



Brown, sc.

*Monument of the late M<sup>r</sup>. Romaine,  
in St. Ann's Church, Blackfriars.*

THE  
SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,

AND  
FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY :

FOR DECEMBER, 1797.

EMBELISHED WITH AN ENGRAVED REPRESENTATION OF THE  
MONUMENT OF THE REV. W. ROMAINE.

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

THE next time *Alexis* attempts to write poetry, it may not be improper in him to pay some small attention to rhyme and reason.

The sentiments of '*A Constant Reader*' are as good, as his mode of expressing them is ungraceful.

Does '*Eugene*' mean to be witty?

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THE  
SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,

AND

FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY,

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FOR DECEMBER, 1797.

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MEMOIR

OF THE

REV. WILLIAM ROMAINE, A. M.

---

WITH AN ENGRAVING OF HIS MONUMENT.

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THIS eminent and highly popular divine was born at Hartlepool, in Durham, September 25, 1714. His father was a refugee, one of the victims of the edict of Nantz. He had two sons and three daughters. He was alderman of that corporation, but was far from being in affluent circumstances. After going through the usual course of classical education, Mr. Romaine was removed to Hertford College, Oxford, from whence he went, soon after, to Christ Church.

His progress in literary attainments was highly honourable to himself; but he was remarkable for a slovenliness in dress, which, in some degree, characterized him to the end of his life. Though he made afterwards such a distinguished figure as the head of the Evangelical clergy (as they have been called); yet when Methodism sprung up at Oxford, he was very ill-disposed towards its authors, or their system. He, however, joined with great ardour another sect not much less odious, viz. the Hutchinsonians, who set themselves against Newton and the mathematical philosophers, under the affected plea that their system was adverse to the Scriptures. It is observable, that neither Hutchinson himself, nor any of his followers, were mathematicians. By this attachment, Mr. Romaine acquired a great knowledge of the Hebrew Scriptures, which study was much encouraged by those of his party.

He was ordained deacon at the age of twenty-three, and served a small cure in Devonshire for a short time. In 1738 he was at Epsom, where he drew up a letter to Mr. Warburton, who had provoked the Hutchinsonians extremely by his Divine Legation. The same year he was ordained priest, and served the churches of Banstead and Horton.

The year following he preached a sermon before the University against Mr. Warburton's hypothesis. In 1741 he was appointed

chaplain to the Lord Mayor; but obtaining no preferment, he resolved to quit London, and accordingly took a passage on board a vessel for his native country. As he was going to the water-side to embark, a stranger abruptly asked him if his name was not Romaine? On replying in the affirmative, he told him that the striking resemblance which he bore to his father had led him to make the enquiry. The gentleman, on being informed of his situation and design, told him that the lectureship of the parish where he lived, St. George, Botolph-Lane, was vacant, and he promised to exert his interest to procure it for him. Mr. Romaine gave his consent, and the election was secured.

How long he remained in this situation we know not; but in 1749 he was chosen lecturer at St. Dunstan's in the West, and in 1750, morning preacher at St. George's, Hanover-Square. In the former of these years he completed an edition of Calasio's Dictionary, and Concordance of the Hebrew Bible, in 4 volumes folio.

His eloquence drew a multitude of hearers at both churches; and this began to excite the disapprobation of the parishioners, particularly of St. George's, the rector of which was prevailed upon to dismiss him. The lectureship was barely eighteen pounds a year. Here also the church was constantly crowded; and endeavours being made to exclude him from the pulpit, a suit at law was commenced, and terminated in his favour.

At the time when the bill for the naturalization of the Jews occasioned such violent disputes, Mr. Romaine embarked in the controversy, and gave such satisfaction thereby to the opposers of the measure, that he was appointed astronomical professor at Gresham College. Here his violent prejudices in favour of the Hutchinsonian jargon broke forth, and in consequence he was soon dismissed from a professorship he certainly was very ill qualified to fill.

When Lady Huntingdon took the popular clergy under her patronage, she appointed Mr. Romaine her chaplain, and he preached both in her ladyship's house in town, and at the different chapels which she erected in the country.

Although his popularity was deservedly great, and his friends had increased, he yet remained for many years without any higher preferment than his lectureship. In 1764, the majority of the parishioners of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, chose him for their rector, after a long and sharp contest. On this occasion he, much to his honour, refused to canvas for votes, not from pride but from a sense of its impropriety. The election was followed by a suit in Chancery, which ended in his favour, though he was not inducted till 1766. The prejudices which had at the beginning prevailed so greatly against him, at length gave way before the conviction of his eminent usefulness, his zeal, his charity, and exemplary conduct. He built a handsome parsonage house, erected a gallery in the church, and rendered all the avenues to it more commodious, without the least assistance from the parish.

After a life spent in the service of his Master with fidelity and

ardour, he departed, crowned with age and honour, to the regions of immortality, July 26, 1795.

On the day of interment an innumerable multitude assembled; and the City Marshal and his officers guarded the church doors, to prevent confusion or tumult. Several funeral sermons were preached on the occasion of his death, some of which have been published. He left a widow, and one son, who is in orders.

As an orator, Mr. Romaine was plain, but very persuasive. He studiously avoided all nicety of expression, and flourishes of rhetoric, aiming his discourses directly to the heart. He published three volumes of sermons, besides several single ones, preached on particular occasions, and some other works on religious subjects, all of which have been collected and printed together in eight volumes 8vo.

#### EPITAPH.

‘ In a vault beneath lies the mortal part of the

REV. WILLIAM ROMAINE, A. M.

Thirty years Rector of these united Parishes, and forty-six years

Lecturer of St. Dunstan’s in the West :

‘ Raised up of God

For an important work in his Church ;

A scholar of extensive learning, a christian of eminent piety, and a preacher of peculiar gifts and animation, consecrating all his talents to the investigation of sacred truth. During a ministry of more than half a century, he lived, conversed, and wrote only to exalt the Saviour. Mighty in the Scriptures, he ably defended with eloquence and zeal the equal perfections of the Tri-une Jehovah exhibited in man’s redemption, the Father’s everlasting love, the atonement, righteousness, and complete salvation of the Son, the regenerating influence of the eternal Spirit, with the operation and enjoyments of a purifying faith. When displaying these essential doctrines of the Gospel, with a simplicity and fervour rarely united, his enlivening countenance expressed the joy of his soul: God owned the truth, and multitudes, raised from guilt and ruin to the hope of endless felicity, became seals to his ministry, the blessing and the ornaments of society. Having manifested the purity of his principles in his life, to the age of 81—July 26, 1795, he departed in the triumph of faith, and entered into glory.’

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‘ Many witnesses of these facts, uniting with the grateful inhabitants of these parishes, erected this Monument.’

#### PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

A FLATTERER told this Prince how much his brother, as Sovereign of Neufchatel, was beloved in that country. ‘ I am not at all surprized at it,’ replied the Prince, ‘ he lives at the distance of eight hundred miles from his subjects.’

A REVIEW OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS  
OF  
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDMUND BURKE.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 231.]

IN order to carry the reform bill into execution, in a very important department of expence, Burke was appointed Paymaster-general of the forces. The death of his patron, the Marquis of Rockingham, in a few months, produced a change in the Administration. Lord Shelburne being appointed Minister, Burke and Fox resigned. They alledged that it had been agreed, that the Duke of Portland should be Premier on the death of Lord Rockingham, and that Lord Shelburne, in accepting of that office privately, had violated his engagements. Fox, in concluding a very able speech in vindication of his conduct, said, ' Finding myself thus ensnared and betrayed, and all confidence destroyed, I quitted a situation in which I found I could not remain with either honour or safety.' Burke made a speech of extraordinary ability and brilliancy, full of wit, satire, and argument, against the Prime Minister, contending that his conduct had been a composition of hypocrisy and absurdity.

At this time was formed the famous COALITION, which has drawn such reproach on its members. That Fox and Burke should coalesce with Lord North, the object, for many years, of their invectives and execrations, appeared to be a total dereliction of principle. Such coalitions, however, are by no means unusual in the history of this country, nor are they unjustifiable merely as political agreements between men once political antagonists. These, like all political or civil engagements, must be tried by the proposed objects, and the means employed. The first great question, in which the friends of Lord North and Burke and Fox appeared to act in conjunction, was on the peace. The coalesced opponents of the Shelburne Administration maintained that peace ought not to have been concluded on the terms stipulated; that we ought rather to have hazarded another campaign; that our finances, army and navy, were in a flourishing state. Although Lord North's friends manifested no inconsistency in censuring peace, as they had always held out the same language, yet Fox and Burke, having repeatedly asserted that peace on any terms was advisable, were inconsistent with themselves in condemning that treaty. The Coalition having a great majority, procured a vote of censure to be passed on the makers of the peace. Finding himself outvoted, the Minister resigned.

Burke once more came in, and was again made Paymaster. He was by all allowed to have conducted his own official business with unimpeached integrity, but was unfortunately induced to patronize two persons of very different characters.

India affairs had long occupied his attention. In tracing the conduct of some of the Company's servants, he conceived, from

information that incidentally reached him, that the Governor-General was equally culpable with any of those whose actions had undergone, or were undergoing, a discussion.

He directed his efforts to procure more full and particular intelligence concerning Mr. Hastings, with a view to have him punished if he was found guilty of the crimes he suspected. While endeavouring to prepare for punishing injustice, he attended also to preventive. He collected information respecting the general state of the Company and their possessions, territorial and commercial, to enable him to suggest means for the more judicious management of their affairs, and wiser and juster government of their territories in future.

By him, it is generally believed, the materials were furnished from which Fox framed his celebrated India Bill. This Bill, brought forward by Fox in a speech which equalled any he or any other man ever spoke, and attacked with great acuteness by Mr. Pitt, was defended by Burke. His speech on this occasion went chiefly to the argument from *chartered rights*. He contended that the India Company had so totally departed from the object of their charter, that it would be the grossest folly and injustice to suffer them to act as they had done formerly, that the general obligation to abstain from wrong was more powerful than the special to deserve an agreement. The Bill was so disagreeable to the Lords, that it was negatived, and the Coalition Administration turned out of office.

During the succeeding parliament, Burke received from some of the young members a treatment very irreverent to his age, and unworthy of his genius. When he rose to speak, there was a concert of coughing, stamping, hooting, such as is often to be heard in the galleries of the playhouses, when they do not approve of the performance. He, however, went on to act the part he conceived to be right. Hastings was, till the latter end of the parliament, the principal object of his attention.

The prosecution of this man was by many imputed to private as much as to public motives. Mr. Burke was the bosom friend of Admiral Pigot, brother of Lord Pigot, of whose arrest and imprisonment, executed by General Stewart, Hastings was said to have been the joint contriver with the Nabob of Arcot. Mr. William Burke, appointed, through Edmund's interest, Deputy-Paymaster-General for India, and being at Madras, was desirous of going to Bengal as a more advantageous situation. Hastings would not permit his removal. There is no proof that because Burke supposed, or even knew Hastings to be inimical to his friends, his private resentment induced him to commence a public prosecution. This is a mere conjectural assignation of unworthy motives.

But whatever cause may have impelled Burke to seek the impeachment of the Governor-General, there appeared probable grounds. Hastings had, as was manifest from evidence, acted, in many instances, in a manner, that at the first sight was a deviation from the rules prescribed to the servants of the Company. That apparent deviation constituted grounds for an enquiry. So thought the House of Commons. The subsequent exculpation of Mr. Hastings no more



implies bad motives, or even erroneous judgment, in Mr. Burke or in the House of Commons, than the acquittal of a person arraigned of a crime would imply in the Attorney-General or in a Grand Jury. But though the enemies of Burke cannot prove that he was actuated by selfish considerations in this prosecution, his friends must allow that it took up the time and the attention of the Judicature much longer than was either necessary or useful. Those who are neither his friends nor enemies must perceive that he indulged himself in an outrageous intemperance of invective against Mr. Hastings, which even manifest guilt would not have justified. Mr. Hastings was either innocent or guilty. If innocent, Burke's violent and scurrilous abuse was not merely unjust, but absurd, even if intentionally unjust; because no court would judge of actions through the medium of virulent invectives and opprobrious epithets. If he was guilty, his guilt must either have appeared by evidence, or not at all. Railing is no evidence. Although, therefore, there is no proof that censure ought to attach to the *cause* from which Burke commenced the prosecution, there is abundance of proof that very severe censure ought to attach to the *manner* in which he conducted it. His speeches were indeed rather the fanciful exhibitions of the most diabolical passions personified, operating in the most enormous villainy, than historical records of actual transactions and conduct. They display wonderful genius, but a genius of which these effusions were sifter for a theatre than a court of justice.

The Regency next called forth the oratory of Burke. On that occasion he displayed the brilliancy of his genius, extent of his knowledge, and versatility of his powers, as much as he had ever done. But the impetuosity of his temper, the irritability of his passions, and the extravagance of his fancy, transported him to expressions and conduct not only indecent and unfeeling, respecting the personage under the afflicting calamity, but obstructing the objects which his party, and he himself most of all, most ardently sought. Edmund Burke was the most eager of all who desired that the Prince should be regent; Edmund Burke's violent and prolix speeches retarded the execution of the plan until it was no longer necessary.

We may allow a man, whose *MEANS* of *pursuing* *ENDS*, defeat their own purpose, the praise of extraordinary genius, extraordinary learning, and extraordinary eloquence; but when the means *counteract* the ends, we cannot allow him the praise of *WISE CONDUCT*. Superior to all men of the time in the powers of informing, instructing, amusing, delighting, and affecting mankind by the faculties and attainments of his understanding, Burke was inferior to many men, even of ordinary capacity, in that confirmation of habits and temper which qualify for managing affairs.

After the Regency, an event took place which called forth Burke's powers in a direction very different from any which they had been accustomed to take; a direction in which they moved with accelerating rapidity to the end of his life. The reader will immediately see that we mean the French Revolution.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## LIFE OF MR. GARRICK.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

THIS season was the last in which Mr. Garrick could be said to have acted in the regular course of his profession. From this time he declined performing any new characters; and, by the advice of his physician, he determined to give himself some relaxation from care and fatigue. He therefore made the arrangements necessary for carrying on the entertainments during his absence; and on the 15th of September, 1763, he left London, to make the tour of France and Italy. To supply his place, he engaged Mr. Powell, whose success was equal to the abilities he possessed.

The interval from this period, until April 1765, Mr. Garrick employed in travelling through the principal parts of Europe; and was, at every place where he resided, received in the most honourable manner. While he stayed at Paris, he amused himself with reading Fontaine's Fables, which pleased him so much, that he was induced to attempt an imitation of them. He consequently wrote one, called *The Sick Monkey*, which he transmitted over to a friend, to be ready for publication immediately on his arrival. It accordingly made its appearance in two or three days after, with the following motto: 'Thursday afternoon David Garrick, Esq. arrived at his house in Southampton-street, Covent Garden. Public Advertiser, April 27, 1765.' And he had the pleasure of hearing the sentiments of his friends upon it; many of whom mistook it for a satire upon him, and accordingly expressed themselves in very warm terms on the occasion.

On his arrival he resumed the management of the Theatre, and introduced some improvements which had been suggested by his observations on the conduct of the foreign stages. He produced the next season several new pieces, and in the beginning of 1766, the comedy of *The Clandestine Marriage*, written in concert with Mr. Colman. He also, at the request of his Majesty, appeared again on the stage.

In that year died Mr. Quin and Mr. Cibber. Their deaths were pathetically taken notice of in the prologue to the *Clandestine Marriage*; and for the former Mr. Garrick wrote an epitaph, which was placed over his tomb in the cathedral church of Bath.

The year 1769 was remarkable for the celebration of a jubilee at Stratford upon Avon, the 6th, 7th, and 8th of September, in honour of Shakespear; a ceremony which much engaged the public attention, although it was treated by some as a subject worthy only of ridicule. The circumstance which gave rise to it happened some time before, and was as follows: A clergyman, into whose possession the house once belonging to our great poet had come, found that a mulberry tree, which grew in the garden, and which had been planted according to tradition by Shakespear himself, overshadowed too

much of his mansion, and made it damp. To remedy this inconvenience, he caused it to be cut down, to the great mortification of his neighbours, who were so enraged at him, that they soon rendered the place, out of revenge, too disagreeable for him to remain in it. He therefore was obliged to quit it; and the tree, being purchased by a carpenter, was retailed and cut out in various relicks of stand-dishes, tea-chests, tobacco-stoppers, and other things; some of which were secured by the corporation of Stratford. The gentlemen belonging to this body soon after agreed to present Mr. Garrick with the freedom of their borough in a box made from the mulberry tree; and their Steward at the same time was ordered to acquaint him, that the corporation would be happy in receiving from his hands some statue, bust, or picture of Shakespear, to be placed within their new town-hall; together with a picture of himself.

This circumstance probably gave Mr. Garrick the first idea of performing a jubilee to the honour of Shakespear; and, at the conclusion of the theatrical season, he invited his audience to be present at it in the following terms:

‘ My eyes till then no sights like this will see,  
 Unless we meet at Shakespear’s jubilee.  
 On AVON’S banks, where flowers eternal blow,  
 Like its full stream our gratitude shall flow!  
 There let us revel, shew our fond regard;  
 On that lov’d spot, first breath’d our matchless bard;  
 To him all honour, gratitude is due,  
 To him we owe our all—to him and you.’

It is sufficient to observe, that accident deprived those who were present of part of their entertainment; that all which was exhibited gave general satisfaction; and that Mr. Garrick, who was a great sum of money out of pocket by it, framed an entertainment, which was performed at Drury-Lane Theatre ninety-two nights, with great applause, to very crowded audiences. The Ode which was spoken by him at Stratford was also repeated at the same Theatre, but not with much success, being performed only seven times.

In the year 1772, it was his misfortune to be embroiled with a person, who claimed the representation of one of his pieces at Drury-Lane; and he enforced his demand in a manner that will always reflect disgrace on his memory. He published a poem to intimidate the manager, called *Love in the Suds*, containing insinuations of the basest kind, and which he afterwards denied having had any intention to convey. Mr. Garrick had recourse to the court of King’s Bench, to punish the libeller; and, notwithstanding he had been a second time insulted by another publication, conceived with equal malignity, he was weak enough to stop the prosecution he had commenced, on his adversary’s signing an acknowledgment of his offence, which was printed in all the public papers.

From this time no event of importance happened, until the resolution which Mr. Garrick had begun to form of quitting the stage

was, to the concern of every one, carried into execution. It will be a matter of surprise, both to the present and future generations, to learn that this determination was accelerated by the caprices of one or two celebrated actresses, who had contrived to render his situation so uneasy to him, that he frequently used to declare, that he should have continued some time longer in his public capacity, had it not been for the plague these people occasioned. In the beginning of 1776, he entered into an agreement with some of the patentees for the sale of his interest in the Theatre; but continued to act during the remainder of that season. The last night of his performance was, for the Theatrical Fund, on the 10th of June in that year, when he represented the character of Don Felix in *The Wonder*. At the conclusion of the play he came forward, and addressed the audience in a short speech, wherein he said, 'it had been usual for persons in his situation to address the public in an Epilogue; and that he had accordingly turned his thoughts that way, but found it as impossible to write, as it would be to speak, a studied composition; the jingle of rhyme and the language of fiction ill suiting his then feelings: that the moment in which he then spoke was indeed an awful one to him: that he had received innumerable favours from the public, and took his leave on the spot where those favours were conferred.' He then said, 'that, whatever the events of his future life might be, he should ever remember those favours with the highest satisfaction and deepest gratitude; and though he admitted the superior skill and abilities of his successors, he defied them to exert themselves with more industry, zeal, and attention, than he had done.' This speech was received with the loudest bursts of applause.

Mr. Garrick now retired to the enjoyment of his friends, the most respectable in the kingdom, with a large fortune, acquired in the course of more than thirty years: but the stone, which he had been afflicted with some time, had already made such inroads on his constitution, that he was unable to communicate or receive from his friends that pleasure which his company afforded, except at times, and in a very partial manner. It is supposed that he injured his health by the application of quack medicines, and often experienced the most violent torments from the severity of his disorder.

In August 1777, Mr. Garrick, accompanied by his neighbour and friend, Mr. Hen. Hoare, of the Adelphi, made a visit to Mr. Hoare, of Stourhead, in Wilts. Being particularly charmed with the Grotto, he said he should like it for his burying-place; upon which one of the company wished him to write his own Epitaph; which, as soon as he returned to the house, he did, extempore.

'Tom Fool, the tenant of this narrow space,  
(He play'd no foolish part to chuse the place)  
Hoping for mortal honours e'en in death,  
Thus spoke his wishes with his latest breath.

That *Hal*, \* *sweet-blooded Hal*, might once a-year,  
 Quit social joys to drop a friendly tear ;  
 That *Earle*, † with magic sounds that charm the breast,  
 Should with a requiem teach his soul to rest ;  
 Full charg'd with humour that the sportive *Rust* ‡  
 Should fire three vollies o'er the *dust to dust* ;  
 That honest *Benson*, § ever free and plain,  
 For once should sigh, and wish him back again ;  
 That *Hoare* § too might complete his glory's plan,  
 Point to his grave, and say—I lik'd the man.

At Christmas, 1778, he went to visit Lord Spencer at Althorp, in Northamptonshire, during the holidays. He there was taken ill ; but recovered so far that he was removed to town, where growing worse, he died in a few days afterwards, at his house in the Adelphi, on the 20th of January 1779, at the age of 63 years ; leaving behind him the character of a friendly, humane, charitable, and (notwithstanding many idle reports, we may add) liberal man ; one who felt for distress, and relieved it ; a chearful companion, a pleasing writer, and the first actor of this or any other age.

Mr. Garrick was the author of several excellent dramatic pieces, besides prologues, epilogues, and miscellaneous poems, which are all too well known to need enumeration.

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ON THE  
*INFELICITIES OF THE LEARNED.*

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[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

THE embarrassments of literary persons, in the line of their calling, are so peculiar to themselves, that those who are engaged in other pursuits will give credit to them with great difficulty, and when compelled to admit the fact, it is a chance but they will have the cruelty to treat both the unhappy votaries, scholar and his vocation, with haughty contempt. A poor author is an object of ridicule, and a rich one of veneration, to the same persons.

A *beggarly poet* and a *ragged philosopher* are terms of reproach very commonly to be heard from those who will affect to talk of Shakspear with rapture, and of Newton with admiration.

Is it then a disgrace to be devoted to the Muses and to Science ? Unfeeling must be the mind, dark and worthless the soul that can treat the misery of him who has chosen learning for his pursuit with scorn or indifference.

It must be confessed, indeed, that when the wretched victim of soaring genius sinks into the world of spirits, those who survive are very inquisitive after the particulars of his life, very pathetic in their expressions on the difficulties which he has suffered, and the fate which has attended him. Perhaps a monument will be subscribed

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\* Hen. Hoare, jun. † Benson Earle, of Salisbury. ‡ John Rust, Esq.  
 § John Benson, Esq. § Henry Hoare, of Stourhead

for to perpetuate his memory and the public gratitude. His portrait will be engraved by the first artists, and it will be fashionable to seek after his fugitive pieces with avidity, which scarcely procured him a dinner in comfort. Some man of affluence, affecting a literary taste, may probably publish a splendid edition of his works, illustrated with biography and notes, and thereby put hundreds in his own pockets, by collecting what the original author sold for a trifle, scarcely sufficient to supply his decent necessities.

Posthumous reputation is an ideal felicity with which some minds may amuse themselves, but it will soon lose its power of pleasing when sharp adversity distresses, chilling neglect mortifies, or proud contempt sinks us to the dust. He must have a strong principle of hope who shall, amid such perplexing obstructions, console himself with the honour which shall attend him after his death. If such an idea does enter into the mind of a man in the season of tranquillity or success, it will most likely disappear when the deep shades of misfortune begin to cloud his days, and perplex his progress.

Many are disposed to entertain unworthy sentiments of a man of letters who has no other calling by which to support himself. They are apt to condemn him as an idle, improvident person, possessed of talents which are not usefully employed. It is far from my intention to vindicate the indolence of my brethren, or to deny that there are many instances of men either quitting, or neglecting to adopt more suitable vocations, to pursue the chance-medley employment of authorship. Allowing this, yet, with respect to men of real talent, of strong conceptions, and ardent imaginations, it will be very hard, not to say cruel, to condemn them for being mere authors. It frequently happens, that men of strong intellectual powers, extensive erudition, and great vigour of fancy, are thrown on the stream of life without any particular profession, or, what is as bad, without patrons and without fortunes. These men have recourse to the exercise of their talents for the purpose of a maintenance. And it is well for literature that necessity compels those to be *active*, who, in a state of independence, would be *indolent*. This necessity brings forth what would otherwise remain in a barren obscurity. Many of the most brilliant, and many of the most useful works, owe their origin to this powerful principle. Had JOHNSON been a man of patrimonial fortune, he would either never have thought of compiling his Dictionary, (to say nothing of his Rambler,) or he would never have had patient industry to complete it. Mechanical pursuits, or even the routine of professional engagements, require but little exertion of the mental faculties, as they are directed in one way. Habit renders them familiar; and the beaten tract is pursued as much from inclination as duty. Literature, however, is various. Nor is the mind at all times equally disposed to close thinking and laborious research. That indolence, therefore, which is charged on the student is, in general, a false accusation.

From all these considerations, however, it must appear, that the sons of Genius are not to be envied, either on account of their talents, their occupation, their feelings, or their general condition in life.

THE COLLECTOR.

No. V.

## BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF MR. JOSEPH JACKSON.

[FROM HUTCHINSON'S HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND.]

MR. Joseph Jackson was born, and lived the greatest part of his time, at Gilcruix. His great abilities as a mineralogist and philosopher were generally known. In the year 1784 he made propositions towards the discovery of the longitude, which were published in the *Cumberland Packet*, for the month of May in that year. His philosophical opinions were considered as being very singular, though specious, and supported by powerful reasonings. He attempted to disprove the Newtonian system in most of its principles, though he allowed the sun to be a fixed central body, and the earth a moving one; but then he insisted that the earth moved in a right line backwards and forwards, by which the various seasons, &c. were produced. He presumed that a degree of *compression* supplied the place of *attraction*—an effect which, he insisted, neither did nor could possibly exist. He died in 1789, at Bourdeaux in France, on his return from Spain; to which country he travelled about eighteen months before his death, under the patronage of the Spanish Ambassador, to open a colliery in the province of Andalusia. By his letters to his friends they learned that, although he had done as much as human art and knowledge could do, to answer the end of his journey, neither the Scotch nobleman who recommended him, nor the Ambassador, treated him with generosity or honour; but on the contrary, he was so far neglected, that he was not even re-imbursed the expences of his travelling; the thoughts of which, it is supposed, hastened on his dissolution. A striking lesson to his countrymen, not to trust to the delusive shadows held out by insidious states and treacherous strangers.

The steadiness he shewed in persevering in his opinions was only equalled by his good-nature and affability, accompanied by an earnest wish to promote useful science and knowledge.

This ingenious man departed this life at the age of fifty years.

SINGULAR ACCOUNT OF MRS. C. CLARKE, BY MR. WHITE OF DUBLIN.

CIBBER the elder had a daughter named Charlotte, who also took to the stage: her subsequent life was one continued series of misfortune, affliction, and distress, which she sometimes contrived a little to alleviate by the productions of her pen. About the year 1755, she had worked up a novel for the press, which the writer accompanied his friend the bookseller to hear read; she was at this time a widow, having been married to one Clarke, a musician, long since dead. Her habitation was a wretched thatched hovel, situated on the way

to Islington, in the purlieus of Clerkenwell-bridewell, not very distant from the New River head, where at that time it was usual for the scavengers to leave the cleansings of the streets, and the priests of Cloacina to deposit the offerings from the temples of that all-worshipped Power. The night preceding a heavy rain had fallen, which rendered this extraordinary seat of the Muses almost inaccessible, so that in our approach we got our white stockings enveloped with mud up to the very calves, which furnished an appearance much in the present fashionable style of half boots. We knocked at the door, (not attempting to pull the latch string) which was opened by a tall, meagre, ragged figure, with a blue apron, indicating, what else we might have doubted, the feminine gender; a perfect model for the Copper Captain's tattered landlady—that deplorable exhibition of the fair sex in the comedy of *Rule a Wife*. She, with a torpid voice and hungry smile, desired us to walk in. The first object that presented itself was a dresser, clean, it must be confessed, and furnished with three or four coarse delf plates, two brown platters, and underneath an earthen pipkin, and a black pitcher with a snip out of it. To the right we perceived and bowed to the mistress of the mansion, sitting on a maimed chair, under the mantle-piece, by a fire, merely sufficient to put us in mind of starving. On one hob sat a monkey, which, by way of welcome, chattered at our going in; on the other a tabby cat, of melancholy aspect; and at our author's feet, on the flounce of her dingy petticoat, reclined a dog, almost a skeleton; he raised his shagged head, and eagerly staring with his bleared eyes, saluted us with a snarl. 'Have done, Fidele! these are friends.' The tone of her voice was not harsh; it had something in it humbled and disconsolate, a mingled effort of authority and pleasure. Poor soul! few were her visitors of that description; no wonder the creature barked! A magpie perched on the top rung of her chair, not an uncomely ornament! and on her lap was placed a mutilated pair of bellows; the pipe was gone, an advantage in their present office, as they served for a succedaneum for a writing desk, on which lay displayed her hopes and treasure, the manuscript of her novel. Her ink-stand was a broken teacup, the pen worn to a stump; she had but one! A rough deal board, with three hobbling supporters, was brought for our convenience, on which, without further ceremony, we contrived to sit down, and entered upon business. The work was read, remarks made, alterations agreed to, and thirty guineas demanded for the copy. The squalid hand-maiden, who had been an attentive listener, stretched forward her tawny length of neck with an eye of anxious expectation! The bookseller offered five!. Our authoress did not appear hurt, disappointments having rendered her mind callous; however some altercation ensued. This was the writer's first initiation into the mysteries of bibliopolism and the state of authorcraft. He, seeing both parties pertinacious, at length interposed, and at his instance the wary haberdasher of literature doubled his first proposal, with this saving proviso, that his friend present would pay a moiety, and run one half the risk; which was agreed to. Thus matters were accommodated,



seemingly to the satisfaction of all parties, the lady's original stipulation of fifty copies for herself being previously acceded to.

Such is the story of the once admired daughter of Colley Cibber, poet laureat and patentee of Drury-Lane, who was born in affluence, and educated with care and tenderness, her servants in livery, and a splendid equipage at her command, with swarms of time-serving sycophants officiously buzzing in her train; yet unmindful of her advantages, and improvident in her pursuits, she finished the career of her miserable existence on a dunghill.

The account given of this unfortunate woman is literally correct in every particular, of which, except the circumstance of her death, the writer himself was an eye-witness.

#### ANECDOTES.

OF MR. ROUAT, A FORMER MINSITER OF RARICK, SCOTLAND.

THE church officer complaining one day to the servant, that Mr. Rouat was too much with the Gentles, was replied to, that her master had scripture for that; for, says the Apostle, 'Lo we turn to the *Gentles*.' He was convinced and relieved, and perfectly pleased with the Gentles.

When the sacrament was to be given for the first time by the gentleman who was then minister, Miss Dunlop, afterwards Lady Wallace, came to church rather early, and expressed to an old servant her satisfaction at seeing it so decently filled. 'Madam,' said the old man, 'this is nothing to what I have seen in Mr. Rouat's time. I have heard the boogers cracking at 6 o'clock o' the morning!' 'The boogers cracking! What do you mean, James?' said Miss Dunlop, 'Yes, Madam,' continued James, 'I have seen the folk in his time sitting on the balks of the kirk like bykes o' bees.' Mr. Rouat was afterwards translated to Jedburgh, where he lived but a short time. These stories, trifling and ridiculous enough in themselves, show the spirit of the times, and that it was possible in those days, at least, for the same person to be a gentleman, a scholar, and a popular preacher. His son was some time Professor of Church History in the College of Glasgow, and died within these few years, in the possession of all that esteem which was due to the worthy son of a worthy father.

OF DR. LORT.

CARDINAL Richelieu asked Dr. Lort, his favourite physician, why the hair of his head was grey whilst that of his jaws was black? 'It is, my Lord,' replied he, 'because your Eminence makes more use of your head than of your jaws.'

OF A COACHMAN.

A COACHMAN of Frederic the Second of Prussia having one day overturned him, Frederick was in a violent passion. 'Sire,' said the knight of the whip, 'and pray has your Majesty never lost a battle?'

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE ANTIENTS AND MODERNS  
 IN  
SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

AFTER the destruction of the Roman empire, the irruption of the Goths and Vandals not only effected the annihilation of the civilized manners and the refined arts of life, but they accompanied it with an indiscriminate destruction of those monuments of science and literature which had been transmitted unimpaired from the Augustan age down to that eventful crisis. Their untutored minds, whose only objects were rapine and plunder, and whose characteristic ferocity was so strongly depicted in the scenes of horror and bloodshed which, at that period, stained the face of the globe, were incapable of discerning their intrinsic value. Nor did even a vestige of the elegant arts escape the ravaging hands of these wild and rapacious marauders. The stately piles and elegant erections of architecture, the beautiful productions of the painter, the almost animated forms of the sculptural artists, the sublime and noble works of the poet, historian, and philosopher, were alike buried in the ruin which then generally prevailed. Genius, taste, and industry, fell equal victims to the irresistible influence of barbarism; and many ages elapsed ere they were destined to emerge from this dreadful wreck, and were again called forth into action.

After the settlement of these numerous clans in the various parts of Europe, the feudal system became universal; a system, which, though it was well fitted to the infant state of society, and has been thought by some ingenious antiquaries to be the natural consequence of such a state, was far from being favourable to the interests of science. In this state of feudal vassalage war was the only occupation that engaged the attention of these savage tribes, and the only object deemed worthy of regard in the education of their children. To follow some victorious chieftain to the field of battle, to espouse his cause upon every trivial occasion of contention, and to oppose with dauntless valour an enemy equally inured to the hardships of a belligerent life, were esteemed the only means that could lead to the acquisition of honour and fame; and it was by such a conduct alone that they hoped to obtain the protection, and conciliate the favour of their imaginary deities. In such a situation, then, it may easily be imagined, what little scope existed for the invention of the arts of peace, and what little leisure remained for the cultivation of the mind. And, indeed, the numerous and burdensome incidents attached to every species of the feudal tenures, in every stage of their progress, so far from promoting a spirit of improvement, were much better calculated to suppress every symptom of a spirit of enquiry, and to discourage every tendency to the cultivation of knowledge.

A long and profound darkness ensued, which enveloped the minds of men in an impenetrable shade; and the grand cause, which of all others most contributed to extend its influence and accelerate its progress, was the rise and establishment of the Church of Rome.

Fostered in its noxious bosom, and cherished by its fatal protection, Ignorance and Superstition now reared their heads aloft, and with a resistless power exerted their united efforts to render the mass of the people submissive to the despotic sway, and subservient to the corrupt designs of this tyrannical hierarchy. The little spark of learning which then existed was confined to a bigoted, weak, and designing priesthood, whose interest it was to keep the laity in darkness, and discountenance the slightest inclination to study and enquiry. Like a comet, which makes its appearance once in a century, and awakens the attention of every nation on the globe, there occasionally started into life a luminous genius, which astonished by the brilliancy of its exertions, and dazzled by the effulgency of its blaze; but which only served to render the gloom that ensued the more perceptible and profound. The page of history cannot better illustrate this than in those celebrated sovereigns, Charlemagne and Alfred. A few relics, however, of the inestimable treasures of antiquity had fortunately escaped the desolation consequent of the ravages of the northern barbarians; and had it not been for the protection afforded by the monasteries, those receptacles of folly, superstition, and vice, in whose Gothic recesses they were encloistered, the embers of antient literature, which have since burnt with so bright a flame, would have been extinguished forever. Happy is it for us, and for mankind in general, that the monastic institutions, however detrimental they may have been to the comfort and improvement of society, have, notwithstanding, been the guardians of the records of antiquity, and the means of transmitting to us the history, the philosophy, the manners, and the customs of the antient world. There were three circumstances worthy of observation, which first gave rise to the revival of learning in Europe. The first was the demolition of Constantinople, and the consequent destruction of the Greek empire by the Turks, which occasioned the migration of several men of letters, who afterwards settled in Italy, and there first contributed to rouse the latent powers of the mind from that lethargy which, before this event, universally prevailed. Another conspicuous cause was the settlement of the Saracens in Spain, who imported with them the sciences they had in many respects so successfully cultivated; and communicated to their conquered foes a portion of that enthusiasm for knowledge which, at that period, so strongly characterized the inhabitants of Arabia. The third important circumstance, and the universality of whose operation is perhaps the most observable, was the adventitious discovery of a copy of the celebrated pandects of Justinian, concealed among the ruins of a little town in Italy. From this event, however trivial at first appearance, effects were produced of more consequence than could possibly have been foreseen by the most penetrating sagacity. The study of the civil law, in a short time, became the fashionable employment of all persons of leisure and opulence in Europe.

Universities and professorships were instituted for the improvement of students, and collegiate dignities were created as further incentives to application, and for the beneficial purpose of rewarding literary merit. An opportunity was now offered for the exertion of

the mental powers, which for so many ages had lain either totally dormant, or been exercised upon speculative theology, a system of mysterious jargon, more adapted to mislead and darken the understanding, than to furnish the slightest degree of useful knowledge. *But of all the causes that have respectively contributed to the increase of literature, none have operated in an equal degree to the invention of PRINTING, an art which has augmented, not only the facility of acquiring information, but has been instrumental in the highest degree to the communication of it; and an art to which we are indebted for the preservation of every thing valuable in the republic of letters. The rapidity with which printing is executed, and the great multiplication of books that has consequently ensued, are circumstances which the most inattentive observer must confess to have produced effects, in every view, the most favourable to the interests of mankind. To these must be attributed the commencement of that general reformation of manners, that liberality of sentiment, and that superior delicacy of taste, which have since pervaded the more civilized European states. Subsequent to this important and glorious æra, the sun of Science has dispelled the mists of Ignorance, and is now advancing with rapid progress towards the meridian of his splendour; his rays have already penetrated some of the most impervious shades of intellectual obscurity, and will, in time, diffuse the illuminating influence over the remotest corners of the globe.*

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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ON THE  
INFLUENCE OF GOVERNMENT  
ON THE  
MENTAL FACULTIES.

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[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

**B**UT state prisons, and the inquisition itself, frown not on the sons of Genius: where study and the employments of the mind intrude not on the former, authority would be foolishly exerted to retard the course of the latter. Men would naturally fly from religious persecution, and the reverence paid to their characters would kindle a flame against the constitution itself. The loss of so many valuable hands might occasion the shipwreck of the state.

The tongue of the subjects would be loosened, and their fetters would fall to the ground; for tyranny gradually evaporates, unsupported by the blind zeal for monarchy, on the one hand; or the enthusiasm of devotion, on the other. The train of bigotry and deceit, laid through every corner of a kingdom, will alarm no more when those who have abilities to perceive the truth have the spirit to declare it.

II. Limited monarchy may be concluded more immediately to animate the exertions of the soul; such an harmony subsists amongst the several orders of the people, that the weight cannot, without violence, over-

balance on any side. This æquipoise, the most productive of civil liberty, rightly understood, seems to indulge that full scope to the intellect, which its warmest advocate would desire. To some few forward spirits, who live but in a storm, this limitation of government may be construed a limitation of the mental faculties; that is, if they speak what they cannot fail to think, it is a more effectual antidote against the viper of sedition; a viper, whose poison predominates where solid abilities are least, and where corruption and self-interest are most to be observed. I am aware of the assertion, that this equal mother of her children spoils them by indulgence; that, so far from throwing obstacles in the way of opposition, this establishment creates it: a disease nursed in the very vitals.

The disposition of the people is too frequently a comet in the political system; the same fire in its construction, the same eccentricity in its motion. But a comet may disturb, it cannot overturn nature; and this erratic planet may possibly shake an administration, but will never injure the constitution: in one respect it carries a beneficial heat, as the former will, from fear, be more circumspect in violating the latter.

But administrations are here at best mere secondary objects. Without these necessary evils the wheels of government must be stopped, as they are usually clogged by them.

All limited monarchies may be analyzed (if the expression be allowed) from our own. Where they differ it is for the worse. The balance preponderates one way or the other. An undiminished lustre is transfused from the ray of prerogative, or a latitude still more prejudicial aggravates popular phrenzy. The last is not so readily controuled as the first. The Sovereign who respects himself, must regard the rights of the subject: if he opposes them, he is one only—to a legion. When the plebeians of Rome, justly enraged against the patricians, arrogated an enlarged portion of authority in the commonwealth, the sun of its prosperity verged to a decline. Dissension between the two contending factions settled into an inveterate anarchy; soothed at last, but not destroyed, by the temporary erection of a Dictator, an office, by degrees nestling into a perpetuity, at last vaulting into the Imperial seat. From the infamous conduct of the Roman patricians, too many have vehemently arraigned, and affected to dread the prevalence of aristocracy in our own government. But the patricians were not under a similar restraint; they accumulated the riches of the state, and bribed or menaced the citizens to dependence. The influence of the latter was a drop in the ocean of the civil polity, and a general insurrection alone extorted those concessions from the superior, for which the remonstrances of individuals had ineffectually applied. But in our happy land, wealth is more widely diffused, and property more equally divided. The laws are a shield to all; and, however the noble may owe his title to the crown, he maintains his honour within himself. Raised to an hereditary share in the constitution, he will be actuated by those principles he derives from a liberal education. As the last resort, where the fortunes of the people are at stake, this collected body

will be little disposed to prejudiced decisions on their rights and privileges.

Where real dangers do not exist, the terrors of fancy are summoned to beat an alarm. These ghosts are conjured up by the bugbears of popular credulity. Such is the fatality springing from a state of freedom; the soul flies from a survey of its real happiness to the gloomy prospect of anticipated wretchedness. Gratitude animates us to far different reflections. Why cast we the look of prejudice on a constitution which excites the envy of mankind? A prejudice that dissolves the cement so firmly connecting the several parts of the public structure. If England perish, it must be by her own disunion. The sole objection to be imagined in this æquilibrium is the want of sufficient exercise to intellectual activity. A government bound in the silken chain of concord, is so little experienced in vicissitudes, that a dead calm may seem almost uniformly to subsist, a calm, the most favourable to the powers of the mind: the tempest may be loud, but is not the more convincing; and in unsettled establishments, the tongue of licentiousness utters not the accents of liberty. When invasions on the latter call forth her genuine spirit, her voice will be temperate, and it will be heard, and her grievances will readily be redressed.

Tranquillity is the asylum of genius: the soul undisturbed by cares, uncontrolled by power, seeks a solid employment for itself. Philosophy from this little spot has diffused her radiance throughout the world: Nature has unfolded her charms, and Wisdom exhausted her most sacred treasures: the Arts and Sciences have erected their temple in our island: for, if Literature has pushed forward the enquiries of reason, has she frowned on the efforts of imagination? She disdains a partial influence. Oratory has tuned her periods to the notes of virtue, and pointed her venom against corruption and oppression; while Poetry has soared on the wings of sublimity, and polished erudition inspired the Graces to smile with dignity.

