necessity or not, was entirely an expedient of the Minister's, and the Directors had been called upon to obey an order to that effect. A proceeding fo alarming demanded immediate attention, and he did expect that some plan would have been immediately brought forward to fanction fo extraor-dinary a measure. The Right Hon. Gentleman had stated, that the most salutary effects had already been derived from it, and that one of the advantages obtained by it was a confiderable rife this day in the price of flocks: a species of reasoning which he conceived as too abfurd to be entertained for a moment. He rejoiced to hear that the affairs of the Bank were in a fafe condition; he had little doubt of the fact, and he was moreover convinced that the necessity of making its Notes legal payment would never have existed, if the Bank had not been fo long identified with the Government. It did not require to be explained what the cause of the present alarming fituation of the Country was owing to. We all knew that the ship had sprung a most dangerous leak, but it remained to be hereafter determined what was to be-oome of the Pilot. After all the professions which we had heard from him of the flourishing state of our finances, and after the repeated boafts made by him

of the impossibility of their ever being injured, what faith can be placed in his declarations, or what reliance is to be placed on his judgment?-Mr. Sheridan concluded by handing the following Motion to the Chair:

"That no farther exportation of specie or coin to the Emperor, or any other foreign Prince, shall take place until the sense of Parliament, upon a full review of the present exigencies, shall be ascertained."

Mr. Nichol feconded the Motion in a fhort but very warm speech, and was very severe on Mr. Pitt in his observations upon his former boattings of confiding majorities, who he thought would foon have reason to repent of

their fervile confidence.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed himself not so much astonished at the Motion which had been made, as he was at the conduct of the Learned Gentleman who had feconded it. If a Motion of the prefent nature should be carried before we afcertained that there was no probability of a favourable change, it would be declaring to the enemy that we were determined re abandon the Emperor; a circumfrance which would not fail to produce the most mischievous and dangerous con-fequences, as well to Great Britain as to her Ally. Under these confiderations he should move the Order of the Day.

Mr. Fox faid a fcarcity of Cash had been experienced at former periods, and particularly in the year 1793; yet at that period the Bank of England had experienced no difficulty. From what then could this difference arife, but from the immense exports which had been made to the Continent? Why then were the House to confide that the Minister would not do that which he had already done? The whole of the bufiness must be brought before the public eye. That House would betray their duty to their constituents if they did not act as confidering the bufinels in this point of view. They would, by any other conduct, make themselves acceflaries to all the confequences, or, in other words, to the certain ruin of the

Mr. Dundas complained of a want of candour on the opposite side of the

Houfe.

Sir W. Milner faid, at a moment when the Bank of England had Ropped payment, and when almost every other Bank in the Country had violated the implied implied conditions entered into with their creditors, it would be abfurd to liften any longer to the affertions of Ministers; it became that House to see with their own eyes how the public money had been, and was to be expended.

The House then divided on Mr. Pitt's Motion for the Order of the Day,

Ayes 240 Noes.

POOR BILL.

The Report of the Bill for the better Regulation of the Poor being brought

Mr. Pitt moved, that the further confideration of the Report be deferred

to Thursday fe'nnight.

Mr. Whitbread faid, that if the schedules were to be circulated through the Country as the Bill had been, and as it was his opinion they should be, there was no hope that the Bill could pass in the present Session. The Bill was of a different nature, full of complex, and, in his judgment, of imprac-

ticable machinery.
Mr. Pitt faid, that there was nothing in the Bill which was not necessary to the f frem which he had laid before the

Mr. Sheridan gave it as his decided opinion, that this Bill would not pals, and that it still would be met by the phrase of " new and unforeseen occurrences." It was a libel on the rich as well as the poor. It libelled the benevolence of the one and the industry of the other. He repeated his with that its principle should be brought into

Mr. Pitt wished, undoubtedly, that it could be reduced to a less complicated shape, but had no objection to fet apart

a day for its discussion.

Mr. Vanfittart was of opinion that the Bill should give way to the pressure of public bufiness, and that the blanks being filled up, it may be treliorated by the confideration of Gentlemen in the enfuing fummer.

Mr. Jolliffe faid, that it was necessary for Members to understand the intent and meaning of the Bill. For this purpose one day, at least, may be devoted in the month of April.

Sir W. Geary was of opinion that the Bill should be postponed to another

Seffion.

The Report was ordered to be reseived on Thursday fe'nnight.

TUESDAY, FEB. 28. On the motion of Mr. Pitt, feconded by Mr. Dundas, an Address of Thanks was voted his Majefly for the com-

munication in the Message of yester-

Mr. Pitt then rofe; and after justify. ing the Order of Council from the ne. ceffity of the cafe, when fuch immense drafts were unnecessarily made upon the Bank for specie, and expressing his confidence that that order would perfectly fatisfy all reasonable persons of the folvency of the Bank; yet to put it beyond a doubt, and to relieve fufpicious minds from the least apprehensions, he thought it necessary to move, That a Committee of that House be appointed to enquire into the quantum of the outflanding Notes of the Bank, and the funds they had to pay them; and he entertained no doubt but the refult would prove not merely the folvency, but the flourishing state of that great Company. He understood it would be urged, that the enquiry should travel farther back, and go into the causes which had produced the necessity of the present measures—but this he thought at the present period would not be a politic measure; and he concluded by moving, "That a Secret Committee be appointed to afcertain the amount of the outstanding engagements of the Bank," &c.

Mr. Fox declaimed against the Order of Council as unconstitutional, and against the Minister who had advifed it, and who had brought us into a fituation fo unparalleled and calamitous. The proclamation, he faid, gave a stab to the vitals of public credit. He was nervous when he read it-"What," observed he, "is the sense of it? It is to declare, though you have folemnly and repeatedly promifed to keep your faith with the public creditor, though in all the difficulties, in all the emergencies of the country, you have hitherto avoided, wifely avoided, laving any kind of tax upon the dividends due; though you have done all these acts, yet, that the circumstances of the country are fuch, now, that you have looked to the great depository of cash, have taken that cash, and have thereby defrauded the public creditor. Look at all your Acts of Parliament. Do they fay, that you shall receive the money due to you at stated periods of the year, in notes of the Bank of England? No;

they

they fay that you shall receive it in the coin of the kingdom. Should Bank-notes he at one per cent. discount, will not that be, to all intents and purposes, taxing the dividends? But it may be said, that emergencies may be necessary to break through all rules. Necessary certainly is a plea to which no answer can be given; but the necessary ought to be absolute and irrevocable; it ought, too, to be strictly defined. I should have thought, that when the Minister had been compelled by emergency to adopt a case of this nature, he would have esteemed it to be his duty to have explained the grounds of that emergency.

He then argued, that the enquiry ought to go into the causes that had led to the present measure—that the public required a full, fair, and ample explanation, and that the researches made should be of the utmost publicity and extent, and not kept within the narrow limits proposed, or confined to a Secret

Committee.

Sir John Sinclair, Mr. Hobhoule, Lord Wycombe, Mr. Huffey, Mr. Wilberforce Bird, Mr. Smith, and feveral other Members argued on the fame fide; and Mr. Dundas, Mr. Thornton, &c. supported the motion of Mr. Pitt.

Mr. Sheridan, after recapitulating the arguments of the feveral speakers against the motion, concluded by proposing an Amendment to the original motion—" That after the word "House" should be inserted these words, viz.—" and also to enquire into the causes which have produced the Order of Council of the 26th instant, together

with their opinions thereon; and to confider of the propriety of continuing the faid order in force for a limited time."

This produced some further debate, and at twelve o'clock the House di-

vided.

For Mr. Sheridan's Amendment, 86 Against it, - 244

Majority, [Mr. Pitt was oftener than usual upon his legs during this debate, and the great point in dispute was, whether the enquiry proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer should be extended to the causes which produced the necesfity of the Order in Council, or should be confined, in the present instance, merely to the stability of the Bank ultimately to answer every demand upon them .- Mr. Pitt and the other Ministers contended, that the occasion called for immediate decision upon the latter fubject; while the question of the causes of the necessity involved many circumstances which would require more time than public credit, in the present crisis, would allow to be spent in uncertainty. Mr. Fox and the Gentlemen in opposition urged, that a fair, full, and open enquiry was abfolutely requifite, in order to calm the minds of the people, and to re-establish public credit: they infifted that the connection of Government with the Bank was not for the advantage of the latter, and that great part, if not the whole, of the prefent embarrasiments, had originated in the conduct of Ministers. However, both parties admitted the perfect folvency of the Bank to be a fact beyond dispute.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 20.
Copy of a Letter from Rear-Almirel
Bazely, Commanding Officer of bis Majeffy's Ships and Veffels in the Dorons,
to Evan Nepean, Efq. dated Dec. 17.

YOU will be pleafed to acquaint their Lordships, that I this morning received a letter from Mr. Nich. Simmons, Master of the Lion armed cutter, dated Seaford Roads, the 15th inst. giving me an account of his having the day before captured, off the Owers, after a hace of four hours and a half, the Vol. XXXI. MARCH 1797.

Hazard French cutter privateer, mounting two carriage guns, two fwivels, with fmall arms, and 17 men, which had been out two days, but had not captured any thing.

I am, &c.
JOHN BAZELY.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Talbot, of his Majefly's Ship Eurydice, to Rear-Admiral Bazely, dated in Dover-Road,

Dec. 16.

LAST night I captured La Sphink
French privateer, of 46 tons and 26
men, from Dunkirk, on a cruize; she
left it yesterday at 12 o'clock, and had

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not taken any thing; fhe is Southampton-built, and has made a practice of running along shore as a coaster. The last cruize she was at sea she was boarded by one of the armed luggers in the North Sea, but got clear by producing Swedish papers. I have fent her into Dover harbour, and, when I have landed the prisoners, shall immediately proceed to my station. She had nothing but small-arms on board. I am, &c. (Signed) JOHN TALBOT.

P. S .- I fince find the has four fourpounders and two fwivels in her hold.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 24. Copy of a Letter from Captain James Young, Commander of bis Majefly's Ship Greybound, to Evan Nepean, Efq. dated at Spithead, Dec. 20.

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that yesterday, at four A.M. I fell in with, and captured, off Barfleur, L'Aventure French privateer brig, of 16 four-pounders, and 62 men, commanded by Citizen Peltier, two days from Calais, on her first cruize, and had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c. JA. YOUNG.

ST. PETERSBURGH, NOV. 18. Last night her Imperial Majesty, who had been feized with an apoplectic fit on the preceding day, expired at a quarter before ten o'clock.

Immediately after her Imperial Ma-jefty's decease the Emperor Paul was proclaimed before the Palace, in the nfual form, and the whole Court, which was there affembled in anxious expectation from the morning of the Empress's accident to the moment of her death, immediately took the Oath of Allegiance to the new Sovereign, as did the four regiments of guards, and every thing paffed with the greatest order and tranquillity.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 3.

BY dispatches received on Sunday evening from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, it appears that a part of the French Fleet, confifting of eight two-deckers, and nine other veffels of different classes, had anchored in Bantry Bay on the 24th ult. and had remained there, without any attempt to

land, till the 27th in the evening, when they quitted their station, and have not fince been heard of. The wind at the time of their failing blowing hard at S. S. E.

From their first appearance, every exertion was made by General Dalrymple, the Commanding Officer of the District, and a considerable force was col-

lected to repel the enemy.

The accounts further state, that the Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps difplayed the utmost zeal and alacrity, in undertaking the guards in those places from whence the regular troops were withdrawn; and the universal readiness fhewn by all descriptions of people to forward the preparations for defence, left no doubt of the event, in case the enemy had ventured to make a defcent. In particular, the spirit, activity, and exertions of Richard White, Esq, of Seafield Park, deferve the most honourable

An Officer and feven men were driven on fhore in a boat belonging to one of the French ships, and were immediately made prifoners. The Gentleman was conveyed to Dublin, and upon examination states, that the fleet, upon its leaving Breff, confifted in all of about fifty fail, having an army 25,000 men on board, commanded by General Hoche, and that it was destined for the attack of Ireland.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 3. Copy of a Letter from Captain Sterling, of his Majefly's Ship Jason, to Mr. Nepean, dated off Cape Clear, the 24th of December 1796. SIR,

I HAD the honour to inform you, on the 20th inft. by Le Suffrein, a French vessel, armé en flute, which we had taken with 250 troops, arms, &c. on board, that my intentions were to cruize fome days, to endeavour to intercept any of her conforts.

The prisoners have fince informed me, that she failed on the 16th in company with fixteen fail of the line and transports, having 20,000 treops. As the wind has been Easterly fince the date of my letter, and blowing very hard, I hope they have not reached a port; and as the troops had only ten days provisions, they must be badly off.

I law a large ship of war last night, and I am persuaded the body of the fleet cannot be far from me. A rudder, and other pieces of wreck, have floared

past us to-day.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 3.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Commander in Chief of bis Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Royal William, the 1st of Jan. 1797.

THE Diamond has fent into this port L'Amaranthe French National brig, of 12 fix pounders, and nine men, from Havre, bound to Breft, which she captured yesterday off Alderney.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 3.

Copy of a Letter from Captain John Drew, Commander of bis Majeffy's Ship Cerberus, to Evan Nepean, Efg. dated in Cawfand Bay, the 29th of Sept. 1796.

SIR.

I BEG leave to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my arrival here, with his Majesty's ship Cerberus under my command, having captured La Didou French cutter privateer, nine days out of Granville, and had taken nothing, carrying four brass four-pounders, with swivels, small arms, and thirty men.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.
JOHN DREW.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 7.
Copy of a Letter from Capt. William
Carthew, Commander of bis Majelly's Ship Regulus, to Evan Nepcan,
Efg. dated in Lat. 20 Deg. 18
Min. North, Long. 33 Deg. 46 Min.
Weft, the 11th of Nov. 1796.

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that on Wednesday the 2d of November, at one P. M. a fail was discovered, bearing about South from us, to which I gave chace, and upon nearing her could discover she was a ship of war, and at which time she bore up, quartering, having been upon a wind before, which gave sufficient of her being an enemy.

Atten, P. M. came within hale; and as the would not heave-to, or fay of what nation the was, a broadfide was given, upon which the firuck, and proved to be the San Pio, Spanish corvette, of 18 guns, and 140 men. Having the day before received intelligence that Admiral Mann's squadron had been chaced by the Spanish sleet, and also that they had taken an hospital-ship from us, I deemed it justifiable to detain her.

The corvette was detained in latitude 36 deg. 18 min. North, 19 deg. 10 min. Weft longitude, having failed from Cadiz the 10th of October, on a cruize of fix weeks, 20 days of which were unexpired, and had taken nothing. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. CARTHEW.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 7.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Capt. Colvill, Commander of his Majefty's Sloop Star, to Evan Nepean, Esq dated at Spithead, the 21st of December 1796.

SIR,

I BEG you will inform their Lordfhips, that his Majefty's floop under my command cappured, yefterday, off the Isle of Wight, a small French cutter privateer called Le Coup d'Essai, mounting two carriage guns, well found in small arms, and carrying 28 men.

She had taken, a few hours before we fell in with her, a light brig, called the Anne, of Newcastle, which she had fent off for Cherbourg: we immediately made sail in pursuit of her, and were enabled to recapture her.

I am, Sir, &c.