These chaplets bloom on the brow of the student; the palm of heroism equally adorns the warrior. How just the tribute, conquest will best explain. The merits of the soldier must not be forgotten. Naval intrepidity should be *nourished*. The ocean is our bulwark: a standing fleet will well repay its expence; and commerce maintain in peace the discipline of those honest men, who would be armed for their country at the call of war. Policy will exercise them in youth, as humanity protects them in age. A regular army may supply garrisons, and fight battles *abroad*. Our national and natural defence is a navy and a militia.

For those who wish to sport on political ground, a wide field is opened. They may give a loose to their boisterous abilities, and feast upon the errors of government. But, however civil liberty may cherish the clamours of independence, the distant din confounds the learned in his closet, and the man of business at his desk. The former resigns his finer feelings of literary retirement, to ramble in the wilderness of public bustle; the latter shakes his head at the profligacy of the helm, and gives up the constitution as lost. The clergy then share in the confusion, too eager to thunder, with poli-

tical wisdom, from the pulpits which they never warmed with religious fervour. The recompence of the one is indeed in *distant* reverision; of the other in *immediate* expectancy. Surely the professors of the church would more rationally triumph in the indulgence of ecclesiastical freedom. If however they riot in the illiberality of controversy; if they pore upon abstruser themes of metaphysics, or weary themselves to explain inexplicable mysteries; they sacrifice good manners to ostentation, and the plain precepts of Christianity to the conceits of laborious curiosity.

III. Democracy, that slighter deviation from the original barbarism of nature, is little better than a restless ferment, or a lethargic stagnation of the soul. The lethargy contracts every generous spirited idea in the Hollander, as the fever actuated the ambitious principle in our own country, deceived into shackles by the hypocrisy of CROMWELL. But the last was of short duration; the eyes of the public were soon opened; and the son was invited to succeed to the throne of an injured father.

Democracy has been considered, from more distant periods, the immediate nurse of genius. Longinus has so characterized it; for it may be concluded that the sentiments put in the mouth of his philosophic friend are in reality his own: we may observe, however, that the author instantly limits the reflection to oratorical exertions; and in this respect he may be seconded, that 'a slave never yet became an orator,' with the distinction, however, that he must have been a slave from birth: Nature in the free-born breathes the spirit of manhood; and the powers of the mind will burst the fetters by which it disdains to be enthralled. The talents of oratory may seem little to ensure success in popular establishments, where equality of condition predominates; and the voice of wisdom, issuing from the honesty of a few, is weak against the passions and prejudices of numbers. The interests of a party influence direct the decisions of the senate, which every member alike is impatient to controul. Remove opposition, and the efforts of oratory are impertinent; they melt into a shadow, in the formal '*routine*' of public adjustments. The less noisy, though as ingenuous exertions of abilities, is rarely called forth by democracy: the æra of usurpation, the æra of disgrace in the annals of our country, furnishes a melancholy proof of this. Experience here may be regarded as mathematical demonstration: amid the profusion of incense prostituted to the wolf Protector, as few signs of genius as of truth are to be distinguished. MILTON, indeed, acquitted himself excellently in a public contest with SALMASIUS. His classical labour was cried up as a prodigy at the time, while the work which entitled him to immortality was suffered to sleep undisturbed. The one was a sacrifice to the temporary ardour of politics, the other remains an honour to letters and to England. Dryden existed at this period, but his muse may seem to have been convulsed with the times, unfavourable to his talents as a writer, and his integrity as a man. Could he, who taught poetry to speak the voice of reason, adorned the Augustan bards with a language equal, if not superior to their own, and emulated their triumphs in the walk of originality,—could he, even for bread, fritter genius into panegyrics

on CROMWELL, the destroyer of the constitution, and CHARLES, the licentious idolater of prerogative? The eulogium of the first is infamy,—that of the last may be justified on the ground of loyalty, for Charles was his legal Sovereign.

If we measure the influence of this establishment on the arts and sciences by the exertions of their votaries, the success will be found inadequate: whether it may seem that reflection in unsettled democracies distracts itself in political meanders, or that, where government flows in a placid current, the faculties are weighed down by the dullness prevalent in the constitution of the state. It has been asserted, that the spirits are more effectually roused by *rewards*; these may possibly be thought to operate most powerfully in a republic. There are reasons against this opinion. The judges of merit would be more liable to exercise partiality, and the pecuniary indulgences to letters would *exhaust* the public purse, from which a less extensive distribution is requisite in monarchy: in *limited*,—for the variety of its construction excites a more various emulation; the student is naturally biassed by inclination in his choice; and the pen is weak where the subject is prescribed: in *absolute*,—for every mite of liberality rolling from the treasury of the prince is *magnified* through the medium of flattery.

Whether genius has been advanced or not by largesses from the Sovereign, we may solace ourselves with the conviction, that in letters we securely assert a superiority over the world. I mean not to limit the perfections of my country in more active excellence. The intrepidity of many eminent Commanders may, in the judgment of enthusiasts, almost redeem the guilt of usurpation. CROMWELL over-ruled the enemies of England with a frown; or, by an unwearied attention to their motions, blasted their stratagems in the bud. This son of fraud did his business by *spies*, and he was a very capital one himself.

The research may at once center in the illustrious BLAKE; engaged, indeed, in battles which displayed his valour, but very little in the service of the state. To men of undaunted resolution it is sufficient to point out an object. BLAKE, it may be reasonably supposed, would have conquered or perished as well under a CHARLES as a CROMWELL. He sallied forth, flushed with the idea of emolument to his country. The mistake was laudable in a man who attempted not to fathom the depths of national interest. The Dutch, from temporary jealousy of a formidable rival, might have insolently withstood, and did essentially oppose the republican revolution of England.

But though wisdom be concluded to preside over the deliberations of a popular senate, execution of plans is slow and ineffective.

Democracy is a jealous government, and admits too scanty a portion of confidence in her warriors. The Genius of my native country, formed on the principles of freedom, cannot endure democracy. She sickened almost at the instant of possession; and whatever the dotage of patriotism may assert, or the spirit of novelty affect, the subject constitutionally loves his king, and the king his subject.



OBSERVATIONS ON THE  
ENGLISH STYLE OF WRITING

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IN A LETTER FROM THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE TO ARTHUR MURPHY, ESQ.  
ON THE PUBLICATION OF HIS TRANSLATION OF TACITUS.

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[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

THE tendency of the mode to which I allude is to establish two very different idioms amongst us, and to introduce a marked distinction between the English that is written and the English that is spoken. This practice, if grown a little more general, would confirm this distemper, such I must think it, in our language, and perhaps render it incurable.

From this feigned manner of *falsestto*, as I think the musicians call something of the same sort in singing, no one modern historian, Robertson only excepted, is perfectly free. It is assumed, I know, to give dignity and variety to the style. But whatever success the attempt may sometimes have, it is always obtained at the expence of purity, and of the graces that are natural and appropriate to our language. It is true, that when the exigence calls for auxiliaries of all sorts, and common language becomes unequal to the demands of extraordinary thoughts, something ought to be conceded to the necessities which make 'Ambition Virtue:' but the allowances to necessities ought not to grow into a practice. Those portents and prodigies ought not to grow too common. If you have here and there (much more rarely, however, than others of great, and not unmerited fame) fallen into an error, which is not that of the dull or careless, you have an author who is himself guilty, in his own tongue, of the same fault, in a very high degree. No author thinks more deeply, or paints more strongly; but he seldom or ever expresses himself naturally. It is plain that, comparing him with Plautus and Terence, or the beautiful fragments of Publius Syrus, he did not write the language of good conversation. Cicero is much nearer to it. Tacitus and the writers of his time have fallen into that vice, by aiming at a poetical style. It is true, that eloquence in both modes of rhetorick is fundamentally the same; but the manner of handling is totally different, even where words and phrases may be transferred from the one of these departments of writing to the other.

I have accepted the licence you have allowed me, and blotted your book in such a manner that I must call for another for my shelves. I wish you would come hither for a day or two. Twenty coaches come almost to our very door. In an hour's conversation we can do more than in twenty sheets of writing. Do come and make us all happy. My affectionate compliments to our worthy Doctor. Pray believe me, with most sincere respect and regard,

My dear Sir,

Your most faithful and obedient humble servant,

Beaconsfield, Dec. 8, 1793.

EDMUND BURKE.

ON

FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

IN spite of modern whims about liberty and equality, the government of a family must be absolute; mild, not tyrannical. The laws of nature and the voice of reason have declared the dependence of the child on the parent. The weakness of youth must be controlled by the hand of age and experience. Parental tenderness is too apt to degenerate into parental weakness: 'If you please, child,' or, 'will you, dear,' are soon answered with a surly 'no, I won't!' The reigns of government should be always gently drawn; not twitched like a curb bridle at one time, and dangling loosely at another. Uniformity in parents produces uniformity in children. Whip at one minute and caress the next, or let the culprit go unpunished for the same crime, and to-morrow he will shake his fist behind your back; in a few months it will be in your face. Consider before you threaten; then be as good as your word. 'I will whip you, if you don't mind me,' says the parent in a pet.—'I a'n't afraid of it,' says the child; the parent, enraged, flies towards it with the airs of a cannibal rather than a reprovee: the child prefers flight to broken bones. 'You may go now, but you shall have your pay with interest next time you do so.' 'I don't believe that,' thinks the child. Its experience gives the parent the lie. 'Spare the rod and spoil the child,' says one who was far from being an old bachelor. But say you, whips and rods were the scourges of the dark ages; the present age is more enlightened; their law is reason; their authority is mildness. Beware of that reason which makes your child dogmatical, and that mildness which makes him obstinate.

There are other rods besides those of birch; there is the rod of reproof. 'Arguments addressed to the heart are more powerful than those applied to the back.' Let these be properly administered in case of disobedience; if ineffectual, try the harsher method. Never begin to correct till your anger has subsided. Cease not till you have subdued the will of the offender; if you do, your authority is at an end. Let your commands be reasonable. Never deliver them in a passion, as though they were already disobeyed; nor with a timid distrustful tone, as if you suspected your own authority. Remember that loud scolding is directly the reverse of weighty reasoning. It is the dying groans of good government. Never let it be heard under your roof, unless you intend your house should be a nursery of faction, which may at some future time rear its hydra head, not only against you, but in opposition to the parents and guardians of our country. Patriotism, as well as charity, begins at home. Let the voice of concord be heard in your family, it will charm your domestics to a love of order. Your grandchildren will never be pointed at as the offspring of a termigant jacobin, and you will merit more praise of your country than many who spout in Parliament.

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## THE FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY.

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### A MASONIC DISCOURSE,

DELIVERED BEFORE LODGE NO. 15, OF DUBLIN, ON THE 27th OF DECEMBER 1793,  
BEING THE FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN;

BY THE REV. JONATHAN ASHE,

CURATE OF ST. ANDREW'S, AND CHAPLAIN TO THE SAID LODGE.

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‘ Then Peter turning about, seeth the disciple whom Jesus loved, following.’  
21 St. John, ver. 20.

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CAN any thing be more pleasing to the mind of a Christian, than to observe the marks of a pious and excellent disposition in our Saviour himself, and in his immediate followers? Goodness, wherever it is beheld, is always an agreeable object of contemplation. In the text we have an exquisite picture of the apostle John, that patron of friendship and true benevolence, than which I do not know any thing more likely to make an impression upon minds possessed of genuine sensibility. After our Lord had dined with his disciples, he addressed himself three times to Peter: ‘ Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?’ After each reply, full of warm affection, he commands him to feed his sheep or lambs. Immediately after this, our Lord, walking forward, calls upon Peter to follow him; as a token of his readiness to suffer in his cause. While Peter is giving this proof of attachment, he suddenly turns round, and sees the disciple St. John, whom Jesus loved, following. It is in this single act of the beloved disciple that we can trace his character. Our Lord calls upon Peter to follow him, and Peter obeys the call; but John rises uncalled; and, from an involuntary impulse of affection, claims his right to tread those painful steps, which his Master had trodden before him. Yet, so far from being clamorous, or assuming in his zeal, or with empty professions pressing foremost, he is content to remain behind, and is discovered only by accident. This modest simplicity of behaviour is interesting and instructive, and holds forth an example to us all, which we cannot copy too closely in the conduct of life. It was a strong, though tacit declaration of willingness to follow him through life, and through death, to his eternal kingdom. This is the true spirit of affection, which, perfectly free from ostentation, and disembarassed from selfish regards, is wholly directed to its objects. The apostle does not look round for spectators. The man, possessed of an elevated and noble mind, springs forward to meet his duty with delight, and flies with eagerness wherever it calls him; the field of virtue is to him the field of pleasure; nothing can be more grateful to his heart than to be the instrument of serving God, or benefiting mankind; he looks round with secret impatience for some happy occasion, and when he has found it, rejoices more than the miser in discovering hidden treasure; or the man of ambition in adding fresh laurels to his brow.

Can there be a more endearing tie, than to know that we have the power to make a fellow creature happy? This humane, this generous disposition fires the breast with the most manly feelings, and enlivens that spirit of compassion which is the glory of the human frame; and, which not only rivets, but outshines every other pleasure the mind is capable of enjoying. As human nature rises in the scale of things, so do the social affections likewise arise. Do we not feel in our breasts a strong propensity to friendship? Enjoy we not a pleasure, when it is firm and cemented; and feel we not a pain when it deadens or declines? What sweetens life but friendship; what diverts care but friendship? what alleviates pain, or makes sorrow smile, but friendship?—*sacred, holy friendship!* The progress of friendship is not confined to the narrow circle of private connections, but is universal, and extends to every branch of the human race; though its influence is unbounded, yet it exerts itself more or less vehemently as the objects it favours are nearer or more remote. Hence springs true patriotism, which fires the soul with the most generous flame, creates the best and most disinterested virtue, and inspires that public spirit and heroic ardour, which enables us to support a good cause, and risk our lives in its defence. This commendable virtue crowns the lover of his country with unfading laurels, gives lustre to all his actions, and consecrates his name to latest ages.

The warrior's glory may consist in murder, and the rude ravage of the desolating sword; but the blood of thousands will not stain the hands of his country's friend. But to return: the charitable and friendly person makes every one's lot and situation in life his own; that with those who rejoice, he rejoices; with those who weep, he weeps; nor is more familiar to the house of mirth and feasting: than to the habitations of mourning and woe: as man himself he glories in the title of friend to mankind. Doth indigence ever stretch forth its hands to him in vain? Are the wants of modest, unsolating merit left for a moment unsupported? Is the tear of pity, or the sigh of sympathy, ever refused to the throbs of agonizing grief? The afflicted in body, the distressed in mind, engage equally a double portion of his care. Even towards an enemy, the moment we have resolved to relieve his distress, to consult his interest, to treat him generously, our whole frame is immediately softened with social sympathy and benevolence; we view him with quite other eyes; Humanity resumes her empire; every emotion of Revenge expires, and the enemy is lost in the friend: but, when we behold the dawn of reciprocal affection, and discover the marks of rising gratitude; when we are conscious of be-friending the virtuous, the affectionate, then rises the godlike flame triumphant in its full perfection; every pleasing image, every generous sentiment, every social passion springs up within us; the heart warms, expands, and overflows. O, ye divine affections! with what sublime enthusiasm do ye fill the soul, raise it above the world and above itself, and inspire it with the joys of heaven! Indeed, good and kind affections are their own reward; they are the most delightful sensations of the soul, dispersing the cares and brightening all the prospects of life. Poor and sickly are the joys of vanity

and ambition, compared with those of the generous affectionate heart. That silent, overflowing stream of unassuming goodness, how beautiful does it appear! Such were the dispositions of John; no wonder, therefore, that he should be our Saviour's favourite disciple.

Ecclesiastical history informs us, that St. John survived all the other apostles, and that he was about an hundred years old when he died, until which advanced period, when he could not support the fatigue of delivering long discourses to the people, he was still carried every Lord's day to the place where they assembled, and, like a dying father to his beloved offspring, continued to repeat those characteristic words, '*My little children, love one another.*' Nor was it unbecoming the friend of Jesus to spend his last breath in expressions of kindness. Let us emulate this great and noble character, and pursue those means by which he obtained the first rank among the friends of Jesus. Mean and illiberal is the man, whose soul the good of himself can alone engross: true benevolence, as extensive as the light of the sun, takes in all mankind.

Now, my friends, there is no community on the face of this habitable globe, whose laws and regulations embrace more of the gospel essence, and enforce the performance of the divine laws on its members, than this antient and honourable institution of FREEMASONRY. During many ages, and in many different countries, Masonry has flourished; no art, no science has preceded it. In the dark periods of antiquity, when literature was in a low state, and the rude manners of our forefathers withheld from them the knowledge we now so amply share, Masonry began gradually to diffuse her influence; arts and sciences instantly arose; civilization took place; and the progress of knowledge and philosophy dispelled the gloom of ignorance and barbarism. Government being settled, authority was given to laws, and our assemblies acquired the patronage of the great and good; whilst the tenets of our profession were attended with general and unbounded utility. Masonry is a moral science, calculated to bind men in the ties of true friendship, to extend benevolence, and to promote virtue. It passes and is understood under two denominations: It is operative and speculative. By the former, we allude to the useful rules of architecture, whence a structure derives figure, strength, and beauty, and whence results due proportion, and a just correspondence in all parts. By the latter, we learn to subdue the passions, act upon the square, keep a tongue of good report, maintain secrecy, and practise charity. The lapse of time, the ruthless hand of ignorance, and the devastations of war, have laid waste and destroyed many valuable monuments of antiquity: even the temple of King Solomon, so spacious and magnificent, and constructed by so many celebrated artists, was yet laid in ruins, and escaped not the unsparing ravages of barbarous force. Freemasonry, notwithstanding, has been able still to survive. The attentive ear receives the sound from the instructive tongue; and its sacred mysteries are safely lodged in the repository of faithful breasts. The tools and implements of architecture imprint on the mind wise and serious truths, and transmit, unimpaired, through the succession of

ages, the exquisitely incomparable tenets of this institution. Mankind have neither wisdom to foresee, nor power to prevent the evils incident to human nature; but hang in perpetual suspense betwixt hope and fear, sickness and health, plenty and want. A mutual chain of dependence subsists throughout the whole creation: hence the utility of masonic benevolence: it unites men of the most opposite religions, of the most distant countries, and of the most contradictory opinions in one indissoluble bond of unfeigned affection, and binds them by the strongest ties to secrecy, morality, and virtue. Masonry teaches us to be faithful to our King and true to our Country; to avoid turbulent measures, and to submit, with reverence, to the decisions of legislative power. Thus in every nation a Mason may find a friend, and in every climate he may find a home; no estrangement of behaviour is observed in their different assemblies; they rank as children of the same parent, by creation as brethren bound by the same times; union is cemented by sincere attachment; hypocrisy and deceit are unknown; and pleasure is reciprocally communicated by the cheerful observance of every obliging office. Such is the nature of our venerable institution. Thus, my brethren, you can easily perceive that charity, or universal benevolence, is the great pillar on which our institution is founded.

Mankind in general have something so sociable in their composition, that even an agreeable companion does not find the last place in our esteem; how must a man then esteem him, to whom he confides his most secret wishes and bosom desires; who is, as it were, the companion of his mind, and approves himself a friend, not by his professions, but by his actions? Of what infinite use in life is a true friend! an open and sincere friend acts the part of a candid critic; if we are guilty of any little folly or indiscretion, he points out our faults with tenderness, but yet with impartiality.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

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## MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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### CEREMONY

OF LAYING THE

FOUNDATION STONE OF A NEW LODGE-ROOM AT SCARBOROUGH,  
ON MONDAY OCTOBER 9, 1797.

THE Old GLOBE LODGE, No. 267, having assembled at nine o'clock, was opened in the third degree: a suitable charge was given by the Worshipful Master, and the Procession set forth in the following order:

Twelve Workmen (two and two) with their tools.

Two Masters of the Work.

Gentlemen of the Scarboro' Volunteer Band, in full uniform.

Tyler, with his sword.

Two Stewards, with their wands, Brothers DAY and SMART.  
Banner born by brother JOHN BELBY, of Troutsdale.

The Brethren and Officers of the LION LODGE, Whitby, with their appropriate jewels, &c. (two and two) Juniors first.

Other visiting Brethren, according to the seniority of Lodges.

Two Deacons, with jewels and wands—Brothers SPARK and BEAN.  
Brethren of the Lodge out of Office.

Banner of the Royal Arch, born by Brother PEARSON.

Companions of the Royal Arch, in sashes, &c. of the Order.

Three Grand Chiefs, Companions, J. WILSON, JOHN DODSWORTH,  
and J. SMITH.

Brother CAWDELL. P. G. S. for the county of Durham, and other  
visiting Brethren of distinction.

Treasurer, with his staff, Brother CHAPMAN—Secretary, with his  
roll, Brother CHANCELLOR.

Three Lights and Candlesticks carried by Brothers M'MILLAN,  
WINDLE, and HAWSON.

Architect, with the Plate and Book of Constitutions, Brother ATKIN-  
SON.—The Bible borne by Brother SCHOFIELD.

Two Clergymen in their gowns, jewels, &c. Brothers CRAVEN,  
DODSWORTH, and PLAXTON DICKENSON.

Past Master, Brother DIBBLE.

Senior Warden, Brother MARFLITT; Junior Warden, Brother DENTON.

A Knight Templar as Grand Sword-Bearer, Brother SAVERY.

Worshipful Master, Brother WILLIAM TRAVIS.

Chiefs of Knights Templars, Brothers JOHN TRAVIS and GEORGE  
DODSWORTH.

Marshal of the Ceremony, Brother STANFIELD, P. G. S. for the  
county of Durham.

The Knights Templars, armed and in the sashes, &c. of their  
Order.

In this form the Brethren proceeded through Sepulchre and Church Streets to the South Porch of the church, where the Order was invested, the Worshipful Master and his Sword-Bearer taking the lead, the Knights Templars, as Champions of the Masonic Religion, immediately following.

The Officers and Brethren were placed in appropriate seats, according to their different degrees and stations.

The Service was read by Brother DODSWORTH, the 1st of HAGGAI and the first Gospel of St. JOHN being selected as lessons for the day, —and an excellent sermon, illustrating and defending the principles of Masonry (of which an account will be given in a future Number) was given by Brother DICKENSON. 'Arise and blow thy Trumpet, Fame,' was sung by Brother STANFIELD, chorussed by the Brethren, and accompanied on the organ by Brother REDHEAD.

The procession returned, in the original order, by Queen-Street and the Market Place, to the gates of the Old Globe, where it was again invested, the Worshipful Master proceeding to the scite of the building, round which the Brethren were formed according to their respective stations.

Silence having been commanded by the Worshipful Master, the inscription on the Plate to be deposited under the Stone was read in

Latin by the Marshal, and in English by the Secretary ; they were as follows :

Ædificii,  
 In Principia et Mysteria  
 Architectonica colenda,  
 Ritibus Solitis,  
 Primum posuit Lapidem  
 GULIELMUS TRAVIS,  
 Conventus Sphæræ-Antiquæ  
 Scarburgensis  
 Præfectus honorandus.  
 VII. Id. Octobris,  
 Anno Regni Georgii Tertii XXXVII  
 Salutis M,DCCXCVII  
 Æræ Architectonicæ M M M M D C C C I.

The first Stone of an Edifice  
 For the purpose of cultivating the  
 Principles and Mysteries  
 of  
 Free Masonry,  
 Was laid, with the usual Ceremonies,  
 by  
 WILLIAM TRAVIS,  
 Worshipful Master of the  
 Old Globe Lodge, Scarborough,  
 7th of the Ides of October, in the 37th  
 of the Reign of George the Third,  
 Year of our Lord 1797, and of  
 Masonry 5801.

The stone was then raised by the Lewis, and Brother Dodsworth gave the following prayer :

‘ O Almighty God, Omnipotent, thou three in one, vouchsafe, we beseech thee, thy blessing on this our undertaking, and grant that this building, the foundation-stone of which we now lay, and dedicate to thee and thy holy Apostle St. John, may have for its basis Justice, and be supported by Prudence, Temperance, and Fortitude. May its centre-beam be attraction, its cement that love and harmony which can alone unite all its parts, so as to stand unshaken, a resort for all true Free-Masons. And further grant, O Lord, that all our Brethren attending this place may meet and part in unity, possessed of those principles of benevolence recommended by their own Divine word, by thy blessed Son, and by his holy Apostles. These blessings, we beseech thee, O Lord, to bestow on us through the merits and mediation of the same, thy Son, Jesus Christ, our Saviour.’

The Treasurer, by the Master’s direction, deposited the plate, medals, and coins of the year. The stone was now let into its place, the music playing ‘ God save the King.’ The Worshipful Master descending to the stone, the Past Master and Wardens severally advanced, and presented him with the square, the level, and plumb, which he respectfully applied ; and taking his station in the east, he delivered an oration to the following effect :

‘ BRETHREN,

‘ The honourable situation in which I am placed by your partiality, calls upon me to address you on the solemn occasion of laying the foundation stone of a new Lodge-room.

‘ The liberality and harmony which have distinguished the whole of your proceedings, the wisdom and unity of the design, the strength and stability proposed in its execution, and the beauty and elegance of the fabric when completed, will form an happy illustration of the principles we profess ; and as it affords an opportunity of improving ourselves in moral as well as operative Masonry, I beg leave to call your attention to the business now immediately before us.

‘ This stone, now a perfect Ashlar, was, not long ago, hid in the quarry, a rude and irregular mass, which may not unaptly be compared



to the state of uninformed, unenlightened man. It is to Masonry both are indebted for their present approach to perfection: and as this stone is now publicly proved by the square, the level, and the plumb-rule, may it be a lesson to us as Masons to conduct ourselves on the *square* in all our actions, and ever to walk upon the *level* of truth, whereby alone we shall prove ourselves, both in principles and practice, *upright* and useful members of society.

'To the Worshipful Master, the Officers, and Brethren of the Lodge from Whitby, as well as to the other distinguished Brethren who have given us the honour of their attendance and assistance on this day, I feel myself particularly indebted. To Brother Dickenson I am much obliged for his excellent discourse,—and, here, I cannot omit my tribute of thanks to him, and to our worthy Brethren who have so liberally contributed their subscriptions towards this laudable undertaking;—to you and to every one who have rendered their assistance, this edifice will stand a lasting memorial of your attachment to Masonry, of your respect to the arts, and of your regard to religion; and each one may say in the exulting words of the poet,

“Exegi monumentum ære perennius.”

'I now deliver to the architect the square, the level, and plumb-rule, in full confidence, that when they are returned to the Lodge we shall find a building worthy of our institution.

'May the Grand Architect of the universe vouchsafe his blessing to this foundation stone and the pile to be raised thereon; and may it become, through his favour and protection, the seat of science, philanthropy, and the arts, and a sacred repository for our more hidden mysteries and constitutions.'

The Master struck the stone three times with his Hiram, on which the grand honours were given, and the following anthem sung by Brother STANFIELD, JOHN BELLBY, and JOSEPH WILSON,

'Masons uniting raise the hallow'd pile  
 Sacred to Virtue, by Science plann'd:  
 Powers celestial o'er the fabric smile—  
 And join in kindred tones th' exulting band.  
 STRENGTH, mighty Artist, lay the ample base;  
 WISDOM, stretch forth thy potent wand;  
 BEAUTY, adorning, give the modest grace;—  
 And Science, thou complete with sovereign hand.  
 CHORUS. Masons uniting, &c.'

The Brethren returned in procession to the Lodge-room, where, on the report of the Junior Deacon, that the Lewis, &c. were removed, the Lodge was closed in due form.

The whole of the proceedings were conducted in such a stile of order and precision, as to give infinite satisfaction to the Brethren themselves, as well as to the multitude of spectators who were present on the occasion. A sumptuous dinner was served up at the Old Globe, and the evening concluded with a harmony and conviviality worthy of Masons and the interesting nature of the meeting.

REVIEW  
OF  
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*An authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China. Taken chiefly from the Papers of his Excellency the Earl of Macartney, K. B. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China, &c. By Sir George Staunton, Bart. L. L. D. F. R. S. &c. 2 vols. 4to. with Engravings, besides a folio Volume of Plates. 4l. 4s. in boards. Nicol.*

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

THE navigation of the Yellow Sea is particularly described; and here an opportunity offers of noticing the Chinese compass, the account of which is curious, and may be of service. On the arrival of the ships off the river Pei-ho, leading to Tien sing, the Ambassador was visited by two Mandarines of rank. The Embassy was now to quit the ships for Chinese junks.— ‘When these were all assembled, to the number of about thirty vessels, round the squadron, the whole exhibited a curious contrast, and singular spectacle, of the towering masts and complicated tackling of European ships in the midst of the low, simple, and clumsy, but strong and roomy junks of the Chinese. Each of these was of the burden of about two hundred tons. The hold, or cavity, below the upper deck is divided into about a dozen of distinct compartments, by partitions of two inch plank, and the seams are caulked with a cement of lime, prepared in such a manner as to render them perfectly impervious to water, or, in the marine phrase, water-tight. This cement, Dr. Dinwiddie observes, is composed of lime and oil, with a few scrapings of bamboo; the latter article serving the same purpose as hair in English plaster. This composition, he adds, becomes very tenacious and hard, and will not burn. If, notwithstanding the oil, it possesses that incombustible quality, it is no doubt preferable to pitch, tar, or tallow, none of which are used over the wooden work, or round the ropes of Chinese vessels. The advantages arising from dividing the holds of these vessels seem to have been well experienced, for the practice is universal throughout China. From hence it sometimes happens, that one merchant has his goods safely conveyed in one division, while those of another suffer considerable damage from a leak in the compartment in which they are placed. A ship may strike against a rock, and yet not sink; for the water entering by the fracture will be confined to the division where the injury happens to be sustained; and a shipper of wares, who chartered several divisions, has a chance, if one of them proves leaky, that those contained in the remainder may escape.’

On the 5th of August, 1793, his Excellency and suite embarked for the Pei-ho river, and the same evening came to Ta-coo, where they found a number of yachts, or large covered barges, and boats of burden, calculated to pass over the shallows of the Pei-ho, and destined to convey the whole of the Embassy as far as that river led towards the capital of the empire.

The description of the salt-heaps is curious. These were in pyramids about fifteen feet high, and consisted of bags of salt heaped together in that form, as peat is preserved in some parts of Europe. ‘The number of entire stacks was two hundred and twenty-two, besides several others that were incomplete. A transverse section of each stack was found to contain seventy bags. None of those stacks were less in length than two hundred feet; some of them extended to six hundred. Supposing the mean or average length of those stacks to be four hundred feet, of which each bag occupied a space of

two feet, there would then be, in each stack, two hundred sections, or fourteen thousand bags; and in the two hundred and twenty-two stacks, upwards of three millions of bags of salt. Every bag contained about two hundred pounds weight of salt, and consequently altogether six hundred millions of pounds in weight of that article.

On the Ambassador's arrival at Tien-sing he was received by the Viceroy of the province with the most marked attention, and informed that the Emperor was at Zhe-hol, in Tartary, where he intended to celebrate the anniversary of his birth-day, being on the thirteenth of the eighth moon, answering to the 17th of September, and that he desired to receive the embassy there. The Viceroy is represented to have been a man of very engaging manners, but the Legate appointed to attend the embassy was very adverse to the English.

On the 16th of August the yachts anchored within twelve miles of Pekin, and near the city of Tong-choo-foo, beyond which the Pei-ho was no longer navigable, unless for boats, and the embassy ceased travelling by water for some time. The Ambassador and his suite were accommodated in a large temple; and it is remarked that, 'among all the crowds assembled near Tong-choo-foo, or those which the approach of the embassy had attracted in other places, since its entrance into China, not one person in the habit of a beggar had been seen, or any one observed to solicit charity. No small portion of the people seemed, it is true, to be in a state approaching to indigence, but none driven to the necessity, or inured to the habit, of craving assistance from a stranger.'

'Pekin exhibited, on the entrance into it, an appearance contrary to that of European cities, in which the streets are often so narrow, and the houses so lofty, that from one extremity of a street the houses appear at the other to be leaning forwards, and closing upon each other. Here few of the houses were higher than one story, none more than two; while the width of the street which divided them was considerably above one hundred feet. It was airy, gay, and lightsome.'

The slight view which the strangers had of Pekin in this first visit 'did not come up to the idea they had previously formed of the capital of China.' From Pekin they came to the open town of Hai-tien, between which and the Emperor's palace of Yuen-nin-yuen, was the villa intended for the Ambassador and his suite, being an inclosure of at least twelve acres.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

*Plans for the Defence of Great-Britain and Ireland.* By Lieutenant Colonel Dirom. 8vo. 2s 6d. Cadell and Davies.

THIS work is interesting at the present moment, when the object of the enemy is confined to the attack of this country only. With no employment for their immense armies, it is by no means unlikely that they will hazard an attempt at invading some part or other of Great-Britain. Let us then attend to Colonel Dirom's opinion on the subject. After supposing the enemy to have landed, he says:

'Instead of encamping among the hills, as Fabius Maximus did, in consequence of his being inferior to Hannibal in cavalry, we should have no need to keep so far aloof from our enemy, and have only to choose strong positions at such a distance from him, as to prevent a surprize. Even when he halts for the night, we must not allow him to rest, but have parties constantly employed to harass his camp, stealing upon him in every direction; which we should be enabled to do from our superior knowledge of the country.'

‘ The enemy, either in the course of, or after his second day’s march, would probably find it necessary to detach parties to forage. Here our superiority in cavalry would certainly enable us to cut them off; but without trusting to that success, our yeomanry cavalry should be constantly on the watch, to observe the quarter to which the foraging parties of the enemy were directing their march, and endeavour to anticipate them by setting fire to the dry forage, and driving off cattle, &c. which may appear to be within their reach; and were they to stop in any situation, at a distance from their army, to cut green forage, their destruction would be inevitable.

‘ In opposing an invading enemy, many positions would occur at the crossing of rivers, and entry of defiles, where successful stands may be made against him. A chain of redoubts, defended by the infantry, artillery, and pioneers, the cavalry posted in the rear to cover their retreat, would render such positions long tenable; and would either oblige the enemy to attack them in front with great loss, or to detach a part of his army, which, in attempting to turn such post, might be surrounded and cut off; or the whole of his army might be obliged to change its route to one more circuitous, which might afford us a further advantage, in probably forcing him into a more difficult country.

‘ Opposed in this way, the enemy must fight his way inch by inch, as he proceeds; and his fighting men, having also to labour by turns as pioneers, in repairing the roads and intrenching his camps, he can advance only by slow degrees, and would probably find a very few miles to be a tedious and fatiguing march. His difficulties, far from decreasing as he advances into the country, would multiply in proportion to his distance from the coast; and if we could but attack his convoys on their march, an enterprize easily accomplished, when his line of operation comes to be extended, we should strike at him where he is most vulnerable, and at length force him to lay down his arms, or return for provisions to the coast.

‘ Such is the plan of defence by which it is conceived an invading enemy must be certainly defeated; and its outlines are given, without regard to the co-operation of our fleets; because insulated as we are, our resources on shore are adequate to our defence, even when inferior at sea.’

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*A Practical View of the prevailing Religious System of professed Christians, by William Wilberforce, Esq. 8vo. 7s. boards. Cadell and Davies.*

THE importance of a right faith, in order to a good practice, has been more felt and more generally acknowledged of late than at any former period. The lax system of moral Christianity has given way to the pure doctrines of the gospel; and what a few years back would have excited contempt, is now not only patiently endured, but very extensively supported. The increase of infidelity, and the artful productions of its advocates, have driven many believers in the truth of Revelation to avow those essential doctrines of Christianity which they were wont either to consider as indefensible, or to treat as indifferent. The medium between absolute scepticism and a sound faith is bad: but numbers still take their station in this middle way. To these Mr. Wilberforce very judiciously and very forcibly makes this appeal. His performance is highly honourable to himself as a writer, as a public man, and, above all, as a Christian. It should be carefully perused by every person; but more especially by those who have hitherto paid little or no attention to that religion in which they were educated. We shall close our notice of this valuable work with a view of the doctrines pleaded for by Mr. Wilberforce.

‘ That ‘ God so loved the world, as of his tender mercy to give his only Son Jesus Christ for our redemption?’

“ That our blessed Lord willingly left the glory of the Father, and was made man :

“ That ‘ he was despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief :’

“ That ‘ he was wounded for our transgressions ; that he was bruised for our iniquities ;’

“ That ‘ the Lord laid on him the iniquity of us all :’

“ That at length ‘ he humbled himself even to the death of the Cross, for us miserable sinners ; to the end that all who, with hearty repentance and true faith, should come to him, might not perish, but have everlasting life :’

“ That he ‘ is now at the right hand of God, making intercession for his people :’

“ That ‘ being reconciled to God by the death of his Son, we may come boldly unto the throne of Grace, to obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need :’

“ That our Heavenly Father ‘ will surely give his Holy Spirit to them that ask him :’

“ That ‘ the Spirit of God must dwell in us ;’ and that ‘ if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his :’

“ That by this divine influence ‘ we are to be renewed in knowledge after the image of him who created us,’ and ‘ to be filled with the fruits of righteousness, to the praise of the glory of his grace ;’—that ‘ being thus made meet for the inheritance of the saints in light,’ we shall sleep in the Lord ; and that when the last trumpet shall sound, this corruption shall put on incorruption—and that being at length perfected after his likeness, we shall be admitted into his heavenly kingdom.”

*Canterbury Tales, for the Year 1797. By Harriot Lee. 8vo. 7s. Robinsons.*

THE extravagance of modern novel-writers has been so disgusting, that the very name of ‘ Canterbury Tales’ induced us to expect a work more ridiculous than what we have been accustomed to. We are ready to acknowledge our disappointment, and to express our hope that the fair author will give us a fresh entertainment this winter by a second volume of Tales for 1798. Indeed she stands pledged to this, as out of seven persons that composed a company at Canterbury, weather-bound in an inn, we have only the tales that were told by four, to enliven the gloom of a winter’s evening. Those of the remaining three consequently will appear in a second volume. There are sufficient variety, abundant interest, and much entertainment in these Tales ; add to which, that the style is neat, chaste, and correct.

*The Country Parson, a Poem, by John Bidlake. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.*

THE present effusion of Mr. Bidlake’s muse will not lessen the reputation which he has obtained on Parnassus. He has touched his subject with considerable feeling, beauty, and correctness. His picture of a parish-clerk is well drawn :

The surplice next, of snowy white, he holds,  
And round the good man’s shoulders lightly throws,  
Or amply spreads, or smooths the wrinkled folds,  
Then to his throne with pomp elate he goes ;  
And then, the pray’r begun, with vocal nose  
Amen he cries, or psalms repeats, full loud,  
King David’s pious praise, or Israel’s woes ;  
Or lesson reads, of oratory proud,  
Scarce, in his mind, the parson equal is allow’d,

But who, in humble verse, shall dare relate  
 The pride of clerk, who singers' seats ascends,  
 The psalm he names, and pitches all in state,  
 And to the quire melodious aid he lends;  
 Where each, disdainful to be lost, now blends  
 With other voice his own Stentorian sounds,  
 The screaming treble shrill with base contends,  
 Loud for pre-eminence fierce strife abounds,  
 Discord presides, and dismal all confounds.'

*Letters written during a short Residence in Spain and Portugal.* By Robert Southey. *With some Account of Spanish and Portuguese Poetry.* 8vo. 7s. boards. Robinsons.

THE author of these Letters is already known as an original and pleasing poet. The present work will not detract from the reputation which he has gained in another walk of literature, though it will not add much to it. Mr. Southey landed at Corunna, and travelled through the romantic country of Galicia and Leon to Madrid; from whence he proceeded through Truxillo, Morida, Badajos, &c. to Lisbon. There is very little new information in this volume; but it is well written, and will afford a momentary entertainment.

*False Impressions, a Comedy, in five Acts, performed at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden.* By Richard Cumberland, Esq. 8vo. 2s. Dilly.

IF Mr. Cumberland's design was to paint the Devil under the character of a lawyer he has done it pretty effectually. There is, however, no plot in this piece; nor any of that sort of ingenious contrivance which we might reasonably have expected, when a tricking attorney is the hero of the drama. Yet we cannot deny to this comedy the merit of good sentiments and strong delineations of character, with a few tolerable touches of humour. But on the whole, it is highly unworthy of the author, who, we more than suspect, is sunk into the imbecility of old age.

*The Invincible Island, a Poem; with introductory Observations on the present War.* By Percival Stockdale. 2s. Clarke and Rivingtons.

IT is with no small degree of pleasure, that, at a crisis so momentous as the present, we see a veteran in literature stand forth as the champion of his insulted and injured country. The Author of the *Invincible Island* is well known in the literary world, and his well-established fame will suffer no diminution from the production under review. It is elegant, animated, and forcible. We trust that this Turtean blast will powerfully assist in awakening from their deathful sleep those, who, though friends to order, view with an almost culpable indifference the gigantic and overwhelming progress of French arms and French principles. We are happily defended by our insular situation from the arms of the Republic of Murder; but to its principles it is madness to oppose the feeble barrier of rocks and seas. The ministers of anarchy are busily employed among us; and it is only by eternal vigilance, and the most powerful exertion, that they can be prevented from involving us in the disgrace and ruin of the surrounding states.

In his introductory remarks, which are comprehensive, correct, and spirited, the conduct of the French Republic and the English Ministers is placed in a faithful and interesting point of view. Mr. Erskine's 'Causes and Consequences' is mentioned temperately but poignantly. We regret that our limits will not allow us to give any extracts from this part of the book. From

the poem we shall give two or three short extracts, which will sufficiently show its intent and execution. It opens with the following dignified lines. The beauty of the indignant repetition of the word France will not escape our readers.

‘ Can all the mind’s fertility pourtray  
Man’s pride and madness on some future day !  
France, govern’d long by absolute command ;  
Form’d to convulse, but not to rule a land ;  
France, that hath left no path of crimes untrod ;  
Foe to all virtue ; even at war with God !  
Whom slaves, before, whom tyrants, now, we find ;  
(The natural progress of the human mind !)  
France, (have I liv’d these monstrous times to see !)  
France is to teach Britannia to be free !’

After invoking the shade of Burke to give harmony and fire to his numbers, he conjures Mr. Fox to lay aside the meaner aims of party, and join in vindicating the honour and safety of his country. But we have not room to give an abstract of all the topics touched upon in this poem ; it will be sufficient to say that they are numerous, well chosen, and well applied. One or two extracts more, and we must close. Having characterised the French nation in its present state, he breaks forth into the following eloquent exclamation and apostrophe to the venerable Newton :

‘ These men have promis’d, on some genial day,  
To cheer our darken’d isle with Freedom’s ray ;  
Transcendent merit pass’d our own to make ;  
And spare our nation for their Newton’s sake.  
Oh ! hallowed, long ! oh ! venerable name !  
Art thou dishonour’d by injurious fame !  
Thy name should strike those fiends with silent awe ;  
Saint of Religion’s ; priest of Nature’s law !’

We recommend the following passage to those who see nothing in their country but a subject of calumny and hate.

‘ Then, let each honest man dismiss his fears ;  
Let every timorous woman dry her tears :  
And *you*, domestic enemies, who spread,  
With souls malignant, artificial dread ;  
Let phantoms court you to some foreign strand ;  
And quit, too good for *you*, your native land.’

French principles, we trust, have not yet steeled English hearts against an appeal so powerful as the following.

‘ Sons of the men, whom times remoter saw  
Their conquering swords against oppression draw ;  
With hearts elate, and steady march advance,  
To the pale lilies of their trembling France ;  
Oft taught to bleed, but never taught to fly ;  
Resolve, once more, to conquer, or to die ;  
Oh ! give not peerless beauty, strongest mind,  
To the declar’d assassins of mankind !  
Make no mean peace with monsters that retain  
Nought faithful ; nought religious ; nought humane ;  
Against our universe their threats are hurl’d ;  
Defend yourselves, and you defend the world !’

We quit with reluctance a poem which well deserves, and, we doubt not, will receive the applause and patronage of the public.

# POETRY.

## THE NORFOLK TURNIPPE.

### AN AUNTIENT TALE.

SOME countyes vaunte themselves in pyes,  
And some in meate excelle;  
For Turnippes of enormous size  
Faire Norfolke beares the belle.

Thilke tale an old nurse told to me,  
Which I relate to you;  
And well I weene what nurses say,  
Is sacred all and true.

At midnichte houre a hardie knighte  
Was pricking \* o'er the ley, †  
The starres and mooue had lost their lighte,  
And he had loste his waye.

The winde full loude and sharpe did blowe,  
The clouds amaine did poure,  
And such a night, as stories shewe,  
Was nivr seene before.

I vaine hee saughte full halfe the nighte,  
No shelter colde hee spie:  
Pitie it were so bolde a knighte  
Y-sterv'd with cold sholde dye.

Now voices straunge assaile his eare,  
And yet ne house was nie:  
Thoughte hee, the devil himselve is here,  
Preserve me God on hie!

Then summon'd hee his courage hie,  
And thus aloud 'gan call;  
Favs, gyantes, demons, come not nie,  
For I defye you all!

When from a hollow turnippe neare  
Out jump'd a living wighie;  
With friendly voice, and accent cleare,  
He thus addressd the knighte.

' Sir Knighte, ne demon dwelleth here,  
' Ne gyaunte keeps his house;  
' But tway poor drovers; goodman Vere,  
' And honest Robin Rouse.  
' We tweyne have taken shelter here,  
' With oxen ninety-two;  
' And if you'll enter, nivr feare,  
' There's roome enough for you.'

\* Riding. † Meadow-ground.

### SONNET

TO

### LIBERTY.

Just guardian of man's social bliss, for thee  
The paths of danger gladly would I tread,  
For thee contented join the glorious dead,

Who nobly scorn'd a life that was not free,  
But worse than death it mads my soul to  
see

The Lord of Ruin, by wild uproar led!  
Hell's first born, Anarchy! exalt his  
head [knee!  
And seize thy throne, and bid us bow the  
What though his iron sceptre blood-im-  
brued, [might,  
Crush half the nations with resistless  
Never shall this firm spirit be subdued:---  
In chains, in exile still the chanted rite,  
O Liberty! shall flow to thee renew'd!  
O still be sea-girt Albion thy delight!  
... D.

### LINES,

*On seeing a Faded Rose in the Bosom of the beautiful*

MISS S-----A B-----R.

[N vain, my Sophy, do you strive  
To keep the fading rose alive,  
With Nature for your foe;  
To Phoebus' rays the fragrant flow'r  
Alone can own its vivid hour,  
And not to bills of snow.

### THE AMICABLE BROTHERS.

A CANTATA.

BY STEWART LEWIS,

*Private Soldier in the Hoptown Fencibles.*

\* Dulce pro patria mori ?

HOR.

### RECITATIVE.

As fam'd John Bull once walk'd his usual  
round,  
Eis three lov'd Brothers o'er a bowl he found;  
Brave Sandy, born near source of winding  
Tay, [clay;  
And Patrick, sprung from fair Hibernian  
With honest Shon ap Morgan, Shinkin  
Shones, [hur bones)  
(Cot sput her nails!--Glamorgan rear'd  
' Well met,' cry'd John, ' my heroes stout  
and true,  
' I've travers'd half the town in seeking you;  
' Strange news I've got---but come, let's  
hav- a swig,  
' You know dry speeches are not worth a fig,'  
When he had drank, and forward drawn his  
chair,  
His premis'd news in song he did declare.



AIR.---Tune, *Charge the Musket, &c.*

Gasconading France, my lads,  
Has threaten'd to invade us,  
Sans Culottes, in whole brigades,  
'Swear under-foot they'll tread us;

CHORUS.

But, if concord bind our lands,  
We soon shall homeward chase them,  
And teach those vile frog-eating bands  
That British boys dare face them.

Of't have France's frighted fields  
Beheld our Lion roar, Sir,  
And of't have British swords and shields  
Been stain'd with Gallic gore, Sir;

CHORUS.

And still if concord bind our lands,  
We homeward 'gain will chase them,  
And teach those vile frog-eating bands  
That British lads dare face them.

Camperdown and Lagos Bay  
Can tell how foes were frighted,  
All their honours fled away,  
Their boasted laurels blighted.

CHORUS.

Oh! let us then like Duncan fight,  
Like Jervis learn to quell them;  
Then France will find, for all her might,  
That Britons can repel them.

Come then, Brothers, ere I go,  
And give me your opinions---  
Shall we fight the daring foe,  
Or yield up our dominions?

CHORUS.

No---let concord bind our lands,  
And soon we'll homeward chase them,  
And teach those vile frog-eating bands  
That British lads will face them.

RECITATIVE.

The Scotian hero, with the tidings stung,  
Grasp'd his claymore, and from the table  
sprung; [flame,  
His eyes, indignant flash'd with martial  
His heart beat high for his lov'd Scotia's  
fame;  
With manly warmth the trio he address'd,  
And thus the ardour of his soul confess'd.

AIR.---Tune, *In the Garb of old Gaul.*

When Rome's conquering eagle first flew  
to our isle. [smile;

The Genius of Freedom was seen for to  
'Proud Romans,' cry'd Freedom, 'your  
conquests are o'er, [our shore,  
Your fame's *ne plus ultra* stands mark'd on

CHORUS.

'Such was their love of liberty, their coun-  
try and their laws,  
'That like their noble ancestors they stood  
for Freedom's cause;  
'They boldly fought, like heroes bright,  
for honour and applause,  
'And defy'd the Roman legions to alter  
their laws.'

Thy stones, Aberlemno, and history can  
tell, [did repel;  
How the arms of our fathers their foes  
And Loncarty's plain will through ages  
convey  
Our ancestors' fame, and the glory of Hay.

CHORUS.

'Such was their love of liberty, their coun-  
try and their laws,  
'That like their valiant ancestors they stood  
for Freedom's cause;  
'They boldly fought, like heroes bright, for  
honour and applause,  
'And defy'd the northern Vandals to alter  
their laws.'

Then ne'er let the sons of old Scotia de-  
spair, [reign there;  
For Freedom, blest Freedom! still deigns to  
Beneath her bright banners fresh laurels  
we'll gain, [Spain.  
And despise the bravadoes of France and of

CHORUS.

'Such is our love of liberty, our country  
and our laws,  
'That, like our noble ancestors, we'll stand  
by Freedom's cause;  
'We'll boldly fight, like heroes bright, for  
honour and applause,  
'And defy the French, the Dons, and  
Dutch, to alter our laws.'

RECITATIVE.

Charm'd with the song of Scotia's warlike  
son,  
The brave Hibernian to his brother run---  
'Arrah, my joy,' said Pat, 'give me your  
hand,  
'I'll fight when I can neither go nor stand;  
'Should those French dogs but dare to  
board this isle,  
'I'll knock them down, tho' distant fifty mile.  
'Pho, boderation! don't I know my trade?  
'By great Saint Patrick! Pat was ne'er  
afraid.

AIR.---Tune, *Ballinamoni ora, &c*

Should Monsieur attempt to set foot on  
these plains,  
A whack of shillela he'll get for his pains;  
I'll first knock him down, and then force  
him to run, [my gun.  
By the shot of my sword, and the thrust of

CHORUS.

Sing Ballinamoni ora, &c.  
A proper good drubbing for me.

We'll kill all their ships, and we'll sink all  
their men, [of ten;  
There's none shall escape us, save twelve out  
Then arrah, my jewels, we'll get a fine  
prize, [as they rise.  
When we strip all their dead men as fast

CHORUS.

Sing Ballinamoni ora, &c.  
A dear French invasion for me.

To be sure, d'ye hear me, one thing you  
must mind, [on *lebind*;  
You must walk by my side, while I run  
As soon as I shoot them, you'll blow out  
their brains, [gains.  
And send them a packing to count o'er their

## CHORUS.

Sing Ballinamoni ora, &c.  
A charming good battle for me.

## RECITATIVE.

Mov'd by the mirth of Patrick's artless lay,  
The honest Cambr'an smil'd serenely gay,  
Swore by hur leek, and dear Saint Tavit's  
beard, [guard;  
With hur pest plood hur country she would  
' Shall it be said that Welchmen turn'd  
their tails, [Wales?  
' And not defend hur own great Prince of  
' *Ieb Dien*, and hur feathers we revere,  
By Cot! no Frenchman ever shall come  
here.'

AIR.---Tune, *Grandemyle*.

By great Cadwallader, hur vows and hur  
swears, [sieurs,  
If e'er she gets sight of these bloody Moun-  
She'll cut off hur head, and she'll break all  
hur bones! [Shones.  
If hur lands in the country of Shinkin ap  
Hur plood is unmix'd with the Saxon or  
Dane, (or stain;  
'Tis pure ancient British, without spot  
Hur's sprung from ancestors as old as the  
stones, [ap Shones?  
Then who dare compete with great Shinkin  
For freedom hur fathers forsook the green  
vales, [Wales,  
And fled to the wild rugged mountains of  
Then think not, dear brothers, that Shinkin  
ap Shones [or Dons.  
Will yield hur dear freedom to Frenchmen

## RECITATIVE.

John Bull, with pleasure sparkling in his  
face, [brace:  
Clasp'd each lov'd brother in a warm em-  
' Bravo, my lads! while thus we four agree,  
' Great Britain will prove Sovereign of the  
sea;  
' Let's fill the bowl, and then in concert sing,  
' Long life and health to George our gra-  
cious King!

TO

## A LONG SHAWL.

BY MATERNA.

COME, *genial Shawl*, whose ORIENT SUN  
Beheld thee by his Daughters spun,  
Where GANGES paints the shores,  
There saw the ebon fingers twine  
Thy silken threads in cobweb line  
Of laughing white-teeth Moors.

(White are their teeth as those which grow  
And shining bend their pearly row  
To Fanny's swelling lip,  
Where rose leaves, cushion'd, seem to lie,  
Infusing round such dewy dye  
As June's first breezes sip.)

Come, o'er me place thy limber folds,  
While Auster high the chill cloud holds,  
From whence the sleet he sneeds;  
Thy texture thin of 'woven wind'  
About my waist be closely twin'd,  
And floating brush the meads.

Or, when to tawny woods I go,  
Boasting of late a verdant glow,  
O, press it on my heart!  
Guarded by thee, I spring along,  
The lightest of the light-heel'd throng,  
Heedless of Winter's dart.

'Twas Filial Love that bade thee fly,  
From the clear vault of India's sky,  
To England's cloudy heaven;  
'Twas FANNY bade the seek the land,  
Where now no zephyrs warm and bland  
Are to its natives given.

Ah, may her brow of purest hue,  
From whence her sober eyes of blue  
Through lustrous tresses break,  
Be ever crown'd with wreaths of love!  
For gentle as the placid Dove  
She is of whom I speak.

And may her mild, her gliding form,  
Ne'er shrink in Life's conflicting storm,  
Or be subdued by pain;  
May peaceful pleasures dimple round,  
Delight in all her walks be found,  
And in her mansion reign.

So shall the good to Fanny known,  
My soul acknowledge for its own,  
And count her blessings o'er;  
Though on Thames' shores I sigh and weep,  
On Ganges banks bright joys I reap---  
And there I sigh no more!

## EPITAPH

ON A FREEMASON.

WRITTEN BY E. P. I.

HE clos'd his Lodge on earth for one above,  
The blest abode of everlasting love.

ON A MUSICIAN.

BY THE SAME.

LENT to delight our hearts, and charm our  
ears,  
He's fled to join the music of the spheres.

## LA SAINTE GUILLOTINE.

A NEW SONG.

ATTEMPTED FROM THE FRENCH.

Tune, 'O'er the Vine-cover'd Hills and gay  
Regions of France.'

FROM the blood-bedew'd valleys and moun-  
tains of France,  
See the Genius of Gallic INVASION advance!  
Old Ocean shall wait her, unruffled by storm,  
While our shores are all lin'd with the  
*Friends of Reform.\**

Confiscation and Murder attend in her train:  
With meek-eyed Sedition, the daughter of  
PAIN; † [Footsteps are seen  
While her sportive *Poisardes* with light  
To dance in a ring round the gay *Guillotine.* ‡

To London, 'the rich, the defenceless,' she  
comes-- [drums!

Hark! my boys, to the sound of the Jacobin  
See Corruption, Prescription, and Privilege  
fly, [darting eye.

Pierc'd thro' by the glance of her blood-  
While Patriots from Prison and Prejudice  
freed,

In soft accents shall hiss the Republican creed,  
And with Tri-colour'd Fillets, and Cravats  
of Green,  
Shall crowd round the altar of *Saint Guillotine.*

See the level of Freedom sweeps over the  
land--

The vile Aristocracy's doom is at hand!  
Not a seat shall be left in a House *that we*  
*know,* [REAU.

But for *Earl BUONAPARTE* and *Baron Mo-*  
But the Rights of the Commons shall still  
be respected, [Elected;

*BUONAPARTE* himself shall approve the  
And the Speaker shall march with majestical  
men, [lotine.

And make his three bows to the grave *Guil-*

Two Heads, says our proverb, are better  
than One, [none.]

But the Jacobin choice is for Five Heads or  
By Directories only can Liberty thrive,  
Then down with the ONE, Boys! and up  
with the FIVE!

How our Bishops and Judges will stare  
with amazement,

When their heads are thrust out at the  
*National Casement!* §

When the *National Razor* § has shav'd them  
quite clean, [tine!

What a handsome oblation to *Saint Guillot-*

\* See Proclamation of the Directory.

† The 'no Long calumniated Author of the  
Rights of Man.'--See Sir F. Burdet's  
Speech at the *Shakespear*.

‡ The *Guillotine* at Arras was painted  
'*Couleur de Roi.*'

§ *La petite Fenetre*, and *la Razor Nationale*,  
form the expressions applied to the *Guillotine*  
by the Jacobins in France, and their  
admirers here.

## THE INVASION;

OR,

THE BRITISH WAR SONG.

To the Tune of 'Whilst happy in my native land.'

WHILST happy in our native land,  
So great, so fam'd in story,  
Let's join, my friends, with heart and hand,  
To raise our Country's glory;  
When Britain calls, her valiant Sons  
Will rush in crowds to aid her--  
Snatch, snatch your musquets, prime your  
guns,  
And crush the fierce Invader!  
Whilst ev'ry Briton's song shall be,  
O give us Death--or Victory!

Long had this favour'd isle enjoy'd  
True comforts, past expressing,  
When France her hellish arts employ'd  
To rob us of each blessing:  
These from our hearths by force to tear,  
(Which long we've learn'd to cherish)  
Our frantic Foes shall vainly dare:  
We'll keep 'em, or we'll perish--  
And every day our song shall be,  
'O give us Death--or Victory!'

Let France in savage accents sing  
Her bloody Revolution;  
We prize our Country, love our King,  
Adore our Constitution;  
For these we'll ev'ry danger face,  
And quit our rustic labours;  
Our ploughs to firelocks shall give place,  
Our scythes be chang'd to sabres.  
And, clad in arms, our song shall be,  
'O give us Death--or Victory!'

Soon shall the proud Invaders learn,  
When bent on blood and plunder,  
That British bosoms nobly burn  
To brave their cannon's thunder:  
Low lie those heads, whose wily arts  
Have plant'd the world's undoing!  
Our vengeful blades shall reach those hearts  
Which seek our Country's ruin:  
And night and morn our song shall be,  
'O give us Death--or Victory!'

When with French blood our fields manur'd  
The glorious struggle's ended,  
We'll sing the dangers we've endur'd,  
The blessings we've defended:  
O'er the full bowl our feats we'll tell,  
Each gallant deed reciting;  
And weep o'er those who nobly fell,  
Their Country's battle fighting--  
And ever thence our song shall be,  
'Tis VALOUR leads to VICTORY.'

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 PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
 

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## THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

*Op. 7.* **T**HE dramatic novelty of this evening was an Operatic Piece of Two Acts, entitled 'THE CHIMNEY CORNER,' which, we understand, is the production of a juvenile friend of Mr. Kelly, and was written merely for the purpose of bringing the latter forward as a musical composer. The following is a short sketch of the fable.

The Governor of a place in Franconia is the Guardian of a young lady, whose name is Louisa, and who is attached to a young man named Darcy. The Governor, who is old and rigorous, has conceived a regard for his ward, and in order to induce her to marry him he pretends that Darcy, who was abroad in the service of his country, was killed in action, and buried with all military honours. Darcy returns at night, but knowing the temper of the Governor, does not venture boldly to demand entrance, and he is admitted by Annette, the wife of a neighbouring peasant, who acts as the confidant of Louisa. When the Governor arrives at the Castle, Darcy is concealed in a closet, and being locked in by the Governor, is obliged to get out through a grating. Having quitted the closet, Darcy, supposing all the family is gone to bed, amuses himself in playing on the guitar, the sound of which brings Gregory, a drunken German servant, who rouses the whole house. The Governor, finding that the guitar has been strung and tuned, begins to be suspicious. To quiet his fears, however, Annette pretends she can play, but will not attempt it, unless he will retire to The Chimney Corner, and not look at her. To this condition the Governor assents, and then Darcy, who had hid himself behind a picture, takes the guitar, and is supposed to play upon it. The Governor in ecstasy comes forward, and thereby discovers the artifice. Finding that Darcy had protected him from ruffians in the forest, and that it was now impossible to obtain the hand of Louisa, the Governor consents to make the lovers happy. There is also another part of the fable relative to Hilario, the husband of Annette, who is jealous, because his wife, who is entrusted with the loves of Darcy and Louisa, will not reveal the mystery till they are made happy.

As the Author of this Piece does not aspire at dramatic distinction, and is influenced merely by the laudable motive of friendship, it would be harsh and churlish indeed to try him by strict critical rules.

The Overture is composed by Mr. Shaw, leader of the band, and the rest of the music by Mr. Kelly, in a very airy and agreeable style. Some of the songs are very pretty, and the accompaniments display taste and science.

*No. 9.* This evening a new Musical Interlude, in one act, was exhibited, under the title of 'A TRIP TO THE NORE.' The intent of this piece is evidently to pay a proper compliment to the heroes to whom the country is so much indebted for our recent naval victory. It is a pleasant appeal to the popular feelings, naturally resulting from so interesting an event.

The hero of the piece is a jovial Tar with one leg, who says 'he was induced to get drunk for a month by the Glorious First of June; for six weeks by the Victory at St. Vincent's; that he is drunk at present on account of the Triumph of Duncan; and if the British Admirals should go on in the same manner, they will not let him get sober for the whole year.'

There are a pair of whimsical Citizens and their wives, a pair of Lovers also, and several jolly Tars. There is a view of Greenwich Hospital, and of the sailing of the yachts to the Nore. The music, which was pretty, is

from Atwood, with a medley of popular airs for the finale. The whole is diverting enough, and very well adapted to the occasion. Mr. Franklin, who wrote *The Wandering Jew*, is the Author.

Dec. 14. This evening was produced a new drama called 'THE CASTLE SPECTRE,' by Mr. Lewis, the author of a well-known novel, intitled *The Monk*. The story is briefly this: Angela, the heroine of the piece, is in love with Earl Percy, and is herself beloved by her uncle, Earl Ormond, who, in a family feud, has killed her mother, and who supposes himself also the murderer of her father. But the life of Reginald has been preserved by an old servant, who, fearing fatal consequences to himself, keeps him somewhat inhumanly chained in a dungeon for sixteen years. This Earl Ormond discovers in the progress of the piece, and endeavours in vain to make her father's life the price of Angela's consent to his wishes. By missing her way in her endeavours to escape, Angela stumbles upon her father; Ormond comes immediately after with his assassins; a ghost follows close upon his heels, and after the ghost is come Earl Percy, with his armed retainers. During the hesitation and fright occasioned by the apparition, Angela stabs her uncle, and after that heroic act, embraces Percy and Reginald with all the softness imaginable, and so concludes *The Castle Spectre*.

The writing of this piece, a mixture of Tragedy, Comedy, and Farce; is not equal to what we should have expected from the Author of *The Monk*, which, however licentious, is remarkable for splendour of diction and richness of fancy. The lighter parts of the *Castle Spectre* are disgraced by more vulgar expressions than one; several passages occur, that afford suspicion of plagiarism, and in many instances the shaft of wit entirely misses its aim. The serious parts are better; and the whole of the piece is well calculated to keep attention awake, and to produce stage effect of a very grand and striking kind. It is, in short, rather an appeal to the eye and to the fancy, than to the judgment and the mind.

From the frequent introduction of supernatural machinery in his Novel, it becomes a doubt whether he has introduced the Ghost in conformation to his own taste, or to please the vitiated palate of the public, which seems at present to relish no food but what is very strongly devilled. However this may be, the Ghost is a good ghost, and certainly gives less offence than Earl Ormond's black attendants, who are, moreover, his confidants and counsellors. The assigning negro slaves to a baron of feudal times is the grossest outrage upon time and probability we have seen committed upon the stage:

*Quicquid mihi ostendis sic, incredulus odi.*

The piece was very well received on the first night by a crowded audience, although the freedom of Mr. Lewis's pen, and some prolixity, more than once gave occasion to incipient hisses. On the second night great and judicious curtailments were made.

#### THEATRE ROYAL COVENT-GARDEN.

Monday, Nov. 20. A new musical afterpiece, entitled 'AN ESCAPE INTO PRISON,' was performed at this Theatre, said to be a translation from the French by Mrs. Inchbald. The songs were written by Mr. Cross, and the Music composed by Mr. Reeve. It failed so completely of its intended effect, that it was consigned, on its first performance, to perpetual oblivion.

23. The new Comedy, which was brought forward this evening under the name of 'FALSE IMPRESSIONS,' is a production of Mr. Cumberland. The following is the fable. Lady Cypress is a rich widow, of a good understanding, but credulous and valetudinary. Having been successful in a lawsuit, as it appears by the aid of Earling, an attorney, she takes this man into the

mansion, and intends to bequeath him a considerable legacy. The bulk of her fortune she intends to bestow on Emily Fitz-Allen, the orphan daughter of a brave officer, who was killed in India. The proper heir to her possessions is Harry Algernon, her own nephew, whom she has never seen, and whom she has been taught, by the artifices of Earling, the attorney, to consider as a worthless character, and whom she therefore determines never to see, and wholly to exclude from her will. Harry Algernon is in reality a most amiable and spirited youth. Having rescued Emily Fitz-Allen from a ruffian, who had assailed her in a neighbouring wood, she becomes attached to him, and Harry is equally enamoured. As he is debarred from all access to the mansion, he assumes the appearance of a servant, in order to be near his beloved Emily, and to obtain an opportunity of clearing his reputation, in the opinion of his aunt. Unluckily, he confesses to her, in his assumed character, that he has been a gentleman, and he is therefore rejected as a servant, though permitted to stay a night in the house. Finding that Lady Cypress's prejudices against him are very strong, he does not venture to disclose himself, and as her nervous feelings will not permit her to hear a melancholy tale, he begs permission to refer his cause to Sir Oliver Montath, an old friend of Lady Cypress, who is expected every moment to arrive with his nephew Lionel, the latter of whom is to come as the intended husband for Emily. Emily, however, unwarily betrays her regard for Harry Algernon, and persevering in her declarations of esteem for the amiable youth, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Lady Cypress, the latter will not sign the Will in her favour, and orders her to leave the mansion. Harry Algernon reveals himself to Sir Oliver, whose nephew, Lionel, had received a wound in a duel with Algernon, a circumstance that much augmented the prejudices of Lady Cypress against the latter. Harry Algernon, however, presents a written declaration from Lionel to Sir Oliver, which declaration fully exonerates Harry from every dishonourable suspicion, and fixes the odium of bad conduct on the writer. It was in vain that Emily related to Lady Cypress the gallant conduct of Harry, in protecting her from a secret ruffian. Earling, the attorney, contrives to make Lady Cypress believe that the supposed assassin was a confederate with Harry, paid by the latter to make the attack, that he might derive honour from the apparent rescue. After several scenes of a serious, and several of a ludicrous kind, Harry Algernon appears in his own proper character, and is confronted with the villainous attorney before Lady Cypress and the rest of the characters. It is then seen that the vile attorney does not even know the person of the gentleman whose character he has defamed. Lady Cypress becomes sensible of the false impressions she had suffered to prevail in her mind upon partial testimony: she is more fully acquainted with the high merits of her nephew, whose virtue she rewards with the hand of his admired Emily, and the promise of succeeding to her fortune. The attorney is dismissed with disgrace. And the piece ends, as usual, to the satisfaction of all the rest of the characters, who have the double pleasure of seeing a knave punished, and worth properly recompensed.

Mr. Cumberland has, in the piece before us, given more into the broad style of the modern drama than in any former work of his pen. He has produced a comedy that is interesting and diverting, but one that will by no means stand the rigid scrutiny of criticism. It is founded upon the highest degree of improbability, for it is impossible to conceive that an amiable and a reflecting woman, such as Lady Cypress is supposed to be, could be prejudiced against a nephew whom she has never seen, who does not live very distant from her, and whose character is distinguished for the most generous qualities, in the report of all who know him, merely because he is reviled by an interested individual. This is the chief objection to the piece. Ad-

mitting this great improbability, and the rest of the fable may be easily tolerated, in point of credibility, though not in point of conduct.

But notwithstanding the objections we may have to its construction, it is very amusing in the general result. The characters are well sustained, and they are placed in interesting and entertaining situations.

It depends, however, more upon a classical display of sentiment than an originality of character. The Author, in his sentimental career, sets at defiance every thing like incident, and only seeks praise in the popularity of his sentiments, the elegance of his diction, and moral tendency of his play.

Dec. 1. A grand Ballet of Action was produced, for the first time, this evening, entitled 'THE ROUND TOWER, OR THE CHIEFTAIN OF IRELAND.' The Music, partly compiled and partly original, is by Reeve. The Scenery is mostly new, admirably executed, and consists of some interesting views from Nature, in Ireland Upon the whole it is a very magnificent spectacle, and the story is sufficiently intelligible although given in action. Since the exhibition of *Oscar and Malvina*, the first and the best of this species of entertainment, on the English stage, many successful attempts have been made, which have afforded the Painter and Musician many opportunities of combining the respective excellencies of their arts.

#### NEW PERFORMERS.

C. G. Sept. 28. Mrs. Litchfield appeared in *Marianne*, in the *Dramatist*. She exhibited propriety of action and sprightliness of manner, united with a good voice and neat person.

30. Mrs. Coates, from Dublin, made her *entree* in *Clarinda*, in the *Suspicious Husband*, which she sustained with great ability and much deserved success. Her person resembles that of the *cidevant* Miss Farren.

October 19. The tragedy of *Percy* introduced Miss Betterton, from the Bath Theatre, in the character of *Elwina*. This young lady, who is only eighteen years of age, came forward with very flattering pretensions to public favour: she combines with a neat figure expressive countenance, judicious delivery, and dignified deportment. Her appearance was prefaced by an elegant address from the pen of Mr. Cumberland.

Nov. 8. Mrs. Spencer, who made her debut in *Monimia*, in the *Orphan*, performed the character of *Juliet* this evening with a tenderness, feeling, and propriety unequalled by any Actress at present on the Stage.

Neither the *Violante* of Miss Briggs nor the *Miss Hartley* of Miss Whately entitled either of them to *excellence* in the line of acting they have respectively chosen.

Dec. 6. Mr. Johnstone, from Edinburgh, who made his first appearance in *Young Norval*, performed this evening *Dorilas*, in *Merope*. His conception of the character was very correct, and his execution of it modest, chaste, and spirited. Upon the whole, considering he is a very young man, we think him the most promising Actor that has appeared on the London Stage for some seasons past.

D. L. Sept. 29. Mrs. Walcot, from Edinburgh, performed the part of *Mrs. Rigid*, in the *Will*, with ability that will render her a valuable substitute for the late Mrs. Hopkins.

November 14. Miss Goddard, for the first time, performed the character of *Lelitia Hardy*, in the *Belle's Stratagem*. She possesses a good figure, pleasing face, powerful voice, freedom of action, and seemingly a sufficiency of self-confidence for the first line of genteel comedy. The hoyden playfulness, the airy gaiety, and the interesting delicacy of doubtful affection of the character were assumed with equal ease and coloured with equal truth.

Dec. 2. Mr. Langley, from the Tottenhamcourt Road School, in the character of *Falstaff*, was the novelty of this evening; but he is by no means adequate to the task he has undertaken.

20. Mr. Archer, from the Edinburgh Theatre, made his appearance in *Shylock*. This gentleman, who is of middle stature, and possesses a powerful voice, was very impressive in those passages that called for impassioned and vigorous expression; but in the familiar scenes he was too studied, and his action was rather redundant.

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REPORT  
OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

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THE FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT.

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HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, July 6.

**L**ORD Grenville presented a Message from his Majesty, to the following effect: 'his Majesty acquaints the House of Peers, that the state of the public business is such as to warrant a speedy termination of the session of Parliament; his Majesty, however, thinks fit to recommend to their Lordships to take into consideration the making provision to enable his Majesty to enter upon the execution of such measures, in the recess, as the exigency of circumstances might require;---and also to consider of the expediency of affording pecuniary assistance to his Majesty's faithful ally, the Queen of Portugal, to enable her to provide for the effectual defence of her dominions against the enemy, should circumstances render such a measure necessary.'

*Tuesday, 11.* Lord Grenville, after some prefatory observations, moved the introduction of a Bill, changing the time required for Parliament to meet, after his Majesty's summons, from 40 to 14 days, which was read a first time.

The Roman Catholic Militia Bill was, on the motion of the Bishop of Rochester, postponed for three months.

GENERAL INCLOSURE BILL.

*Friday, 14.* The Lord Chancellor made several strong objections to this Bill; there were many parts of it which he considered as unintelligible, and the whole of it he thought by no means calculated to answer any good purpose; on which account, upon his recommendation, it was rejected.

SURGEON'S BILL.

*Monday, 17.* The order of the day for the third reading of this Bill being read, Lord Thurlow said, that the promoters of the Bill appeared to him to merit no small disapprobation. When he attended the Committee, he was surprised to find it engaged in a profound discussion on aristocracy and democracy, and to perceive that the opposers of the Bill were stigmatized as Jacobins, because they wished to protect their property. The object of the Bill, which seemed to him quite as monstrous as before it went through the Committee, was to erect the surgeons into a college, those gentlemen contending that they were not an incorporated trade. This was false. They originally formed one corporation with the barbers, and when at last they were desirous of being separated from their associates, it was said, that men who were going about among foul disorders, the pox and putrid sores, should not be allowed to handle the beards and faces of decent people. For a public convenience then they were made a distinct corporation; but it was on the same principles as the barbers, and described in the act in the very same words. Like the barbers also, they were required to hang out a pole, with this only difference, that the pole of the surgeons was to be accompanied with a galley-pot and a red rag. If the Bill was carried on he should move for the revival of this usage. Nothing could be more extraordinary than the principle by which they were to be regulated. Every surgeon was forbid, under heavy penalties, to practise pharmacy, midwifery, or any thing of the kind. If he did he was to be rendered incapable of any rank in the college. And yet this college



was to have the right of examining army and navy surgeons; they were to examine upon pharmacy, without ever having practised it; and they were to examine medicine chests, though they were never to touch a drug. This dividing of the profession of physic into a variety of branches might do very well for people who could afford to pay a number of medical men; but how were the poor to obtain relief, if such regulations were enforced? Lord Thurlow then animadverted upon the unreasonable price of diplomas; upon the fine of 10*l.* to be levied upon those who should practise the proscribed branches; and upon the malignity of prosecutions, in which the corporation was to be allowed full costs, while none were to be allowed to the defendant. The merciless cruelty of those regulations could only have been suggested by a Surgeon. After several other observations, his Lordship moved that the third reading be put off to this day three months; which was accordingly done.

*Thursday, 20.* This day his Majesty came to the House in his usual state, and being seated on the throne, with his officers of state standing round him, Sir Francis Molyneux was sent to require the attendance of the Commons, who soon after appeared, with their Speaker, at the bar. The Royal Assent was then given to twelve public and nine private Bills, after which his Majesty, by a speech from the throne, dissolved the first session of the present Parliament. [*For the Speech see our Publication for July last.*]

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## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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FRIDAY, May 26, (*Continued.*)

MR. Pitt said, that out of the number of petitions that had prayed his Majesty to dismiss his Ministers, scarcely any had mentioned the subject of Reform; that so far from Parliament having lost the confidence of the people, they never possessed it in a greater degree than at this period; (*at this assertion Mr. Fox laughed*); that the difficulties of the country did not result from a general system, but from particular causes; that if the things now asked were granted, we should have no security against further demands; and that his judgment was never more clear and deliberative than in giving a negative on the Hon. Gentleman's proposition.

Sir F. Burdet said, that things were gone so far, that he did not think Mr. Fox, with all his talents and integrity, could now extricate the country---there must be a change in the system of representation---an end to corruption. If monarchy could only be supported by corruption, he was a determined republican: he preferred the hard labour of liberty to the easy sloth of servitude. He supported the proposition before the House.

Sir Richard Hill said, that at a time when things were going on, as one might say, smoothly and fairly, he had voted against Reform. At a juncture like the present he had voted for it, and he should vote for it again. When liberty was expiring he would say, Doctor, can you find no remedy? Doctor Sangrado's remedy, *bleeding*, he was afraid, had been tried too long. Our Ministers had been called weak and wicked. Weak they were not, for they were men of talents; neither had they committed any profligate actions. To be sure they had not much religion, and for that he was sorry. When it was asked who brought the country into this situation? Some said weak and wicked Ministers; others said seditious Opposition; so that between the two parties the Constitution was ground as between two millstones. He should vote for the Reform.

Lord Hawkesbury opposed the motion, and maintained that the Constitution was improving every day. He said that the present plan resembled the French Constitution of 1789, which an able writer, Mr. Mackintosh, had justly blamed, as subject to all the mischiefs of Universal Suffrage; and that nothing short of Universal Suffrage would satisfy the Reformers. To this the whole of them seemed to agree, that if it could not be had without blood, blood must be shed.

Sir G. P. Turner said, when he stood up in the morning, or lay down at night, he felt for the Constitution. (*A laugh.*) He asked whether it would not be mad-

ness to change what had remained sound and entire down to the days of his father? (*A louder laugh.*) Were gentlemen to change the Constitution as they altered the cut of a coat, or as a lady fancied a new head-dress? (*Laughter in repeated peals.*) It was not for him to describe what he did not know; but as soon as he saw the fate of the motion, which, he was convinced, would be rejected, he would go home, and sleep in peace. (*More laughter.*)

Want of space will not permit us to follow Mr. Fox through a speech uncommonly brilliant, forcible, and eloquent, in which he strongly supported the motion of his Hon. Friend. For the necessity of Reform he had the authority of the Minister himself, who declared, that without it we should soon be involved in a war as unjust, as unnecessary, and calamitous as that with America. If it were not unmeet to mix the ludicrous with so serious a subject, he should be tempted to say, that the Minister had engaged us in the present war to prove himself a prophet. He solemnly declared to the House, that, unless they would lie down and die, they must strengthen the Constitution against its enemies of all sorts, both abroad and at home. Some gentlemen have censured my conduct in Parliament as calculated to produce mischief; and others, equally rejecting my advice, have deprecated my secession from this House, thinking an opposition useful to this country. I know not whether I shall please or displease both of those sorts of gentlemen. I have no intention of wholly deserting my duty in this House; but, since Ministers have been so repeatedly convicted of failures, since Parliament still continues confiding in and supporting them, notwithstanding the alarming condition of the country, I shall certainly think myself justified in giving more of my time to my own private concerns than I hitherto have done, and less of it to fruitless exertions in this House. But whenever any crisis arrives in which my assistance may be useful, I shall not be found to have deserted my duty. He concluded by saying, that the country was at its last gasp; but that if the motion were adopted, there might yet be a chance of saving it. That, however, said he, cannot be effected without a change of Ministers. I wish to see the present Ministers banished from his Majesty's Councils for ever; but I have no wish to form a part of any new Administration that may succeed them.

The motion was further supported by Messrs. Sheridan, W. Smith, Pollen, and Sir W. Dolben. It was opposed by Sir W. Geary, Sir R. Thornton, and Mr. Barham. After which the House divided---for the motion, 91---against it, 256 ---Majority, 165.

Friday, June 2. Mr. Secretary Dundas moved for leave to bring in a bill, empowering his Majesty to raise and embody a Militia in that part of Great Britain called Scotland. Granted.

#### THE MUTINOUS SQUADRON.

Mr. Pitt called the attention of the House to his Majesty's Message relative to the mutinous and rebellious proceeding of a part of his Majesty's squadron at the Nore, [for the particulars of this mutiny see our Magazine for June last] who, among other excesses, not only fired upon vessels acting in obedience to orders, but also attacked others, and compelled them, by force, to join them in their excesses, and had taken measures for blocking up the port of London, and stopping the peaceable commerce of the country. The House must see the propriety of preventing persons acting in such a manner from receiving any comfort or assistance, or keeping up any intercourse with a country whose safety they atempted, as far as lay in them, to endanger. Undoubtedly the laws now in existence render it an act of treason in any subject to hold intercourse with persons acting in that manner, but it was also necessary for Parliament to proclaim the danger to those who might unknowingly offend in this respect. He, therefore, proposed a bill, declaring it to be petty treason in any one to hold intercourse with the crews of any ships of war which shall, by proclamation, be declared in a state of mutiny and disobedience. He then brought in a bill for these different objects, which was read a first and second time.

Saturday, 3. On reading the order of the day for going into a Committee on the new mutiny bill, Mr. Hobbhouse said, he would give it his hearty approbation, were it proved to him that the machinations alluded to were the cause of the late mutiny; that the existing laws were insufficient, and the proposed act a proper

remedy. That there existed a skulking gang of incendiaries, endeavouring to seduce the strength of the state to turn their arms against its bowels, there was very ample proof in the attempts made upon the army, and the strongest presumption of the same having been done in the navy. But it was by no means certain that the present penalty of six years imprisonment, and standing twice in the pillory, would not be full as effectual to prevent such offences, as that of transportation; the severity of which might make Magistrates and Juries unwilling to convict, and thus increase the number of offenders.

Mr. Pitt said, that since the discussion of yesterday, he had bestowed every possible consideration on this subject, assisted by some learned gentlemen; the result of which was, that they thought it most advisable, after defining the nature of the crime, to make it felony. As the mutiny act and articles of war stood at present, mutiny was punished with death in those persons who were guilty; and there was no reason that he could see why the same penalty should not be extended to those, who, in cold blood, excited others to commit a capital offence, particularly of a nature so pregnant with danger to the country. His intention, therefore, was, omitting the former clauses, to bring up one, the object of which was to enact, that those 'who should maliciously and advisedly attempt to seduce his Majesty's forces, by sea or land, to mutiny or disobedience to the articles of war, should be guilty of a felony without benefit of clergy.' As a permanent measure he entertained no doubt of the propriety of such an act; but to prevent the supposition of the House being hastily led into the measures under impressions warmed by the existing circumstances, he should, in order to its speedy revision, propose to limit the duration to one month after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament.

Monday, 5. The Order of the Day being read, for a Committee of the whole House on the Bill to prevent any communication with the mutinous seamen at the Nore,

Sir John Sinclair said, that passing the present Bill was passing the Rubicon; and that he wished to see conciliatory measures united with those of terror.

Sir F. Burdet, Mr. Sturt, and Mr. Jefferys, were of the same opinion. The clause proposed on Saturday, making it *felony of death*, was then put and carried. After which the Bill was passed.

Friday, 16. In the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Pitt proposed, that a duty of 6*l.* 10*s.* per gallon be imposed on every still for distilling Wash, or Low Wines, in the Highlands of Scotland.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON THE BANK.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a Bill for continuing Restrictions upon Payments at the Bank, which was read a first and second time.

Monday, 19. The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for continuing the restriction imposed by the Order of Council of the 6th of February last, by which the Bank Directors were prohibited from making payments in specie. Mr. Pitt brought up a clause by which this prohibition is extended 'to the end of one month after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament.' He produced a second clause, by which the Directors are empowered to pay at their discretion any particular description of debts, on notice being given five days before to the Speaker, who is to notify the same through the London Gazette.

The Bill then passed the Committee, and was ordered to be reported.

#### INCREASE OF PAY.

Mr. Windham said that he had a measure of much importance that had been repeatedly mentioned in the House. This was an addition of *one shilling per diem* to Lieutenants, Ensigns, Quartermasters, and Adjutants of the Line, Militia and Fencibles. This addition was not meant to be extended to Subalterns of Cavalry, whose condition generally rendered it unnecessary, nor had it any reference to officers on half pay; it had been suggested to increase the pay of officers of higher rank, but on that head no resolution had yet been taken. He had another proposition to make, including Cavalry also. That was to extinguish the abatements retained under the head of arrears, and to allow Subalterns the whole of their pay at once. The abolition of those arrears would make a difference to an Ensign of 4*l.* to a Lieutenant of 5*l.* to a Cornet of 8*l.* to a Lieutenant of Cavalry

of nearly 9l. per ann. He concluded with moving, that a sum of 60,000l. be granted to his Majesty, for the purpose of increasing the pay of Subalterns in the Infantry, &c. from the 25th of June to the 25th of Dec. 1797, including a period of 183 days. He then moved, that 361,000l. should be granted for the pay of foreign corps. In this article he admitted that a mistake had been made of 30,000l. by stating the same corps under different names.

*Friday, 23.* The House, in a Committee of Supply, voted 180,000l. for the French Clergy and Laity; 150,000l. for Foreign Secret Service for 1797; 106,962l. for the expences of the Paymaster-General, from January to December 1796; 438,000l. for Extras of the Army, due previous to Jan. 5, 1797; 4,000,000l. for Extras of ditto, for 1797; 288,000l. for the Barrack Department, due Jan. 5, 1797; 200,000l. to the Commissioners for reducing the National Debt; 60,000l. for Allowance to Subalterns from June 25 to December 25, 1797; 361,000l. 17s. for the expence of Foreign Corps for 1797; and 1,500l. for the Veterinary College.