JOHN COLVILL.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 7.

BY dispatches received this day by his Grace the Duke of Pertland, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Mr. Pelham, dated the 3d and 4th inst. it appears that a part of the French sleet had returned to Bantry Bay, and that a further part had been seen off the mouth of the Shannon; but that both divisions had quitted their stations, and put to sea, on the evening of the 2d inst. without attempting a landing.

without attempting a landing.

The accounts of the diposition of the country, where the troops are affembled, are as favourable as possible; and the greatest loyalty has manifested itself throughout the kingdom; and in the South and West, where the troops have been in motion, they have been met by the country people of all descriptions, with provisions and all forts of accommodations to facilitate their march; and every demonstration has been given of the zeal and ardour of the nation to oppose the enemy in every place where it could be supposed a descent might be attempted.

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ADMIRALTY =

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 9.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Richard Strachan, Captain of his Majely's Ship Diamond, to Evan Nepean, Efg. dated in the Ance de Vauville, the 24th of last month.

I HAVE to inform you, that this morning, being off Alderney, we faw a brig, which we gave chace to, and in the evening we came up with her in the Ance de Vauville; she is called L'Esperance, has been out from Havre four days.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Murray, to Evan Nepean, Efg. dated on board his Majefty's Ship Cleopatra off the Start, the vyl infl.

ON the 16th of December, in the morning, latitude 48 deg. 42 min. N. longitude 20 deg. 31 min. W. we fell in with and after a fhort chace captured L'Hirondelle French privateer of 12 guns and 70 men, fifteen days out from B.urdeaux.

She is a fine brig, pierced for 16 guns, but now mounting only 12, and newly coppered.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinfone, K. B. to Evan Nepcan, Efg. dated on board bis Majeff's folg Monarch, Crookbaven, the 33th of light month.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the Impatiente French frigate, carrying 20 four-pounders, 320 men and 250 foldiers, came on fhore near this place, about one o'clock this morning, and was totally loft. Seven of the m.n. cleaped on the rocks.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 10.
BY Difpatches received this day by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Maji fly's Principal Secretary of Stare for the Home Department, from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated the 6th inft. it appears that his Excellency had received accounts from Vice-Admiral Kingfmill, flating, that on the 5th inft. bis Majefly's flip the Polyphemus, Captain Lumfdaine, had captured and brought into the Cove of Cork La Tortue, a French frigate of 44 guns, 625 men including troops; and that she had also captured a large transport full of troops, which being extremely leaky, and night coming on, with heavy gales of wind, Captain

Lumfdaine had been prevented from taking possession of, but which, from the many signals of distrets afterwards made by her, and his inability to render any affistance, he had every reason to apprehend must have such during the night.

It farther appears from the accounts of the prifoners on board La Tortue, that La Scævola, another large French frigate, had recently foundered at fea,

with all her crew.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 14.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingfmill, Commander in Chief of his Mayefy's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepsan, Esp. dated L'Engageante, Cork Harbour, Jan. 2, 1797.

PLEASE to inform my Lords Commiffioners of the Admiralty, that his Majefty's floop the Hazard has captured a fine coppered French ship privateer, La Mufette, of 22 guns and 150 men.

In this last cruize she had, about 30 leagues westward of Cape Clear, taken two vessels; one of which, the Abbey of Liverpool, from Liston to Liverpool, is recaptured, and just brought in by his Majesty's ship Daphne.

Extract of another Letter from the same to the same, dated Jan. 2, 1797.

LES Deux Amis French privateer, of 14 guns and 80 men, a fine coppered febooner of about one hundred tons, is just arrived, prize to his Majesty's ships Polyphemus and Apollo.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 14.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Barton, of bis Majelly's Ship Lapwing, to Evan Nepean, Esp. dated in Bassetre Roads, Dec. 3, 1796.

CID

A PACKET leaving this place to-day from England, I embrace the op-portunity, for the fatisfaction of their Lordfhips, to acquaint them, that I anchored at St. Kitt's on the 25th ult, when an express boat had been fent from the island of Anguilla, to inform the Admiral, that the island was attacked by two French men of war and several small vessels, containing four hundred troops. I selt it my duty (as the express boat returned here with the loss of her mainmass) to leave the service I was ordered on, and to endeavour to relieve that place. The wind being

being to the northward, prevented my getting up there in time to flop them from burning the town; but I have the pleasure to say, after an action of near two hours, I effectually relieved that island by taking the ship and sink-ing the brig. The ship proved to be Le Décius, mounting 24 six-pounders, 2 twelve-pound carronades, and 2 brafs field pieces, with 133 men of her own complement, and 203 troops, commanded by Citoven Andrée Senis, and the brig La Vaillante, mounting 4 twentyfour pounders, with 45 men and 90 troops, commanded by Citoyen Laboutique. The particulars of the action I have transmitted to Rear Admiral Harvey, for the information of their Lordships.

I am, &c. R. BARTON.

N.B. I am informed that they were picked troops from Victor Hugues, for the fole purpose of plundering and deftroying the island. R.B.

PARLIAMENT-STREET, JAN. 16.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are an Extract and Copy, have been this day received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majefty's principal Secretaries of State, from Major General Charles Graham, commanding his Majefty's troops in the Leeward Iflands, in the ablence of Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercomby, K. B.

Extrast of a Letter from Major-General Charles Graham, to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, dated Head Quarters, Martinico, Oct. 16, 1796.

OUR affairs in Grenada wear the most favorable aspect; I may fay indeed tranquillity is completely restored,. as they enjoy it in the most compre-hensive fense. The communication throughout the island is perfectly open; there are fome few ftragglers, no doubt, in the woods, but they never molest even fingle passengers, and their number is fo inconfiderable and their flate fo wretched, that they rather deferve our contempt than merit our refentment. Fédon has not yet been taken, and opinions are various with respect to his death or escape; the former however I think most probable, as it is reported a canoe, that had been overfet, was found by a veffel at fome distance from the coast, with a compass nailed to the bottom, which was known

to be one that he had had in his posseffion; it is therefore likely he may have been lost in endeavouring to make his

escape.

I embrace with fatisfaction the opportunity this affords me of having the
honour to inform you, that a negotiation has been opened for a general exchange of prisoners with the Commismissioners of the French Republic at
Guadaloupe; the Commissary sent here
to treat on that business has in confequence returned with two hundred;
an equal number of ours are to be
sent by the cartel, When the business
is finally settled, I shall have the pleafure of acquainting you with the particulars.

Head Quarters, Martinico, Nov. 13, 1796.

STR.

IT affords me great fatisfaction to have an opportunity of informing you of the entire reduction of the Brigands and Charibs in St. Vincent's, which was communicated to me by Major-General Hunter, thorthy after I had the honour of addreffing you on the 26th ultimo; a copy of whose letter I herewith tranlinit, together with the return of the killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c. CHARLES GRAHAM, Major-General.

St. Vincent's, Oct. 18, 1796.

SIR, WHEN I had the honour of writing to your Excellency on the 22d of August, I inclosed a copy of the terms offered to the Charibs by Governor Seton and myself, in consequence of Sir Ralph Abercromby's orders and instructions to me upon that subject. At the same time I acquainted you with the plan I had adopted in order to reduce the remaining Brigands and to compel the Charibs to surrender.

I have now the fatisfaction to inform you of the total reduction of the Brigands and Charibs on this island.

Marin Padre (a negro of St. Lucia), who has commanded the Brigands and Charibs fince the capture of the Vigie, and who had great influence and authority over both, furrendered on the 2d inflant.

The number of Brigands who have furrendered or been taken, fince the 4th of July, amounts to 725, the number of Charibs to 4633, including women and children.

I have

I have much pleafure in making known to you, for his Majesty's information, the zeal, activity, and humanity, which have actuated every description of officers and foldiers employed under my command during the whole of the Charib War; and I am happy to fay, that, notwithstanding the season of the year, and the fatigue the troops have undergone, they are in general very

Inclosed you will receive a return of the killed and wounded of his Majesty's troops fince the commencement of the

Charib War.

I have the honour to be, &c. P. HUNTER, Maj. Gen.

To bis Excellency Major-General Graham.

Return of the killed and wounded of bis Majety's Forces in the Illand of St. Vincent, between the 20th of July and # 51b of Oct. 1796.

26th Light Dragoons .- 1 ferjeant, rank and file killed; I rank and file

Royal Artillerv .- 1 gunner wounded. 3d Foot (or Buffs).-4 rank and file killed; 2 ferjeants, 19 rank and file wounded.

40th Foot .- 4 rank and file killed ; Lieutenant, 2 rank and file wound-

ed.

and Foot - 1 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

63d Foot .- 3 rank and file killed ; 1 ferieant, 6 rank and file wounded.

ed Weft India Regiment .- r ferjeant, 4 rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Enfign, 3 rank and file wounded.

Lewenstein's Chaffeurs .- 4 rank and file killed; 2 Lieutenants, 1 fer-jeant, 8 rank and file wounded.

Lieuten nt-Colonel Haffey's St. Vincent's Rangers .- t ferjeant, 8 rank and file killed ; 1 Lieutenant, 6 ferjeants, 16 rank and file wounded. Major Trench's St. Vincent's Rangers.

-2 rank and file killed; 2 ferjeants,

8 rank and file wounded.

Total.—3 ferjeams, 31 rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenaut Colonel, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Enfign, 12 ferjeants, x gunner, 66 rank and file wounded.

Officers wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Graham and En-

fign Towes, of the 2d West India Regiment.

Lieutenant Millar, of the 40th Regi-

Lieutenants Beaufire and Roquier, of Lewenstein's Chasseurs,

Lieutenant M'Kenzie, of Lieutenant. Colonel Haffey's St. Vincent's Rangers.

(Signed) W. J. CURREY. Aid-de-Camp.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 16.

A Letter, of which the following is an extract, has been received from Governor Seton, by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majefty's Principal Secretary for the Home Department, dated St. Vincent's, Oct. 12, 1746.

I HAVE the fatisfaction to inform your Grace, that tranquillity is on the eve of being restored to this Colony, owing in a very great meafure to the unremitted exertions of Major-General Hunter, and to his humane conduct towards the enemy of every defeription. All the Charib Chiefs have furrendered, their people are coming in daily, and we have at this moment about 3500 in our possession. Nearly all the Brigands, with their leader, have alfo furrendered.

By a subsequent Letter from the Governor to his Grace, dated St. Vincent's, the 16th of November laft, it appears, that the remainder of the haribs and Brigands had furrendered themselves, and that the island was in a

state of perfest tranquillity.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 17.

Extract of a Letter from bis Excellency ibe Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to bis Grace the Duke of Portland, dated Dublin Castle, Jan. 10, 1797.

I HAVE the fatisfaction to acquaint your Grace, that fince the information transmitted to Mr. Greville, that the French had entirely left Bantry Bay, there has been no re-appearance of them upon the coaffs; fo that I truft, from the violence of the tempest, and from their ships being ill found and ill victualled, their expedition is at present frus-

Upon reviewing what has paffed during this expedition of the enemy, I have the fatisfaction to reflect, that the best spirit was manifested by his Majes-

ty's Regular and Militia Forces; and I have every reason to believe, that if a landing had taken place, they would have displayed the utmost fidelity. When the flank companies of the Antrim regiment were formed, the whole regiment turned out to a man, with expressions of the greatest eagerness to march; and the Downshire regiment, to a man, declared they would stand

and fall by their Officers.

At the time the Army was ordered to march, the weather was extremely fevere; I therefore ordered them a proportion of spirits upon their route, and directed an allowance of fourpence a day to their wives until their return. During their march, the utmost attention was paid them by the inhabitants of the towns and villages through which they paffed; fo that, in many places, the meat provided by the Commissariat was not consumed. The roads, which in some parts had been rendered im-paffable by the snow, were cleared by the peasantry. The poor people often shared their potatoes with them, and dreffed their meat without demanding payment; of which there was a very particular instance in the town of Banagher, where no Gentleman or principal farmer refides to fet them the example. At Carlow a confiderable fubfeription was made for the troops as they passed, and at Limerick and Cork every exertion was used to facilitate the carriage of artillery and baggage by premiums to the carmen; and in the town of Galway, which for a thort time was left with a very inadequate garrifon, the zeal and ardour of the inhabitants and yeomanry were particularly manifested, and in a manner to give me the utmost fatisfaction. In short, the general good disposition of the peop'e through the South and West was fo prevalent, that had the enemy landed, their hope of affiltance from the inhabitants would have been totally difappointed.

From the armed Yeomanry Government derived the most honourable affistance. Noblemen and Gentlemen of the first property vied in exerting themselves at the head of their corps. Much of the express and efcort duty was performed by them. In Cork, Limerick, and Galway, they took the duty of the garrison. Lord Shannon informs me, that men of three or four

thousand pounds a year were employed in efcorting baggage and carrying expresses .- Mr. John Latouche, who was a private in his fon's corps, rode twentv-five miles in one of the fevereft nights, with an express, it being his turn for duty. The merchants of Dublin, many of them of the first eminence, marched fixteen Irish miles with a convoy of arms to the North, whither it was conducted by reliefs of Yeomanry. The appearance in this metropolis has been highly meritorious. The corps have been formed of the most respectable Barristers, Attorneys, Merchants, Gentlemen, and Citizens, and their number is fo confiderable, and their zeal in mounting guard fo ufeful, that I was enabled greatly to reduce the garrison with perfect fafety to the town. The numbers of Yeomanry fully appointed and disciplined in Dublin exceed two thoufand, above four hundred of whom are horse. The whole number of corps approved by Government amount to four hundred and forty, exclusive of the Dublin corps. The gross number is nearly twenty-five thousand. There are also ninety-one offers of fervice under confideration, and one hundred and twenty-five proposals have been declined, and, in reply to a circular letter written to the Commandants of the respective corps, their answers almost universally contained a general offer of fervice in any part of the king-

Many prominent examples of individual loyalty and spirit have appeared. An useful impression was made upon the minds of the lower Catholics by a judicious Address from Dr. Moylan the titular Bishop of Cork. I can-not but take notice of the exertions of Lord Kenmare, who spared no expence in giving affiftance to the Commanding Officer in his neighbourhood, and who took into his own demeine a great quantity of cattle which had been driven from the coast. Nor could anything exceed the ardour of the Earl of Ormonde, who, when his regiment of Militia was retained as part of the garrison of Dublin, folicited with fo much zeal a command in the flank companies, that I thought it a meafure due to his Majeffy's fervice to encou-

rage his Lordship's request,

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 17.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majefly's Ships and Veffels in the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Nov. 10, 3796.

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that his Majefty's floop Fury, on the 18th ult. captured, between the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix, a French Na-10 guns and 56 men, from Cape Francois, going to St. Thomas, which Capt. Evans fent into Tortola.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c. HENRY HARVEY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 20. Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey to Evan Nepean, Efq. dated on board the Prince of Wales, Fort-Royal Bay, Martinique, Dec. 4, 1796.

YOU will please to acquaint their Lordships, that a few hours after I anchored with the squadron in this Bay, the 2d inft. I received a letter from Capt. Barton of his Majesty's ship Lapwing, acquainting me that he had de-froyed the French ship Le Decius and LaVaillante brig, off St. Martin's, and that two French frigates, La Thetis and La Penlée were at anchor off St. Martin's, referring me to Lieutenant St. Clair for farther information.