*Tuesday, 27.* The House in a Committee went through the Bill empowering Roman Catholics and Dissenters to hold commissions in the Fencible Cavalry and Supplementary Militia.

*Thursday, 29.* The Bill for preventing the forestalling, engrossing, &c. of live cattle was taken into consideration by a Committee of the whole House. It was objected to by Messrs. Pitt, Dundas, Windham, and Vansittart, on the ground that there already existed laws against forestalling, &c. and that there was as much necessity for these intermediate men, (by some called jobbers) to supply the market, as, in the wheels of a watch or the orders of a state, there must be some intermediate springs of motion to preserve the mechanism of the physical and of the moral machine, to prevent its being deranged by any irregular, fluctuating, or destructive motion. Messrs. Mainwaring, Tierney, Bastard, and Jolliffe supported it, because the whole body of evidence received by the Committee went to prove that the high price of butchers meat was owing to the practice of forestalling. Meetings had been held all over the kingdom by the farmers, who minutely examined and approved the various clauses of the Bill; and numerous petitions were lying on the table in favour of it. It was strange, said they, that the House of Commons should be better judges of the interest of the farmers than the farmers themselves. The Bill, however, was, on Mr. Dundas's motion, thrown out.

## SUPPLIES.

## NEW TAXES.

*Monday, 30.* The House in a Committee of Supply, Mr. Pitt said, that he had relinquished taxes to the amount of 660,000l. These were

Tolls, - - - - -	L.450,000	Modification of Newspapers	
Parcels, - - - - -	50,000	and Advertisements, - -	L.40,000
Modification of Inland		Stamps upon Transfers, - -	90,000
Navigation, - - - - -	30,000		
			L.660,000

In lieu of these he had to propose 3s. additional on every horse not used in pleasure, paying already 2s. which would amount to 150,000l. He next proposed 5l per cent. additional on articles of Cus oms, exempting tea, sugar, tobacco and wine, with 5s. per chaldron on coals to be exported. He then proposed a duty on each person wearing a metal watch of 2s. 6d. per ann. gold 10s. clocks' 5s. (excepting clocks in cottages under 20s. value). Of the first class he reckoned 800,000, making 100,000l.---of the second 200,000, amounting to 100,000l.---of the third 400,000 making another sum of 100,000l.---The resolutions were then put and agreed to.

*Tuesday, July 4.* The Committee of the House on the Insolvent Debtors' Bill resolved that the provisions of it be extended only to debtors who had been charged in execution on or before the 1st of January 1797.

On the discussion of the India Judicature Bill, opposed by the East India Company, Major Metcalf strongly objected to the clause for granting a pension to the Judges on their return home; but was overruled by the arguments of Mr. Dundas, and the Bill then passed.

*Wednesday, 5.* In a Committee of Ways and Means, the House voted 646,250*l.* should be raised by way of Lottery, to consist of 55,000 tickets of 1*l.* 15*s.* each; and that 3,200,000*l.* should be raised by Exchequer Bills.

*Thursday, 6.* Mr. Pitt brought down a Message from his Majesty similar to that delivered by Lord Grenville in the House of Lords.

FARTHER SUPPLIES.

*Friday, 7.* The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, to which was to be referred his Majesty's message, Mr. Pitt said, that for the farther service of the present year, he had to propose a vote of credit, not exceeding 500,000*l.*---a provision which it was usually expedient to make in order to answer the unforeseen exigencies of the state in time of war. This sum was already provided for in the Ways and Means of the year. He had also to propose, that his Majesty should be enabled to make some pecuniary advances to his ally the Queen of Portugal, the precise extent of which he was not now able to ascertain; but he did not expect they would exceed 200,000*l.*

The House having next resolved itself into a committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Pitt said, that it was his intention to submit to the Committee certain substitutes in room of the duty on Inland Navigation, which a variety of reasons had induced him for the present to relinquish. The first substitute he had therefore to propose was an additional tax on men-servants, which should not, however, extend to those who kept but one servant. The additions he intended to propose were as follow: ten shillings additional tax on those who kept from two to four servants, fifteen shillings on persons who kept from five to eight, and twenty shillings additional on those who kept eight or more men-servants; which last tax could be considered to fall but on the highest and most opulent class of the community, and, as such, could not be very objectionable. The amount of this additional duty he had estimated at 34,000*l.* The next substitute he had to propose was a tax of 5*s.* on each horse kept for the purpose of pleasure, which he intended as a concomitant duty to that already laid on horses employed for the purposes of agriculture. This tax, he computed, would amount to 24,000*l.* and both taken together would amount to nearly 60,000*l.* to this he would add 30,000*l.* which, he trusted, would arise from the double horse tax, more than it was originally taken at.

*Monday, 10.* The House being resolved into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Pitt said, he had a resolution to propose, for an allowance to the Yeomen Cavalry. Hitherto, he observed, the expences of the clothing and accoutrements of this respectable body of national defence was defrayed by voluntary subscription; but the House would see, that it could not be expected that such a bounty could be continued; and the institution was of too great importance to the interests of the country to be neglected. On a supposition, that they had occasion to be newly furnished once in four years (which, considering the nature of their duty, was the utmost), the necessary allowance would not exceed 3*l.* per man per annum. On a calculation of 10,000 (which number, he hoped, would be rather increased than diminished), the whole sum requisite would be 30,000*l.*

*Tuesday, 18.* The order of the day being read for the commitment of the Bill for enabling his Majesty to convene Parliament at fourteen days notice, Mr. Wigley objected to a measure of such magnitude being introduced at so late a period in the Sessions, when the attendance of members was very thin. It was investing the Minister, contrary to the Constitution, with a permanent power of compelling the attendance of Members like soldiers on a parade. Sir W. Pulteney and Sir John Sinclair were also against the Bill.

Mr. Pitt observed that the time to be allowed was the same as that allowed for a call of the House. We were in an era, in which many important events might occur, and considering the celerity of communication, and the exempting of members from long attendance upon the mere expectations of important measures, he thought the Bill equally advantageous to the House and to the country.

*Thursday, 20.* The House went up to the Lords, to attend his Majesty for the prorogation of Parliament till the 5th of Oct. next. And thus ended the first Session of the present Parliament.

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 SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT.
 

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 HOUSE OF LORDS.
 

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THURSDAY, November 2.

SOON after three o'clock his Majesty came into the House, attended by the principal officers of the state, and, having taken his seat upon the throne, Sir Francis Molyneux was sent down to the Commons to require their attendance: the Speaker, with some few Members, appearing at the Bar, the King delivered the following speech:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

‘ It is matter of great concern to me, that the earnest endeavours which I have continued to employ since I last met you in Parliament to restore to my subjects the blessings of peace, on secure and honourable terms, have unhappily been rendered ineffectual.

‘ The declaration which I have caused to be published, and the other papers which I have directed to be laid before you, will, I am confident, abundantly prove to you, and to the world, that every step has been taken on my part which could tend to accelerate the conclusion of peace; and that the long delay and final rupture of the Negotiation, are solely to be ascribed to the evasive conduct, unwarrantable pretensions, and the inordinate ambition of those with whom we have to contend; and above all, to their inveterate animosity against these kingdoms.

‘ I have the fullest reliance, under the blessing of Providence, on the vigour and wisdom of your counsels, and on the zeal, magnanimity, and courage of a great and free people, sensible that they are contending for their dearest interests, and determined to shew themselves worthy of the blessings which they are struggling to preserve.

‘ Compelled as we are, by the most evident necessity, to persevere in the defence of all that is dear to us, till a more just and pacific spirit shall prevail on the part of the enemy, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we possess means and resources proportioned to the objects which are at stake.

‘ During the period of hostilities, and under the unavoidable pressure of accumulated burthens, our revenue has continued highly productive, our national industry has been extended, and our commerce has surpassed its former limits.

‘ The public spirit of my people has been eminently displayed; my troops, of every description, have acquired fresh claims to the esteem and admiration of their country; and the repeated successes of my navy over all our different enemies have been recently crowned by the signal and decisive victory with which Providence has rewarded the exertions of my fleet under the command of Admiral Lord Duncan.

‘ No event could be attended with more important and beneficial consequences, or form a more brilliant addition to the numerous and heroic exploits which, in the course of the present war, have raised to a pitch hitherto unequalled the naval glory of the country.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

‘ I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. The state of the war, joined to the happy consequences of recent success, will, I trust, admit of some diminution of expence, consistent with the vigorous efforts which our situation indispensably requires. In considering what may be the mode of defraying the heavy expence which will still be unavoidable, you will, I am persuaded, bear in mind that the present crisis presents every motive to animate you to the most effectual and spirited exertions; the true value of any temporary sacrifices which you may find necessary for the purpose, can only be estimated by comparing them with the importance of supporting effectually our public credit, and convincing the enemy that, while we retain an ardent desire for the conclusion of peace on safe and honourable terms, we possess the means, as well as the determination, to support with vigour this arduous contest, as long as it may be necessary for maintaining the safety, honour, and independence of these kingdoms.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

‘After the experience I have had of your loyalty and attachment to me, and of your anxious regard for the interests of my subjects, I have only to recommend to you a perseverance in the same principles and conduct.

‘The events of every day must more and more impress you with a just sense of the blessings which we derive from our civil and religious establishments, and which have so long distinguished us among all the nations of Europe. These blessings can only be preserved by inculcating and enforcing a due reverence and obedience to the laws; by repressing with promptitude every attempt to disturb our internal tranquillity, and by maintaining inviolate that happy constitution which we inherit from our ancestors, on which the security and happiness of every class of my subjects essentially depend.’

As soon as his Majesty had retired, and the speech was read by the Lord Chancellor, and afterwards by the Clerk of the House, Lord Glasgow rose, and declaring his intention to move an Address of Thanks to his Majesty, went through the various parts of the speech, contending that the insidious conduct of the French forced us into the war, and denying that we could with honour submit to their dictatorial demands, at a moment when our fleets were triumphant, our commerce more flourishing than ever, and our resources, and the spirit of the people, adequate to the contest. After some other observations, he moved an Address, as usual.

Lord Gwidyr seconded the motion. He said that he had supported the war from the beginning, because convinced of the ambition of the French; that he did not hope much from the failure of their finances; but that he thought this kingdom was not to be laid at the feet of France.

Lord Fitzwilliam agreed in the propriety of continuing the war; he attempted to prove, in a long speech, that no peace should be made with the French unless monarchy were restored.

The Marquis of Lansdowne declared, that nothing but the present crisis could have made him quit his proposed retirement. He looked in vain for those noble Lords with whom he sometimes agreed in sentiments. He admitted the inveteracy of the French Directory towards this country: but he considered it as a produced by the conduct of our Minister. Were I a moderate member of that Directory, said he, I should feel resentment against the government to which the combination of Europe had been owing; and if a violent one, I might talk of revenge for abuse, retaliation for duplicity, and might entertain suspicions of its aiding plots and fomenting civil wars.---He did not think our West India conquests, Ceylon, and the Cape, could be worth the expenditure of thirty millions (sixty millions of capital) per annum; and concluded by expressing his conviction, that we could only be extricated from our difficulties by a spirit of economy and a gradual reform.

The Address, after a few words in support of it by Lords Grenville and Mulgrave, and against it by the Duke of Norfolk, passed without a division. The next morning it was presented to his Majesty, and an answer was received.

*Friday, 3.* Lord Spencer rose to move the Thanks of the House to the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Duncan, Admiral Onslow, and the Officers of his Majesty's Fleet, who were instrumental in the late brilliant victory. As also to the Seamen and Marines of the different ships concerned in that happy event.

Lord Grenville presented the various papers relative to the late negotiation alluded to in the declaration, which were ordered to be printed.

*Wednesday, 8.* Lord Duncan took the oaths and his seat. His Lordship was introduced by Lords Hood and Newark.

The Lord Chancellor left the woolsack, and, addressing himself to Lord Duncan, said that the House, sensible, in common with the country, of his important services, had resolved not only to render him their unanimous thanks for his late brilliant victory, but to order the House to be summoned, a distinction which, though without a precedent, was due to his uncommon merit; nor did he believe that there was an individual of the nation who did not think

his Lordship fully entitled to the thanks he had now the honour to deliver to him.

Lord Duncan answered, that, unused to public speaking, he should not say much; nor indeed, if so inclined, would his feelings permit him fully to express his gratitude for the honour done him. For the handsome manner in which the noble Lord had communicated the vote of the House his particular thanks were due.

#### RUPTURE OF THE NEGOCIATION.

Lord Grenville said that he should say little to induce their Lordships to assent to the resolution he was about to bring forward, the papers on the table needing no elucidation. He was sensible that there could be but one opinion concerning them; and if any noble Lords had thought proper to absent themselves, it was no doubt because they thought the conduct of the French indefensible. Here his Lordship dwelt upon the principal topics of the declaration, and paid several high compliments to Lord Malmesbury. When the rulers of France, said his Lordship, were about to take the sense of people, it was foreseen that it would be against their tyrannic system; and so it proved; but to defeat the good intentions of the majority, the Directory purposely delayed the negotiation, and when they had overawed the Councils, they reproduced a claim that for two months had been abandoned, and ordered Lord Malmesbury out of the country. Hence it was plain that the animosity of this sanguinary enemy was directed against our laws, religion, and constitution, and to shew it more strongly, they had recently declared that the two governments could not exist together. The question was therefore whether we would maintain our independence, or submit to an inveterate foe, at a time when our arms shone with unexampled splendour. As he knew that upon this there could be no difference of sentiment, he should move his resolution, hoping that no Lord would support it by his approbation, unless determined to abide by the pledge he would thereby give. His Lordship then moved an Address to his Majesty, which was as follows: 'We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, have taken into our most serious consideration the papers which your Majesty has been pleased to direct to be laid before us, on the subject of the negotiation into which your Majesty had entered, with a view of restoring to your people a secure and honourable peace. In every stage of that transaction, we have recognized your Majesty's *invariable and unremitted solicitude for our prosperity and welfare*: while we have seen, on the other hand, the most abundant proofs of the continuance of that spirit of inveterate animosity and desperate ambition, on the part of our enemies, in which the present contest first originated. Your Majesty's conduct, characterised by an unexampled moderation, openness, and consistency, has left to the enemy no means of evasion, no subterfuge of disguise or artifice. It can no longer be denied, that their conduct is actuated by a fixed determination of excluding all means of peace, and of pursuing, at all hazards, their hostile designs against the happiness and safety of these kingdoms; even the vain pretence of pacific dispositions is now abandoned, and the real purpose of all their councils, and of all their measures, at length openly and publicly avowed. It is to our laws and government that they have declared their irreconcilable hatred. No sacrifice will content them but that of our liberty; no concession but that of our envied and happy constitution. Under such circumstances, we feel the duty which we owe in this great crisis to God and to our country. Animated by the same sentiments which your Majesty has been pleased to declare to your people and to the world---attached to your Majesty by principles of duty and gratitude, and sensible that it is only from courage and firmness that we can look for present safety or permanent peace, we are determined to defend, with unshaken resolution, your Majesty's throne, the lives and property of our fellow subjects, the government and Constitution of our country, and the honour and independency of the British Empire. We know that great exertions are necessary; we are prepared to make them; and, placing our firm reliance on that Divine protection which has always hitherto been extended to us, we will support your Majesty to the utmost, and stand or fall with our religion, laws, and liberties.'

Lord Darnley said, he could not content himself with giving a silent vote



upon the occasion, and accordingly went into a speech of some length, highly approving the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers.

The Address was then agreed to *nem dis.* and communicated to the Commons in conference, and unanimously approved of. It was presented to his Majesty by both Houses on the 15th inst. when his Majesty returned the following answer.

‘ Nothing could be more satisfactory to me than this unanimous declaration of the sentiments of my two Houses of Parliament. They are such as the conduct and declared intention of the enemy could not fail to produce. We are engaged in a cause which is common to us all; and contending for every interest which a free and independent nation can have to maintain. Under the blessing of Providence I look with confidence to the issue of this great contest; but in every event my resolution is taken. It is such as I owe to God, to my country, and to myself; and it is confirmed by the sentiments which you have this day declared to me. I will not be wanting to my people, but will stand or fall with them, in the defence of our religion, and in the maintenance of the independence, laws, and liberties of these kingdoms.’

#### STATE OF IRELAND.

*Wednesday, 22.* Lord Moira rose and said, that he could not refrain from making a last effort in favour of Ireland. If it were true, as officially stated, that the late negotiations had been broken off from inveterate enmity, and a design on the part of the enemy to overturn our government, it became necessary to call forth the energy of every man in the empire, and to make him feel the blessings of that constitution which he was born to protect. Such a war, he asserted, we could not carry on, though Ministers boasted of our resources, at the very time it was supposed they would resort for supplies to means hitherto unknown in regular governments. They talked also of our flourishing commerce. It might be so in England; but in Ireland it was sadly the reverse. At Dublin 27,000 manufacturers, with their families, were in the greatest distress; and though daily succours were procured for 20,000, many in the summer months had died for want. After stating several other particulars of the decay of trade, and the diminution of the customs in several places to a fifteenth of their former amount, Lord Moira proceeded to animadvert on the system of coercion that is now pursued in the sister kingdom. What he had read of the curfew in his early days had impressed upon his mind an idea of tyranny, which still remained. Something like it was practised in Ireland, where no man was allowed a light after nine o'clock. One night a light happening still to glimmer in a house upon the road, a military patrol knocked at the door. The master apologized, and prayed for a little longer indulgence, his child being in strong convulsions, and the mother weeping over it; but no--the light must be extinguished; and the wretched parent was forced to obey. A noble Lord opposite, said his Lordship, smiles--I envy him not his feelings. In that House he had heard the Inquisition reprobated because it cast a man in jail, without knowledge of any crime or accuser, and without communication with his friends. Well, such was now the practice in Ireland. Even the very tortures of inquisition were in use--not the rack indeed, but the piquet, a punishment laid aside in the army as too severe. He had seen a man piquetted till he fainted--piquetted again till he fainted; and piquetted a third time till his senses were a third time surmounted by pain. This was not a solitary instance, nor done in private--it was practised daily, and in the face of day; nay, he would even prove at their Lordships bar, that there were instances of men being hung up till half dead, and then forced, from the fear of being hung up again, to confess crimes of which they were entirely innocent--Nor was this all. A proclamation, confessedly illegal, was issued, commanding all fire-arms to be delivered up. Now, surely a man accustomed all his life to keep arms for his defence, might not think himself bound to obey this order--What was the consequence? Nothing less than the burning down of his house. Even the fact of disobedience was not necessary. If a district did not produce the number of arms at which an officer thought proper to assess it, burning parties were sent out, who did not confine themselves to the destruction of ten, twenty, no nor fifty houses at a time. Such, in short, was the system of terror, that no newspaper dared to record these

facts, for fear of having all their property destroyed by the soldiery, as was the case with the *Northern Star*, in the very town in which the *Commander in Chief* resided. As to himself, his Lordship said, that he desired nothing more than to prove the facts upon oath before the Privy Council, or at the bar of the House. His Lordship followed up the facts by observations upon what would be the probable consequences, blaming this erroneous system of coercion, and declaring that if it were persevered in, he did not expect to see Ireland and this country connected for five years longer. He stated, that the United Irishmen were every day increasing; declined making any specific motion; and concluded by saying, that whatever might be the event, he should be satisfied in having done his duty as an hereditary counsellor of the crown.

Lord Grenville observed, that his Lordship declining to make a motion, was a proof that it was a question that ought not to be discussed. He should only say that any interference of that House would be an infringement of the Constitution of Ireland.---Adjourned.

*Saturday, Dec. 2.* The Royal Assent was given by Commission to a Bill for continuing the Act of last Sessions for preventing and punishing the seducing of soldiers and sailors till six weeks after the meeting of the next Session of Parliament, and to an Act for continuing the Bank Restriction.

## MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

The Duke of Portland presented a Message from the Sovereign, intimating his intention to go in solemn procession to St. Paul's Cathedral, on Tuesday the 19th inst. to return thanks to Almighty God, as had been done in former times, for the great naval victories obtained over the enemies of this country. His Majesty desired the attendance of the House, informing them, that he had given orders that proper places should be provided for their reception. His Grace then moved an Address of Thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious communication; and a Committee was appointed to settle the manner in which the House should attend.

*Friday, 29.* The usual annual Bills, and the various new Bills of the last Sessions, having passed through the House of Commons without any amendment, they all received the Royal Assent by Commission; after which the House adjourned for the holidays.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, November 2.

AFTER his Majesty's Speech was read from the chair, Mr. Wilbraham Bootle rose, to move an Address of Thanks. He said, that whatever might have been the difference of opinion respecting the origin of the war, all parties must be convinced of the necessity of carrying it on, and that it was owing to the inveteracy of the French Government alone that we had not peace.

Mr. Drummond seconded the motion, argued on the same grounds, and concluded by calling on his countrymen to display their energies in supporting the glory of their ancestors, and in preserving their constitution and their laws.

Mr. Bryan Edwards said, that though standing alone, he could not forbear to express his sentiments on the present momentous occasion. He expected no favour from Ministers---he had nothing to hope from Opposition, and was averse from unqualified hostility against the measures of Government. With that part of the speech he was satisfied, which referred to our naval victory; that was indeed a proud day for England, because it proved that the poison of disaffection had infected only a small part of our seamen, who had shewn themselves hearts of oak, and would, he trusted, carry our triumphs all over the world. But at the same time our situation was most perilous; the people in general discontented; and Ireland in actual rebellion. Even our Gazettes, which recorded our success,

were registers of slaughter, and muster rolls of death. The war had cost us 200,000 lives, and 200 millions of money; and still there was no prospect of peace. Wherever we turned our eyes, nothing but desolation appeared in the perspective. When Lord Malmesbury was first sent to Paris, the Minister talked much of his sincerity, and as he was then a *new member*, he believed the Minister *sincere*; but he had seen full reason to recal his confidence. The sending the same man to France again was a moral meanness; and it would have been less disgraceful to have offered humiliating terms ourselves, than to have left the enemy to demand them. We were now fighting for words. The Cape was not worth the expence of keeping---Ceylon could not be retained, without two millions expended on its fortifications---and as to St. Domingo, if it had been 'in the marrow or courage of man to effect its conquest, it would have been done by Montalembert.' He concluded by saying that Parliament was disgraced by making peers of men unrecommended by services or abilities; that we were now in that state, that we could look to nothing but to death for relief.

Mr. Wilberforce vindicated the Address proposed, and the efforts of Ministers to make peace. They had now a right to call for support, and the country must submit to the necessary burthens.

Major Elford blamed the recurring to worn-out appeals to humanity, as if a victory could be obtained without bloodshed.

Mr. Nicholls followed Mr. Edwards, in proving that the possessions we wished to retain were not worth contending for; and concluded thus:---It is the duty of this House to say to the King, 'You have tried this business for five years, and it *must* be given up.' If Ministers could not make peace, they ought to recommend other men that could. As for himself he would confederate with any body of men who would unite in defence of Royalty, Nobility, Episcopacy, and a House of Commons, through which the people might take a share in the government.

From the language he heard, Sir W. Young could scarcely believe himself in a British House of Commons. He reprobated the arrogance of the enemy; he called upon all ranks of men to defend their country; and concluded in the words applied to the death of Germanicus, 'We will not weep, we will revenge.'

After a few words, on the same grounds, from Sir Horace Mann and Mr Hawkins Brown, the Address was carried without a division.

#### ADMIRAL DUNCAN, &c.

*Friday, 3.* Mr. Secretary Dundas, agreeably to his notice of yesterday, moved the Thanks of the House to Admiral Lord Duncan, for his gallant conduct in the late brilliant and decisive victory over the Dutch fleet on the 11th of October ult.---Also, that the Thanks of the House should be voted to Sir Richard Onslow, for the part he took in contributing to the same victory:---Also, that the House do approve of and acknowledge the services of the Seamen and Marines in that memorable day; and that the Officers do signify the same to their respective crews.---These Motions were all agreed to nem. con. Mr. Dundas also moved, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, humbly beseeching him to give directions for a monument to be raised in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, to the memory of Captain R. Burgess, who so gloriously fell in that splendid action, assuring his Majesty that the expences of the same would be made good by the House.---Agreed to nem. con.

*Monday, 6.* The Speaker reported, that the House had attended his Majesty with the Address voted on Thursday; to which his Majesty had returned a most gracious Answer. Also, that he had communicated to Admiral Lord Duncan the votes of thanks for the gallant conduct of himself and officers, in the victory obtained over the Dutch fleet; and that he had received from Lord Duncan an answer, which he read, stating the satisfaction his Lordship felt on having been able to render service to his country, and to acquire the approbation of the House.

#### THIRD SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Tierney rose to make a motion respecting the incapacity of Mr. Dundas to sit in Parliament. The Right Honourable Gentleman had voted in defence of Mr. Burke's act, which tended to establish a system of economy; and

by virtue of which the third secretaryship had been abolished in 1783. He gave the history of its revival in 1795, and contended that it was nothing more than an arrangement between the ins and the outs. The Home and the War Department were divided, the noble Duke now at the head of the former being supposed incapable to manage the war, though aided by a Commander in Chief, who, he must say, albeit unaccustomed to compliment Princes, was equally able and industrious. At the head of the Ordnance was Marquis Cornwallis, who was equal to any charge; and near the Right Hon. Gentleman was the warrior, Mr. Windham, who was himself a host. At the same time that the war department was thrown overboard to lighten the home department, there had been added to the latter a precis-writer---a Law-clerk---a Librarian---and a superintendent of felonies. The last was Mr. Baldwin, a Member of Parliament, who, though he had quitted the law, had still no objection to handle a paper or a fee. Thus nothing was left for the noble Duke but to sign official papers. He then proceeded to the law of the case. Mr. Burke's Bill enacted 'That the office of a third Secretary of State should be abolished, for the purpose of preventing any further augmentation of the Civil List; and that if any thing should be revived of the same name, nature, or description, it should be deemed a new office, and that the holder should be incapacitated to sit in the House of Commons.' This plainly took in the Secretaryship of State held by Mr. Dundas, the Committee of Finance having expressly stated that Lord Grenville held the Foreign---the Duke of Portland the Home--and Mr. Dundas the War department. Even admitting that this division of places was necessary, still he had proved to the House that the Hon. Gentleman sat in it in contradiction to a law, which it was their duty to obey, or rather to make Mr. Dundas obey. He concluded by moving, 'That the office of Secretary for the War department had been added to those of the Home and Foreign departments on the 10th of July, 1794.'

Mr. Dundas said he would not argue the propriety of abolishing the place of the third Secretary, or whether it were properly restored; but he would assert that since the war the Home Department was too much for any individual. The only question was, whether he was third Secretary. In 1791, he received the seals of the Home Department, and the custodiam of those that had belonged to Lord George Germaine. These latter were in 1794 delivered to the Duke of Portland. The House would then consider whether the Duke, who had been called in, was the third Secretary or himself, whose office and emoluments remained the same. He had sitten before in the House as Secretary; nor did he think his rights taken away.

Mr. Pitt said that the Secretaries of State might transact each other's business indiscriminately, and that the third Secretaryship, which was incompatible with a seat in the Commons, was held by a Peer.

Sir W. Geary and Mr. Martin also supported the motion. Lord Hawkesbury, Sir W. Young and Messrs. Addington, and Burdon opposed it. On a division, 139 were against it, and eight only for it.

#### NEGOCIATION.

*Friday, 10.* The order of the day, for the House to take into consideration his Majesty's Declaration, the other Papers relative to the late Negotiation at Lisle, and the Address to his Majesty which had been voted by the Lords, and proposed by them, at a conference, for the approbation of the House having been twice read,

Sir John Sinclair, thinking many phrases of the Address highly objectionable, rose to move an amendment. He blamed the invectives contained in it; and remarked, that when the French demanded whether Lord Malmesbury had power to surrender all our conquests, they expressly said, that the avowal would not imply the necessity of such surrender---He concluded by moving to leave out the whole words of the Address after the word 'assembled,' and instead insert 'We beg leave to return your Majesty our most humble and hearty thanks for your gracious communication of the Papers respecting the late Negotiation entered into with the Government of France. When we consider the various calamities to which nations in a state of hostility are necessarily exposed, we cannot but deplore the continuance of a war, which has already occasioned such an expence of treasure and

of blood to the persons engaged in it. And we join most heartily in applauding your Majesty's humane and beneficent exertions for bringing the same to a termination. We trust that the two nations will see the wisdom and policy of speedily renewing a Negotiation so favourable to the interests of humanity, and of concluding the war on terms just in themselves, and honourable to the parties interested, the only true foundation in which a lasting pacification can be expected; but if, unfortunately, such hope should not be realized, and should the further prosecution of the war become necessary, your Majesty may be assured of the firm and unalterable support of your faithful Commons, in making every exertion that circumstances may render necessary for procuring a safe and honourable peace on terms consistent with the dignity of your Majesty's crown and kingdom, and the prosperity and essential interests of your people.'

Mr. Pitt called the French frantic; said they oppressed the people beyond the example of any civilized country; confessed that he wished for the dissolution of the present tyrannical government, and called his Majesty's title of King of France a harmless feather. Adverting to Sir John Sinclair's amendment and observations, he said that nobody but a driveller in politics would propose giving up every thing to the French, in the hope of their giving something back; that the French government itself felt that their conduct was not to be vindicated; and that they kept their Negotiators at Lisle as a mere colour and pretext to shew that they had not broken off the treaty; that when the House remembered that our fame and our existence were at stake, he trusted no man would refuse to join in that solemn pledge which was now proposed. Great exertions were undoubtedly required; and we were called on to declare, in the face of Europe, that we were ready to make them.

Lords Temple and Carysfort, Dr. Laurence, Messrs. Wilberforce, Lloyd, Tyrwhit, Martin, Pollen, and Col. Edwards, recommended unanimity of opinion on the Address; and the amendment of Sir John Sinclair having been withdrawn, the question was carried *nem. con.*

#### SUPPLIES.

*Wednesday, 15.* The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, in which Lord Arden moved the estimates of the navy for the ensuing year; and the sums specified in them were voted. The number of seamen to be employed is 110,000, and 20,000 marines; and the expence attending each seaman not to exceed 7l. per man. The other usual estimates of the naval department were then moved and agreed to.

Mr. Hussey was rather averse from any reduction being made in the number of seamen to be employed, and thought it would be wiser to follow up the blow we had already so successfully given the enemy.

Mr. Pitt said, that when he viewed the comparative state of the enemy's naval force, there was nothing to be deducted from the proposed reduction.

#### THE BANK.

*Friday 17.* Mr. Bragge brought up the report of the Secret Committee appointed to consider of the expediency of continuing the restriction on the cash payments of the Bank.

On the Motion of Mr. Pitt, the report was read, from which it appeared, that after all demands on them were liquidated, there would remain in their favour a balance of nearly four millions, and that cash and bullion had increased to an amount five times more than in February last. In the present shape and aspect of affairs, he thought that it would be adviseable to continue the restriction as long as the present contest was likely to continue. He then moved for leave to bring in a bill to that effect. Granted.

#### COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

*Monday, 20.* The Secretary at War informed the House that the present estimates would contain several sums hitherto contained in the army extraordinaries, and amounting to 300,000l. The estimates themselves would nevertheless fall short of the former year by the sum of 650,000l. which would make the whole saving 950,000l. Nor was this all the diminution. The sum of 100,000l. would be economised by deducting 6d. a day per man from the troops employed on fo-

reign service, instead of two-pence half-penny, as was formerly the case; and this might be done without injury to the soldier. A reduction not yet ascertained would also take place in several foreign corps. In the estimates, the guards and garrisons were rated at 48,600 men; and the troops in the plantations 30,018, making of regular troops 78,627, not including the Irish establishment, or troops in the East Indies. The militia and fencible cavalry were 52,291, the fencible cavalry 6,940 men.

## THE BANK.

*Wednesday, 22.* The Order of the Day being read for a Committee of the whole House on the Bank restriction bill, Mr. Hobhouse said that he had opposed a similar Bill last year, considering it to be rendered necessary only by the incapacity of Ministers. He saw no reason to alter his opinion on the present occasion; nor did he see the difference between this and other wars, alledged by Ministers as a reason for reviving the Bill. As to the flourishing situation of the Bank, it appears that the increase of their surplus, since February 29, was only 12,600l.

Mr. Pitt defended the Bill. Considering the avowed object of the enemy, and that their efforts were directed against public credit, the Committee were justified in their opinion, that the restriction ought to be continued.

Messrs. Allardice and Nicholls contended that the Bank ought to be independent of Government. Mr. Tierney objected to the principle of the Bill. Major Elford and Mr. W. Bird highly approved of it. It went then through the Committee, and the blank in the restricting clause was filled up with the words, 'until the conclusion of the war by a definitive treaty of peace.'

## THE BUDGET.

*Friday, 24.* The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Pitt, after prefacing, as usual, that every thing dear to us was involved in the present contest, that our existence as a nation was at a stake, and that it behoved us to meet the occasion with adequate means, entered into a statement of our income and expenditure. The following are the principal heads of expence.

Navy	- - -	12,539,000l	Reduction of Debt	-	200,000
Army	- - -	10,112,000	Deficiency of Grants	-	680,000
Ordnance	- - -	1,291,000			
Miscellaneous Services	-	674,000	Total		25,496,000

Considering this estimate as correct, Mr. Pitt observed that it fell short of that of last year by no less than 6,700,000l. owing principally to reductions in the army. He then proceeded to the Ways and Means, which he proposed should be as follows:

Growing Produce of the Consolidated Fund	- - -	750,000l	New Loan	- - -	12,000,000l
Land and Malt	- - -	2,750,000	Increase of Assessed Taxes		7,000,000
Exchequer Bills	-	3,000,000	Total		25,500,000l

He next explained the mode in which he meant to increase the assessed taxes. Those not previously subject to them would be altogether excluded. This class consisted of 5 or 600,000 house-keepers, chiefly of inferior artisans and labourers, making with their families a population of three millions. The class of persons upon whom this tax bore were 7 or 800,000 house-keepers, amounting with their families to about four millions of souls, and the assessed taxes paid by them to 2,700,000l; but the imposts in question did not bear with an equal pressure upon all. Four hundred thousand housekeepers of the latter description paid no more than 140,000l. nor did he mean that the increase should fall upon these as heavily as upon the more opulent. There were two species of assessed taxes. The first, laid upon houses, was divided into three parts, the window tax, the tax laid on in 1780, and the commutation tax. The others were of a different description, and their payment optional, such as the duties on servants, carriages, horses, &c. On the persons paying only the house tax, the duty on an average would only be doubled. Those who paid the duties on horses, carriages, &c. would pay a triple rate; and in some instances it was intended to make it even three and a half, or four times the present amount. A general triple rate would have produced upwards of eight millions, but by the modification it would be reduced to seven. It was supposed

that the tax would absorb nearly one-tenth of the property of the individual taxed; and who could, on the present occasion, refuse such a sacrifice? The present, said Mr. Pitt, is an exertion *for our existence*, in which it is requisite that the hoard of the penurious should be as open as the purse of the prodigal; and if it appears that persons possessing hoards of finance evaded the vigilance of the Minister of finance, all that could be done was to make as just an assessment as could be ascertained. *It was not to be suffered that persons should diminish their expense to evade the tax; and therefore, the rate must not be grounded on a future estimate, but on that of the past year.* In cases where an individual might have entangled himself beyond his means, it might be necessary to call on him for a declaration that the tax exceeded the *tenth* of his property.

Mr. Hussey was of opinion that an equal tax on land would be more expedient than the imposition announced. Messrs. Nicholls, Curwen, and Tiernev, thought that Placemen and Pensioners ought to bear a great share of the public burthens. In the time of Queen Anne the salaries of office were limited to 500l. a year, which, they contended, should take place in the present situation of the country.

#### WAYS AND MEANS.

*Monday, Dec. 4.* The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Pitt rose to give the further details of his plan relative to the assessed taxes. He said, that *existing circumstances* and the *atrociousness* of our enemy called for the most vigorous exertions; and that upon reviewing the internal state of the country, he was more than ever convinced of its real wealth, radical strength, and true power. Of these we had more than enough to defeat the purpose of our *inveterate foe*; but as his most serious attacks were of late directed against the funding system, his views could only be defeated by avoiding as much as possible an increase of debt, and by making a strong effort to raise a great part of our present expenditure within the year. As it was impossible to make a direct call upon the wealth of each person, no better criterion of the income and expenditure of individuals could be found than the assessed taxes, which embraced so many articles both of choice and necessity. The number of poor who did not contribute to them was no less than three millions; that of persons assessed amounted to 800,000 heads of families, making a population of four millions. But even with respect to these, the tax would suffer various modifications. He did not mean that when a person complains of being charged by the new tax beyond the tenth of his income, that, in stating such income upon oath, he should include the amount of the assessed taxes paid heretofore. As to the commissioners to be appointed to receive such declarations, and grant relief, they might be select vestries, where such existed, or be taken by lot in the parish or district among persons not having any claim to relief themselves. The former tax he had taken at about 2,700,000l. The new tax, if upon the whole equal to a triple rate, would amount to 8,160,000l. The poundage upon the old tax was nearly 100,000l. On the new, at the same rate, it would be 300,000l.; but it was his intention to give the commissioners only one. It was impossible to say from mere conjecture what the deductions arising from the reduced rate of the lower classes, and from the relief to be granted, would amount to; but considering that the persons paying three and a half and four times their old taxes would afford a great compensation, he would venture to take the tax at 7,000,000l. especially as the cavalry act had been the means of discovering that the most scandalous evasions had been practised, for many years, by persons, who, if their rank and situation were known, would be marked by the public reprobation. After announcing some further modifications, and making several observations on the necessity of this great effort, Mr. Pitt concluded by moving several resolutions.

Sir W. Pulteney approved of the principle of the measure, and thought that the whole supplies for the year might be raised in a similar manner, instead of recurring in part to the destructive system of funding. If he was consulted, he said, he could propose a plan that would abolish the funding system for ever.

Mr. Nicholls objected to the tax as unjust, because it had a retrospective effect; and because it was not fairly assessed. It would, he said, crush the middle orders of society directly, and the lower ones remotely. Of this, the coach-mak-

ers were a proof. At present they had not more than three days work per week, and if the plan were carried into effect, they would not have more than one. He had on a former occasion opposed the war; nor did he think Ministers sincerely desirous of peace. He thought them influenced by the same sentiments as Mr. Burke had been; that gentleman had constantly asserted that the representative government must be destroyed in France, or that the same system would be introduced in England, to the annihilation of our Constitution, of King, Lords, and Commons.

The Secretary at War said, that the failure of the negotiation had been due to persons on whom the Hon. Gentleman certainly did not wish to bear hard, the French Directory. The object of French revolutionists was to plunder the higher orders of society, and to direct the vengeance of that country against this.

Mr. Hobhouse, after some previous remarks, said, that the tax was an absolute requisition, and one of the most iniquitous kind, since it was apparent that, while men of small fortunes would pay a tenth of their income, the rich would not pay so much as a twenty-fifth. He said that it would produce national immorality, people would do as in Holland, where, from the relative produce of two contributions, it had been proved that they had perjured themselves to save their property; it would dry up national charity as the wine tax had done, since which the rich had no longer afforded that restoring cordial to their sick poor. If there should be another campaign, the triple tax must be tripled, and so on. Mr. Hobhouse then entered into an examination of the conduct of the present Administration. By interfering, said he, in the internal affairs of other states, they plunged us into a ruinous war, a war which they might frequently have terminated. They have attempted to bully other potentates, but have withdrawn their mandates on the slightest shew of resistance. They have borrowed money on bad terms to subsidize faithless allies. They have sent money out of the country without the consent of parliament, and the parliament at the time sitting. They have introduced a system of *espionage*, of setting brother against brother, and man against man. They have destroyed the credit of the Bank, and made it bankrupt, while the national faith had been shamefully violated. They have cut off the people from the liberty of speech, and all the means of acquiring political information. *They have sown deep the seeds of our destruction, and now are about to reap the harvest of plunder and speculation.*

Col. Wood thought the plan defective, because the rich were not called upon for their just proportion. He conceived the personal property in this kingdom to amount to 6 or 7 hundred millions; landed property to as much more; East and West India being added to these, he thought the whole not less than twenty-hundred millions, which, at one per cent. would produce twenty-millions.

Mr. Tierney said, that of the Noblemen and Placemen who had talked of sacrificing their fortunes to the war, had any one contributed more than he was compelled to do? Did the Rt. Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Dundas) who was bedaubed with emoluments, give one voluntary farthing out of the 10,000. a year which he received? Not even his carriages would subject him to proportionate taxation; for the Secretary of State rides in the carriage of the President of the Board of Control, and with him may be seen the Treasurer of the Navy. The Minister, in his spirit of plunder, left the nation no alternative. Because he (Mr. Tierney) paid for two carriages last year, he must this year, even if he laid them down, pay for eight. Because a poor man had ventured his half-crown for his silver watch, he must now, perhaps, pay its full value.

Lord Temple, although he gave his assent to the measure, thought it would bear very hard on country gentlemen of moderate fortunes, while many great capitalists would avoid its operation.

Sir Robert Mackreth conceived an equal land-tax and the sale of the crown and forest lands would be preferable.

Messrs. Plumer, Pierrepont, and Martin opposed the measure; and thought an exemption of the Royal Family and their dependants from burdens that pressed so hard on every one else, to be unjust. Messrs. Burdon and Ellison approved of the tax, and believed that his Majesty had enough to do with his money.



A division took place on the first resolution---214 for it---against it 15. The other resolutions were then carried.

*Wednesday, 6.* Mr. Pitt presented a Message from the Sovereign, intimating his intention to go in solemn procession to St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday the 19th inst. &c. the same as presented to the other House.

TRIPLE ASSESSMENT.

*Thursday, 7.* The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in the Bill for granting to his Majesty certain duties on the taxes raised by assessment, which was read a first time. On the motion that it be read a second time,

Mr. Wilberforce Bird opposed the measure as ruinous to the class of manufacturers and tradesmen, to whom no relief in fact was afforded, since they could not state their income as small without ruin to their credit. He had conversed with many manufacturers, who were all of opinion that the middle classes in commercial towns, who were endeavouring to rise by thrift and industry, would be ruined by the tax in agitation. That of the last session on watches had ruined the watch trade in the city he represented. The masters were in want, and the workmen starving. He would vote the necessary supplies, but not by such means. He wished that gentlemen of great landed property would stand up, and offer their land for taxation.

Mr. Burdon approved the Bill. He wished to see landed property so considered as to give greater effect to the measure. The property of great landed proprietors might be known by the poor rates, and brought within the view of the Bill; nor was it so indelicate to call upon a great landholder to declare his income as upon a person in trade; nor so great a hardship to take a tenth part of it.

Alderman Lushington concurred with Mr. Burdon. He observed, that the Minister, in opening his plan, had expressed great tenderness towards the lower classes; but he had not framed his Bill accordingly. It was owing to the extensive distribution of property, that revolutionary principles had been rejected in this country; men not being attached to a constitution in the abstract but to the comforts they enjoy under it. He cared little for the complaints of those who had from one to ten thousand a year--but not of those who earned from 150 to 200l. He should therefore propose that those who did not pay 10l. to the assessed taxes should pay nothing; and that those who paid that sum or more should contribute one half more than it was intended to make them contribute. By these means six and a half millions might be raised. He thought highly of Ministers, but he cautioned them against breaking down the middle classes.