In consequence of the two frigates lying at St. Martin's, I immediately ordered the Bellona and Invincible to St. Kitt's, and directed Capt. Wilson to obtain fuch information as was necefceffary at that ifland, and then proceed towards St. Martin's and Anguilla, using his best endeavours to take or destroy the French frigates, and protect the island of Anguilla; and he failed the same evening on that service.

Captain Barton having referred me to Lieutenant St. Clair, whom he detached in a Danish schooner with his letter, it appears that the French had landed about 300 men on the island of Anguilla on the 26th ult. and that after having plundered the island, and burnt feveral houses, and committed every devastation possible, attended with acts of great cruelty; that on the appearance of the Lapwing they re-embarked their troops on the night of the

26th, and the following morning early the Lapwing came to action with the Decius of 26 guns, and Vaillante brig mounting 4 thirty-two and twentyfour pounders, as a gun-vessel; that after a close action of about an hour the brig bore away, and in half an hour after the Decius ftruck her colours. The brig ran on shore on St. Martin's, and by the fire of the Lapwing was destroyed; that on the Lapwing taking possession of the Decius, it was found the had about 80 men killed and 40 wounded, being full of troops; that the following day the Lapwing was chased by two large French frigates. and Captain Barton found it necessary to take the priloners and his men out of the Decius, and fet fire to her, when he returned to St. Kitt's, and landed 170 prisoners.

I shall take the earliest opportunity of transmitting any farther accounts which may be fent by Captain Barton; but it evidently appears, that Captain Barton's conduct was highly meritorious by the capture and deftruction of this force of the enemy, and faving the island of Anguilla from farther de-

predation.

The French troops employed on this fervice were picked men from Gua-daloupe; and there is great reason to suppose the greatest part of them have been taken or destoyed. Many of the foldiers were drowned in attempting to fwim to fhore.

The Lapwing had but one man killed (the pilot) and fix men wounded.

I am, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 20. Extract of a Letter from Vice Admiral Kingfmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Polyphemus, Jan. 13, 1797.

PLEASE to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship Druid is arrived at Kinfale, detached from the Unicorn and Doris, with a large French ship armed en flute, captured by them, named La Ville d'Orient, having on board 400 of the enemy's huffars, completely equipped, besides some mortars, cannon, muskets, powder, clothing, &c. being one of the ships on the expedition against this country; and the Unicorn and Doris were left following up the intelligence they had received for the farther annoyance of the enemy. [FROM

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.] Miffage from the Executive Directory to the Gouncils, Feb. 11.

"Citizens Representatives,

" Mantua furrendered the 2d instant, atten at night. The garrison are pri-foners of war. The Executive Directory will make known the articles of capitulation.

"The brave army of Italy took no repose after this success. It attacked and defeated the enemy in the Tyrolefe, purfued him as far as St. Michael,

and made 900 prisoners.

" On another fide, a column entered the territory of the Pope. The vanguard of General Victor's division, commanded by General of Brigade Lefne, in which were the grenadiers of the legion of Lombardy, attacked the army of the Pope on the Cenio, turned it in fording the river, and the enemy was affailed and routed in the fame moment. The grenadiers of Lombardy carried the batteries with fixed bayonets, covering themfelves with glory.

"The Pope has left in prisoners 1000 men and 26 Officers; in killed from four to 500 men, and eight fland of colours. We have taken 14 pieces of cannon and eight caiffons. There were nothing elfe to take. The 7th regiment of Hussars, commanded by the Aid-de-Camp Junot, purfued the Papal cavalry for 10 miles, without being able to

come up with it.

" REWBELL, President.

"LAGARDE, Sec. General." Bounaparte, in his dispatch to the Executive Directory, fays, " I have endeavoured to display the generosity of a Frenchman towards General Wurmfer, who is feventy years of age, to whom fortune has been particularly crual during this campaign; but who has never ceased to manifest a constancy and a courage which history will record. Surrounded on every fide, after the battle of Bassano, and having lost, at one blow, a part of Tyrol and of his army, he vet dared to hope that he should be, able to take refuge at Mantua, from which he was at the distance of four or five days journey : he paffed the Adige, routed one of our advanced guards at Cerea, croffed the Mulinella, and arrived at Mantua. Shut up in this city, he made two or three forties, all of them unfortunate, though he himfelf commanded every time. But befides the very confiderable obstacle which our lines of circumvallation presented to VOL. XXXI. MARCH 1797.

him, augmented by tracts of country which he was obliged to furmount, he could only act with foldiers discouraged by many defeats, and weakened by the pestilential fickness which prevailed in Mantua. That numerous body of men who always make a point of calumniat-ing the unhappy, will, however, doubtleis, load Wurmfer with calumny."

The French Commissioners employed in collecting Works of Art and Science to the Executive Directory.

" Citizens Directors, Loretto. "THE General in Chief Buonaparte, in collecting, on account of the French Republic, the articles which Colli, the Pope's General, had not time to carry away of the treasures of Loretto, has got possession of those portable objects of which the Priests made use to abuse the credulity of the People, &c.

1. The wooden Image, pretended to

be miraculous, of the Madona.
2. A rag of old camlet, which is faid to have been the Virgin Mary's robe.

3. Three broken porringers, of mi-ferable workmanship, which, it is faid, made part of her furniture, but which certainly are not of fufficiently high an-

tiquity for that."

Paris Journals of the 4th and 5th inft. give intelligence that Peace is concluded between the Pope and the French, in confequence of an application by letter, on the 12th ult. from the Pope to Buona-parte. The Pope's letter and the General's answer are very pretty specimens

of hypocrify.

The Pope, in his Epistle, calls the General his Dear Son, and concludes as follows: "Affured of the fentiments of good will which you have manifested, we have abstained from removing any thing from Rome, by which you will be perfuaded of the entire confidence which we repose in you. We conclude by affuring you of our most perfect efteem, and in giving you the paternal apostolic benediction.

Bounaparte replies, " Moft Holy Father, I ought to thank your Holiness for the obliging things contained in the letter, which you have taken the trouble

to write to me.

"The Peace between the French Republic and your Holiness is just figned : I felicitate myfelf in having been able

to contribute to your personal safety.

"I intreat your Holiness to guard against the persons who are at Rome, who are fold to the Courts the enemies of Ff

of France, or who fuffered themselves to be guided exclusively by the passions of haired which the loss of territory

constantly engenders.

"All Europe knows the pacific inclination, and the conciliatory virtue, of your Holiness. The French Republic, I hope, will be one of the trueft friends

of Rome.

I fend my Aid-de-Camp, Chief of ade, to express to your Holiness the perfect esteem and veneration I have for your person, and to entreat you to confide in the defire which I have to give you on every occasion proofs of the respect and veneration with which I have the honour to be your most obedient fervant,

BUONAPARTE." (Signed) Extract from a Pamphlet, nowin Circulation in France, published by Order of the Directory, and addressed to the

People.

" COURAGEOUS CITIZENS;

44 England is the richest country in the world-and we give it up to you to be plundered. You shall march to the capital of that haughty nation. shall plunder their National Bank of its immense heaps of Gold. You shall feize upon all public and private property-upon their warehouses - their magazines-their stately mansions-and gilded palaces; and you shall return to your own country leaded with the spoils of the enemy. This is the only method left to bring them to our terms. they are humbled, then we shall dictate what terms we think proper, and they must accept them.

" Behold what our brave army in Italy are doing. - They are enriched with the plunder of that fine country; and they will be more fo, when Rome beflows, what, if the does not, will be taken by force. Your country, brave Citizens, will not demand a particle of the riches you shall bring from Great Britain. Take what you pleafe-it shall be all your own. Arms and amammunition you shall have, and vessels to carry you over. Once landed, you will foon find your way to London.