Mr. Pitt was surprised at what had fallen from the two last speakers, and boldly challenged a comparison of his financial measures with those of any former period. The proposal of the latter, he said, went to fritter away and counteract the tax. He then went at some length into a vindication of the Bill, and contended that the seven additional millions to be raised in one year would not be altogether taken from the active capital of the country.

Sir G. Shuckburg Evelyn said there was an obvious inequality in rating a particular class of persons, who paid from 90l. to 400l. Mr. Ryder saw no ground for this opinion.

Mr. Curwen believed that it was impossible to carry the measure into execution, because many of the classes upon whom it would be imposed were unable to pay their present rates. In one parish alone, (St. Andrew's below the Bar) of 181 persons who had been summoned for non-payment, nearly one-third were unable to pay. In Marybone parish, 700 were summoned in one week, of whom a great number were also incapable of paying their arrears. And this was the case, more or less, all over the kingdom.

Mr. Ellison thought that 19-20ths of this country looked up to Mr. Pitt for salvation. He was of opinion, however, that the rich were not sufficiently taxed.

*Friday, 8.* Mr. Pitt moved a Bill for borrowing, on Exchequer Bills, of the Bank three millions, to be paid by instalments in May and June next, unless a change in the situation of the country made it necessary to be raised in another way.

## SINECURE PLACES.

Mr. Nicholls moved a resolution similar to that which had passed in the reign of William and Mary, except that he intended to increase the limitation from 500l. to 2,000l. a year, in consequence of the advance of every thing since that period. He wished the contractors and capitalists round the Minister to have an interest in terminating the war, and that those holding places of great emolument of the Crown, (many of whom were otherwise men of considerable opulence) should exemplarily contribute towards relieving the distresses of the nation, into which their support of the blind measures of the Minister had principally involved it. The resolution is as follows: 'That all salaries, fees, and emoluments of office, beyond the sum of 2,000l. per annum, should be applied to defray the expences of the war, excepting only the salaries of the Chancellor, the Judges, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Foreign Ministers, Officers serving in the Army and Navy, and those who had a freehold interest in their places.'

This resolution being objected to by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, and Mr. Windham, on the ground that persons employed in the services of the state, as an inducement to bring great talents into office, ought to be very liberally rewarded; and thus the motion was consigned to oblivion.

## TRIPLE ASSESSMENT BILL.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the second reading of this bill; and, upon the question being put,

Mr. Sheridan observed that the people were called upon to make every sacrifice; but what, said he, is the example of the higher classes? Has not every man who has supported Ministry shewn that he had some personal job in view? What is the last list of peerages, but so many gaudy jobs? How can Ministers dare to call upon the people for sacrifices to make up their prodigal waste? Has not one of them insulted the country by talking of the *cheese parings* of office, when one of his own clerks has 18,000l. per annum? This will serve to shew what is the magnitude of the *consecrated cheese*. He called the present Bill a libel on the rich, a penalty on economy, a bounty upon perjury, and a commission of bankruptcy taken out against trade. It went to establish a *fiscal inquisition* throughout the country; an inquisition founded on a new and dangerous principle, which would fall as heavy on the man who possessed 2,000l. as on him who has a capital of 20,000l.

Mr. Dundas asserted that the seven millions would not be taken out of our expenditure to the injury of our commerce; that our commerce flourished more in war than in peace, because there was an Army to be clothed, and a Navy to be fed.

Mr. Fox said that Ministers, after destroying the liberty of the subject, were now, with a lavish and libertine hand, about to waste his property. Admitting even the necessity of such a supply, he had the strongest objections to the principle. The resolutions spoke of nothing but assessed taxes, and yet the assessed taxes were the very worst criterion that could be chosen. There was no doubt a growing discontent in this country, when men were alarmed by the confiscation of their property, the destruction of their trade, and the insecurity of their persons. It was said that they cried out because the measure would be effectual; but was it not more natural to suppose that it was because they were unable to pay? If the measure were good, why was it not adopted at the beginning of the war, as in the Spanish armament? But, no, the people were to be deluded like children, treated with tenderness in the first instance, so as to have no foretaste of the bitterness that was to follow. For this purpose even his Majesty's speech had been perverted; and he was made to congratulate his subjects on the possibility of carrying on the war without adding to their burdens. He then considered the various kinds of incomes liable to taxation, and contended that the present measure would be a tax upon industry, since the capitalist who lived upon his interest, would in few cases pay half as much as a person of the same fortune engaged in trade. On his own constituents the tax would bear with extraordinary severity. Houses were a very bad criterion; and horses no better, since to many in that house they are entirely luxuries, though necessities to a

medical gentleman in the neighbourhood of a town. By its retrospective operation, the measure became a device exceeding all that the most inordinate financier had ever conceived. By making a man pay for what he did not enjoy, it reminded him of a story of Sterne, who was forced to pay six livres six sous for post horses, although he travelled by water, a story which was meant by the author to *pourtray* the tyranny of the French Government. Adverting next to the clause which afforded relief to those who should disclose their indigence, he said that it was adding mockery and insult to injury. How could any man state his income, in such times of pressure and distress, when no income could be relied upon; and when the very operation of the tax would in the end ruin the trade of thousands? After a multitude of other comments and remarks, through which want of space will not permit us to follow him, Mr. Fox expressed his opinion, that in this universal call for sacrifices it became the great to set the example. He remembered an excellent story of the late Mr. Burke, who said that the soldiers of a French regiment testified a much greater respect for their old than their new Colonel, because the former, in the beginning of a battle, always said, *alons, mes enfans*, and the new Colonel, *allez, mes enfans*.

Mr. Mainwaring assured the House, that every parish from which he had received letters, and they were numerous, objected strongly to the principle of the Bill. The present Assessed Taxes could scarcely be paid. One of his letters contained the following expression: 'The Bill, if it passes, will call upon the people, either to resist or sink under it.'

Messrs H. Thornton, Nicholls, Wigley, Tierney, and Alderman Combe, spoke at considerable length against the principle of the Bill; Lord Hawkesbury, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Yorke, and Mr. Burdon, in defence of it. They contended, that when it was modified in the Committee, it would be the most just that, in the existing circumstances, his Majesty's Ministers could devise.

The House, at one o'clock in the morning, divided on the second reading. For it 175, against it 56. Majority 125.

#### CLOCK AND WATCH MAKERS.

Monday, 18. Mr. Mainwaring presented a petition from the parish of Clerkenwall, praying the repeal of the act imposing a duty on clocks and watches. The petition stated the number of inhabitants at 21,000, of whom 7000 were engaged in these trades. Since the late act, many have been compelled to emigrate, and more had sought parochial relief. Their Poor Rate amounted to 54,780l. all their other taxes only to 28,000l. This petition was brought up, as were two others to the same effect; one from the parish of St. Luke, Middlesex, and another from the Watch makers in the City of London. They were ordered to lie on the table.

#### TRIPLE ASSESSMENT BILL.

Mr. Pitt declared in the face of his country, that nothing but the over-ruling voice of Parliament should make him abandon the measure. Whatever evil might result from it, no Englishman would compare it with the mischiefs of a delusive peace, or the invasion of an elated enemy. In answer to a question put by a Member, Mr. Pitt said, that any retrenchments which had been made from the 19th of April to the month of October last, were not intended to come under the meaning of the act. On the clause being read that the Bill remain in force for a time to be limited, Mr. Pitt moved to fill up the blank with the words 'two years and a quarter.'

Friday, 22. A clause was inserted intended to alleviate the burthen on the clock and watch makers, by exempting from the new tax all watches purchased after the 5th of January 1798. Also requiring the Oath. The clause was read and agreed to. Likewise a clause to provide an abatement in favour of persons having a certain number of children, in the following proportions: To all persons having from 4 to 8, ten per cent; from 8 to 10, 15 per cent; above 10 to 20, 20 per cent.

Thursday 27. Having extended our Parliamentary Report beyond its usual quantity, we are under the necessity of passing over the subsequent discussion of this Bill, which the Committee reduced to the following scale.

RATE OF PAYMENT OF THE ASSESSED TAXES,

*As agreed to in the Committee on the Bill.*

- Persons occupying houses in which there are shops, or which are usually lett to lodgers. From 3l. to 5l. 3-fourths, or from 2l. 5s to 3l. 15s.
- If the amount now paid to the different house and window duties, dog duty, clock and watch duty, is under 3l.--- exempted. From 5l. to 7l. 10s. 1, or from 5l. to 7l. 10s.
- From 3l. to 5l. 1-tenth, or from 6s. to 10s. From 5l. to 7l. 10s. 1-fif:h, or from 1l. to 1l. 10s.
- From 7l. 10s. to 10l. 1-fourth, or from 1l. 17s. 6d. to 2l. 10s.
- From 10l. to 12l. 10s. 1-half, or from 5l. to 6l. 5s.
- From 12l. 10s. to 15l. 3-fourths, or from 9l. 7s. 6d. to 11l. 5s.
- From 15l. to 20l. 1, or from 15l. to 20l. From 20l. to 25l. 1 and 1-fourth, or from 25l. to 31l. 5s.
- From 25l. to 30l. 1 and 1-half, or from 37l. 10s. to 45l.
- From 30l. to 35. and upwards, 2, or from 60l. to 70l. And in no case more than 2l.
- Persons occupying houses not having shops, nor usually letting lodgings. If the amount now paid to the different house and window duties, dog duty, clock and watch duty is under 1l. exempted.
- From 1l. to 2l. 1-fourth, or from 5s. to 10s.
- From 2l. to 3l. 1-half, or from 1l. to 1l. 10s.
- Horses in husbandry to pay a sum equal to twice the present payment, except in cases of farmers the rent of whose farms is under 70l. per ann. who are exempted from this part of the duty.

Schoolmasters and publicans exempted from this additional duty upon their servants; and charged as shops or lodging-houses, with respect to houses and windows.

Persons in the medical line to pay only a single rate in addition, on their carriages, and on two horses.

Liberty to obtain exemption or abatement (as the case may be), on declaration of income, in any case where the amount of the duty on any person, according to the above rate, would exceed the following proportion, according to his income.

SCALE RESPECTING INCOME.

Persons not possessing an annual income of 60l. to be exempted.	75l but under 80l to a sum not exceeding 1-65th part of the same, or	1 3 0
Where the said annual income is not less than	80l but under 85l to a sum not exceeding 1-60th part of the same, or	1 6 8
60l but under 65l an abatement shall be made to a sum not exceeding 1-120th part of the said income, or	85l but under 90l to a sum not exceeding 1-55th part of the same, or	1 10 9
65l but under 70l to a sum not exceeding 1-95th part of the same, or	90l but under 95l to a sum not exceeding 1-50th part of the same, or	1 16 0
70l but under 75l to a sum not exceeding 1-70th part of the same, or	95l but under 100l to a sum not exceeding 1-45th part of the same, or	2 2

100l but under 105l to a sum not exceeding 1-40th part of the same, or -	2 10 0	160l but under 165l to a sum not exceeding 1-18th part of the same, or -	8 17 0
105l but under 110l to a sum not exceeding 1-38th part of the same, or -	2 15 3	165l but under 170l to a sum not exceeding 1-17th part of the same, or -	9 14 0
110l but under 115l to a sum not exceeding 1-36th part of the same, or -	3 1 0	170l but under 175l to a sum not exceeding 1-16th part of the same, or -	10 12 0
115l but under 120l to a sum not exceeding 1-34th part of the same, or -	3 7 8	175l but under 180l to a sum not exceeding 1-15th part of the same, or -	11 13 0
120l but under 125l to a sum not exceeding 1-32d part of the same, or -	3 15 0	180l but under 185l to a sum not exceeding 1-14th part of the same, or -	12 17 0
125l but under 130l to a sum not exceeding 1-30th part of the same, or -	4 3 4	185l but under 190l to a sum not exceeding 1-13th part of the same, or -	14 4 0
130l but under 135l to a sum not exceeding 1-28th part of the same, or -	4 12 10	190l but under 195l to a sum not exceeding 1-12th part of the same, or -	15 16 0
135l but under 140l to a sum not exceeding 1-26th part of the same, or -	5 3 10	195l but under 200l to a sum not exceeding 1-11th part of the same, or -	17 14 0
140l but under 145l to a sum not exceeding 1-24th part of the same, or -	5 16 8	200l and upwards, to a sum not exceeding 1-10th part of the same, or -	20 0 0
145l but under 150l to a sum not exceeding 1-22d part of the same, or -	6 11 0	And where the said annual income shall appear to be not less than 200l. every such person shall be entitled to such an abatement of the additional duty now granted, as may be necessary to reduce the same in each case respectively to a sum not exceeding 1-10th part of the said income.	
150l but under 155l to a sum not exceeding 1-20th part of the same, or -	7 10 0		
155l but under 160l to a sum not exceeding 1-19th part of the same, or -	8 3 0		

The parishes are responsible for the deficiencies in the taxes collected in them respectively.

Farmers under 150l. a year, who have no other means of obtaining a livelihood, are to pay for no more than five horses.

There is an exemption in favour of those who have four children lawfully begotten under 16 years of age. Also in favour of clergymen under 150l. yearly income.

Mr. Coke declared that the sum wanted could be supplied in a more equitable way, by laying a shilling in the pound on all transfer of stock. Mr. Coke then moved that the enormous fees which the present measure would throw into the hands of the Tellers of the Exchequer should be limited.

Sir William Pulteney was surprised that Gentlemen were not ashamed of putting such enormous fees in their pockets during the present distress of the country.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas declared the motion to be unjust, as it went to deprive the Tellers of what they enjoyed, as a reward for the services of their ancestors, and what they held as a freehold tenure. They would receive no more than if the money was collected by any other mode.

Mr. Coke replied, that they would receive upwards of 10,000l. each on the sum collected under this Bill, besides the immense perquisites they already obtained.

The motion was lost by a division of 75 against 6.

[TO BE CONTINUED REGULARLY.]

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## IMPORTANT STATE PAPERS.

## DECLARATION OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

HIS Majesty's benevolent endeavours to restore to his people the blessings of Peace, again repeated without success, have again demonstrated, beyond the possibility of doubt, the determined and persevering hostility of the Government of France, in whose unprovoked aggression the war originated, and by whose boundless and destructive ambition it is still prolonged. And while, by the course of these transactions, continued proofs have been afforded to all his Majesty's faithful subjects of his anxious and unremitting solicitude for their welfare, they cannot, at the same time, have failed to recognize, in the uniform conduct of the enemy, the spirit by which the Councils of France are still actuated, and the objects to which they are directed.

His Majesty could not but feel how much the means of peace had been obstructed by the many additional difficulties which his enemies had so repeatedly thrown in the way of every negociation. Nevertheless, on the very first appearance of circumstances in some degree more favourable to the interests of humanity, the same ardent desire for the ease and happiness of his subjects induced his Majesty to renew his overtures for terminating the calamities of war: thus availing himself of every opening which could in any manner lead to secure an honourable peace, and consulting equally the wishes of his own heart, and the principles by which his conduct has invariably been guided.

New obstacles were immediately interposed by those who still directed the Councils of France, and who, amidst the general desire for peace, which they could not at that time openly disclaim, still retained the power of frustrating the wishes of their own country, of counteracting his Majesty's benevolent intentions, and of obstructing that result, which was so necessary for the happiness of both nations. Difficulties of form were studiously created; modes of negotiation were insisted upon, the most inconsistent with their own conduct in every other instance; the same spirit appeared in every step which was taken by them; and while the most unwarranted insinuations were thrown out, and the most unfounded reproaches brought forward, the established customs and usages, which have long prevailed in Europe, were purposely departed from, even in the simplest acts which were to be done on their part for the renewal of the negotiations. All these things his Majesty determined to disregard; not as being insensible of their purport and tendency, nor unmindful of the importance of these points, in the public intercourse of great and independent nations, but resolving to defeat the object of these artifices, and to suffer no subordinate or inferior consideration to impede, on his part, the discussion of the weighty and extensive interests on which the termination of the war must necessarily depend.

He directed his Minister to repair to France, furnished with the most ample powers, and instructed to communicate at once an explicit and detailed proposal and plan of peace, reduced into the shape of a regular treaty, just and moderate in its principles, embracing all the interest concerned, and extending to every subject connected with the restoration of public tranquility. The communication of this paper, delivered in the very first conference, was accompanied by such explanations as fully stated and detailed the utmost extent of his Majesty's views, and at the same time gave ample room for the examination of every disputed point, for mutual arrangement and concession, and for reciprocal facilities arising out of the progress of fair discussion.

To this proceeding, open and liberal beyond example, the conduct of his Majesty's enemies opposes the most striking contrast. From them no counter-project has ever yet been obtained: no statement of the extent or nature of

the conditions on which they would conclude any peace with these Kingdoms. Their pretensions have always been brought forward either as detached or as preliminary points, distinct from the main object of negotiation, and accompanied, in every instance, with an express reserve of farther and unexplained demands.

The points which, in pursuance of this system, the Plenipotentiaries of the enemy proposed for separate discussion in their first conferences with his Majesty's Minister, were at once *frivolous and offensive*; none of them productive of any solid advantage to France, but all calculated to raise new obstacles in the way of peace. And to these demands was soon after added another, in its form unprecedented, in its substance extravagant, and such as could originate only in the most determined and inveterate hostility. The principle of mutual compensation, before expressly admitted by common consent as the just and equitable basis of negotiation, was now disclaimed; every idea of moderation or reason, every appearance of justice was disregarded; and a concession was required from his Majesty's Plenipotentiary, as a preliminary and indispensable condition of negotiation, which must at once have superseded all the objects, and precluded all the means of treating. France, after incorporating with her own dominions so large a portion of her conquests, and affecting to have deprived herself, by her own internal regulations, of the power of alienating these valuable additions of territory, did not scruple to demand from his Majesty the absolute and unconditional surrender of all that the energy of his people, and the valour of his fleets and armies have conquered in the present war, either from France, or from her Allies. She required that the power of Great Britain should be confined within its former limits, at the very moment when her own dominion was extended to a degree almost unparalleled in history. She insisted, that in proportion to the increase of danger, the means of resistance should be diminished; and that his Majesty should give up, without compensation, and into the hands of his enemies, the necessary defences of his possessions, and the future safeguards of his Empire. Nor was even this demand brought forward as constituting the terms of peace, but the price of negotiation; as the condition on which alone his Majesty was to be allowed to learn what further unexplained demands were still reserved, and to what greater sacrifices these unprecedented concessions of honour and safety were to lead.

Whatever were the impressions which such a proceeding created, they did not induce the King abruptly to preclude the means of negotiation. In rejecting without a moment's hesitation a demand, which could have been made for no other reason than because it was inadmissible, his Majesty, from the fixed resolution to avail himself of every chance of bringing the negotiation to a favourable issue, directed that an opening should still be left for treating on reasonable and equal grounds, such as might become the dignity of his Crown, and the rank and station in Europe in which it has pleased the Divine Providence to place the British Nation.

This temperate and conciliatory conduct was strongly expressive of the benevolence of his Majesty's intentions; and it appeared for some time to have prepared the way for that result which has been the uniform object of all his measures. Two months elapsed after his Majesty had unequivocally and definitively refused to comply with the unreasonable and extravagant preliminary which had been demanded by his enemies. During all that time the negotiation was continued open, the conferences were regularly held, and the demand thus explicitly rejected by one party, was never once renewed by the other. It was not only abandoned, it was openly disclaimed; assurances were given in direct contradiction to it. Promises were continually repeated, that his Majesty's explicit and detailed proposals should at length be answered by that which could alone evince a real disposition to negotiate with sincerity, by the delivery of a Counter-Project, of a nature tending to facilitate the conclusion of peace; and the long delays of the French Government in executing these promises, were excused and accounted for by an unequivocal declaration, that France was concerting with her Allies for those sacrifices on their part,

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which might afford the means of proceeding in the negotiation. Week after week passed over in the repetition of these solemn engagements on the part of his Majesty's enemies. His desire for peace induced him to wait for their completion, with an anxiety proportioned to the importance of the object; nor was it much to expect, that his Minister should at length be informed what was the extent and nature of the conditions on which his enemies were disposed to terminate the war.

It was in this stage of the business that, on the 11th of September, the appointment of new Plenipotentiaries was announced on the part of France, under a formal promise that their arrival should facilitate and expedite the work of peace.

To renew, in a shape still more offensive than before, the inadmissible demand so long before brought forward, and so long abandoned, was the first act of these new messengers of peace. And such was now the undisguised impatience of the King's enemies to terminate all treaty, and to exclude all prospect of accommodation, that even the continuance of the King's Plenipotentiary at the appointed place of negotiation was made by them to depend on his immediate compliance with a condition which his Court had, two months before, explicitly refused, and concerning which no farther discussion had since occurred. His reply was such as the occasion required: and he immediately received a positive and written order to depart from France.

The subsequent conduct of his Majesty's enemies has aggravated even this proceeding, and added fresh insult to this unexampled outrage. The insurmountable obstacles which they threw in the way of peace were accompanied with an ostentatious profession of the most pacific disposition. In cutting off the means of negotiation, they still pretended to retain the strongest desire to negotiate: in ordering the King's Minister to quit their country, they professed the hope of his immediate return to it: and in renewing their former inadmissible and rejected demand, they declared their confident expectation of a speedy and favourable answer. Yet before any answer could arrive, they published a declaration, announcing to their country the departure of the King's Minister, and attempting, as in every former instance, to ascribe to the conduct of Great Britain the disappointment of the general wish for peace, and the renewal of all the calamities of war. The same attempt has been prolonged in subsequent communications, equally insidious and illusory, by which they have obviously intended to furnish the colour and empty pretence of a wish for peace, while they have still studiously and obstinately persisted in evading every step which could lead to the success of any negotiation; have continued to insist on the same inadmissible and extravagant preliminary, and have uniformly withheld all explanation either on the particulars of the proposals of peace so long since delivered by his Majesty's Minister, or on any other terms on which they were themselves ready to conclude; and this in the vain hope, that it could be possible, by any artifice, to disguise the truth of these transactions, or that any exercise of power, however despotic, could prevent such facts from being known, felt, and understood, even in France itself.

To France, to Europe, and to the World, it must be manifest, that the French Government (whilst they persist in their present sentiments) leave his Majesty without an alternative, unless he were prepared to surrender and sacrifice to the undisguised ambition of his enemies the honour of his crown and the safety of his dominions. It must be manifest, that, instead of shewing on their part any inclination to meet his Majesty's pacific overtures on any moderate terms, they have never brought themselves to state any terms (however exorbitant) on which they were ready to conclude peace. They have asked as a preliminary (and in a form the most arrogant and offensive) concessions which the comparative situation of the two countries would have rendered extravagant in any stage of negotiation; which were directly contrary to their own repeated professions; and which, nevertheless, they peremptorily required to be complied with in the very outset; reserving an unlimited power of afterwards accumulating, from time to time, fresh demands, increasing in proportion to every new concession.

On the other hand, the terms proposed by his Majesty have been stated in the most clear, open, and unequivocal manner. The discussion of all the points to



which they relate, or of any others, which the enemy might bring forward as the terms of peace, has been, on his Majesty's part, repeatedly called for, as often promised by the French Plenipotentiaries, but to this day has never yet been obtained. The rupture of the negotiation is not therefore to be ascribed to any pretensions (however inadmissible) urged as the price of peace; nor to any ultimate difference on terms, however exorbitant; but to the evident and fixed determination of the enemy to prolong the contest, and to pursue, at all hazards, their hostile designs against the prosperity and safety of these kingdoms.

While this determination continues to prevail, his Majesty's earnest wishes and endeavours to restore peace to his subjects must be fruitless. But his sentiments remain unaltered. He looks with anxious expectation to the moment when the Government of France may shew a disposition and spirit in any degree corresponding to his own. And he renews, even now, and before all Europe, the solemn declaration, that, in spite of repeated provocations, and at the very moment when his claims have been strengthened and confirmed by fresh success, which, by the blessing of Providence, has recently attended his arms, he is yet ready (if the calamities of war can now be closed) to conclude peace on the same moderate and equitable principles and terms which he has before proposed: the rejection of such terms must now, more than ever, demonstrate the implacable animosity and insatiable ambition of those with whom he has to contend, and to them alone must the future consequences of the prolonging of the war be ascribed.

If such unhappily is the spirit by which they are still actuated, his Majesty can neither hesitate as to the principles of his own conduct, nor doubt the sentiments and determination of his people. He will not be wanting to them, and he is confident they will not be wanting to themselves. He has an anxious, yet a sacred and indispensable duty to fulfil: he will discharge it with resolution, constancy, and firmness. Deeply as he must regret the continuance of a war, so destructive in its progress, and so burthensome even in its success, he knows the character of the brave people whose interests and honour are entrusted to him.--- These it is the first object of his life to maintain; and he is convinced, that neither the resources nor the spirit of his kingdoms will be found inadequate to this arduous contest, or unequal to the importance and value of the objects which are at stake. He trusts, that the favour of Providence, by which they have always hitherto been supported against all their enemies, will be still extended to them; and that, under this protection, his faithful subjects, by a resolute and vigorous application of the means which they possess, will be enabled to vindicate the independence of their country, and to resist with just indignation the assumed superiority of an enemy, against whom they have fought with the courage, and success, and glory of their ancestors, and who aims at nothing less than to destroy at once whatever has contributed to the prosperity and greatness of the British empire: all the channels of its industry, and all the sources of its power; its security from abroad, its tranquility at home, and, above all, that constitution, on which alone depends the undisturbed enjoyment of its religion, laws, and liberties.

*Westminster, October 28, 1797.*

#### NEGOCIATION AT LISLE.

As the British Cabinet has published an official account of the correspondence between Lord Malmesbury and the French Commissioners, which is of high importance to every person in this country, we feel the propriety of giving such a view of it in our miscellany as is necessary to understand the precise meaning of both parties, omitting only what is superfluous.

The correspondence begins with a letter from Lord Grenville to M. Delacroix, as follows:

No. 1.--' The signature of the preliminaries of a peace, the definitive conclusion of which is to put an end to the continental war, appears to afford to the two governments of Great Britain and France a natural opportunity and new facilities for the renewal of pacific negotiations between them: a part of the obstacles which might have retarded this salutary work no longer existing; and the inte-

rests to be treated of, being, after this event, neither so extensive nor so complicated as they were before.

'The Court of London, always desirous of employing such means as are best calculated to contribute to this object, so interesting to the happiness of the two nations, is unwilling to omit renewing to the French Government the assurance of the continuance of its dispositions on this subject. And the undersigned is authorized to propose to the Minister for Foreign Affairs to enter without delay, and in such manner as shall be judged the most expedient, upon the discussion of the views and pretensions of each party for the regulation of the Preliminaries of a Peace, which may be definitively arranged at the future Congress.

'As soon as the form of this negotiation shall have been agreed upon, the British Government will be ready to concur in it, by taking on its part such measures as are the most proper for accelerating the re-establishment of the public tranquillity.

Westminster, June 1, 1797.

GRENVILLE.'

No. 2.---M. Delacroix in his answer proposed that the Negotiations should be set on foot at once for a Definitive Treaty. This proceeding appears to the Directory preferable to a Congress, of which the result must be remote, and which does not correspond with the ardent desire that it has to re-establish, as quickly as possible, Peace between the two Powers.'

June 4.

No. 3.---Lord Grenville desired to know the wish of the Directory as to the place of the Negotiation; and requested the necessary passports, that no time might be lost in sending a Plenipotentiary.'

No. 4.---M. Delacroix fixes Lisle as the place of meeting, dated June 11th.

No. 5.---Contains the passport. No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, contains only reciprocal explanations and information on points of little interest.

No. 12. contains extracts of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, July 11, 1797, to the following effect:

'On Sunday evening I received the inclosed note (C) from the French Plenipotentiaries, and in consequence of it went to the proposed conference yesterday.

'One of the French Plenipotentiaries informed me on the subject of the *Projet* I had given them, and the note with which I had accompanied it, that as these papers contain many points on which their instructions did not enable them to answer, they had, after having given them a very serious attention, sent them, with such observations as they thought it their duty to make on them, to the Directory, and that the moment they received an answer, they would communicate it to me. But that in the meanwhile, not to delay the progress of the negotiation, they wished that several points which he termed insulated, but which, though not referred to in our *Projet*, were, he said, inseparably connected with the general subject of peace, might be discussed and got rid of now, if I had no objection, and that it was with this view they had requested me to meet them. On my not expressing any disapprobation to this mode of proceeding, one of the French Plenipotentiaries began by saying, that in the preamble of the Treaty, the title of King of France was used; that this title, they contended, could no longer be insisted on; the abolition of it was in a manner essential to the acknowledgment of the French Republic, and that as it was merely titular, as far as it related to his Majesty, but quite otherwise in the sense in which it applied to them, he hoped it would not be considered as an important concession.

'I informed him, that on all former occasions a separate article had been agreed to, which appeared to me to answer every purpose they required, and which it was my intention, as the Treaty advanced, to have proposed, as proper to make part of this. The article (the first of the separate ones in the Treaty of 1763) was then read, but they objected to it, as not fully meeting their views. It was to the title itself, as well as to any right which might be supposed to arise from it, that they objected. I could scarcely allow myself to treat this mode of reasoning seriously. I endeavoured to make them feel that it was cavilling for a mere word; that it was creating difficulties where none existed; and that if all the French Monarchs, in the course of three centuries, had allowed this to stand in the preamble of all treaties and transactions between the two countries, I could not conceive how it could now affect either the dignity, security, or importance of the Republic; that in fact such titles have ever been considered as

indefeasible, and as memorials and records of former greatness, and not as pretensions to present power. I argued however in vain. They treated it very gravely, and made so strong a stand upon it, that I could not avoid taking it for reference, which I thought it better to do, than, feeling as I did at the moment, to push the conversation further.

The second insulated point was a very material one indeed, and which, although it has been adverted to as a proposal that might possibly be brought forward, I confess came upon me unexpectedly. It was to ask either a restitution of the ships taken and destroyed at Toulon, or an equivalent for them. They grounded this claim on the preliminary declaration made by Lord Hood on his taking possession of Toulon; and on the eighth article of the Declaration of the Committee of the Sections to him. They said, peace they hoped was about to be re-established; that his Majesty, in acknowledging the Republic, admitted that a sovereignty existed in the French Government; and of course that the ships, held only as a deposit by England till this legal authority was admitted, ought now to be restored. I replied, that this claim was so perfectly unlooked for, that it was impossible for me to have been provided for it in my instructions, and that I could therefore only convey my own private sentiments on it, which were, that they could not have devised a step more likely to defeat the great end of our mission. *One of the French Plenipotentiaries* said, that he sincerely hoped not; that without a restitution of the ships an equivalent might be found to effect the purpose desired, since their great object was, that something should appear to prove that this just demand had not been overlooked by them, and was not left unsatisfied by us. I told him fairly, I did not see where this equivalent was to be found, or how it could be appreciated; and that, considering the great advantages France had already obtained by the war, and those she was likely to obtain from the act of condescension I had already intimated his Majesty was disposed to make, in order to restore peace, I was much surprized, and deeply concerned at what I heard. I trusted, therefore, that this very inadmissible proposal would be withdrawn: They said, it was not in their power; and *one of them*, from a written paper before him, which he said were his instructions, read to me words to the effect I have already stated.

Their third question was to any mortgage we might have upon the Low Countries, in consequence of money lent to the Emperor by Great Britain. They wished to know if any such existed, since, as they had taken the Low Countries charged with all their incumbrances, they were to declare, that they should not consider themselves bound to answer any mortgage given for money lent to the Emperor, for the purpose of carrying on war against them.

I told them, that without replying to this question, supposing the case to exist, the exception they required should have been stated in their Treaty with the Emperor, and could not at all be mixed up in ours; that if they had taken the Low Countries as they stood charged with *all* their incumbrances, there could be no doubt what these words meant, and that if no exception was stated in the first instance, none could be made with a retro-active effect.

The French Plenipotentiaries, however, were as tenacious on this point as on the other two; and as I found to every argument I used, that they constantly opposed their instructions, I had nothing to do but to desire they would give me a written paper stating their three claims, in order that I might immediately transmit it to your Lordship, and on this being promised our conference broke up.

(No. 13. A.) PROJECT OF A TREATY OF PEACE.

Be it known to all those whom it may in any manner concern. The most Serene and most Potent Prince George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, Arch Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, and the Executive Directory of the French Republic, being equally desirous to put an end to the war, which has for some time past subsisted between the dominions of the two parties, have named and constituted for their Plenipotentiaries, charged with the concluding and signing of the definitive treaty of peace; viz. the King of Great Britain, the Lord Baron of Malmesbury, a Peer of the kingdom of Great

Britain, Knight of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, Privy Councillor to his Britannic Majesty, and the Executive Directory of the French Republic, ——— who after having exchanged their respective full powers have agreed upon the following articles:

1. As soon as this treaty shall be signed and ratified, there shall be an universal and perpetual peace as well by sea as by land, and a sincere and constant friendship between the two contracting parties and their dominions, and territories, and people, without exception of either places or persons; so that the high contracting parties shall give the greatest attention to the maintaining between themselves and their said dominions, territories, and people, this reciprocal friendship and intercourse, without permitting hereafter, on either part, any kind of hostilities to be committed either by sea or by land, for any cause, or under any pretence whatsoever. There shall be a general oblivion and amnesty of every thing which may have been done or committed by either party towards the other before or since the commencement of the war; and they shall carefully avoid for the future every thing which might prejudice the union happily re-established.

Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, orders shall be sent to the armies and squadrons of both parties to stop all hostilities; and for the execution of this article, sea passes shall be given on each side to the ships dispatched to carry the news of peace to the possessions of the two parties.

2. The treaties of peace of Nimeguen of 1678 and 1679, of Ryswick of 1697, and of Utrecht of 1713; that of Baden of 1714; that of the triple alliance of the Hague of 1717; that of the quadruple alliance of London of 1718; the treaty of peace of Vienna of 1736; the definitive treaty of Aix la Chapelle of 1748; the definitive treaty of Paris of 1763; and that of Versailles of 1763, serve as a basis and foundation to the peace, and to the present treaty. And for this purpose they are all renewed and confirmed in the best form, so that they are to be exactly observed for the future in their full tenour, and religiously executed by both parties in all the points which shall not be derogated from by the present treaty of peace.

3. All the prisoners taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, and the hostages carried away or given during the war, shall be restored, without ransom, in six weeks at latest, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty. Each party respectively discharging the advances which shall have been made for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners in the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts, attested accounts, and other authentic vouchers, which shall be furnished on each side; and security shall be reciprocally given for the payment of the debts which the prisoners may have contracted in the countries where they may have been detained, until their entire release.

4. With respect to the rights of fishery on the coasts of the Island of Newfoundland, and of the other islands adjacent, and in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, the two parties shall return to the same situation in which they stood respectively, according to the treaties and engagements subsisting at the period of the commencement of the war. And with this view, his Majesty consents to restore to France, in full right, the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

5. The same principle of the state of possession before the war is adopted by mutual consent, with respect to all other possessions and rights on both sides, in every part of the world; save only the exceptions which are stipulated by the subsequent articles of this treaty. And, to this intent, all possessions of territories which have or may have been conquered by one of the parties from the other (and not specially excepted in this treaty) shall be restored to the party to whom they belonged at the commencement of the present war.

6. From this principle of mutual restitution, the two parties have agreed to except ——— which shall remain to his Britannic Majesty in full sovereignty.

7. In all the cases of restitution provided by the present Treaty, the fortresses shall be restored in the same condition in which they now are, and no injury shall be done to any works that have been constructed since the conquest of them.

8. It is also agreed, that in every case of restitution or cession provided by any of the articles of this treaty, the term of three years from the date of the notifica-

tion of the treaty, in the respective territory or place restored or ceded, shall be allowed to persons, of whatever description, residing or being in the said territory or place, possessed of property therein under any title existing before the war, or which has since devolved to them by the laws then existing; during which term of three years they shall remain and reside unmolested in the exercise of their religion, and in the enjoyment of their possessions and effects, upon the conditions and titles under which they so acquired the same, without being liable in any manner, or under any pretence, to be prosecuted or sued for their past conduct, except as to the discharge of just debts to individuals; and that all those who, within the time of \_\_\_\_\_ months after the notification of this treaty, shall declare to the Government, then established, their intention to withdraw themselves or their effects, and to remove to some other place, shall have and obtain, within one month after such declaration, full liberty to depart and to remove their effects, or to sell and dispose of the same, whether moveable or immoveable, at any time within the said period of three years, without any restraint or hindrance, except on account of debts at any time contracted, or of any criminal prosecution for acts done subsequent to the notification of this treaty.

9. As it is necessary to appoint a certain period for the restitutions herein before stipulated, it is agreed, that the same shall take place in Europe within one month, in Africa and America within three months, and in Asia within six months after the ratification of the present treaty.

10. For preventing the revival of the law suits which have been ended in the territories to be restored by virtue of this treaty, it is agreed, that the judgments in private causes pronounced in the last resort, and which have acquired the force of matters determined, shall be confirmed and executed according to their form and tenour.

11. The decision of the prizes and seizures of ships and their cargoes taken at sea, or seized in the ports of either country, prior to the hostilities, shall be referred to the respective Courts of Justice; so that the legality of the said prizes and seizures shall be decided according to the law of nations, and to treaties, in the courts of justice of the nation which shall have made the capture, or ordered the seizures. And in order to prevent all causes of complaint or dispute which may arise on account of prizes which may be made at sea after the signing of this treaty, it is reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which may be taken in the British Channel and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, shall be restored on each side: that the term shall be one month from the British Channel and the North Seas, as far as the Canary Islands, inclusively, whether in the ocean, or in the Mediterranean; two months from the said Canary Islands, as far as the equinoctial line or equator; three months from the equator to any part to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope, and the eastward of Cape Horn; and, lastly, five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception or any more particular description of time or place.

12. The Allies of the two parties, that is to say, her Most Faithful Majesty, as ally of his Britannic Majesty, and his Catholic Majesty and the Batavian Republic as allies of the French Republic, shall be invited by the two contracting parties to accede to this peace on the terms and conditions specified in the three following articles; the execution of which the said two contracting parties reciprocally guarantee to each other, being thereto respectively authorised by their abovementioned allies: and the two contracting parties further agree, that if their allies respectively shall not so have acceded within the space of two months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, the party so refusing to accede, shall not receive from its ally any aid or succour of any nature during the further continuance of the war.

13. His Britannic Majesty engages to conclude a definitive peace with his Catholic Majesty on the footing of the state of possession before the war, with the exception of \_\_\_\_\_ which shall remain in full sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty.

14. His Britannic Majesty in like manner engages to conclude a definitive peace with the Batavian Republic on the same footing of the state of possession before the war, with the exception of \_\_\_\_\_ which shall remain to his Britannic Majesty in full sovereignty, and of \_\_\_\_\_ which shall be ceded to his Majesty in exchange for \_\_\_\_\_

In consideration of these restitutions, to be hereby made by his Britannic Majesty, all property belonging to the Prince of Orange, in the month of December, 1794, and which has been seized and confiscated since that period, shall be restored to him, or a full equivalent in money given him for the same. And the French Republic further engages to procure for him, at the general peace, an adequate compensation for the loss of his offices and dignities in the United Provinces; and the persons who have been imprisoned or banished, or whose property has been sequestered or confiscated in the said republic, on account of their attachment to the interests of the House of Orange, or to the former government of the United Provinces, shall be released, and shall be at liberty to return to their country, and to reside therein, and to enjoy their property there, conforming themselves to the law and constitution there established.

15. The French Republic engages to conclude a definitive peace with her Most Faithful Majesty on the same footing of the state of possession before the war, and without any further demand or burthensome condition being made on either side.

16. All the stipulations contained in this treaty, respecting the time and manner of making the restitutions therein mentioned, and all the privileges thereby reserved to the inhabitants or proprietors in the islands or territories restored or ceded, shall apply in like manner to the restitutions to be made by virtue of any of the three last articles, viz. the 13th, 14th, and 15th, except in those instances where the same may be derogated from by the mutual consent of the parties concerned.

17. All former treaties of peace between the respective parties to whom the said three articles relate, and which subsisted and were in force at the commencement of hostilities between them respectively, shall be renewed, except in such instances only where the same may be derogated from by mutual consent; and the articles of this treaty for the restoration of prisoners, the cessation of hostilities, and the decision relative to prizes and seizures, shall equally apply to the respective parties to whom the said three articles relate, and shall be held to be in full force between them, as soon as they shall respectively, and in due form, have acceded to this treaty.

18. All sequestrations imposed by any of the parties named in this treaty, on the rights, properties, or debts, of individuals belonging to any other of the said parties, shall be taken off, and the property of whatever kind shall be restored in the fullest manner to the lawful owner; or just compensation be made for it: and all complaints of injury done to private property, contrary to the usual practice and rule of war, and all claims of private rights or property which belonged to individuals at the periods of the commencement of hostilities respectively, between the said parties, viz. Great Britain and Portugal on the one side, and France, Spain, and Holland on the other; and which ought, according to the usual practice and laws of nations, to revive at the period of peace, shall be received, heard, and decided, in the respective courts of justice of the different parties; and full justice therein shall be done by each of the said parties to the subjects and people of the other, in the same manner as to their own subjects or people.

And if any complaint should arise respecting the execution of this article, which complaints shall not be settled by mutual agreement between the respective Governments within twelve months after the same shall have been preferred to them, the same shall be determined by sworn Commissioners to be appointed on each side, with power to call in an Arbitrator of any indifferent nation; and the decision of the said Commissioners shall be binding and without appeal.

19. His Britannic Majesty and the French Republic promise to observe sincerely, and *bona fide*, all the articles contained and established in the present Treaty; and they will not suffer the same to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects; and the said contracting parties guarantee to each other, generally and reciprocally, all the stipulations of the present treaty.

20. The solemn ratifications of the present Treaty, prepared in due and good form, shall be exchanged in ----- between the contracting parties, in the space of a month, or sooner, if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present Treaty.

(To be continued.)

## OBITUARY.

ON the 18th of November, at the new palace of Sans Souci near Potsdam, his Prussian Majesty, Frederick William the Second. Since his return from Pymont, the principal physicians despaired of his recovery. Yet it was observable, that he enjoyed so strong a constitution that his first illness was that of which he died. His Majesty was born on the 25th of September 1744, and was consequently only 53 years of age when he departed this life. He succeeded his uncle, Frederick the Great, Sept. 18, 1786, and rendered himself very popular at his accession. The list of state and other prisoners being laid before him, some he was pleased to release from confinement, and the penalties of others he remitted or alleviated. Not less than four score were restored to unconditional liberty from the fortresses of Fredericksburg, Pillan, and Menel.

He was the son of Prince William Augustus, brother to Frederick the Great, by the Princess Louisa Amelia of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele. He married, first, July 14, 1765, the Princess Elizabeth Christiana Ulrica of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele, by whom he had one daughter, Frederica Charlotte, born 1767, and married Oct. 1, at Berlin, to his Royal Highness the Duke of York; and, second, July 14, 1769, Frederica Louisa of Hesse-Darmstadt, by whom he had five sons; Frederick William (his successor) born 1770; Frederick Charles Lewis, born 1773; Frederick Christian Augustus, born 1780; another, born 1781; and another, 1783; and a daughter, Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina, born 1774. His late Majesty distinguished himself as a gallant commander under his uncle; but since his accession to the Prussian throne, his character has so far degenerated, that few monarchs will descend to posterity with a more tarnished reputation. Passing by the affair of Poland, his conduct towards the Emperor and this country cannot be reprobated in too strong terms. The entire event of the war was changed by his tergiversation. He, who was one of the most forward, the most active, and the most vehement against the great troublers of Europe, all at once changed his note, and stretched forth the right hand of amity to regicides, who, while they accepted his alliance, despised him for his meanness. The pen of the future historian, however, will do all parties justice; but no ingenuity will ever be able to palliate the conduct of the first infractor of the great chain of confederacy against the menacing Republic.

30. At Pisa, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, William Henry Lambton, Esq. Member of Parliament for the city of Durham. He was born on the 15th of Nov. 1764. His father was General John Lambton, many years Member of Parliament for the city of Durham, and Colonel of the 68th regiment of foot; and his mother the Right Hon. Lady Susan Lyon, sister to the late Earl of Strathmore. He was named after his two uncles, William and Henry. The family has been long settled in the county of Durham. Mr. Hutchinson, in his learned and elaborate history of that county Palatine, acquaints us, that 'Lambton was the family seat of the Lambtons before the Conquest.' It stands on the southern banks of the river Wear, about a mile below Chester-le-street, opposite to Harraton, another elegant seat of the family. The estates have been the peculiar felicity to be so situated as to enjoy the advantages of extended culture, navigation, and commerce, with all the softer beauties of picturesque prospect and romantic scenery.

That the utmost care was taken of his education will appear plain from the circumstance of his having been placed in Wandsworth school, Surry, which is generally regarded as a nursery for Eton, at the early age of seven years. About twelve he went to Eton, where he shewed great capacity and improvement, passing through the different forms till he arrived at the sixth class. He was held in high repute among the scholars of his day; and, amidst his other classical attainments, was particularly admired for a happy talent of writing Latin verses with the taste and purity of the Augustan æra. In October 1782 he entered a Fellow Commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge, and continued there till July 1784. To give a polish to his acquisitions, and extend his knowledge of the world and of mankind, Mr. Lambton determined on a visit to the continent. He was accompanied by the Rev. William Nesfield, A. M. (now one of the Chaplains to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales) a gentleman of learning and abilities, and blessed with an uncommon suavity of disposition and manners. During his stay abroad he was chiefly resident at Paris and Versailles; though he found time to make the tour of Switzerland and France, with a small excursion into Spain. We must now turn our eyes from those scenes of elegance, observation, and enjoyment, to behold Mr. Lambton entering upon the arduous

stage of politics and public life. In February 1787 he was elected one of the representatives for the city of Durham. His maiden speech in Parliament was on the repeal of the shop-tax, in which he displayed very shining abilities. He was an able advocate for the amelioration of a wise and temperate reform. His ideas on this delicate subject cannot be better expressed than in his own elegant and energetic language, extracted from a letter written by him, and published in the Newcastle papers, about the stirring time of December 1752: "All I wish," says he, "is to see this happy Constitution reformed and repaired upon its own principle; and that every reparation may be made in the style of the building." To his other extraordinary advantages he has to add the paramount blessing of domestic happiness. June 19, 1791, he was united to the Right Hon. Lady A. Villiers, second daughter to the Earl of Jersey; a Lady of first rate natural and acquired accomplishments both in mind and person; and who has given to his stock of felicity the endearing addition of three sons and a daughter.

Dec. 26, at the house of Miss Wilkes, in Grosvenor-Square, in the 72d year of his age, JOHN WILKES, Esq. Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without, and Chamberlain of the City of London. He languished for several days, without hopes of recovery. This gentleman was, we understand, the son of a distiller in Clerkenwell, and few men ever obtained more celebrity without merit than he did. In 1763 (being then Member for Aylebury) he was apprehended by virtue of a general warrant from the Earl of Halifax, Secretary of State, and committed to the Tower on the charge of a libel entitled the North Briton, No. XLV. We shall not enter into the detail of the various proceedings which resulted from this illegal measure. They are incorporated in the history of the times and are generally known. Mr. Wilkes's opposition was laudable and beneficial. The public mind, however, was thrown into a greater degree of ferment than the subject deserved. Our patriot felt himself to be a far greater man than he really was; and the infatuation of the people contributed to elevate him even above his own expectations. The same year he set up a private printing-press, from which issued not only political tracts, but productions of the most immoral and impious tendency. On the 16th of \_\_\_\_\_, that year, he was wounded in a duel with Samuel Marryat, Esq. Member for Camelford, and Secretary to the Treasury; and on Christmas-day following he sailed from Dover for Calais.

In January 1764, he was found guilty in the King's-Bench of having reprinted the North Briton, No. 45, and an infamous book called the *Essay on Women*;

at the same time the city of London took the author under its patronage, by voting some curious resolutions in his favour. In August following he was outlawed. Some idea of his spirit at this time may be formed from the following letter which he wrote to a friend on this occasion:

"Dear Bob, Damned hard times!— Churchill is dead, Lloyd in the Fleet; and Wilkes little better than a transiort for life. Damned hard times indeed!"

In 1768, he returned to England, and surrendering himself was committed to the prison of King's-Bench. The same year he was elected Knight of the Shire for Middlesex, and chosen Alderman of the city for the Ward of Farringdon Without.

We shall be excused by our Readers for amusing them with the following anecdote. All societies and all parties were carried away with the popular frenzy of "WILKES and LIBERTY;" and among the rest, the quiet and peaceable Free-Masons came in for their share. March 3, 1769, the Members of the Lodge held at the Jerusalem Tavern in Clerkenwell attended at the King's-Bench prison, and made Mr. Wilkes a Mason.

In this parliament he was repeatedly expelled the House as ineligible to sit as a member, and as often re-elected by the Free-holders. The same year his cause against the Earl of Halifax was determined in the court of Common-Pleas, when he obtained a verdict of 4000*l.* damages. April 12, 1770, he was discharged from his confinement. In February, 1771, he received repeated orders to attend the House, which he refused, on the plea that he was not required to attend as a member; and the same year he was elected Sheriff of London. All this time, however, the House persisted in keeping him from that seat which a free election had repeatedly given him. Against this measure he made frequent and spirited remonstrances. In 1774 he was elected Lord Mayor, and on the 3d of December was sworn into Parliament as Member for Middlesex. He was a frequent speaker in the House during the American war, and always on the patriotic side; but it was not till 1782 that he could obtain a reversal of the order for his expulsion to be expunged from the Journals. In 1779 he was elected Chamberlain of the city of London, and the year following re-elected for Middlesex. The same year he performed a signal service by his activity in preventing the rioters from seizing on the Bank of England.

From that time to the present he has gradually sunk into indifference. He was a man of shrewd parts, much strengthened by profound erudition; but it is to be lamented that his genius and talents were shaded by scepticism and licentiousness.

[Further particulars in our next.]



LIST OF BANKRUPTS.

June 20. T. Sandys, Manchester, stationer. J. Fenton, Deanscales, Cumberland, factor. R. Robinson, Salford, Lancashire, rope and tarpaulin-manufacturer. M. White Southwell, Nottinghamshire, miller.

June 24. B. R. Haydon, Plymouth, bookseller. F. Harris, Leominster, bookseller. R. Porter, Tottenham Court Road, druggist. S. Kinder, Kirby in Ashfield, Nottingham, malster. R. Hudson, Gosnargh, Lancash. cotton-manufacturer. E. Hall, Preston, sadler. J. Footman, Chiswell-street, Moorfields, broker.

June 27. S. Hardy, Old Bailey, card-maker. P. Planck, Long-acre, refiner. F. Hawke, Sheffield, filesmith. J. Stoddart, T. and J. Errington, Newcastle upon Tyne, cornfactors and insurance-brokers. J. Chadwick, Manchester, haberdasher. M. Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne, vintner. R. Chambers, Salford, Manchester, maltster. J. Starkie, Walk Mill, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. J. Marshall, Gretna Bridge, Yorkshire, innholder.

July 2. J. Gill, Lincolnshire, butcher. T. Walton, Sheffield, linen-draper. A. Pearson, Yorkshire, grocer. W. Cooper, J. East, Brompton, paper-manufacturer. G. Downing, New Street Covent-Garden, oilman. J. Levy, Goodman's-fields, clock and watch-maker. J. Sykes, Manchester, perfumer. D. Dawson, Chatham, slopseller. G. Frost, Stepney, wheelwright. E. Finch, W. Finch, and J. Finch, Langford, Bedfordshire, paper-makers and millers. C. Mitchell, Lombard-street, merchant.

July 4. G. Geering, Shorter's-court, money-scrivener. J. Roberts Compton-street, tent-maker. J. Atkinson, Cocker-mouth, Cumberland, tanner. T. Brassie, Liverpool, merchant. R. Royle, Pendleton, Lancashire, dyer. R. Finney, Colchester, shopkeeper.

July 8. S. Matthews, Algate-High-street, butcher. H. S. Gardiner, Wardrobe-street, Doctor's Commons, weaver. W. Jones, Vere-str. St. Mary-le-Bonne, linen-draper. T. Smith, Tipton, Staffordshire, edge-tool-manufacturer. T. Wardell, Chatham, marmer. G. Oxlade, Plastow, Essex, money-scrivener. R. Ramsden, Scarborough, grocer.

July 11. R. Kent, Oxford, merchant.

July 15. J. J. Evans, Portsmouth, vintner. S. Longstaff, Sanderland, ship-owner. J. Jeremy, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, linen-draper. W. Osborne, Christopher-str. Finsbury-square, mer-

chant. E. Taylor, Fore-street, Lambeth and R. Matson, Union-str. Bishopsgate-street, oil-refiners. T. Hoodless, Stowe, Lincoln, maltster. W. Irvine, Sunderland, coalfitter. P. Whitaker, Manchester, alehouse-keeper. J. Lawrence, Southampton, dealer. T. Bell, Southgate, wine-merchant. D. Warr, Tipton, Stafford, nailer. J. Ward, Tean, Stafford, butcher. E. Sharp and W. Oillson, High Holborn, ornamental composition chimney-piece manufacturers.

July 18. D. Hart, Gosport, silversmith. S. Hughes, Charles-street, Soho-square, perfumer. J. M. Wright, Carlisle, cabinet-maker. J. Haigh, Low Whitley, Northumberland, factor. T. Hope, Newcastle upon Tyne, linen-draper.

July 22. R. Cragg, Hotham, Sussex, draper. T. Barham, Deal, shopkeeper. T. Simpson, Oxford-street, goldsmith. T. Godsell, Wheat Sheaf Wharf, Wapping, wharfinger. T. Dalby, Grub-str. butcher. J. Cowper, Penrith, Cumberland tanner. G. Seaton, Crowle, Lincoln, cornfactor. W. G. Podd, Bath, picture-dealer. S. Bispham, of Rosoman-street, Clerkenwell, watch-wheel-finisher. J. Jackson, Lime-street, wine-merchant. J. Vowell, Worcester street, Southwark, money-scrivener. W. B. Brandon, Leadenhall-street, truss-maker. W. Hammatt, of Birchin-lane, money-scrivener. R. Pember, Clifton, Gloucestershire, dealer. J. Marshall and J. Longeake, Workington, Cumberland, mercers. T. Rowland, Liverpool, dealer in earthenware. J. King, Newbury, grocer.

July 25. G. Elm, Goswell-street, starch-maker. J. Morton the younger, Pendleton, Lancashire, sustain-manufacturer. M. Pratten the younger, St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestersh. tanner. W. Brevitt, Birmingham, drover.

July 29. T. Wallis Hawkins, Borough, stationer. W. Knight, of Maid-lane, southwark, smith. P. Priest, Broad-str. S. Giles's, victualler. R. Livesey, Blackburn, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer. J. Forbes, Falcon-court, Southwark, victualler. G. Clough, Manchester, victualler. W. Sheffield, Rubrough, Yorkshire, farmer. J. Northall, Sheffield, printer. T. and W. Hullett, Hereford, carriers. J. Cragg, Loughborough, linen-draper. R. Tankersley, Kingston-upon-Hall, slop-seller. J. Allured, of Great Yarmouth, upholsterer. J. Satterfield, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, tanner.

Aug. 1. T. Jouds, Whitney, Here-

- fordshire, innkeeper. J. Jackson, Queen-street, Brompton, apothecary. J. Hamilton, Paternoster-row, bookseller. W. Clary, Ealing, Middlesex, shopkeeper. W. Akin, Crosby, Cumberland, linen manufacturer. W. Irvine and J. Angas-Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, ship-brokers. R. Pittman, Southampton, shopkeeper. J. Bigsby, Nottingham, wine-merchant.
- Aug. 5. W. Hullett, Hereford, carrier. D. Chandler, Chipping, Essex, farmer. G. Atkinson, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, surgeon. T. Jones, High Holborn, carver and gilder.
- Aug. 8. W. and T. Fane, White-chapel, auctioneers. E. Broadbrook, Broad-street, Golden-square, upholsterer. J. Higgs, Hay, Brecon, maltster. J. Dunn, Wisbeck, Cambridge, builder. T. Brooks, Great Yarmouth, innkeeper. R. Watts, Fareham, Southampton, brandy-merchant.
- Aug. 12. T. Burrell, Wormwood-str. carpenter. C. Swain, Moorfields, upholsterer. W. Hicks, Hollowell-lane, Shoreditch, corn-chandler. R. Haynes, Bedford-court, Covent-garden, mercer. T. Ashmore, Swithin's-lane, merchant. H. White, Whitham, Essex, taylor and draper. T. Hoodless, Stowe, Lincolnshire, maltster. C. Klopogge, Lambeth Marsh, money-scrivener.
- Aug. 15. J. Thynne, Nicholas-lane, merchant. J. Miles, Bennett-street, St. Pancras, baker. W. Scales, Middleton, miller. J. Hammond, Manchester, innkeeper. A. P. Coulstring, Bristol, dealer.
- Aug. 19. T. Appleby, Blackfriars-road, horse-dealer. S. Hodges, Oundle, Northamptonshire, innholder. J. Collins, Elvington, Yorkshire, farrier. G. Richardson, Carlisle-street, money-scrivener. D. Stewart, Bell-yard, Gracechurch-str. baker. T. Swan, Manchester, liquor-merchant.
- Aug. 22. J. Whitney, Keynsham, Somerset, apothecary. J. Linnington, Plymouth, brush-maker.
- Aug. 26. S. Parlour, London-lane, Norwich, ironmonger. E. Jec, Birmingham, engraver. J. Wood, Coventry, victualler. S. Crossley, Bradford, York, liquor-merchant. S. Parsons, Whitstable, Kent, merchant. R. Green, Long Bennington, Lincoln, grocer. W. Morle, Bristol, money-scrivener. J. Nabbs, Great Bolton, cotton-manufacturer.
- Aug. 29. J. Watkins the younger, Newland, Gloucestershire, lime-burner. A. Joseph, Liverpool, merchant.
- Sept. 2. J. Chappell and J. Pratten, the younger, St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, tanner. J. Stevens, Bristol, broker. W. Reid and P. Macdonald, Whitecross-alley, Moorfields, handkerchief-manufacturers. T. Mewburn, Newcastle upon Tyne, spirit-merchant.
- Sept. 5. R. Dawson, Hooper's-square, Goodman's-fields, slopseller.
- Sept. 9. J. Buckley, Manchester, kerseymerer-printer. W. Whitehead, Manchester, innkeeper. W. Horsley, Painswick, Gloucestersh. butcher. J. Curry, Manchester, merchant.
- Sept. 12. T. Worsley, Bilston, baker. J. Stuckey, Bristol, saddler. J. Grundell, Crown-street, Westminster, wine-merchant.
- Sept. 16. J. Jackson, Aldersgate-str. dealer in wine and spirits. J. Martindale, St. James's-street, wine-merchant. J. Fisher, Peterborough, grocer. R. Watkinson, Manningtree, Essex, grocer.
- Sept. 19. R. Smith, Streatham, and C. Smith, Croydon, brewers. J. Atkinson, Beech-street, taylor. S. Pilling, Bury, Lancashire, innkeeper. T. Hill, Chapmanslade, Wiltshire, tallow-chandler. E. and J. Horsman, Chippen Campden, Gloucestersh. bankers. J. Wardall, Liverpool, timber-merchant.
- Sept. 23. T. Hooges and J. Sainsbury, Milbank-street, coal-merchants. L. Holloway, Paddington, saddler. M. Gould, New Bond-str. confectioner. G. Toomer, Primrose-street, weaver. H. Buckley, Delph, Yorkshire, merchant. J. Robson, Croydon, saddler. J. Sayre, Liverpool, merchant. B. Martindale and E. Fitch, St. James's-street, wine-merchants. W. Martin, Pershore, Worcestersh. brandy-merchant. J. Cuncliff, Lostock, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer.
- Sept. 26. B. Purvis, Chester-le-street, Durham, miller. D. Wilmott, Bilston, Stafford, stone-mason. R. Cross, Canterbury, linen-draper.
- Sept. 30. C. Reith, Holborn Hill, linen-draper. R. Moore, Birmingham, button-maker. R. Bartlett, Stretton upon Dunsmore, Warwick, timber-merchant.
- Oct. 3. J. Maxwell, Broomyard, Herefordshire, apothecary. J. Mendez de Costa, Mansell-str. merchant. J. Clegg, Manchester, fustian-manufacturer.
- Oct. 7. J. Thomas, Mable, Worcestershire, coal-merchant. R. Chambers, Newcastle upon Tyne, ironmonger. T. Harrison, Oxford, hat-manufacturer. T. Bailey, Sunderland, money-scrivener.
- Oct. 14. A. Smith, Duke's-court, Bow-str. victualler. A. Tedesco, Wilson-street, Finsbury-square, merchant. A. Cooke and M. Besancon, Kensington, school-mistresses. J. and R. Sale, and J. Sale the younger, Liverpool, coal-merchant.
- Oct. 18. J. Parker, North Row, St. George, Hannover-square, coal-merchant. Peter Sefton, Lancashire, woolen-manufacturer.
- Oct. 21. John Evans, Duke street, Aldgate, man's mercer. George Ward and Patrick Thompson, Manchester, and T. Lovell, Northampton, merchants.

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# SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

## SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,

AND

### FREEMASON'S REPOSITORY,

FOR THE YEAR 1797.

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SUPPLEMENT  
TO THE  
SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE  
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FOR THE YEAR 1797.

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A REVIEW OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS  
OF  
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDMUND BURKE.

[CONCLUDED FROM P. 364.]

THE talents of Burke had hitherto been exerted on the side of Liberty. During the American war, he had supported those who revolted against the alledged authority of the legislature, of which he himself was a member. His productions not only cherished the spirit of Freedom in America, but contributed to its dissemination through countries to which it had been much more a stranger. Maintaining the absurdity and injustice of despotism in general, he never let slip an opportunity of expressing his abhorrence of the old government of France in particular. If he had not planted the Tree of Liberty in America, he had amply watered it; and had been actually instrumental to its growth. From that tree a scyon had been planted in France, in a soil prepared by the philosophic-gardeners for its reception. It might have been expected that Burke would eagerly wish to see it flourish there, as he had delighted to see its increase in America. To the surprise of the world, the champion of the *rights of man* in America was the assailant of the *rights of man* in France; and the most forcible impugner of the French despotism was now its most powerful defender.

It has been asserted by the Editors of Burke's Posthumous Works, that his opinions on the French Revolution are perfectly consistent with his former principles and conduct. In proof of this assertion they quote his Vindication of Natural Right, certain passages of 'Thoughts on the present Discontents,' and a Speech spoken in parliament soon after he had conversed with the deistical philosophers

of France. In the 'Thoughts on the Discontents' he says, that a country ought to be governed by talents, virtue, and property. In the 'Vindication' and the 'Speech,' that religious scepticism tends to political disorder. These are opinions consistent with disapprobation of the new Government of France, but not consistent with an approbation of the old. *His defence of the constituent parts of the despotism is NOT CONSISTENT with the uniform reprobation of tyranny.* His detestation of a government dependent on Court-favouritism is strongly marked in one of the pamphlets quoted by the Editors—'Thoughts on the Discontents.' In France, Court-influence was much more powerful than even Burke describes it to have been here; so that he must have execrated the French system. He often declared in parliament, that he did so. In his Letter on the French Revolution he justifies what he had formerly condemned. There he is not consistent. His opinion, avowed in that letter, concerning the rights of Englishmen, and the tenure of the crown of England, is diametrically opposite to his opinion, declared in a remonstrance to the King concerning the American war, as a reader, by perusing the remonstrance, and comparing it with that part of the letter which relates to the British constitution, will perceive.

We do not affirm, that Burke was wrong in holding one opinion at one time, and another at another; but that the fact was, he did change his doctrine.

Reading the book on the French Revolution, Mr. Fox, (who, in examining a discussion of an important question, considers merely the reasoning, without attending to the imagination or passions) regarded nothing but the truth of the premises, and the legitimacy of the deduction. He declared it very unworthy of the ratiocinative powers of his friend. This attack on the execution of the work is said to have provoked Burke more than disapprobation of the principles. Fox did not wish to break with the man whom he had always admired, and long loved; their mutual friends wished to cement their differences, but Burke would accede to no measures proposed for that purpose. He even, on hearing that Mr. Fox was to be of a party at which he had engaged to dine, sent an excuse.

Whatever opinion Burke adopted, he adopted fully, and without the modifications of cooler fancies and passions. His zeal against the French Revolutionists transported him to an attack of principles of freedom, and he tried to excite a combination against the new opinions, although, in the American discussion, he had uniformly, powerfully, and ardently maintained the *absurdity of employing force to combat opinion.* His leading argument, in the most ratiocinative of his speeches, that on American Taxation, and on Conciliation, was, that the Colonists had imbibed principles and sentiments totally opposite to those parliament wished to impress; and that the eradication of their notions would be impracticable. He, as appears by his Memorial on French Affairs, lately published, wished to produce a confederacy against France, long before the French Revolutionists had made any aggression on the neighbouring states. He was the most



eager and strenuous advocate for war, after the French had invaded the Netherlands. His principal object was not satisfaction for an injury, or repression of ambition, but a change of mental operations. It was not because they had attacked our allies, or made conquests dangerous to ourselves, that he wished us to commence hostilities, but because the French had, in their own country, annihilated the constitution, which they had found or fancied oppressive. To the destruction of the new system were all his efforts directed. Every victory gained by us he estimated not by the addition it might afford to our commercial advantages or political security, but its tendency to restore the old orders of France. This was the scope of his successive memorials and letters, and, above all, of the 'Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.' Never had he, in the productions of his most vigorous years, displayed more force, rapidity, and versatility of intellectual powers, than in this child of his old age. Never did his genius exert itself more energetically, when the agent of Wisdom, than when the servant of Fancy and Passion. That it is our duty to wage war with France FOR EVER, unless she shall restore the former orders, any impartial man, of plain common understanding, must immediately perceive to be absurd in theory, and ruinous in practice. But, for a time, we forget the extravagance of the object, in the brilliancy of the images and the fertility of the invention; in the ingenuity of the *means*, the impracticability of the *END*.

Mr. Burke lost his only son in 1794, and since that time he lived principally at Beaconsfield, where, as a private character, he was loved and revered in a most extraordinary degree. He was to the rich an agreeable, accommodating neighbour; to the poor, a most wisely bountiful benefactor, and promoted contributions for their benefit, the advantages of which will be long felt. In every relation of domestic and social life his conduct was the result of tenderness, benevolence, and wisdom; the delight of every one around him, from the labourer to the peer. He lived, with undecayed faculties, in tolerable health, till the beginning of 1797, when he was seized with an illness, which, with several intermissions, and without affecting his mind, continued to the last. He appeared neither to wish nor dread death. He firmly believed in a future state, and, from the calmness of his behaviour at the approach of death, showed a conscience void of intentional offence. July 9th he had been reading some of Addison's essays, in which he always took great delight. He had recommended himself, in many affectionate messages, to the remembrance of his absent friends, and conversed, with his accustomed force of thought and expression, on the awful situation of his country, and had given private directions with steady composure, when, as his attendants were carrying him to bed, he, without a groan, breathed his last.

In talents and acquirements, no man of his country and age surpassed, scarcely any equalled, Burke. His understanding, rapid, active, and powerful, penetrated through the surface to the bottom of truth. His memory retained whatever it received. His comprehensive mind viewed its knowledge and thoughts in all their parts and relations. His discriminating judgment perceived the class to which

each belonged, and the purposes to which it had been, or might be, applied. Informed by learning, and disciplined by philosophy, he excelled in acute, forcible, and appropriate reasoning on every subject of discussion, and in the most enlarged and most practical wisdom. An imagination of singular versatility and strength, from a most wonderful variety of materials, in illustrations, allusions, and ornaments, witty, beautiful, grand, awful, and terrific, amused, delighted, elevated, and astonished those whom his knowledge and wisdom had informed and instructed. With the genius and united attainments of an historian, a philosopher, and a poet of the highest order, he had the most polite, unassuming, and engaging manners; and the probity and propriety of his conduct was equal to the amiableness of his deportment.

The ardour of fancy, and the sensibility of heart, which so greatly contributed to his intellectual and social excellence, sometimes transported him beyond the bounds of reason. His genius, often, and most beneficially, the agent of wisdom, sometimes received from passion a direction and a vehemence which its usual commander could not approve. Even then, though we regretted its route, we could not but wonder at efforts so much beyond the ordinary power of man.

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#### ACCOUNT OF THE BIRTH-PLACE AND MONUMENT OF BUCHANAN.

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NO spot in Scotland has a better claim to the attention of the public than the indisputable birth-place of George Buchanan. That great man, whose name is deservedly famous throughout Europe, was born at a place called the *Moss*, a small farm-house on the bank of the water of Blane, and about two miles from the village of Killearn, in the parish of that name, and county of Stirling. The farm was the property of George Buchanan's father, and was for a long time possessed by the name of Buchanan. It is now the property of Mr. William Finlay, of Moss, and holds of the family of Drummikill, from which George's ancestors descended. The place is called the *Moss*, because it is situated in the vicinity of a peat-moss, which is part of the farm. The dwelling-house, considered as a building, is very far from being conspicuous; although it is no worse, and probably never was worse, than the ordinary farm-houses in this part of the country. Its appearance of meanness arises from its being very low, and covered with thatch. Part of it, however, has been rebuilt since 1506, when George was born. Mr. Finlay is highly to be commended for preserving, as much as possible, the antient construction and appearance of this far-famed and much-honoured house. The most superb edifice would sink into oblivion, when compared with the humble birth-place of George Buchanan. Long may the *Moss of Killearn* afford mankind a striking proof that the Genius of Learning does not always prefer the lofty abodes of the great and powerful! It must, however, be remarked that the parents of Buchanan, although not very opulent, yet were not in in-

digent or abject circumstances. The farm, which consists of a plough of land, was able, by the aid of industry and œconomy, to keep them easy. A place in the neighbourhood is, to this day, called *Heriot's Shields*, so denominated from Buchanan's mother, whose name was Agnes Heriot, and who first used that place for the shielding of sheep. It is reported that he received the first rudiments of his education at the public school of Killearn, which was for a long time in great repute, and much frequented. He afterwards, by the liberal assistance of his uncle, George Heriot, after whom he was named, went to Dumbarton, Paris, &c. to complete his studies. A considerable number of old trees yet remain adjacent to the house, and are reported to have been planted by George when a boy. A *mountain-ash*, famous for its age and size, was blown down a few years ago; but care is taken to preserve two thriving shoots, that have risen from the old stool.

The gentlemen of this parish and neighbourhood, led by a laudable ambition to contribute a testimony of respect to their learned countryman, lately erected, by voluntary subscription, a beautiful monument to his memory. By such public marks of approbation, bestowed upon good and great men, the living may reap advantage from the dead. Emulation is thereby excited, and the active powers of the mind, stimulated by an ardour to excel in whatever is praise-worthy. Buchanan's monument is situated in the village of Killearn, and commands an extensive prospect. It is a well-proportioned obelisk, 19 feet square at the base, and reaching to the height of 103 feet from the ground. In the middle is a cavity of 6 feet square at the bottom, gradually diminishing till it reaches the height of 54 feet, where it becomes so narrow as to receive the end of a Norway pole, which is continued to the top of the obelisk. To this pole the machinery for raising up the materials for building was fixed.

Owing to this peculiar mode of construction, the monument is believed to be much stronger than if it were solid. The foundation was laid in June, 1788, by the Rev. James Graham, Minister of the parish. In the foundation-stone was deposited a crystal-bottle, hermetically sealed, containing a silver medal, on which was engraved the following

INSCRIPTION:

• In memoriam  
Georgii Buchanani,  
Poetæ et historici celeberrimi,  
Accolis hujus loci, ultra conferentibus,  
Hæc Columna posita est, 1788.  
Jacobus Craig, Architect. Edinburgen.

This beautiful structure is built of a white mill-stone grit, found a little above the village of Killearn.

VOLTAIRE.

WHEN the disciples of the celebrated Voltaire proposed some years ago to set on foot a subscription for erecting a statue to his memory, some person of genius took the hint, and prepared the following inscription for it :

‘ En tibi *lapide dignum*  
 Voltarium :  
 Qui  
 In Poesi, magnus ;  
 In Historia, parvus ;  
 In Philosophia, minimus,  
 In Religione, nullus !  
 Hujus  
 Ingenium acre,  
 Judicium præceps,  
 Improbitas summa.  
 Cui  
 Arrisere mulierculæ,  
 Plausere scioli,  
 Favere profani.  
 Quem,  
 Dei hominumque irrisorent,  
 Senatus Physico-atheus,  
 Collecto ære, hac statua donavit.’

THUS TRANSLATED BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF OXFORD.

Behold Voltaire ! who well deserves this stone,  
 To make his various talents better known ;  
 Great was the Poet, the Historian small,  
 The Reasoner least, the Christian *none at all*.  
 Poor trifling women thought his writings fine,  
 Pert coxcombs call'd them *really divine*,  
 Blind Infidels approv'd his impious plan,  
 And as they lov'd the cause, upheld the man.  
 Such was Voltaire ! *His merits such*, whose name,  
 The *Atheist Senate* consecrates to fame,  
 That men may think, from this mistaken zeal,  
 The foe to God a friend to public weal.

SINGULAR WILL.

THE following singular extract is from the Will of a gentleman, who died a few years ago, in the county of Latrim, Ireland.  
 ‘ Finding the vital springs of my mortal machinery relaxed almost to dissolution, and apprehensive that my intellectual organs will, in consequence thereof, be shortly impaired, I have, for three whole days, consulted with *Reason and Humanity*, respecting the division and distribution of those worldly advantages with which Heaven hath rewarded a life of unremitting industry. I have derived wisdom from disease ; and passion having entirely subsided, strong reason has directed me to soar above the usual prejudices of mortality ; therefore, in the name of that sublime Omnipotence, who dwelleth in the minutest particle of nature, and whose essence none can presume

to investigate, I desire that my effects may be disposed of in the manner following :

First, that those faithful beings, who, without the hopes of reward, have submissively served me, and contributed to my ease and pleasure for many years, (which at this moment seem but as a day) may feel, as far as their natures will permit, the effects of pure gratitude, I give and bequeath unto my old and worthy friends, Alex. Moran, gent. and Griffin Allenson, farmer, all that messuage or tenement, known by the name of Park Awaza, otherwise Frier's Park, situate in the manor of Danistown, one mile from this my dwelling-house ; containing four acres and a half of pasture land, on which has been lately erected one convenient cottage and stable adjoining, with sundry other appurtenances, in manner following ; that is to say, *in trust* for the sole use and advantage of my two old and faithful servants, *my bay mare Lancy and my chesnut cropt horse Sultan*; the former of whom has been no less than twenty-one years my conductress, and the latter eleven years my unwearied follower; and it is my absolute intent, and the meaning of this my last will, that all the produce of the same pasture ground shall be appropriated to their entire use, save the garden annexed to the cottage aforesaid, during their natural lives, that they may enjoy the same without hurt or molestation, together with the stable thereon ; with remainder to Samuel Burn, my ancient friend and servant, in whose care and love of my two said horses, I shall die in perfect confidence. And it is my further will and pleasure, that immediately after my decease, the said Samuel Burn shall become vested in the sole right and property of the said cottage, that he shall dwell in the same for the life or lives of my two said horses, and so long after as he shall think proper. And I command the said Samuel Burn, immediately after my decease, that he see the shoes taken off the said bay mare Lancy, and that she never, from the hour of my decease, be put to any kind of labour whatsoever. And also, it is my will that the said Samuel Burn may, if he think fit, ride my said cropt horse Sultan, at all times and upon all occasions whatsoever, so long as he may think proper; and that my Executors see that common justice is done to my said servant, upon all attempts to the contrary of this my last will and testament. And I do in these my last awful moments declare, that if the spirits of the dead have any knowledge of sublunary things, and the power of resentment, I will, to the utmost of such power, resent, after my decease, any violence that may be attempted against any of the parties aforesaid, by any of my children, or any person whatsoever.

After this the will expresses, that upon the death of Samuel Burn, the remainder of the pasture ground, &c. shall pass to the heir at law ; and that during the lives of the horses, or one of them, Samuel shall receive fifteen pounds per annum, for his support ; and then devises among his relations and friends, without any singularity. But he concludes with the following remarkable words: 'To all living beings, of what form or organization soever, may the God who created them grant peace!'

ON THE DECLINE AND FALL  
OF THE  
DUTCH REPUBLIC.

THOUGH the political establishments of modern Europe may appear superior to those of the ancient world in promoting personal industry, securing individual property, and increasing the fund of private and domestic happiness; yet they possess less stability in their general principles, and enjoy less influence in forming the characters and manners of nations. In contemplating the history of the enlightened states of Greece, and in tracing the progress of Roman authority and domination, we admire the steadiness with which each community adhered to the fundamental laws of its constitution, and ascertain the effects which those laws produced on the deportment and views of its different members. The spirit which enabled the Spartans to withstand the Persians at Thermopylæ, and to conquer them at Platea, animated them, after the lapse of centuries, to repel Pyrrhus from their city, and to bleed with Cleomenes on the heights of Sellasia. The same thirst of power and consciousness of merit which impelled the Roman people, in the zenith of their prosperity, to trample on the kings of Asia, and subjugate the barbarians of Gaul and Germany, roused their untutored ancestors to the plunder of a Volscian village, or the storming of a Samnite camp. By uniformly appealing to that desire of pre-eminence which is one of the strongest springs of human action, the commonwealth of Rome attained to that excellence which she had so long arrogated to herself; and the splendid magnificence of her exploits almost compels the impartial observer of the present hour to forget the guilt of original usurpation, to regard submission as a duty, and consider resistance as rebellion. Thus was reared the most durable political fabric the world ever beheld, a fabric, which withstood, for ages, the attempts of open violence and secret corruption, and which at length was subverted by those irresistible instruments which Providence employs to baffle the utmost efforts of human wisdom, rather than by any concurrence of those minuter circumstances which would be sufficient to overturn the puny systems of latter days.

The myriads of the north, and of the east, forced by the necessity of subsistence, or inflamed by the genius of superstition, at length succeeded in destroying the well-constructed superstructure; and the lords of mankind were lost in the crowd of their Gothic conquerors, and crouched beneath the sceptre of a Turkish tyrant.

But since the revival of letters in the 15th century, the kingdoms of Europe have exhibited various specimens of transient grandeur and of rapid decay. Spain and Portugal, Sweden, and the Italian states, have terminated their career of glory, have sunk into insignificance, or are consigned to contempt. And, even in these nations, where the dignity of the human character has been more uniformly preserved, we are presented with scenes of internal fluctuation and of civil discord, which have ended either in the dismemberment of their possessions, the disorganization of their government, or

the loss of their political independence. America has been separated from the empire of Great-Britain ; the reign of anarchy has succeeded to that of despotism in France ; Poland has bent to the yoke of the sovereigns who surround her ; and Holland has yielded to the formidable strength of the Gallic republic.

The causes which have led to the last of these events constitute the peculiar object of the present enquiry, and in the course of investigation, it will appear to be ascribable, 1st. to the narrowness of the territory belonging to the United Provinces, the want of internal resources consequent upon it, and the luxury and corruption incident to a state merely commercial. 2dly. To the perpetual applications which the different factions in the country made to foreign powers for their assistance, and the dependence of the commonwealth upon them. 3dly. To the dissensions between the Stadtholder and the aristocracy, and the want of a balancing power to controul either. And, 4thly. To the impolitic conduct of the house of Austria in dismantling the fortified towns of the Low Countries, and weakening the defence both of them and Holland.

I. The foundation of the prosperity and independence of any community must be laid on the basis of territory and population, supported by the labours of agriculture, and enriched by the spirit of commercial diligence and exertion. The chieftan of a Tartar horde, or the leader of an American tribe, may wander with his followers over an extensive space, adequate, with proper cultivation, to every purpose of liberty, security, and opulence ; but the small number of his adherents, the rudeness of their manners, and the indolence and inactivity attendant upon untutored minds, limit his power to the precincts of the camp they have pitched, teach that exemption from hostile attempts is to be purchased by eluding the possibility of pursuit, and repose obtained by dwelling in the howling waste, or wandering amidst inaccessible rocks. Confined by the necessity of their situation to the employment of huntsmen or shepherds, the inhabitants of Arabia and Scythia, after terrifying more polished nations by their transient devastations, have speedily returned to the bosom of their deserts, and forgot their dreams of dominion in the toils of the chase or the revellings of the rustic banquet. A people thus constituted, though its progress in arts, science, and civilization, will be considerable, has a better chance of escaping servitude, than one whose population is immense, and whose industry is indefatigable ; but whose landed possessions are trifling, and whose means of supply are precarious, while their wants may be pressing and numerous. Among states of this description may be reckoned the United Provinces, the free towns of Germany, and the modern republics of Italy ; and, as their imperfections were similar, their fate has been the same. The virtue which necessity produced, and which poverty fostered, which withstood the power of Philip, and arrested the arms of Louis, which checked the devastations of Attila, and frowned defiance upon the Ottoman Porte, sunk in the progress of wealth, and is lost in the continued accumulation of riches. The well-filled warehouses of Amsterdam, the magnificent palaces of Genoa, and the lofty turrets

of Venice, may tempt the avarice of the plunderer, or the ambition of the conqueror; and the means of defence, instead of being procured from the hardy zeal of an uncorrupted peasantry, and the experienced honour of the patriot soldier, must be purchased by the hire of mercenary forces, or sought for in the jarring interests of opposing potentates, or the affected philanthropy and feigned moderation of fraternizing republics and cautious tyrants. The causes of moral depravity in a nation are numerous, and diversified, and to counteract those which, from local or adventitious circumstances, are most likely to prevail, is the great business of sound legislation; and this task may often be successfully performed by rousing the different passions of the human mind, by varying the avocations of social life, by exciting emulation among its ranks, and by assigning to each station that degree of superiority which the excellencies peculiar to it may enable its possessor to acquire. But if the irresistible energy of natural causes forbids the operation of this liberal policy, if the valour which struggled for freedom can only be succeeded by avarice grasping at wealth, and inflexible adherence to general right, by sullen obstinacy in the acquisition of personal ease, the degeneracy of such a government is inevitable, its renovation impossible; the seeds of its destruction are sown in the height of its prosperity; and when the Spanish armies were withdrawn, and the Scheldt was shut, the genius of patriotism fled from the shores of Holland, and left her inhabitants in possession of independence, but destitute of means to secure it.

Though the resistance of the Low Countries to the tyrannical sway of the Spanish monarchy must ever be regarded as the splendid triumph of ability, integrity, and heroism over lawless usurpation, and malignant and unrelenting bigotry, yet we cannot help regretting that their liberation was not more complete and extensive. The fairest provinces of the house of Burgundy were still subjected to a foreign yoke, the military genius of the Duke of Parma and of the Marquis Spinola suppressed the rebellion of the Southern districts, and the possessors of the fruitful plains of Brabant and Flanders might relinquish, without a sigh, the marshy and barren fields of the United States. The uncontrollable exigency of circumstances dictated mutual concessions:—the Dutch were forced to abandon their less fortunate brethren, and Austria and Spain were obliged to relinquish to the former the boon for which they so nobly contended, and so bravely obtained. But had the freedom of all the Netherlands been ascertained, Europe might then have seen an extensive republic, flourishing in arts and arms, nourished by agriculture, and enriched by trade; protected on the South by impregnable fortresses, surrounded on other quarters by the Rhine, the Maese, and the ocean; and defended by the hardihood of the husbandman, the intrepidity of the mariner, and the lofty honour of the gentleman and the soldier. Happily for us, Great Britain unites all these advantages:—her fleets ride triumphant on the main, while a gallant gentry and a bold peasantry are prepared to defend her coasts; and we trust that, in the multiplicity of her resources, and the character of her subjects, she will find the means of checking the presumption of a ferocious and irritated rival, and chastising the infidelity of a venal confederate.



ii. To solicit the interference of surrounding nations, not only for the establishment of their original independence, but also for the quieting of their subsequent internal commotions, has been a leading feature in the policy of the Dutch, in every period of their history. But though the exiles on the Brille, or the citizens of Leyden, might be justified in imploring the assistance of Elizabeth, or Henry the Fourth, against the potent Sovereign of Spain and the Indies; yet, to tempt the restless ambition of Louis the Fourteenth, or the needy profligacy of Charles the Second, by holding out advantages to be derived from the destruction of an unpopular Stadtholder, was unwise, unpatriotic, and ruinous. Success, procured by such means, will ultimately lead to the destruction of the party which prevails; and even its ally, while she sheds a pitying tear on the tomb of the antagonist he helped to discomfit, will turn with disgust from the traitor whose views he has forwarded, and whose ends he has answered. It ought ever to be remembered, that the love of our country demands that intestine discord should never provoke an appeal to a common enemy; and that the man who can make such appeal, though he may conceal his selfish motives under the garb of moderation and the desire of tranquillity, is purchasing momentary peace at the expence of national honour and freedom. The happiness of an individual depends on the right, and the power of asserting and maintaining independence, though he may obey the voice of gratitude, outrun the claims of friendship; and satisfy, with fond anxiety, the wishes of kindred affection and of mutual interest; and it is equally the business of a community, while it attaches itself to those powers which may claim a predilection in their favour from the integrity of their public conduct, the similarity of their political sentiments, and a concurrence in the same common objects, to avoid delegating to any of them authority to quiet internal discord, and thus impose the yoke of servitude upon part of her subjects. The steadiness of King William, the revolution in England, and the successful efforts of two grand alliances, saved Holland from the ambition of France and the machinations of her agents; and, for a considerable period after the treaty of Utrecht, mankind enjoyed as great a portion of peace and prosperity as the vicissitudes of human affairs, and the conflict of human passions, would admit. The obsequious assistant of Great Britain, in the course of the hostilities which were terminated at Aix la Chapelle,—the unconcerned spectator of the desolation of Germany by the contending hosts of Prussia, Austria, France, and Russia,—the cruel and ungrateful adversary of this country, at the conclusion of the American contest, Holland, is now become the vassal of the French legislators; and Gallia, Belgium, and Batavia, are united together by the strong pressure of military despotism, and the forced similitude of their revolutionary governments. The Orange cockade of the Stadtholder, and the three-coloured ribbands of Pichegru, are worn with equal and alternate complaisance; and the indignant mind regards, with indiscriminate contempt, the wretch who shrinks at one moment from a Prussian musket or a Gallic pike, and repeats, with approving enthu-

siasm, the generous sentiment of the Grecian bard, 'that the man who parts with his freedom, loses with it the best portion of his virtue.'