" HOCHE."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

L ETTERS from St. Domingo, dated Dec. 7, inform us, that the English troops have joined those inhabitants of the Spanish part of the Island who are unwilling to belong to France. They are to make an attack upon the Cape and the Cayes. Santhonax and his followers kept up the civil war in the co-

FEB. 14. George Crosley, a wellknown Attorney, was indicted for wilful and corrupt perjury :- after a trial which occupied the whole morning, the Jury pronounced the defendant guilty. He was accordingly remanded to Newgate, and will receive fentence next Term.

18. A plot was discovered at Porchefter Catile, near Portsmouth, by which, if it had fucceeded, numbers of the prisoners of war confined there would have made their escape. A large hole had been dug under one of the prifons, and a passage was nearly completed to the outfide of the walls of the Castle, when an information was given. At a given time in the evening, after the prifoners were all locked up in their different apartments, it was agreed that the Officers on guard, and a fufficient number of foldiers, should rush in among them, and discover the prisoners at work. This was dene, and fome of the men were taken out of the subterraneous passage. Shortly after, an alarm was given in another quarter, and a prifoner was detected making his escape through

a broken part of the walls.

The prisoners, from this disappointment, grew riotous, and very refractery, and continued to the whole of the night, keeping in lighted candles, fing-ing republican fongs, and behaving in a diforderly and alarming manner; fo much fo, that it was found necessary to fire fome ball cartridges amongst them. -This was attended with no other effect than procuring order for a short

On the next morning (Saturday) disorder and tumult again prevailed; the centinels were infulted on their duty; and it became necessary to make fome example. One man, in attempting to get out from one of the ventilators at the top of the buildings, was shot through the back; the ball was obstructed by the shoulder blade, and went out at the neck; the wound, however, is not Very foon after, more provomortal.

cation

eation was given, and another Frenchman was shot through the heart — he died, of course, instantaneously.

It is prefumed, that, from the recent fuccesses of the French over the arms of Austria, the safe return of the French steet into Brest, and other circumstances, these men were led on to that kind of behaviour which has been the cause of this fatality.

If this plan had been attended with fuccefs, the intention was to have murdered fuch of the centinels as came in their way.

Verdict of Coroner's Inquest - Justifi-

able Homicide.

MARCH 6. A riot of a ferious nature took place at Derby on Mondaynight last: A number of persons having affembled in the Baptist Chapel, to hear Thelwall lecture on political subjects, a mob collected in the street with drums, horns, &c. and, after contening themselves some time with drowning the voice of the Orator in tumult, they at length broke the windows, wounded several persons with bricks and stones, and threatened to destroy the Chapel.

Thelwall, with a piftol in his hand, declared he would fhoot any person who molested him; in consequence of which he was suffered to depart without receiving any injury. It was a long time

before the mob feparated.

11. At the Police Office, Marlborough firest, Lady Buckinghammire, Lady E. Lutterell, and Mrs. Sturt, were convicted before N. Conant and T. Robinson, Esqrs. in the penalty of sol. each, for playing at the game of Faro; and Henry Martindale was convicted in the sum of 2001. for keeping the Faro Table at Lady Buckinghamshire's house.—The withesse were two ct. deviant servants to Lady B.

The Ladies appeared by Counfel, who gave notice, that they should appeal to

the Quarter Seffions.

There were informations against Mr. Concannon and Mr. O'Burne, for similar offences. Both defendants were found guilty, and paid the pe-

nalries.

Thomas Muir, transported by the British Government to Botany Ray, reached Cuba about the beginning of this year. The vessel in which he escaped carried him only to Nootka Sound, from whence he travelled nearly the whole length of the West Coast of America, and reached Panama, the Governor of which shewed him every civility.

He crossed the Ishmus of Darien, and went in a Spanish frigate to Cuba; but the Governor, not thinking it proper to suffer a man of his principles to be at large, confined him on the North side of Cuba, till a proper opportunity occurs to send him to Spain.

IRELAND.

Particulars respecting the Murder of Dr-Hamilton, of Trinity College, Dublin.

Dr. Hamilton had a living in the north, near the banks of Lough Swilly; having dined, a few days fince, at the houfe of a Mr. Waller, in his neighbourhood, the houfe was furrounded by a banditti of armed ruffians, about ten o'clock at night, who broke into the houfe while the family was at fupper, calling loudly for Dr. Hamilton, and threaten-

ing death to the whole family.

Mrs. Waller implored mercy for her husband, a feeble poor gentleman, who, having loft the use of his limbs, was unable to fly from their fury, and the threw herfelf over him to prottet him from affaffination, when the miscreams fired three fhots through her body, and killed her instantly. They then threatened to raze the house, and put all its inhabitants to death, if Dr. Hamilton was not produced, and the fervants, to fave their own lives, dragged him from the wine-cellar to the door; he endeavoured to cling by the staple of the hall door lock, but the villains burnt his hand to force him to quit his hold, and then dragged him a fhort diffance from the house, where they, in a most barbarous manner, murdered him. This worthy Gentleman has left a wife and nine children wholly unprovided for .- Mr. Browne mentioned the matter in the Irish House of Commons, in order to institute some public provision for this afflicted family.

DUEL. In consequence of some words which fell in debate in the Irish Parliament from Lord Blaney, concerning the emigrant Officers, which the Duke de Fitzjames, a French Nobleman of very high honour, conceived infulting to him, he fent a challenge, last week, to the Nobleman above-mentioned. A meeting took place in the Phænix Park, on the 15th, where they discharged a case of pistols. The Duke de Fitzjames, it is faid, was grazed by a ball in the side, and another went through Lord Blaney's hat. They were afterwards reconciled, and went from the ground good friends.

A fewRemarks relative to the Proceedings of his Majesty's Ship Cantain, on board of which Ship Commodore Nelfon's Pendant was stying on the 14th of February

At one P. M. the Captain having passed the sternmost of the enemy's ships which formed their van and part of their centre, confisting of feventeen fail of the line, they on the starboard, we on the larboard tack, the Admiral made the fignal to tack in succession; but Commodore Nelson perceiving the Spanish ships all to bear up before the wind, or nearly fo, evidently with an intention of forming their line, going large (joining their separated division, at that time engaged with some of our centre ships, or flying from us), ordered the ship to be wore, and passing between the Diadem and Excellent, at a quarter past one o'clock, was engaged with the headmost, and of course leewardmost, of the Spanish division; the ships known were the Santissima Trinidada, of 126; San Josef, 112; Salvador del Mundo, 112; San Nicolas, 80; another first rate, and a 74, names not known. were immediately joined, and most nobly supported, by the Culloden, Capt. Troubridge. The Spanish sleet, not wishing, it is supposed, to have a decifive battle, havled to the wind on the larboard tack, which brought the fhips aforementioned to be the leewardmoft and sternmost ships in their fleet. For near an hour did the Culloden and Captain fupport this apparently, but not really, unequal contest, when the Blenheim, paffing between us and the enemy, gave us a respite, and sickened the Dons .-At this time, the Salvador del Mundo and San Isidro, dropped astern, and were fired into in a maîterly file by the Excellent, Capt. Collingwood, who compelled the San Ififor to hoif English colours; and, it is thought, the large ship Salvador del Mundo alfothen ftruck ; but Capt. Collingwood, difdaining the parade of taking possession of beaten enemies, most gallantly puth-ed up with every full fet, to fave his old friend and meffmate, who was, to appearance, in a critical state; the Blenheim being a head, and the Culloden crippled and a-ftern, the Excellent ranged up within ten feet of the San Nicolas, giving a most tremendous fire; the San Nicolas luffing up, the San Jofef fell on board her, and the Excellent paffing on for the Santiffima Trinidada. the Captain refumed her station abreast