III. The idea of a balance of power among the different orders in a state is the dictate of nature, and its efficacy in procuring stability to a political constitution, confirmed by the experience of every nation in every age. Its expediency was obvious to the rude understandings of our ancestors, in the woods of Germany; its advantages were perceived by the comprehensive intellect of Cicero, and the penetrating sagacity of Tacitus; the mode of establishing and maintaining it has been pointed out, in the pages of Montesquieu, Blackstone, De Lolme, and Adams; and the best proofs of the justice of their positions will be found in the governments of Great Britain and America. The unmitigated despotism of the Eastern nations, in every period of history, the ferocious democracies of antiquity, the aristocratical commonwealths of latter times, and the absolute monarchies of modern Europe, have been equally unstable, and equally unpropitious to those who lived under them. In Asia the tyrant is exalted or deposed, at the will of an ambitious janizary or an intriguing eunuch; for he wants a nobility interested in supporting the lustre of his throne, he is destitute of a people who 'love their country in the person of their prince.'

In Greece, the effervescence of republican fury and the claims of ideal dignity subsided into the sway of an individual or the domination of a junto, the *otium quiescentis ac penæ senescentis civitatis*, is exchanged for the noisy forum, and prolonged debate, and the man who refused to acknowledge the superior merit of a fellow citizen becomes the flatterer of a foreign power, or the slave of a domestic usurper. Over-weening conceptions of personal consequence are generally succeeded by excessive humiliation and self abasement, according to the variation of external circumstances; and the most ardent patriotism, when soured by disappointment, tormented by faction, or appalled by slaughter, will sink into despair; submit with indifference, and at length embrace and glory in servitude. The virtue of unmixed republicanism, therefore, is transient, though conspicuous unity in the executive power is requisite to give stability and energy to its best intentions; the interference of age and wisdom and authority and rank is necessary to give dignity to its deliberations, and moderation to its demands and wishes. Most of the commonwealths with which we are acquainted were founded on a mixture of the aristocratical and popular forms, without providing a constant directing organ of sufficient permanency, influence, and strength to regulate the operations of the state; and thus the occasional dictator was changed into the imperial despot, the patriotic senate into a selfish oligarchy, and a brave and generous populace into a sanguinary and unruly mob. In France, we have lately beheld an attempt to erect a limited monarchy on the basis of a single deliberative assembly, without the intervention of intermediate degrees between the throne and the people: but the current of democratic fury overturned the former in a moment, and the constitution of 1789 is now only referred to as a proof of the absurdity of substituting theory for experiment, and exposing the

chief magistracy of the state to be insulted and trampled under foot by a giddy and capricious multitude.

In turning our eyes towards Holland, we may observe that the pre-eminence which accidental circumstances conferred upon the house of Orange was confirmed by the singular virtue, as well as extraordinary talents, of many of its members. The courage, the wisdom, and the piety, of the first William at once commanded esteem, disarmed murmuring, and excited veneration: in the moderation of his own passions, and the conscious rectitude of his own mind, he had the best security for the affections of his fellow citizens, and the surest consolation in case of their forgetfulness or ingratitude. The abilities of Maurice were rather adapted to the field than the senate; the duties of the general were discharged with honour, fidelity, and skill; ambition and resentment obscured the glory of the statesman, and the conqueror of Spinola was transformed into the prosecutor of Barneveldt and Grotius. The defects of the Dutch constitution began to appear at this early period of their independence, religious animosity added fuel to the flame which contending factions had excited, and the theological tenets of Arminius and Calvin, the political dissensions of the Stadtholder and the aristocracy, divided and weakened the rising republic. After a series of popular commotions and of bloody wars, the vigorous administration of William the Third restored stability to the councils of the states, and re-established the glory of her arms; but the merits of an individual could not obviate the radical defects in the government of his country: irresolute conduct, feeble exertions, and abject concessions have since characterized the demeanor of the United Provinces. Without the aid of a popular assembly to stimulate the tardiness of aristocratic deliberations, or check the encroachments of executive power, the commonwealth has slowly vibrated between the extremes of oligarchical domination and simple monarchy, except when she has been driven to the one point or the other by the impetuous and overbearing influence of Great Britain, Prussia, and France. May we be taught by her fate to remember that a partisan is never a patriot, and that the safety of a community is best obtained by granting all its members a share of the benefits it can bestow, independent of the favour of a faction at home, or the influence of a foreign potentate or convention!

The great end of a federal union among independent states is at once to insure their own happiness, and the adoption of such measures as may be deemed essential to the general welfare. In order to effectuate this purpose, while the superintendance of domestic police, and the discharge of the judicial functions, may be safely entrusted with the inhabitants of each particular district, the right of making peace and war, of levying taxes, framing systems of legislation, and contracting alliances should be entrusted to the general assembly of the states. Contrary to this plan of regulation, the states of the particular provinces had the power of impeding, if not counteracting the most important resolutions of the States General, and under the colour of preserving its own freedom unimpaired, might each produce schemes the most conducive to the benefit of the whole. This creation of an *imperium*

*in imperio*, this frittering away of authority, this endless subdivision of power in a state, the whole of whose extent and population scarcely entitled it to the dignity of independent sovereignty, must produce timidity and sluggishness in their councils, and feebleness and inefficiency in their execution. Vainly was it endeavoured to be obviated by making the stadtholderate hereditary, and increasing the patronage and influence annexed to that office; a temporary calm ensued, but the jealousy of republicanism was awakened, convulsive struggles ensued, and the stadtholderate and the aristocracy are buried in one common ruin.

IV. Few princes, with intentions equally good and talents equally respectable, have so entirely failed in acquiring present fame, and commanding the esteem of posterity, as the late Emperor Joseph. With the eye of a philosophic politician he contemplated the advantages which the inhabitants of the Austrian Netherlands might derive from the navigation of the Scheldt; with the ardour of a patriotic Sovereign he boldly prepared to assert their claims; but at the moment of trial he shrunk pusillanimously from the contest, and, contented with private emolument, forgot the care of the public, and the felicity of generations yet unborn. Animated with the thirst of military glory, he sought the opportunity of combating the enemies of the christian name, and after a series of ill conduct, disappointment, and defeat, he left to the aged Laudohn the task of rectifying his mistakes, restoring his honour, and once more accustoming the troops of Austria to conquest and superiority. The friend of toleration, he sought to destroy every species of superstitious restraints; but by his indiscreet zeal against monastic institutions, he alienated the affection of the people of the Low Countries, and kindled the flame of revolt in the midst of his empire. Forgetful that the reasons for alliance between great and rival communities are transient and unstable, while the causes of hostility are perpetually recurring and incessantly operating, he flattered himself that the marriage of Louis and Antoinette would forever cement the rival interests of Bourbon and Austria; in the assurance of this hope, he destroyed the barriers of the Low Countries, and exposed his most valuable provinces to be subjugated by an implacable foe. The armies of France were enabled to bend their course from the Sambre to the Rhine, and compel the Germans to contend, in the heart of their dominions, for the independence of their country, and the safety of its head. The tide of devastation and conquest flowed without opposition from the walls of Lisle to the gates of Amsterdam; and the Imperial troops, necessarily occupied in the defence of their own frontier, left Holland to be defended by its own inhabitants, who by their conduct evinced they were unworthy the aid which associated valour might have bestowed.

A total degeneracy gave energy to the operation of every natural and political disadvantage under which the United Provinces laboured, and this renowned republic has sunk into oblivion, without one generous exertion to avert its fall, without the display of one virtue which would lead us to deplore its fate.

## THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES

OF

## PETER PORCUPINE;

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

[CONCLUDED FROM P. 164.]

I ENLISTED in 1784, but continued above a year at Chatham; during which time I was employed in learning my exercise, and performing garrison duty. My leisure time was spent in study, and I learnt more this year than I had ever done before. I subscribed to a circulating library at Brompton, the greatest part of the books in which I read more than once over. I was not directed by any degree of taste in the choice of books:—novels, plays, history, poetry, all were read with equal avidity.

Such a course could not be very profitable. One branch of learning, however, I went to the bottom with, and that was the English grammar. I had experienced my want of a knowledge in this respect while living with Mr. Holland; but I probably should never have engaged in the study of it, had not accident placed me under a man whose friendship exceeded his interest. My hand-writing procured me the honour of being copyist to Colonel Debbig, the Commandant of the garrison. Being totally ignorant of grammar, I made many mistakes in copying. The Colonel saw my deficiency, and strongly recommended study, and promised a reward in case of success. I accordingly procured a Lowth's Grammar, and applied myself to the study of it with such attention, that at length I could write without falling into very gross errors. The pains I took cannot be described: I wrote the whole grammar out two or three times—I got it by heart—I repeated it every morning and evening, and when on guard I said it all over once every time I stood sentinel. By this study I was kept out of mischief. I was always sober, and regular in my attendance, and met with none of those reproofs which disgust so many with the service.

I was soon raised to the rank of corporal, which, however contemptible it may appear to some people, brought me a clear two-pence per diem, and put a worsted knot on my shoulder. I now became impatient to join my regiment, where I expected soon to bask under the rays of Royal favour.

The happy day of departure at last came; we set sail from Gravesend, and after a short passage arrived at Halifax, in Nova Scotia.

We staid here but a few weeks, being ordered to St. John's, in the province of New Brunswick. Here we remained till September 1791, when the regiment was relieved, and sent home. We landed at Portsmouth Nov. 3d, and on the 19th of the next month I obtained my discharge, after passing through every rank, from a private sentinel to that of a serjeant-major, without ever being once disgraced, confined, or even reprimanded.

In March 1792 I visited France, and continued there till the begin-

ning of September, the six happiest months of my life. I went to that country full of all those prejudices that Englishmen suck in with their mothers' milk against the French and their religion; but a few weeks convinced me that I had been deceived with respect to both. I met every where with civility, and even hospitality, in a degree that I had not been accustomed to.

I found the people amongst whom I lived, excepting those who were blasted with the principles of the accursed Revolution, honest, pious, and kind to excess.

People may say what they please of the French peasantry under the old Government; I have conversed with thousands of them, not ten of-whom did not regret the change.

My determination to settle in the United States was formed before I left the army. A desire of seeing a country, concerning which I had heard so much, the flattering picture given of it by Raynal, and above all, an inclination to see the world, led me to this determination; added to which, I had imbibed principles of republicanism, and I thought that men enjoyed there a greater degree of liberty than in England. I intended to stay in France till the spring of 1793, but I perceived the storm gathering, and that a war with England was inevitable. I wished, however, to see Paris, and had actually hired a coach to go thither, when I heard at Abbeville that the King was dethroned, and his guards murdered. This news made me turn off to Havre-de-grace, where I embarked for America.

I have now brought myself to the United States, and have enabled the reader to judge of me so far. It remains for me to negative two assertions which apply to my authoring transactions; the one is, that Mr. Bradford 'put a coat on my back;' and the other, that I am, or have been, in the pay of a British agent.'

In July 1794 the famous Unitarian Doctor, F. R. S. London, Citizen of France, and Delegate to the *Grande Convention Nationale*, of notorious memory, landed at New York. His landing was nothing to me, nor to any body else; but the fulsome addresses, sent him by the pretended patriots, and his canting replies, calculated to flatter the people here, and to degrade his country and mine, was something to me.

When the '*Observations on the Emigration of this Martyr to the Cause of Liberty*' were ready for the press, I did not at first offer them to Mr. Bradford. I knew him to retain a rooted hatred against Great Britain, and concluded that his principles would prevent him from being instrumental in publishing any thing that tended to unveil one of its most bitter enemies. I therefore addressed myself to Mr. Carey, who looked at the title from top to bottom, and then at me from head to foot. 'No, my lad,' says he, 'I don't think it will suit.'

From Mr. Carey I went to Mr. Bradford, and left the pamphlet for his perusal. The next day I went to know his determination. He wanted to know if I could not make it a little *more popular*, adding, that unless I could, he feared that the publishing of it would endanger his windows. The only alteration I would consent to was in the title.

These difficulties and fears of the bookseller at once opened my eyes with respect to the boasted liberty of the press. I had not the least idea that a man's windows were in danger of being broken, if he published any thing that was *not popular*. I did indeed see the words, *Liberty and Equality*, the *Rights of Man*, the *Crimes of Kings*, and such like, in most of the booksellers' windows; but I did not know that they were put there to save the glass, as a free republican Frenchman puts a cockade tri-colour in his hat to save his head. The work, that it was feared would draw down punishment on the publisher, did not contain one untruth, one anarchical, indecent, or irreligious expression; and yet the bookseller feared for his windows! For what? because it was not *popular enough*. A bookseller, in a *despotic State*, fears to publish a work that is *too popular*, and one in a *free State* fears to publish a work that is not *popular enough*. I leave it to the philosophers of 'the Age of Reason' to determine in which of these States there is the most liberty of the press.

I shall be told that Mr. Bradford's fears were groundless. It may be so; but he ought to be a competent judge of the matter; he must know the extent of the liberty of the press better than I could. He might be mistaken, but that he was sincere appeared from his not putting his name at the bottom of the title-page. Even the '*Bone to gnaw for the Democrats*,' which did not appear till about six months afterwards, was 'published for the purchasers.' It was not till long after the public had fixed the seal of approbation on these pamphlets, that they were honoured with a bookseller's name. But it is time to return; and give the reader an account of my gains: The terms on which Mr. Bradford took 'the Observations' were what booksellers call *publishing it together*, which is thus managed: the bookseller takes the work, prints it, and defrays all expences of paper, binding, &c. and the profits are divided between him and the author. Long after the 'Observations' were sold off, Mr. Bradford rendered me an account of the sales, according to which my share of the profits amounted to the enormous sum of *one shilling and seven pence half penny*, currency, (or about eleven-pence three-farthings sterling) quite clear of all deductions whatsoever.

After the *Observations*, Mr. Bradford and I published it together no longer. When a pamphlet was ready for the press we made a bargain for it, and I took his note of hand, payable in one, two, or three months. That the public may know what gains I have derived from the publications that issued from Mr. Bradford's, I here subjoin a list of them, and the sums received in payment.

	Dols.	Cent.
Observations, - - - -	0	21
Bone to gnaw, 1st part, - - - -	125	0
Kick for a Bite, - - - -	20	0
Bone to gnaw, 2d part, - - - -	40	0
Plain English, - - - -	100	0
New Year's Gift, - - - -	100	0
Prospect, - - - -	18	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>21</b>

The best way of giving the reader an idea of the generosity of my bookseller, is to tell him, that on going into business for myself, I offered to purchase the copy-rights of these pamphlets at the same price that I had sold them at. Mr. Bradford's refusing to sell, is a clear proof that they were worth more than he gave me, even after they had passed through several editions. Let it not be said then that he put a coat upon my back. My concerns with Mr. Bradford closed with *The Prospect from the Congress Gallery*; and as our separation has given rise to conjectures, I shall trouble the reader with an explanation of the matter. I proposed making a mere collection of the debates, with here and there a note by way of remark. It was not my intention to publish it in numbers, but at the end of the Session, in one volume; but Mr. Bradford determined on publishing in numbers. When about half a number was finished, I was informed that many gentlemen had expressed their desire that the work might contain a good deal of original matter and few debates. I was consequently requested to alter my plan; I said I would, but that I would by no means undertake to continue the work.

The first number was published, and its success led Mr. Bradford to press for a continuation. His son offered me a hundred dollars a number instead of eighteen, and I should have accepted it, had it not been for a word that escaped him during the conversation. He observed that their customers would be much disappointed; for that his *father had promised* a continuation, and that it should be made *very interesting*. This opened my eyes. What, a bookseller undertake that I should write, and that to please his *customers!*—No; if all his customers, if all the Congress, with the President at their head, had come and solicited me; nay, had my salvation depended on a compliance, I would not have written another line.

I was fully employed at this time, having a translation in my hands for Mr. Moreau de St. Mery, as well as another work, which took up a great deal of my time; so that I believe I should not have published the *Censor*, had it not been to convince the *customers* of Mr. Bradford that I was not in his pay.

I now come to the assertion—that I am or have been in the pay of the British Government! In the first place, the Democrats swear, that I have been 'frequently visited by a certain agent,' meaning, I suppose, Mr. Bond: to this I answer that it is an abominable lie. I never saw Mr. Bond but three times in my life, and then I had business with him as the interpreter of Frenchmen, who wanted certificates from him, to secure their property in the conquered colonies. I never in my life spoke to, corresponded with, or even saw, to my knowledge, either of the British Ministers, or any one of their retinue.

It is hard to prove a negative; it is what no man is expected to do; yet, I think I can prove that the accusation of my being in British pay, is not supported by one single fact, or the least shadow of probability.

When a foreign Government hires a writer, it takes care that his labour shall be distributed, whether the readers are all willing to pay for them or not. This we see daily verified in the distribution of



certain blasphemous gazettes, which, though kicked from the door with disdain, fly in at the window. Now has this ever been the case with the works of Peter Porcupine? Were they ever thrust upon people in spite of their remonstrances? Can Mr. Bradford say that thousands of these pamphlets have ever been paid for by any agent of Great Britain? Can he say, that I have ever distributed any of them? No; he can say no such thing. They had, at first, to encounter every difficulty, and they have made their way, supported only by public approbation. Mr. Bradford knows that the British Consul, when he purchased six of them, insisted upon having them at *wholesale price*! Did this look like a desire to encourage them? Besides, those who know any thing of Mr. Bradford will never believe that he would have lent his aid to a British agent's publications: for, of all the Americans I have yet conversed with, he seems to entertain the greatest degree of rancour against that nation.

I have reason to believe that the British Consul was far from approving of some of my publications. I happened to be in a bookseller's shop, unseen by him, when he said, that 'I was a *wild fellow*.' On which I shall only observe, that when the King bestows on me about 500*l.* a year, perhaps I may become a *tame fellow*, and hear my master, my countrymen, my friends, and my parents belied and execrated, without saying one single word in their defence.

Had the Minister of Great Britain employed me to write, can it be supposed that he would not furnish me with the means of living well, without becoming the retailer of my own works? Can it be supposed that he would have suffered me ever to have appeared in the scene? It must be a very poor king that he serves, if he could not afford me more than I can get by keeping a book-shop. An Ambassador from a King of the Gypsies could not have acted a meaner part!

Where was all *the gold of Pitt*? That gold which tempted, according to the Democrats, an American Envoy to sell his country, and two-thirds of the Senate to ratify the bargain: that gold, which, according to the Convention of France, has made one half of that nation cut the throats of the other half: that potent gold could not keep Peter Porcupine from standing behind a counter to sell a pen-knife, or a quire of paper?

The notion of my being in British pay arose from my having taken upon me a defence of the character of that nation, and of the intentions of its Government towards the United States. But have I ever teased my readers with this except when the subject necessarily demanded it? And if I have given way to my indignation, when a political divine attempted to degrade my country, or when its vile calumniators called it 'an insular Bastille,' what have I done more than every good man in my place would have done? What have I done more than my duty; than obeyed the feelings of my heart? When a man hears his country reviled, does it require that he should be paid for speaking in its defence?

My writings, the first pamphlet excepted, have had no other object than that of keeping alive an attachment to the Constitution of the

United States, and the inestimable man who is at the head of the Government; and to paint, in their true colours, those who are the enemies of both; to warn the people, of all ranks and descriptions, of the danger of admitting among them the anarchical and blasphemous principles of the French Revolutionists, principles as opposite to those of Liberty as Hell is to Heaven. If, therefore, I have written at the instance of a British agent, that agent must most certainly deserve the thanks of all the friends of America. But say, some, what right have you to meddle with the defence of our Government at all? The same right that you have to exact my obedience to it, and my contributions towards its support.

As to the real bloody cut-throats, they carry their notion of excluding me from the use of the press still farther.—‘While (says one of them) I am a friend to the *unlimited freedom* of the press, when exercised by an *American*, I am an implacable foe to its prostitution to a *foreigner*, and would assist, at any time, in hunting out of society any meddling foreigner, who should dare to interfere in our politics.’ I hope the apathy of our *brethren* of Philadelphia will no longer be indulged, and that an exemplary *vengeance* will burst soon upon the head of such a presumptuous fellow. *Justice, honour, national gratitude*, all call for it. May it no longer be delayed!

AN AMERICAN.’

Are not you, Sir, the President of the Emigration Society? Well then, Sir, as your institution is said to be for the information of persons emigrating from foreign countries, be so good as to insert this extract in your next dispatches for a cargo of Emigrants. Above all, be sure to tell those who are disposed to emigrate from England, that this is the land of *equal Liberty*; that here alone they will find the unlimited freedom of the press; but that, if they dare make use of it, ‘*justice, honour, national gratitude*, will call for exemplary vengeance on their heads.’ I should not have noticed this distinction between *foreigners* and *Americans*, had I not perceived that several persons seem to think that it was impertinent in me to meddle with the politics here because I was an Englishman. I would have them recollect that the laws of this country hold out to foreigners an offer to all that liberty of the press which the Americans enjoy, and that if this liberty be abridged, the laws and the Constitution, and all together, are a mere cheat. If people who emigrate hither have not a right to make use of the liberty of the press, while the natives have, it is ill done to call this a country of *equal liberty*. *Equal*, above all epithets, is the most improper that can be applied to it; for, if none but Americans have access to the press, they are the masters, and foreigners are their subjects, nay, their slaves.—An honourable and comfortable situation, upon my word! The Emigrants from some countries may be content with it perhaps; I would not say that the ‘martyrs in the cause of liberty from England’ would not quietly bend beneath the yoke, as indeed they are in duty bound to do; but for my part, who have not the ambition to aspire to the crown of martyrdom, I must and will be excused. Either the laws shall be altered, or I will avail myself of

the liberty they held out to me, and that partly tempted me to the country. When an act is passed for excluding Englishmen from exercising their talents, and from promulgating what they write, then will I desist; but I hope, when that time arrives, no act will be passed to prevent people from emigrating back again.

Before I conclude, it seems necessary to say a word about the miserable shift which the Democrats have had recourse to, respecting the infamous letter of Citizen *Hint*. They pretend that I fabricated it myself, though I have publicly declared that it was delivered into my hands by a gentleman of reputation, whose name I have mentioned. Can any one be stupid enough to imagine that I would have run the risk of being detected in such a shameful business? And how could it have been undertaken without running that risk? Had I written it myself, there would have been my hand-writing against me; and had I employed another, that other might have betrayed me: he might have ruined me in the opinion of all those whom it is my interest, as well as pride, to be esteemed by; or, at best, I should have been at his mercy for ever after. Besides this, let any one point out what end I could propose to myself by such a device.

As to making my shop and myself known, I presume I did not stand in need of a scarecrow to do that, when the Democrats had published that I had taken the house in which I live, for the purpose of retailing my *poison*, as they called it, and had even the candour to tell the world that I had paid my rent in advance.' They affect to believe that the letter was a trick to bring in the pence, and they even call me a *catchpenny author*. \* But let them recollect that I am now a bookseller, whose trade it is to get money; and if I am driven to such shifts as the scarecrow to get a living, let them reconcile this circumstance with their assertions concerning my being paid by Great-Britain. A man in British pay, 'rolling in the gold of Pitt,' could never be so reduced as to venture every thing to collect a few eleven-penny bits. It is the misfortune of the Democrats ever to furnish arguments against themselves.

Their great object is to silence me; to this all their endeavours point: lies, threats, spies, and informers, every engine of Jacobinical invention is played off. I am sorry to tell them that it is all in vain: for I am one of those whose obstinacy increases with opposition.

I have now to apologize to my reader for having taken up so much of his time with subjects relating chiefly to myself. The task has been to me a very disagreeable one; but it was become necessary, as

\* It was to Mr. Franklin Bache's incorruptible Gazette that I was indebted for this advertisement. Those will not be astonished at his *tolerating* principles, who are acquainted with the following anecdote. 'When Voltaire arrived at Paris, an interview took place between him and Franklin. After the first compliments, the Doctor presented his grandson to Voltaire, at the same time soliciting for him his *blessing*. The philosopher of impiety relished the pleasantry; he rose from his chair, and, with a patriarchal air, laid his hands on the head of the child, and solemnly pronounced, in a loud voice, these three words: "*God, Liberty, and Toleration!*" All the pious were shocked at the American, who, they said, burlesqued Religion, by asking the *blessing* of Voltaire.'

well for the vindication of my own character, as for the satisfaction of my friends,—yes, in spite of envy, malice, and falsehood, I say, my friends, who, I trust, will be pleased to find that there is nothing in the history of Peter Porcupine to raise a blush for the commendations they have bestowed on his works, or to render them unworthy of their future support.

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THE SAD EFFECTS

OF

A FAUX PAS.

A FRENCH ANECDOTE.

A DANCER of one of the principal theatres of Paris, enveloped in a large roquelaure, was lounging in one of the walks of the *Palais Royal*, the interval of time before the commencement of that entertainment, which was to amuse a large crowd of gay spectators, when a woman, with a child at her breast, asked charity of him by a gesture far more expressive than words. The evening was not so dark but that he could easily distinguish she was both young and handsome. He gave her a piece of money, which she received with that timid silence, which is, perhaps, at once the sincerest and sweetest expression of gratitude. ‘Here is,’ says he to himself, ‘a virtuous person in distress,’ and immediately felt himself interested concerning her; for Dancers, although *excommunicated*, were not strangers to *christian* charity. He took a seat on the same bench whercon she rested herself, and put several questions to her with all the respect due to the unfortunate. She answered him modestly, and, after some refusals and hesitations, consented to tell him the following story:

‘My father,’ said she, ‘kept a well-frequented inn in a town on the road between Paris and Lyons. I was his only daughter. My mother brought me up with a care which persons in higher stations of life suppose not within the limits of the education given to those of my condition. Not that I had masters provided me, there were none even in the place, but I inhabited a chamber remote from those of the travellers and company, which I never waited on, and of course was out of the reach of any licentious discourse.

‘These precautions, however, did not prevent several among them from attempting to seduce me. A travelling merchant, of the name of *Deflandes*, who often put up at our house, and who was of an engaging address, was the most dangerous of all; this I tell to my shame! He spread before my eyes sums of gold, which in no respect tempted me, but he shewed me a piece of lace, another of a rich taffeta, which dazzled me. He begged permission to bring them into my chamber at the dusk of the evening. I afforded him facility to do so, by deceiving the credulity of a father and mother who adored me. Good God! What have been the consequences of this rash

' This was in winter. The monster left me in three hours to go to supper. The next morning he ordered his travelling carriage to be got ready betimes, but, in packing up his merchandize, he gave out that he had been robbed. The whole house was alarmed; the other travellers were in amazement. Search was made in every apartment; the pretended theft was discovered in a chest of drawers of which I had the key. I was stunned with questions; I only answered with tears. Deslandes, with an effrontery which I shall never forget, matched up his lace and his taffeta, and mounted his caravan, after having signed a charge, that the Justice of the Peace of the town had hastily drawn up, and which no circumstance, but of the robbery, made any part. A sense of modesty raised me up, as it were, to such an height, that I should have consented to go to the scaffold rather than confess my shame before so many persons.

' The Justice of Peace, urged by motives which it is unnecessary to detain you with, writ to those of higher authority in the province, requiring them to send a party of *maréchausse* to the spot. In a short time we received four of those cavaliers, who were paid, boarded, and lodged more than three months at my father's expence. The house was deserted; travellers avoided it as a den of thieves; we dared not set foot in the street. None of those who were indebted to my father would pay him a shilling, and those to whom he stood indebted pursued him with rigour. Death released him from his chagrin; he locked me in his arms when he breathed out his last sigh.

' My mother did not die, and I believe our misfortunes increased her affection for me. We came up to Paris to conceal ourselves; on the road she apprized me that I was pregnant, and this child, which we have so much reason to hate, we have not been able, neither one nor the other, to put away from us. I shall not trouble you with a detail of our sufferings since our arrival in this city. My mother is a journey-woman on one of the barges of the river that takes in washing, and I comfort her for an hour or two in the day, while she holds my child: but the little we gained at that work was not sufficient to satisfy our most pressing wants, and I at last determined to follow the dreadful occupation of a beggar till my child should be weaned.'

The Dancer again put a piece of money into the hand of this unhappy female, assuring her that he would do his utmost in as short a time as possible to rescue her and her mother from their pitiable condition, and it is perhaps necessary to add, that he exhorted her to persevere in the same virtuous disposition, of which her situation was even the strongest proof. After this he went to dance, though not without reluctance. The story which he had just heard afflicted his heart, and took possession of his mind. While he was making his *cabrioles*, he could not help reflecting on the ills which befal the human species. He made, by mistake, an *entrechat* of six, instead of one of ten, and a *pas de bourree* for a rigadon step: the Boxes felt convinced that he was drunk, and the Pit hissed him.

THE CHANGE OF CLIMATE  
IN THE MIDDLE COLONIES OF NORTH-AMERICA  
ATTEMPTED TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR  
BY HUGH WILLIAMSON, M. D. OF AMERICA.

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[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 304.]

THE surface of these colonies soon grows cold in the absence of the sun. Hence violent torrents of winds pass towards the Atlantic during the winter season; the colder this air is over the continent, the more violent will those north-westerns be.

Can we discover any change of circumstances, which might reduce the violence of these north-westerns, or remove them entirely? It is very obvious that hard smooth surfaces reflect heat better than those which are rough and unequal; the surface of a looking-glass, or any polished metal, will reflect more light and heat than the rough surface of a board. In the same manner we observe, that rocks and smooth beds of sand reflect more heat than a soft broken surface of clay. A clear smooth field also reflects more heat than the same space would have done, when it was covered with bushes and trees.

If the surface of this continent were so clear and smooth, that it would reflect so much heat as might warm the incumbent atmosphere, equal to the degree of heat produced by the neighbouring Atlantic, an equilibrium would be restored, and we should have no stated north-west winds: but we have already made considerable approaches to this very period; several members of the society must have observed, that our north-west winds, during the winter season, are less frequent, less violent, and of shorter continuance, than formerly they were. Seamen, who are deeply interested in this subject, inform us, that in the winter season they have been beating off our coast three, four, or five weeks, not able to put in, by reason of the north-westerns; they are now seldom kept off twice that number of days. It is also agreed, that the hardness of our frosts, and the quantity and continuance of our snows, are very unequal now to what they have been, since the settlement of this province.

It has been objected, that the small alteration which the surface of a country undergoes in being cleared and cultivated, is not equal to producing such considerable change of climate, as has been observed to take place in many parts of the world. I shall not say, that a change of climate may not arise from other causes than the one I have described. It is very certain, that the simple solution of water in air will produce cold, which may be increased by a solution of nitrous salt. There are sundry other causes, from which the heat of the air may be increased or diminished, yet I cannot recollect a single instance of any remarkable change of climate, which may not be fairly deduced from the sole cultivation of the country. The change which has happened in Italy, and some countries to the eastward, within the last seventeen centuries, is thought to be a strong objec-

tion to this general rule. It is said, ' that Italy was better cultivated in the Augustan age than it is now ; but the climate is much more temperate now than it was at that time. This seems to contradict the opinion, that the cultivation of a country will render the air more temperate.'

I shall consider this observation the more attentively, because I find it has been made by an ingenious writer, of great classical erudition.

It is not to be dissembled that their winters in Italy were extremely cold about seventeen hundred years ago. Virgil has carefully described the manner in which cattle are to be sheltered in the winter, lest they should be destroyed by the frost and snow ; he also speaks of wine being frozen in the casks, and several other proofs of such extreme cold, as would surprize us in this province : though it is also clear, that the Italians are now as great strangers to cold and frost, as those of Georgia or South Carolina. To account for this remarkable change, we must go beyond the narrow limits of Italy ; we must traverse the face of Hungary, Poland, and Germany, those vast regions to the northward of Rome. The Germans have certainly made immense progress in population and agriculture, since Julius Cæsar with a few legions over-ran that country ; for, notwithstanding the elegance with which Cæsar describes his victories, he certainly had to contend with a set of barbarians and savages, whose country was rude and uncultivated as their minds. The general face of those kingdoms was covered with wild extensive forests, a few of which remain to this day. The small scattered tribes who occupied them, had done very little towards the perfection of agriculture. From these uncultivated desarts piercing north winds used to descend in torrents on the shivering Italian, though his own little commonwealth were finely cultivated. No person need be informed how numerous the nations are, who now inhabit Hungary, Poland, and Germany, or how generally those regions are now cultivated, even to the very edge of the Baltic and German Ocean ; so that if the cold is greatly moderated in Germany, and the adjacent northern states, which I believe is generally allowed, we may easily perceive how it should be moderated to a much greater degree in Italy, which being in a low latitude, was only annoyed by the cold winds from the northern kingdoms. For the air was at that time so cold over those uncultivated regions, that it would effectually destroy the balance in the warmer atmosphere of Italy, which at present is not the case.

As we might have conjectured from established principles of philosophy, that clearing and smoothing the face of a country would promote the heat of the atmosphere, and in many cases would prevent or mitigate those winter blasts, which are the general origin of cold, whence the winters must become more temperate ; and as facts appear to support and confirm our reasoning on this subject, we may rationally conclude, that in a series of years, when the virtuous industry of posterity shall have cultivated the interior part of this country, we shall seldom be visited by frosts or snows, but may enjoy such a temperature in the midst of winter, as shall hardly destroy the most tender plants.

Perhaps it may be apprehended, that as clearing the country will mitigate the cold of our winters, it will also increase the heat of our summers; but I apprehend that on a careful attention to this subject we shall find, that the same cause will in those seasons appear to produce different effects, and that instead of more heat, we shall presently have less in summer than usual.

It is well known that during the greatest summer heats of this or any other country, the extraordinary heat of the atmosphere does not rise to any considerable height. In the upper regions it is perpetually cold, because the air in those parts is too far from the earth to be warmed by the heat of its surface, and because the air in those regions not being pressed by such a weight of incumbent atmosphere, is too rare to be susceptible of a great degree of heat; for the heat of the air, as of every other body that is warmed by the sun, depends not only upon the simple action of the particles of light upon those of the air, but also upon the mutual action of the particles of air upon one another, which, by their elasticity, propagate or continue that motion, called heat, which was originally excited by the sun's rays. Therefore, the rarer the atmosphere is, the less heat will be produced therein by the sun, and vice versa. Hence we observe, that in the warmest countries the tops of mountains are always covered with snow. Whoever will carry a thermometer on a very warm day to the top of an high steeple, will find that the mercury immediately falls several degrees, and rises again as he descends. From this it is obvious that nothing is wanting in the midst of summer to render the country agreeably cool, but a proper mixture of the cold air which is above with the warm air below. This would be effected by any cause that might encrease our summer winds. For though the simple motion of the air does not by any means produce cold, yet moderate blasts will naturally introduce a colder atmosphere, especially when they pass over hills or any unequal surface, by which the equilibrium of the atmosphere is destroyed, the cold air always tending towards the surface. Hence a summer's gust is generally attended by a sudden change in the temperature of the air. Tall timber greatly impedes the circulation of the air, for it retards the motion of that part which is near the surface, and which, from its density and situation being most heated, becomes the general origin of such agitations as take place in the upper regions. We shall often find it extremely sultry and warm in a small field, surrounded by tall woods, when no such inconveniency is perceived on an extensive clear plain in the neighbourhood. From these particulars we may conclude, that when this country shall be diversified, as it must be in a series of years, by vast tracts of clear land, intersected here and there by great ridges of uncultivated mountains, a much greater degree of heat being reflected by the plains than from the neighbouring mountains, and an easy circulation of air produced on the plains,—our land winds in summer, to say nothing of those which come from the sea, or from the lakes, must certainly be much fresher and more frequent than they now are, and consequently our summer heats be more temperate.



A considerable change in the temperature of our seasons may doubtless effect a change in the produce of our lands. Temperate seasons must be friendly to meadows and pasturage, provided we continue to get regular supplies of rain; but of this, there is some reason to doubt, unless our mountains, with which this country happily abounds, should befriend us greatly. The decrease of our frosts and snows in winter, must for many years prove injurious to our wheat and winter's grain. The vicissitudes of freezing and thawing have already become so frequent, that it is high time for the farmer to provide some remedy, whereby he may prevent his wheat from being thrown out in the winter season.

A considerable change in the temperature of our seasons may one day oblige the tobacco planter to migrate towards the Carolinas and Florida, which will be the natural retreat of that plant, when the seasons admonish the Virginian to cultivate wheat and Indian corn. The tender vine, which would now be destroyed by our winter's frost, in a few years shall supply the North-American with every species of wine. Posterity will doubtless transplant the several odoriferous, aromatic, and medicinal plants of the eastern countries, which must flourish in one or another part of North-America, where they will find a climate and soil favourable to their growth, as that of their native country.

Every friend to humanity must rejoice more in the pleasing prospect of the advantages we may gain in point of health, from the cultivation of this country, than from all the additional luxuries we may enjoy, though both the Indies were brought to our doors. The salutary effects which have resulted from cleansing and paving the streets of Philadelphia, are obvious to every inhabitant. For causes somewhat similar to these, the general improvement of the colonies have already produced very desirable effects. While the face of this country was clad with woods, and every valley afforded a swamp or stagnant marsh, by a copious perspiration through the leaves of trees or plants, and a general exhalation from the surface of ponds and marshes, the air was constantly charged with a gross putrescent fluid. Hence a series of irregular, nervous, bilious, remitting and intermitting fevers, which for many years have maintained a fatal reign through many parts of this country, but are now evidently on the decline. Pleuritic and other inflammatory fevers, with the several diseases of cold seasons, are also observed to remit their violence, as our winters grow more temperate.

Since the cultivation of the colonies, and the consequent change of climate, have such effects on the diseases of the human body, and *must continue to produce such remarkable changes in their appearance*, it is certainly the duty of every physician, to be careful to trace the history of every disease, observe the several changes they undergo, and mark, with a jealous attention, the rise of every new disease, which may appear on the decline of others, that so he may be enabled to bring effectual and seasonable relief to such persons as may be committed to his care,

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## THE FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY.

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### A MASONIC DISCOURSE,

DELIVERED BEFORE LODGE NO. 15, OF DUBLIN, ON THE 27th OF DECEMBER 1793,  
BEING THE FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN;

BY THE REV. JONATHAN ASHE,

CURATE OF ST. ANDREW'S, AND CHAPLAIN TO THE SAID LODGE.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

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‘ Then Peter turning about, seeth the disciple whom Jesus loved, following.’  
21 *St. John*, ver. 20.

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THE most pleasing exercise of friendship is to assist and relieve ; and a man, supported by friends, outdoes himself. Whereas, if he be unexpectedly deprived of these succours, he droops and languishes. Is man alone? he becomes acquainted with his misery; he feels that he wants a prop in consequence—he looks out for an approver of his taste, a companion in his pleasures and his sufferings—one whose heart and mind can be devoted to him; which circumstance gives to friendship its fairest complexion; hence the hymeneal vow, the wedded contract, the plighted troth. The vow of marriage, which the wisdom of most civilized nations has enjoined, may be properly considered as a vow of perpetual and indissoluble friendship—friendship which no change of fortune, nor any alteration of external circumstances, can be allowed to interrupt or weaken, after the commencement of this state. There remain no longer any separate interests, the two individuals become united, and are therefore to enjoy the same felicity, and suffer the same misfortunes; to have the same friends, and the same enemies; the same success and the same disappointments.

It is easy, by pursuing the parallel between friendship and marriage, to see what a conformity there is between them. But again: real affection is most evident, when it is most needed. Prosperity is always courted; but if things take another turn, it is then that friendship is put to its crisis—and too often, when the shock comes, falls flat to the ground, like a house built on the sand. But if sincere and unaffected, it grows, like an *arch*, more steady by pressure; and, being depended upon, acquires a new strength and firmness. The Son of Syrach, in his excellent System of Morality, mentions this union of souls, in a manner truly just and sublime—‘ A faithful friend,’ says he, ‘ is a strong defence—and he that hath found such a one, hath found a treasure—a faithful friend is the medicine of life, and they that fear the Lord shall find him.’ There is something peculiarly elegant in calling a friend the medicine of life; it expresses the efficacy of friendship in healing the pains and anguish which naturally cleave to our existence in this world; and the latter part of the sentence beautifully declares, ‘ that a virtuous man shall, as a

blessing, meet with a friend who is as virtuous as himself. Change not a friend for any *good*, neither a faithful brother for the gold of Ophir.'

Our blessed Saviour, throughout his whole doctrine, seems to recommend to us this virtue in the strongest terms. 'If a man,' says he, 'love not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen.' 'A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another, as I have loved you.'—If then God, the King of glory, who is clothed in majesty and honour, condescends to express his love and regard for us, vile *earth* and *miserable* sinners, should not we, whose every happiness in this world depends on it, love each other—live in unity, harmony, and benevolence, one with another? As the rivers which roll over the surface of the earth meet in the ocean, so do all the virtues that embellish human life center in Charity. Charity suffereth long, and is kind; Charity envieth not; Charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things; and he who conducts himself by these rules, must be a good Christian, a good member of society, and a good, benevolent, tender-hearted friend and brother. The apostle St. Paul directs us to relieve the wants of our poor brethren; he bids us to do good, and to distribute, for that with such sacrifices God is well pleased. God himself commands us to open wide our hands to the poor and needy in our land. I well know, my brethren, how far this most admirable virtue, Charity, operates on your hearts. It is unnecessary for me to recommend the practice of it to an assembly of men, universally framed for disinterested liberality. I need only inform you, that this day's contribution will be applied to the relief of some distressed and confined persons. Men, who from unforeseen disasters and misfortune are reduced to want; some confined for small debts, with large and helpless families. And how severe is the pang of affliction, when perhaps a tender and industrious father, the only support of a wife and numerous train of little ones, is hurried into the gloomy recess of a filthy prison; a calamity, not brought on by vanity and folly, by extravagance or dissipation, but by that arrow of adversity which often indiscriminately falls on the head of the just and unjust! Now, to be able to relieve persons of this description, how exquisite is the thought! When a brother is in distress, what heart does not ache?—who, if hungry, would not bring him food? naked, and would not clothe him?—sick and in prison, and would not succour and relieve him? Such actions add to our mirth, in our festive moments; and, in our cooler hours of retirement, cause a sensation in the bosom not to be described. The widow that shall give her mite to the treasury, the poor man, who shall bring to the thirsty a cup of cold water, shall not lose their reward. What stronger incitement can any man have to a due consideration of the poor and needy, than that 'the Lord will deliver him in the day of trouble; in that day, when the shadow of death shall compass him about, and all the

vanities of the world shall fade away ; when all the comforts of this life shall forsake him ; when pleasure shall no longer delight, nor power protect him ;—in that dreadful hour, shall the merciful man receive mercy ;—he whose care has been extended to the general happiness of mankind, whose charity has rescued sickness from the grave, and poverty from the dungeon ; who has attended to the groans of the aged struggling with misfortunes, and the cries of infants languishing with hunger ; this man shall find favour in the sight of the great Author of Society, and his recompence shall flow upon him from the Fountain of Mercy :—he shall stand without fear on the brink of this life, and pass into eternity with an humble confidence of finding that mercy which he has never denied ; his righteousness shall go before him, and the glory of the Lord shall be his reward.