of them, and close alongfide. At this time, the Captain having loft her forcmaft, not a fail, fhroud, or rope left. her wheel thot away, and incapable of further fervice in the line, or in chace, the Commodore directed Captain Mil-ler to put the helm a starboard, and calling for the boarders, ordered them to board. The foldiers of the 69th regiment, with an alacrity which will ever do them credit, and Lieutenant Pearlon of the same regiment, were amongst the foremost on this service. The first man who jumped into the enemies mizen chains was Captain Berry. late Commodore Nelfon's First Lieutenant (Captain Miller was in the very act of going, but the Commodore ordered him to remain); he was supported from the sprit-fail yard, which hooked in the mizen rigging of the enemy. A foldier of the 69th regiment having broke the upper quarter gallery win-dow, jumped in, followed by Commodore Nelson and others, as fast as possible. We found the cabin-door fastened. and some Spanish Officers fired their pistols; but, having broke open the door, the foldiers fired, and the Spanish brigadier (commanding with a distinguishing pendant) fell, as retreating to the quarter deck, on the larboard-fide. near the wheel. Having pushed on the quarter deck, the Commodore found Capt. Berry in possession of the poop, and the Spanish ensign hauling down. He passed, with his people and Lieutenant Pearson, on the larboard gangway to the forecastle, where he met two or three Spanish Officers, prisoners to the feamen, and they delivered him their fwords. At this moment, a fire of piftols or musquetry opened from the Admiral's stern gallery of the San Josef. The Commodore directed the foldiers to fire into her ftern ; and calling to Capt. Miller, ordered him to fend more men into the San Nicolas, and directed the people to board the first rate. which was done in an instant, Captain Berry affifting Commodore Nelfon into the main chains. At this moment, a Spanish Officer looked over the quarterdeck rail, and faid, they furrendered; from receiving this most welcome intelligence, it was not long before the Commodore was on the quarter-deck, when the Spanish Captain, with a bow, presented him his fword, and faid the Admiral was dying of his wounds be-low. Being asked, on his honour, if the thip was furrendered, he declared

she was; on which the Commodore gave him his hand, and defired him to call to his Officers and ship's company to tell them of it, which he did: and on the quarter-deck of a Spanish first rate (extravagant as it may seem) did Commodore Nelson receive the swords of vanquished Spaniards, which, as he received, he gave to William Fearney, one of his bargemen, who put them, with the greatest sample, under his arm. Commodore Nelson was surrounded by Captain Berry, Lieutenant Pearson of the 69th regiment, John Sykes, John Thompson, Francis Cook, all

old Agamemnons, and feveral other brave men, seamen and soldiers.—Thus fell their ships.

N. B. In boarding the San Nicolas, we loft about feven killed and ten wounded; and about twenty Spaniards loft their lives by a foolifth refiftance.—None were, I believe, loft in boarding the San Jofef.

Don Francisco Wyn Skeyson, Rear-Admiral, died of his wounds on board

the San Tofef.

Don Enrique M'Donal was killed on board the San Nicolas, when boarded by the Captain.

MARRIAGES.

THE Hon. Mr. Dundas, fon of Lord Dundas, to Lady Carolina Beauclere, daughter to the Duke of St. Alban's.

Sir John Kenneway, bart. of Efcot, in Devonshire, to Mis Charlotte Amyatt, daughter to James Amyatt, efq. member for Southampton.

General Souter, of the Marines, to Mis Amelia Fordice, daughter of the late William Fordice, etq.

MONTHLY

FEB. 6.

A T Reading, Mr. Haymes, who had followed the profession of a limner in that town for about three months past; he was seized with a fit in the street, and died in a few minutes after. There were no papers at his lodgings that could lead to a discovery from whence he came; but from a letter without a signature, that arrived the day after his death, there is reason to suppose he resided lately at Oxford. He was a short man, between forty and fifty years of age.

 At Ayr, in Scotland, Major Allan Macdonald, in his 74th year. In 1745-6 he ferved as lieutenant in the Macdonald company of Highlanders.

8. Sir Robert Burdett, bart, of Foremark,

in the county of Derby.
10. George Seton, efq. of Carrifton,

Scotland.

II. Snowden White, M. D. of Not-

in. Snowden White, M. D. of Nottingham.

At Chapel by Falkland, Major Thomas

Arnot, of the Marines.

Michael Doubleday, efq. of Alnwick, Nor-

thumberland.

14. Robert Hinde, efq. Welbeck-fireet,
Cavendish Square.

Mr. Abraham Young, of Dalston, near Hackney, William Lufhington, jun. efq. eldeft fon of W. Lufhington, efq. M. P. to Mils Morgan, daughter of General Charles Morgan, of the Bengal eftablifment.

Col. Clinton, eldest fon of the late Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. to the Hon. Louisa Helroyd, youngest daughter of the Right, Hon. Lord Sheffield.

OBITUARY.

At Walworth, Henry Keene, efq. in his 71st year.

16. At Ewell, Edmund Hamond, efq.

of Haling-House, in the county of Surry.

William Moone, esq. of Hyde-Park, prine

pal keeper. 17. Philip Fonnereau, efq. of Greenwich.

At Wetton Favel, near Northampton, the Rev. Mr. Knight, 37 years rector of that place.

Dr Goodday, of Northampton, formerly fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Mr. Joseph Harris, of Maidstone. Mr. Richard Mills, of Windsor, Berks.

Lately, in Craven-street, Major Thomas Green, late commander of the 25th battalion of Sepoys, in Bengal.

Lately, at Hemel Hempstead, Elizabeth countess of Marchmont.

Lately, at Walthamftow, Effex, Mrs. Catherine Goldwait, wife of Col. Goldwait, in her \$1ft year.

18. Mr. William Walker, attorney at law,

Leicester-place.

Samuel Horne, efq. at Clapham.

Samuel Fremoult, efq. formerly a brewer in Norwich, aged 80.

The Rev. Francis Randolph, D. D. principal of Alban-Hall, Oxford, and incumbent of the curacy of Warburgh.

At Netherscale, Leicestershire, Philip Jervis, esq. At

19. At Weelwich, Capt. David Vance, of the Invalid Battalion, Royal Artillery.

Mr James Dodfley, bookfeller, Pall Mall,

aged =4.

Mrs Bentley, widow of Thomas Bentley, efg. late of Turnham Green.

At Lockerley, near Romfey, the Rev. Edward Fleet, aged upwards of go years.

20. Mr. Robert Holder, apothecary, Nor-

folk fireet, Strand.
Mr. Francis Stone, Holywell-fireet. Strand.

Richard Wilson, esq. of Charles street, Manchester Square. Thomas Cole, esq. justice of peace for the

Isle of Ely.

At Durham-place, Col. Oakes, late of the

33d. reg. 21. At Epfom, the Rev. John Parkhurft. He was the author of (1) A ferious and friendly Address to the Rev. Mr. John Wefley, in Relation to a principal Doctrine advanced and maintained by him and his Affiftant . 8vo. 1753. (2) An Mehrew and English Lexicon, without Boints. To which is added, a methodical Hebrew Grammar, without Points, adapted to the Use of Learners. 4to. 1763. (3) A Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament. To which is prefixed, a plain and eafy Greek Grammar. 4to. 1769 (4) The Divinity and Pre-existence of Our Lord and Saviour Jefus Chrift, demonstrated from Scripture ; in Answer to the first Section of Dr. Prieftley's Introduction to his Hiftory of early Opinions concerning Jefus Christ; together with Strictures on some other Parts of that Work, and a Postscript relative to a late Publication of Mr Gilbert Wakefield. 8vo. 1787. Mr. Parkhurft was many years fellow of Clare Hall Cambudge, where he took the degrees of B.A. 1748, and M. A. 1752.

At the Clofe, Salisbury, the Rev. Ifrael Vanderplank, rector of Ham, and vicar of Hemington, in that county, ordinary of the county goal, Fisherten, and the oldest vicar

of that cathedral, aged 85.

22. At East-Sutton-place, Kent, Sir John

Filmer, bart. in his 81st year.

At Salisbury, Thomas Wyatt, efq. one of the affiftants of that corporation, and the last of a family whese names are to be traced in the corporation records for near four centuries.

Ralph Reddel, efq. of Cheefeburn Grange,

in Northumberland

At Stockton, Lake Stapylton, efq.

24 At Ockham, in Surry, the Rev. Mr W. Jones, rector of Ockham, and one of his Majefty's justices of peace for Surry. William Ward, efq. of Baker-ffreet, Port-man-fquare.

At Hampitead, the Rev. George Travis, archdeacon of Chefter,

25 Lieut. Gen. West Hyde, colonel of the 20th, or East Devon, regiment of foot.

At Dean Bank, near Edinburgh, Majer John Napier, of his Majerty's 67th regt. late of the Royal Garrifon Battalia of Gibraltar,

26. Dr. W.ll'am Cadogan, phyfician. He was author of (1) An Effay on the Nurfing and Management of Children. 8vo. 1750. (2) Differtation on the Gout and all Chronic Difeafes. 8vo. 1771. (3) Oratio Anniversaria in Theatro Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensium ex Hairwei instituto habito die 18100. Octobris 1764. 4to. (4) Another Oration. 4'0. 1793.

In Great Ormond-ftreet, aged 87 years, Daniel Kemp, efq. of the Tower of Lon-

James Crane, efq. of St. James's-street. Mr. William Hall, baillie of the Stamp-

Office.

27. In Cavendish Square, Sir David Lindfay, bart, general in his Majesty's service, and colonel of the 59th reg.

William White, efq. lately from the Island

of Jama.ca.

Lately, Robert Mickle, efq. writer, in

Edinburgh. 28. Mr. Jones, partner in the house of

Jefferies, Jones, and Gilbert, of Cockipurfixeet.

The Rev. Mr. Stone, of Moulfey, near

Wolverhampton.

Lately, Mrs. Lee, of Covent - Garden Theatre.

MARCH 1. Sir Francis Lumm, hart. in Argyle-fireet.

Mr. Fofs, Portman-street, aged 75.

At Bath, in his 29th year, Peers Anthony Keck, efq. of Staughton Hall, Leicestershire.

In Austin Friars, aged 71, the Rev. Henry Putman, minister of the Dutch Church, and F. R. S.

At Meffing, the Rev. John Cautley, rector of Runwald, Colchefter.

2 Edward Terry, efq. of the Victualling Office, Somerfet place.

The Right Hon, Horace Earl of Orford, (An Account of this Nobleman will be given in our next.)

At Gogar, Lieut, Robert Kirkland.

Lately, at his feat at Ombersley, Worcestershire, the Right Honourable Edwin Lord Sandys.

3. Mr. Thomas Wright, printer, of Peterborough Court, Fleet-Arcet.

John

John Townson, efq. of Gray's. Inn, one of the East-India directors.

William Key, efq. one of the commissioners of his Majetty's customs.

The Rev. Mr. Bridgeman Luxmore, fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

5. Elizabeth, Countefs Dowager of Harborough, reliet of Bennet, late Earl of Harborough, and eldeft daughter of the late Sir Thomas Cave.

Lately, Mr. Peter Wilder, wine-merchant, St. James's- ftreet.

6. William Hodges, efq. R.A. at Brixham,

in the county of Devon. Mr. John Marshall, of Shoreditch, in the

78th year of his age. In Sloane ftreet, Chelfea, John Larpent,

fen. efq. aged 87. Mr. Thomas Dutton, fugar refiner, St.

Dunftan's Hill. Lately, Major Sage, of the 19th regt. of

dragoons. 7. At Buckingham-House, in her 66th Madame Schwellenbergen, keeper

vear. of the robes to the Queen. Mr. Groombridge, of North Arcet, West-

minster, in his 77th year.

At Shaftesbury House, Kenfington Gravelpits, Mr Ambrose Godfrey, chymist.

At Kincaid John Kincaid, efq. in his 85th

At Carfwell, in Berkshire, in his 79th year, Henry Southby, efq.

Lately, Miss Addison, only daughter of the celebrated Mr. Addition by the Counters of Warwick. She was buried at Bilton, near Rugby, in the county of Warwick, the 10th of March. Her property is faid to be devifed to the third fon of Lord Bradford.

9. Edward Litchfield, efq. of Northampton,

in his 8oth year.

10. At Pickwick, near Bath, the Rev. David Jardine, paftor of the diffenting congregation of Trim-ftreet.

Lately, at Bath, Mrs. Ann Porteus, fifter

of the Bishop of London. 11. Mr. John Bigge, at his chambers in the

Temple. At Lambeth, in her o2d year, Dame Marga-

ret Ayloffe, relict of Sir Joseph Ayloffe, bart. Jacob Smith, efq. alderman and justice of peace for Bath.

12. Thomas Farrer, efq. of Pall Mall.

At Lambeth, George Nelson, esq. common cryer of the city of London.

At Slartforth, near Barnard Castle, the Rev. William Milner, vicar of that place near 50 years.

In John street, Adelphi-buildings, aged 71 years, Mrs. Keturah More, wife of Samuel More, efq. fecretary to the feciety for

the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce. The natural and placid cheerfulness of disposition, and the universal benevolence of mind which formed the leading characters of every action of her life, will long endear the memory of Mrs. More to an extensive circle of valuable acquaintance and friends,

Lately, at Litchfield, - Jones, efq. one

of the aldermen of that city.

Lately, Mr. Clabern, aged 31, one of the lay vicars of Litchfield. Lately, at Cattiflock, Dorfet, Edward Phi-

lips, efg. of Montacute. 13. Samuel Davis, efq. Hart-flieet, Bloomf-

bury

In Cecil street, Strand, Francis Eyre, efg. aged 74, many years folicitor for plantation appeals, and formerly member for Great Grimfby, Lincolnshire.

At Ham, in Surry, Lieut. Gen. Cowper,

aged 73.

The Rev. Dr. Whately, of Nonfuch-park, Surry, at Briftol.

14. The Right Hon. ----, Countels o! Derby.

15. Mrs. Pope, of Covent Garden Theatre (See p. 156).

William Sharp, efq. of Brompton.

16. Mr. William Bailey, of Little Wild-Areet, aged 60

Mr. J. Holbrook, Villiers-ffreet, Yorkbuildings.

Lately, Thomas Butler, efq. at Hatcham Manor House, Peckham.

Lately, at the Chapter House, St. Paul's Church - yard, Mr. John Smith, aged 77

DEATHS ABROAD.

Nov. At Jamaica, Jasper Hall, esq. Aug. 31. At New York, George Alexander Stoddart, efq. late of the Island of St. Christopher's.

SEPT. 24. At St. Vincent's, Lieut. Adam Macpherson, of the 2d West-India regt.

FEB. 18. At Lifbon, Dr. Travers, furgeon and agent to his Britannic Majesty's hospital there, which fituation he had filled near 40 years.

Lately, at Lifbon, by a fall from his horfe, Col. Claviere, of the Portuguele army.

25. At Lifbon, Mr. James Bell, of Seething-lane, Tower street, wine-merchant. Ост. 26. At Jamaica, George Crawfor !,

DEC. 15. At Barbadoes, Lieut. Col. Adam

Hay, of the 31ft reg. Same day, at Prefque Island, the American

General Wayne.

Nov. At Bermuda, his Excellency Governor Campbell, He arrived there the 22d.

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