Let us, then, unite our little bounty this day for the relief of the indigent. You, who are always ready to give, and glad to distribute, will not, on this occasion, act grudgingly, or of necessity. I have not, as is usual, excited your feelings by tragic scenes, and melancholy tales of woe. On one hand, I am unequal to the task ; on the other, generous hearts require not such artificial machinery. To sum up all ; let us, my brethren, whose peculiar characters are love, friendship, and universal charity, be shining examples to the rest of mankind : let us shew that we enjoy these perfections, not in name only, but in deed and truth. Let us be kindly affectioned, not only to each other, but to all mankind, and so live in unity, peace, charity, and benevolence, with every individual in this world, that, in that which is to come, we may receive the summons promised by our blessed-Lord, in which he seems to make charity and benevolence the sum of all religion, and represents the last judgment in such a manner as if the determination of our final state entirely depended on the discharge of these duties : ‘ Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you, from the foundations of the world : for I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat ; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink ; I was a stranger, and ye took me in ; naked, and ye clothed me ; I was sick, and ye visited me ; I was in prison, and ye came unto me.’—Which blessed sounds, that we may all hear, God grant, Amen.

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## MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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*Aberdeen, Oct. 26, 1797.*

THE Foundation-stone of a new Bridge, to be built across the Bervie, was laid on the 20th of September, by Hercules Ross, of Rossie, Esq. Master of St. Peter's Lodge, Montrose, assisted by Brother James Burn, of Haddington, the Architect, and a select party of the Brethren.

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## MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

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### IMPORTANT STATE PAPERS.

#### NEGOCIATION AT LISLE.

(No. 14.) CONTINUED FROM P. 433.

IS a note from Lord Malmesbury to the French Plenipotentiaries, explaining the blanks in the *Projet inserted in our last*; his Lordship proposing to except Trinidad to be ceded by Spain, and the Cape and Ceylon by Holland.

No. 15. Is a note from the French Plenipotentiaries, proposing a conference on the following day.

The answer contained in No. 16. is as follows:---

'The Ministers Plenipotentiary of the French Republic lose no time in complying with the wish expressed to them by the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, by transmitting to him a note on the three points which were the subject of their conference of this day.

'1. They have positive orders to require the renunciation of the title of King of France borne by his Britannic Majesty.

'Lord Malmesbury is requested to observe, that the question is not only of a renunciation of the rights which might be pretended to be derived from this title, but further and formally of the title itself. The establishment of the French Republic, and the acknowledgment of this form of Government by the King of England, will not allow of his retaining a title which would imply the existence in France of an order of things which is at an end.

'2. The Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Republic are ordered to demand the restitution of the vessels taken or destroyed at Toulon.

'Great Britain has publicly and formally declared that these vessels were taken in trust for the King of France. This trust is sacred. It incontestably belongs to the Republic, which exercises the rights and the sovereignty that Great Britain attributed to Louis XVII. at the period of the capture of Toulon. His Britannic Majesty cannot, therefore, in acknowledging the French Republic, deny its right to the restitution required, or refuse either to make the restitution, or to offer an equivalent for it.

'3. The Ministers Plenipotentiary have orders to demand, and do demand the renunciation, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, of the mortgage on Belgium.

'That country was mortgaged for the loans made by the Emperor in England. It has become an integral part of the French Republic, and cannot remain burthened with such a mortgage.'

Signed by Le Tourneur, Pleville, Le Pelley, Hughes, and B. Maret, the French Plenipotentiaries; and countersigned by Colchen, Secretary-General of Legation. Dated at Lille, 22d Messidor---fifth year of the Republic---(July 10, 1797.

No. 17. Contains an extract of a dispatch from Lord Grenville to Lord Malmesbury, dated Downing-street, July 13, 1797, to the following effect:

'With respect to the demands contained in the note transmitted to your Lordship by the French Ministers, they have been naturally received here with great surprise. On the subject of the Netherlands as connected with the Austrian loans, it is conceived that any explanation between his Majesty and the French Government is wholly unnecessary. The loans raised in England for the service of the Emperor of Germany, and guaranteed by act of parliament here, rest, as your Lordship will perceive, by the annexed copy of the Convention on that subject, upon the security of all the revenues of all the hereditary dominions of his Impe-

rial Majesty. They do not seem in any manner to come under the description contained in the Sixth Article of the Preliminaries between Austria and France, respecting mortgages upon the soil of the Netherlands, on which ground alone France could have any pretence to interfere in the business. Nor is this subject one which appears to be in any manner a fit point of discussion between his Majesty and the Republic; the King neither *foras* nor has any intention of forming any demand on the French Government for the payment of any part either of the interest or capital of those loans. It is to the Emperor alone that his Majesty looks for the performance of his Imperial Majesty's engagements to him, and it is upon the Austrian Government, and upon its revenues, that individuals concerned in those loans have claims of private right; and means of personal demand secured to them by the Convention.

‘ On the other two points I have nothing to add to the observations which your Lordship has already made upon them: and we can therefore *only wait with impatience* for the answer to the *Projet* delivered by your Lordship, which will enable us to form a judgment on the intentions of the Government with whom we are treating.’

No. 18 Contains an extract of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, 16th July, 1797, to the following effect:

‘ It was at the express invitation of the French Plenipotentiaries that I met them on Thursday the 13th inst. One of them stated their motive for wishing to confer with me, not to be in consequence of any answer they had received from Paris on the subject of the *Projet*, which he observed could not be expected so soon, but to resume the discussion on the article which he had objected to on my first reading the *Projet*, and on which they conceived it was possible, and even expedient to argue before we entered on the most important branches of the Negotiation. It was Article II. that he referred to. He objected to the renewal of the Treaties therein mentioned, from various reasons; first, That many and even most of them were irrelevant to that we were now negotiating; secondly, That they were in contradiction to the new order of things established in France, as they seem to imply an acknowledgment that a portion of the regal authority is still existing; thirdly, That they might be supposed to apply to conventions and stipulations, in direct contradiction to their present form of Government, and he quoted the Convention of Pilnitz in particular. I was about to reply to him, and I trust in a way that would have done away his apprehensions on this point, when another interposed by saying, That their sincere and only desire was, that the Treaty we were now entering upon might be so framed, as to secure permanently the object for which it was intended; that no article likely to produce this end might be omitted, nor any doubtful one inserted; but that the whole, as well with regard to the past as to the future, might be so clearly and distinctly expressed that no room for cavil might be left. This, he assured me, in the name of his colleagues, was all that was meant by their objection to renew so many Treaties, in which such various interests were blended, and so many points discussed foreign to the present moment. Their renewing them in a lump, and without examining carefully to what we were pledged by them, might involve us in difficulties much better to be avoided. I replied, that I admitted most certainly all he said, and that it was with this view, and on this principle solely, that the renewal of these Treaties was proposed by his Majesty; and that if he recollected (as he undoubtedly did) the different wars which were terminated by these Treaties, and the many important regulations stipulated by them, he would admit that the allowing them to remain in their full force was simply an acknowledgment of the tenure by which all the Sovereigns of Europe, and particularly the French Republic, held their dominions up to this day. That these Treaties were become the law of nations, and that infinite confusion would result from their not being renewed.

‘ He replied, that our object was evidently the same, that we only differed as to the manner. I thought the renewing these Treaties in toto would be the best tribute to it; while they were inclined to think, that extracting from them every thing which immediately related to the interests of the two countries, and stating

it in one article, was more likely to attain this desirable object. The French Minister again repeated, that their first wish was, that the Treaty we were now making should be clear, distinct, solid, and lasting, and such a one as could not, at any future period, be broken through without a manifest violation of good faith. And I again repeated, that nothing could be so consonant to my orders, or the intentions of my Royal Master.

‘ One of the French Plenipotentiaries was disposed to dwell on his objections, which were, that these Treaties were signed when France was a Monarchy, and that any retrospect to those times implied a sort of censure on their present form of Government; but this was arguing on such a weak ground, and so incapable of being seriously maintained, that I, to avoid superfluous contradiction, was very willing to let it pass unnoticed. After a good deal of very conciliatory, and even amicable discussion, in which, however, neither party gave much way to the other, it was proposed by them that we should return home, to meet again as soon as convenient after an attentive and deliberate perusal of the Treaties, in order to state respectively our ideas on this subject. I observed, that although I was perfectly prepared to do it at the moment, and felt almost bold enough to affirm, that no measure could be devised which would so completely meet our intentions as an unreserved renewal of the Treaties they hesitated about, yet I was very willing to acquiesce in their proposal, with this simple observation, that if any delay arose from it, such delay was imputable to them and not to me. My words were, “ Je ne me rends pas responsable des longuers cette discussion pourrait nous entrainer.” The French Minister’s answer was, “ Si des longuers servent a determiner des objets qui pourraient donner lieu a dez querrelles a l’avenir, ce sera du tems bien employe.” It was not my wish to contest this assertion, and our conference ended with it.’

No. 19. Contains also extracts of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, July 17, 1797, to the following effect:

‘ Yesterday at the moment I was preparing to attend the conference, in which we were to enter into fuller discussions on the litigated subject of the renewal of the treaties mentioned in the second article of the Projet, I received from the French Legation the enclosed paper (A): in about an hour I returned the enclosed answer (B), to which I received the enclosed reply (C); and I am this moment come from the conference which has taken place in consequence of it.

‘ I began by saying, that I had solicited this interview from the same motive which would actuate every part of my conduct; that I wished to make my reports not only correct but conciliatory, as far as depended on me, and I now was come in order, if possible, to obtain from them such comments and explanations on the note they sent to me yesterday, as would enable me, when I transmitted to my Court, to secure the Negotiation from being interrupted, perhaps abruptly terminated, by the perusal of it. If I understood it right, it meant that the Directory requires as a sine qua non preliminary, that every thing the King has conquered from all and each of his enemies should be restored, and that till this restoration was consented to, the Negotiation was not even to begin. I said, if I was correct in this statement, and the plain sense of the declaration would bear no other interpretation, I must add, that it would not only most certainly prevent the Treaty from beginning, but it would leave no room for treating at all, since it deprived his Majesty of every means of negotiation; for I could not suppose that it was in their thoughts to intimate that the principle of the Treaty, as far as it related to his Majesty, was to be one of all cession and no compensation, and yet that was precisely the position in which his Majesty was placed by their note.

‘ One of the French Plenipotentiaries, who had let me proceed rather reluctantly, here stopt me, and said, that he and his colleagues were exceedingly happy that I had expressed a wish to see them before I dispatched my Messenger; that they wished to assure me that they had thought it dealing fairly and honourably, to state what they had received from the Directory in the very words in which it came to them: that they should be sorry if the declaration they had been directed to make me should be of a nature to interrupt, much less to break off, the Negotiation: that it was the sincere wish of the Directory that the Negotia-

tion should proceed and end successfully; and that, far from shutting the door to further discussions, they were perfectly ready to hear any proposals we had to make, and only wished that these proposals should be, if possible, such as were compatible with their most sacred engagements. I repeated what I had said, that no door was left open if his Majesty was en limine to restore every thing; and that peace on these conditions would not be heard of by the country. I observed, that immediately on leaving them, I should dispatch a Messenger; but what that Messenger carried would most materially affect the progress and issue of the Negotiation; I therefore desired to know whether, in consequence of what I had heard from them, I might consider the strict and literal meaning of the declaration not to be a decided negative (which it certainly seemed to imply) on all compensation whatever to be made to his Majesty, but that proposals tending to this effect would still be listened to. One of them answered, 'certainly, and if they should be found such as it will be impossible for us to admit, we will, on our side, bring forward others for your Court to deliberate on.' Under this assurance, which at least, to a certain degree, qualifies the declaration of yesterday, I broke up the conference.'

No. 20. (A.) Is a Note from the French Plenipotentiaries to Lord Malmesbury, expressing that the French Government, unable to detach itself from its Treaties with its Allies, requires, as a preliminary of Negotiation, the restitution of all his Britannic Majesty's conquests.

No. 21. (B.) Is Lord Malmesbury's answer, in which he confesses himself not authorized to make such restitution, and proposes a conference.

No. 22. (C.) Expresses the consent of the French Plenipotentiaries to a conference.

No. 23. Is a dispatch from Lord Grenville to Lord Malmesbury, in which his Lordship considers the French terms as inadmissible, and directs Lord Malmesbury to require a *Contre-Projet*.

No. 25. Is an extract of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, 25th July, 1797, to the following effect:

'I have the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's dispatch, No. 19 and 20, of the 20th inst. which were delivered to me on Saturday the 22d inst. by the Messenger Major.

'It was impossible that the claim brought forward in the note enclosed in my No. 9. could have produced on your Lordship's mind any impression different from that which you describe, and I am happy to find that the conduct I observed, when it was first delivered to me, was such as put it in my power to execute with great consistency the spirited instructions your Lordship now sends me.

'Immediately on the arrival of the Messenger, I proposed an interview with the French Plenipotentiaries, and we met on Sunday the 23d, at one P. M.

'I could not obey his Majesty's orders in a manner more likely to command attention, and to impress those who heard me with a just sense of the mixture of firmness and moderation with which his Majesty was pleased to conduct this important Negotiation, than by employing not only the substance, but as far as was practicable in conversation, the very words of your Lordship's dispatch, No. 19; and if I should attempt to relate minutely what I myself said in this conference, it would in fact be little more than a repetition of them.

'I began by observing, that I was certain the French Plenipotentiaries must be fully prepared for what I now had it in my command to say: I reminded them that I had taken upon me to affirm when we were last assembled, and immediately before I dispatched my Messenger, that the requiring a preliminary as that proposed in the note, was putting an end at once to all negotiation, and that I was sure peace on such terms would not be heard of; that the orders I was then about to communicate to them would prove that I had not made this assertion lightly, or in consequence of any hasty opinion of my own, at the same time that it would also appear that my Royal Master was anxiously and as sincerely inclined to listen to all reasonable and admissible conditions, as he was determined to repel and reject all such as were of an opposite description. I then, my Lord



took up my arguments on the precise grounds set forth in your Lordship's No. 19. I neither omitted any thing, nor inserted any thing of my own, which could at all alter its spirit; and I only varied from the letter inasmuch as was necessary to make it applicable to a conference.

My first object was to state, in as forcible a way as possible, the utter inadmissibility of the pretension set forth in the note, the frivolous and illusory reasons *alleged for bringing it forward*; and I observed that, if it was persevered in, it must lead to this necessary conclusion, that there did exist when it was framed an intention on the part of the Directory to break off the Negotiation in the outset. My second object in point of reasoning, though a very primary one in point of importance, was either to prevent the Negotiation breaking off at all, or if this was not to be prevented, to endeavour to be so clear and explicit in my language, and to draw the line so distinctly between such sacrifices as his Majesty might be inclined to make in order to restore so great a blessing as peace, and those to which the dignity of his Crown and interest of his Subjects would never allow him to attend, as to make it impossible that by any future cavil or subterfuge the interruption of the Treaty, if unfortunately it should be interrupted, could be imputed to any other cause than the exorbitant demands of the French Government; and the better to insure this purpose, I explained to them that his Majesty having already in a detailed *Projet* stated freely and fully his conditions, and these conditions having been at once rejected by a sweeping claim on the part of the French Government, it was not fitting or reasonable, neither could it be expected, that any new proposals should originate with his Majesty: and that on every ground the King had a right to expect a *Contre-Projet* from them, stating at once, plainly and without reserve, the whole of what they had to ask, instead of bringing forward separate points, one after another, directly contrary to the principle on which we had agreed to begin the Negotiation, and which, from their being insulated, could only tend to protract and impede its progress.

On the first point, on the inadmissibility of the preliminary conditions as proposed by the French Government, *one of the French Plenipotentiaries* said, it was impossible for them to do more than to take it for reference, that the instructions they had received when the Directory sent them the note, were precise and positive, and that they had received none since. He had, therefore, on that point simply to request of me, that I would state in writing the several grounds on which his Majesty rejected this proposition, in order that the report transmitted by them to the Directory might be correct; and he assured me, that if I did not think it proper to put in writing all the arguments I had used to them in the conference, they would have no scruple of employing those I omitted in such way as was the best calculated to give them weight, and to use the *French Minister's* own expression, to place the Negotiation once more on its legs.

In regard to the second point, he had no hesitation in agreeing with me, that the best method, and indeed the only one, which could accelerate the whole of the business, was for them to give in a *Contre-Projet*; neither did he attempt to disprove our perfect right to expect one from them before we made any new proposals. But he said, that it was not necessary for him to observe, that as long as they were bound by their instructions not to give way on the propositions I had now so decidedly rejected, that it was impossible for them to move a step without new orders from the Directory; that they would ask for these orders immediately, and lose no time in acquainting me when they were received.

I observed, that in our last conference he had intimated to me they were empowered to come to some explanation with me upon the subject of Compensation to be made to his Majesty for the great cessions he was disposed to make; that, at the time, I conceived these explanations were of a nature to qualify the wide claim stated in the note; and that if I had abstained from pressing him further at the moment, it was from perceiving a reluctance on their part to bring them forward:—That, however, if they really had such proposals to make me, and if they were of a nature to meet in substance and effect the basis laid down in the *Projet* I had given, I should be well disposed to listen to them.

*One of the French Ministers*, after some hesitation and a sort of silent reference to one of his colleagues, said, he thought, as matters now stood, it would be much

better to wait their answer from Paris: ---That it was a very important period, a crisis in the Negotiation, the result of which, probably, would be conclusive as to its fate, and that it seemed to be of more consequence to make this result as conformable to what he hoped I was convinced were as much their wishes as mine, than to waste our time in discussions which were useless, not to say more, till this was ascertained.

‘ I confined myself in my reply to saying, I had no objection whatever to giving to the French Plenipotentiaries a paper, stating the strong motives on which his Majesty rejected the proposition made in their note of the 15th; and that as I, on my part, had considered it a duty to make my reports as conciliatory as was consistent with truth and correctness, so I heard with great pleasure the assurances he gave me of their intending to observe the same line of conduct.

‘ That as we seemed perfectly agreed as to the propriety of their producing a *Contre-Projet*, I had nothing to say on that point, except to express my most sincere wish that it would soon appear, and when it did appear, be such a one as would lead to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion of the Negotiation.’

No. 26. Is an answer to a note from Lord Malmesbury to the French Plenipotentiaries, repeating in writing the observations recited in the preceding article.

No. 27. Contains an extract of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, Sunday, Aug. 6, 1797, to the following effect:

‘ I fully expected, when I received the enclosed note on Friday, that the conference proposed was to acquaint me with the instructions the French Plenipotentiaries had received from the Directory on the note I had given in near a fortnight ago, as an answer to that in which the restitution of the whole of his Majesty’s conquests from each of his enemies is required as an indispensable preliminary to all negotiation.

‘ I was therefore surprised and disappointed, when I had taken my place at the conference, to hear from the French Plenipotentiaries that the letters they had received that morning from Paris did not bring any specific reply to my last note, but only went to inform them that the Directory had taken the subject into their most serious consideration, and would acquaint them as soon as possible with the result.

‘ I could not avoid expressing my concern and surprise that there existed any hesitation whatever in the mind of the Directory on a point, which, although a very important, was certainly a very simple one:---That to allow it to remain in doubt whether his Majesty was to have a compensation or not, was in other words, to leave it in doubt whether the Directory sincerely meant peace or not:---and that, although I was very far from wishing any improper haste, or not to move in a matter of such magnitude without becoming prudence and deliberation, yet I could not forbear lamenting that more than a month had now elapsed without our having advanced a single step, notwithstanding his Majesty had, in the very outset of the Negotiation, manifested a moderation and forbearance unprecedented under similar circumstances:---That, anxious as I was, not to prejudice it by any representations of mine, I must say, this delay placed me in a very awkward position, as I really did not perceive how I could account for it in a way at all satisfactory, at the same time, that it was quite impossible for me to suffer a longer space of time to pass over without writing to my Court.

‘ One of the French Plenipotentiaries expressed his earnest wish that I would write immediately; he was confident this delay would be seen in its true light; and added, “ Si nous n’avançons pas a pas de geant, j’espere que nous marchons d’un pas sur.” And another of them repeated this phrase.

‘ I expressed my sincere hope this might be the case, but it would have been much better proved by the communication of the Counter Projet they had in a manner pledged themselves to procure, than by any vague and indeterminate assurances of what might possibly be the result of the present suspension of all business. They observed to me, that the Counter Projet would, of course, be (virtually) contained in their next instructions, and that their only motive for wishing to see me was, to convince me that this delay had neither originated with them,

nor been occasioned at Paris by any want of attention to this important business, or from any cause not immediately and closely connected with it.

‘ I desired to know from them when they thought it probable they should receive positive and explicit instructions, whether in three, four, or five days? They said, it would be probably eight or ten. And one of them observed, that as our not meeting more frequently gave rise to many idle rumours and false reports, he would propose to me, if I had no objection, to meet every other day at two o’clock: That it was very possible that in our next two or three meetings we might have nothing material to say, but that we should get better acquainted with each other, and in our conversations mutually suggest ideas which might be of use. I readily consented to this.

‘ I had a conference again this morning. As I was very desirous of being enabled to transmit to your Lordship some more satisfactory account as to the motives of this delay, I again pressed the French Plenipotentiaries on this point. Each of them repeated what they had said before, and on my endeavouring to make them feel how impossible it was that his Majesty should not be hurt at this demur on so very simple a point, one of them said, you ought to augur favourably from it; your note was a refusal to agree to what was stated by the Directory in their instructions to us as a *sine qua non*: if the Directory were determined to persist in this *sine qua non*, they would have said so at once---‘ *Je vous assure qu’il nous auroit promptement renvoyé Courier,*’ were his words: The time they took to deliberate indicates beyond a doubt that they are looking for some temperment, and it scarce can be doubted that one will be found. I said I was well pleased to hear him say this; but that still he must be aware that it would not be an easy task for me to make my dispatches to day either interesting or satisfactory.

‘ Another of the French Ministers said that he really believed that this would be the only great impediment we should have to encounter, that every thing would go on quickly and smoothly, and that I must admit the present to be a very important and difficult point in the Negotiation. I agreed with him entirely as to its importance, but could not acquiesce as to its difficulty.

‘ I am very sorry, my Lord, that in such a moment, after waiting so long, I should not be able to send you more explicit and decisive assurances; but it is not in my power to compel the French negociators to move on faster. All I can do is by my conduct and language to take care that no part whatever of the imputation of delay should attach to me. I have, at every conference I have held, always declared my readiness to proceed, and I shall not fail to repeat this every time we meet.’

No. 28. Is a note from the French Plenipotentiaries to Lord Malmesbury, requesting a conference.

No. 29. Contains an extract of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, Aug. 14, 1797, to the following effect:

‘ In consequence of the resolution we had come to, to meet on the days of the arrival of the post from Paris, our conferences for this last week have taken place regularly every other morning, except on Thursday the 10th of August, which being the anniversary of one of their National Festivals, the French Legation could not attend.

‘ I have in mine, No. 17, given your Lordship an account of every thing which passed in these conferences, up to that of the 6th. On the 8th nothing was said at all worth transmitting, except an intimation flung out by one of the French Plenipotentiaries, that it would be necessary to take into consideration the rights of neutral nations on this occasion. But as he spoke very vaguely, and in general terms, I did not chuse to press him for an explanation, as I consider it more judicious to avoid discussions on separate and collateral points, and not to enter into Negotiation till the whole can be brought under deliberation at once.

What passed on the 12th was rather more interesting. The return of Mr. Wesley afforded me a very natural opportunity of expressing the impatience with which an answer to my late note was expected by my Court; that three weeks had now elapsed since its transmission, and that although I by no means wished

to insinuate that due attention had not been paid to so very important a subject as that on which we were treating, yet I could not but greatly lament, that day after day should be allowed to pass away without our proceeding at all in the great business for which we were met. One of the French Ministers said, that it was impossible I could lament this delay more than they did; that they had already declared to me that it was occasioned by a wish not to create but to remove difficulties; and they could assure me positively, that the French Government had no other object in view; and that I should find, when once we began fairly to negotiate, we should proceed very rapidly.

‘I replied it was indeed very material to make good the time we had lost. The French Minister answered, you would not call it time lost if you knew how it was employed. On my expressing, by my manner, a wish to be informed, he went on, by saying, we will not scruple to tell you, though we feel we ought not yet to do it officially, that we are consulting with our allies; that we have communicated to them all that has passed here; we have stated that, unless they mean to continue the war, they must release us from our engagements, and enable us, to a certain degree, to meet your proposals.

‘The conference to-day is this moment over. One of the French Plenipotentiaries informed me, that he had received this morning a letter from the President of the Directory, assuring him that in four or five days they would receive their final instructions; and he added of himself, that he trusted these would be such as would enable us to continue our work without any further interruption. I said, I hoped these instructions would be in substance a Counter-Projet, as I did not see how any thing short of one could enable us to proceed so rapidly as he described. He agreed with me entirely, and assured me that both he and his colleagues had repeatedly stated the necessity of a Counter-Projet being sent them; and he observed, that he really thought the French Government might have foreseen every thing which had passed, and been prepared with one; and that this would have saved a great deal of valuable time. As I could not myself have said more, I readily gave a full assent to what I heard.’

No. 30. Contains a dispatch from Lord Grenville to Lord Malmesbury, directing him to admit of no mention of the claims of Neutral Powers in treating with the enemy; and to ask an explanation of a passage in a message from the Directory to the Councils, which seems to accuse the English Government of throwing delays in the way of the Negotiation.

No. 31. Is the passage above complained of.

No. 32. Is a copy of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, August 22, 1797, to the following effect:

‘In my conference of this morning, I took an opportunity of remarking to the French Plenipotentiaries on the very unfair and extraordinary assertion which had appeared in the message of the 9th instant from the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, viz. ‘*que les puissances coalisees ont mis autant de lenteur dans les negociations, qu’elles avoient montre de l’ardeur pour les terminer.*’ I observed to them that I had orders from my Court to ask a precise explanation, whether this accusation of delay was meant to apply to the manner in which his Majesty had conducted the Negotiation at Lisle, and if it was so meant, to declare that no accusation was ever more destitute of foundation, nor a wider deviation from the real fact. I said I was perfectly ready to abide by their determination on this point, convinced that it was impossible for them not to acknowledge that the delay (if there had been any blameable delay) rested with the French Government and not with his Majesty. The French Plenipotentiaries admitted this to be most strictly true; that the phrase I had quoted was an ill-judged one, and *malredigee*; but that it could not in any point of view whatever be construed as applying to England: and they were ready to say, that when it was written, the Directory alluded solely to the Court of Vienna; that they could assure me they had been very faithful in their reports, and that when they said this it was saying in other words, that I had carried on the Negotiation with as much expedition as possible, and that if it had proceeded slowly for this last month, the slowness arose on their side and not on mine.

‘ I said I could not for an instant call in question their feelings on this point ; it was the insinuation conveyed in the Message, and which had gone over Europe, that it was necessary for me to clear up, and to know whether the Directory thought and felt as they did. One of the French Ministers, with very strong expressions, assured me the Directory certainly did think and feel like them ; that no unfair or insidious allusion was meant ; and added, ‘ que ce message etoit fait pour stimuler les conseils.’ I went on, by observing it was very essential for me to have this fully explained, and that I should give them in a note to this effect. They requested I would not, it would lead to disagreeable discussions, and would not answer the end I proposed. They would take upon themselves now to assure me in the name of the Directory that nothing at all similar to the construction I put on the phrase was intended, and that as soon as they could receive an answer to the report they should make of to-day’s conversation, they would say the same from the Directory itself.

‘ I hope, my Lord, I have therefore, by obtaining this very precise and formal disavowal of an intention to fix any imputation of delay on his Majesty’s government, fulfilled the object of my instructions on this particular point. If, when the French Plenipotentiaries speak from the Directory, the disavowal should not be equally satisfactory and complete, I then will not fail, according to your Lordship’s order, to give in a note.

MALMESBURY.’

No. 33. Contains extracts of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, August 22, 1797, to the following effect :

‘ The four conferences I have held with the French Plenipotentiaries, since I last wrote to your Lordship on the 14th instant, will not, I fear, furnish very interesting materials for a dispatch.

‘ Our conference of this morning was principally employed in what I have related in my other dispatch ; but the French Plenipotentiaries assured me, that by Thursday, or the latest by Saturday, they expected to receive their long expected Messenger.

No. 34. contains extracts of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, August 29, 1797, as follows :

‘ I am extremely sorry to be forced to announce to your Lordship, that fresh delays occur in the progress of the Negotiation.

‘ The Plenipotentiaries informed me at our conference yesterday, that the last answer from Holland was so unsatisfactory that the Directory had ordered the Minister for Foreign Affairs to return it to the Dutch Ministers at Paris ; that the Dutch Ministers could not take upon themselves to alter it in the way the Directory proposed, but had been obliged to refer to their Government for new orders ; and that therefore, supposing no time to be lost in deliberation on this subject at the Hague, it would be at least a week from to-day before any further account could be received here.

‘ After lamenting this unexpected procrastination of our business, I expressed a wish to know what the Dutch answer had been, what objections the Directory had made to it, and the alteration they were desirous it should undergo.

‘ One of the French Plenipotentiaries said, it had not been communicated to them, but that he understood it was complexe, louche, et peu satisfaisante.---That the Directory expected it should be clear and distinct, and such an one as would enable them to send such instructions here, as would allow us to go on with the Negotiation in the way to recover the time we had lost.

No. 35. Contains extracts of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, September 5, 1797, to the following effect :

‘ I should have considered what has passed in our conferences since I last had the honour of writing to your Lordship by Mr. Wesley, as in itself too unimportant to authorize me to dispatch a Messenger, but that in general I think it my duty never to leave your Lordship more than a week without hearing from me ; and I was also glad of an opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship’s dispatch, No. 23, which was delivered to me by the Messenger Shaw, on the 31st August, at 10 P.M.

‘ Nothing but common conversation passed in our conferences of the 30th of

August and of the 1st of September. In that of the 3d the French Plenipotentiaries confirmed what they had taken upon themselves to assure me on the 22d of August, in consequence of the representation I had your Lordship's orders to make on the expressions employed by the Directory in their message of the 9th of August to the councils, and which expressions appeared to fix an imputation of delay on his Majesty's Government, in the progress of the Negotiation. They said that they had reported to the Directory what I observed on this subject, and that they were now charged to repeat what I already heard from them, and to declare that no intention similar to that I supposed ever existed on the part of the Directory.

'In our conference of this morning, although I had reason to expect that the answer from the Hague was arrived at Paris, yet it was not admitted by the French Plenipotentiaries.'

No. 36. Contains extracts of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, 9th September, 1797, to the following effect:

'I need not say that the two conferences which have been held since I dispatched the Messenger, Brooks, were not likely, under the present circumstances of this country, to afford any thing extremely important or interesting.'

'In that of Thursday the 7th, one of the French Plenipotentiaries began, on my entering the room, by announcing a wish that the great event which had taken place at Paris should not interrupt for a long time our Negotiation, or destroy the pleasing prospect we had of its soon terminating successfully; and from his manner I clearly saw he meant to convey the idea that it was his opinion it would not. I endeavoured to discover whether he spoke in consequence of any private intelligence he had received from Paris, or simply from his own private judgment, and I found it was entirely from the latter.

'In our conference of this morning, he said they were still without any letters from M. Talleyrand (which rather surprised him;) but he could assure me, with certainty, that on Monday they should be empowered to go on with the Negotiation, and that I might safely say so to my Court.

No. 37. A dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, approving of his firmness, and observing that a few days would shew the views of the predominant party at Paris.

No. 38. Contains a copy of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, Monday, Sept. 11, 1797, to the following effect:

'On my going to the conference this morning, the French Plenipotentiaries informed me that the whole French Legation was recalled, and that Messrs Treillard and Bonnier d'Alco were appointed in their room. They said, their orders were to communicate this event to me immediately, and at the same time to add, in the name of the French Government, that this alteration, in the choice of the Negotiators, would not produce any whatever in the disposition of the Directory to bring the Negotiation to a happy issue.

'I assured them I was extremely sorry to hear that they were recalled. That we had hitherto acted together so cordially, that it was to be lamented any circumstance had arisen which made the French Government think it advisable to put the Negotiation into other hands.

'That I received with satisfaction what they told me as to the sentiments manifested by the Directory relative to the Negotiation, and that I could assure them, they were such as certainly existed in the breast of my Royal Master.

'I then suggested to them, whether it would not be proper to give me an Official Note on this occasion, since it made a very marked period in the Negotiation; and as they perfectly agreed with me on the propriety of this, they sent me that I now enclose.

'I consider this event as so material, that I do not lose a moment in dispatching one of my servants to England, as I have at present no Messenger with me. I have the honour to be, &c.

MALMESBURY.'

No. 39. A note from the French Plenipotentiaries to Lord Malmesbury, announcing their recall, and the appointment of Citizens Treillard and Bonnier to succeed them.

No. 40. Lord Malmesbury's acknowledgment of the same.

No. 41. Contains an extract of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, 17th Sept. 1797, to the following effect:

'The new French Plenipotentiaries, Messrs Treilhard and Bonnier d'Alco, with their principal Secretary, M. Derche, and two private Secretaries, arrived here at five o'clock A. M. on Wednesday the 13th instant. At eleven A. M. they sent M. Derche to acquaint me with their arrival, and to inquire at what hour I would receive their visit. In consequence of my saying whenever it was convenient to them, they came immediately, attended by Messrs Le Tourneur, Maret, and Colchen.

'On taking leave, M. Le Tourneur came forward and said to me, in his name and that of his Colleagues, that they could not terminate their mission without expressing the satisfaction they had felt from the openness and candour (Lovante et Franchise) with which I had acted during the whole of the Negotiation, or take leave of me without expressing their sincere personal regrets; that the recollection of my conduct would always be agreeable to them, and that it had given me the strongest title to their esteem and good wishes.

'After giving the new Plenipotentiaries as much time as was necessary to return to their own house, I sent Mr. Ross to ask at what hour I might return their visit; and, in consequence of their answer, I went to them, attended by Lord Morpeth and Mr. Ellis.

'I took an opportunity of returning the compliment M. Le Tourneur had made me; and I must in justice repeat, my Lord, what I have already said, that his conduct and that of his Colleagues has, in every point which has depended on them, been perfectly fair and honourable, and in no instance contrary to the principles they announced, and the professions they made. It is therefore impossible for me not to regret them, and not to consider the change of Negotiators at least as a very unpleasant, if not a very unfortunate incident.'

No. 42. Contains a copy of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated Lisle, 17th Sept. 1797, to the following effect.

'I shall endeavour in this dispatch to give your Lordship as circumstantial an account as my memory will allow me to do, of what has passed in the two conferences I have held with the new French Plenipotentiaries.

'In that of Friday the 14th, after communicating to me the Arrete of the Directory appointing them to succeed Messrs Le Tourneur and Maret, and empowering them to continue the Negotiation with me, one of them began by making the strongest assurances of the sincere desire entertained by the Directory for peace. He observed, that if this desire had manifested itself so strongly at a moment when the two great authorities of the country were at variance, it must naturally become stronger, and be exerted with more effect when all spirit of division was suppressed, and when the Government was strengthened by the perfect concord which now reigns between all its branches: that the first and most material point to be ascertained in every Negotiation was the extent of the full powers with which the Negotiators are vested; that I should find theirs to be very ample; and that, as it was necessary to the success of our discussions that mine should be equally so, they had it in command to present a note, the object of which was to enquire, whether I was authorized to treat on the principle of a general restitution of every possession remaining in his Majesty's hands, not only belonging to them, but to their Allies; that I was not unacquainted with their laws and with their treaties; that a great country could not on any occasion act in contradiction to them; and that, aware as I must be of this, I could not but expect the question contained in the note, neither could I consider the requisition of an explicit answer, previous to entering upon the Negotiation, as arising from any other motive than that of the most perfect wish on the part of the Directory to bring it to a successful, and, above all, to a speedy conclusion.

'I replied, that if after what I heard, I could allow myself to hope for such an event as he seemed to think probable, or give any credit to the pacific dispositions he announced on the part of the French Government, such hope must arise solely from the confidence I might place in his assurances; since the measure itself,

now adopted by the Directory, was certainly calculated to make a directly contrary impression on my mind; that I could not conceal from him, that far from expecting such a question, its being now put, surprized me beyond measure, and still more so, when from his comment upon it I was to infer, that he wished me to consider it as tending to promote a speedy pacification; that the question expressed in the note he had delivered (for he had given it to me, and I had read it over as he ended his speech) was word for word the same as that put to me by his predecessors so long ago as the 14th July; that on the 15th, I had from my own authority given an answer, and that this answer I confirmed fully and distinctly, by order of my court, on the 24th July; that these notes had to the present hour remained unnoticed, and a delay of two months had occurred; that the reasons assigned for this delay were, as I was repeatedly told, a decided resolution on the part of the French Government to listen to the reasonable proposals made by his Majesty; but that being bound by their engagements with the court of Madrid and the Batavian republic, and wishing to treat their Allies with due consideration, they were desirous of consulting with them previous to any positive declaration, and obtaining from them a voluntary release from those engagements, sufficient to enable the French Plenipotentiaries here to admit the basis his Majesty had established, and to ground on it all future discussions which might arise in the course of the Negotiation; that if he had read over the papers left, undoubtedly, in his possession by his predecessors, he would find what I stated to be strictly true; and that of course it could not be difficult to account for my surprise, when, after being told that he and his colleagues were to take up the Negotiation precisely where they found it, it now became evident that it was to be flung back to the very point from which we started, and flung back in a way which seemed to threaten a conclusion very different from that he foretold.

I shall not attempt to follow the French Minister through the very elaborate and certainly able speech he made in reply, with a view to convince me that the enquiry into the extent of my full powers was the strongest proof the Directory could furnish of their pacific intention, and the shortest road they could take to accomplish the desirable end. It was in order to give activity to the Negotiation, (active was his word) and to prevent its stagnating, that this demand was made so specifically; and he intimated to me, that it was impossible for the Directory to proceed till a full and satisfactory answer had been given to it. I interrupted him here, by saying, their manner of acting appeared to me calculated to decide the Negotiation at once, not to give it activity, since it must be known, I could not have powers of the description he alluded to; and even supposing I had, the admitting it would be in fact neither more nor less than a complete avowal of the principle itself, which once agreed on, nothing would be left to negotiate about. The other French Plenipotentiary interposed here, by saying, that would not be the case; many articles would still remain to be proposed, and many points for important discussion. I said, every word I heard seemed to present fresh difficulties. Without replying to me, the first mentioned Minister went on by endeavouring to prove, that the avowal of having powers to a certain extent, did not imply the necessity of exercising them; that it was the avowal alone for which they contended, in order to determine at once the form the Negotiation was to take; that the note, and the time prescribed in it, were in consequence of the most positive orders from the Directory; and that if I drew from it a conclusion different from the assurances they had made me in the name of the Directory, I did not make the true inference. I replied, that, although the prescribing the day on which the question was put to me as the term within which I was to give my answer to it, was both a very unusual and abrupt mode of proceeding, yet as a day was much more than sufficient for the purpose, I should forbear making any particular remark on this circumstance; that as to the inference to be drawn from the positive manner in which they appeared to maintain the question put to me, I really could not make it different from that I had already expressed; that the reverting, after an interval of two months, to a question already answered, and which question involved the fate of the Negotiation, certainly could not be considered as wearing a very conciliatory appearance: that in regard to my answer, it could not be different from that I had given before; that my full



powers, which were in their hands, were as extensive as any could be, and it did not depend on me to give them more or less latitude; but that in fact their question went not to the extent of my full powers, but to require of me to declare the nature of my instructions; and on this point they certainly would forgive me if I did not speak out till such time as the circumstances of the Negotiation called upon me to do it.

‘The French Minister strove to prove to me, what he had before attempted, that the claiming a right of enquiry into the nature of the discretionary authority confided in a Minister, by no means implied an intention of requiring of him to act up to it to its utmost limits. I observed, if no such intention existed, why institute the enquiry? and if it did exist, why not say so at once?—He said, what we now ask is little more than a matter of form; when you have given us your answer, we shall follow it up by another step, which we are ordered to take. I said, my answer was given two months ago; that, although I was ready to give it them again, and in writing, as one to their note, yet, as it could not be different, I did not see why they should not proceed immediately to the other step, by which I was told the question was to be followed up. It would be premature, said the French Minister; but in drawing up your answer, do not forget the force of the arguments I have used, or in your report to your Court, the assurances we have given of the earnest wish of the Directory to terminate the war.

I replied, that I still must maintain, that from the manner in which they thought proper to define full powers, I could see no distinction between acknowledging the power and admitting the principle; and that the question itself could not be put with any other intention—(Your Lordship will observe, from the subsequent notes which passed between us, that I was perfectly grounded in this assertion:) that in my reports, they might be fully assured I should act up to that conciliatory spirit, which, from the earliest period of the Negotiation, had always decided my conduct; and that, inauspicious as appearances were, I certainly would be careful not to make them look hostile. At the word hostile, both the French Plenipotentiaries were most warm in their protestations, that nothing could be less so; that the idea of the Negotiation breaking off was as far from their thoughts as their wishes. I said, that although I heard this with pleasure, yet I could not avoid adverting to facts; and that, when instead of an answer, and the favourable answer which I had every reason to expect, I received only the repetition of a demand, which had been already satisfied two months ago; I certainly could not think this a good omen. If it did not bode an immediate rupture of the treaty, it assuredly did not announce a near and successful termination of it. The above mentioned Minister persisted I was mistaken; that the business would end speedily; that speed was their wish, and speed with peace for its object.

‘On breaking up our conference, I said, that I took it for granted we should meet again at the usual hour, on Sunday. He said, that it perhaps might not be necessary, but that they certainly would let me know in time; and this conveyed to me the first idea of what has since taken place.

‘I inclose your Lordship the note A, I received in this conference from the French Plenipotentiaries, and the answer B, which I made to it yesterday morning at 10 A. M.

‘At 6 P. M. the note C was transmitted to me; to which at 8 P. M. I returned the answer D by Mr. Ross, whom I sent in order that he might bring me the passports I asked for; but at a quarter before 10 P. M. Derche, Secretary of the French Legation, delivered to me the paper marked E; and this morning at 9 A. M. I replied by the note F, which immediately produced that marked G.

‘The notes sent me by the French Plenipotentiaries speak for themselves; and it is unnecessary to enter into any reflections on them. I am willing to hope that the answers I have made were such as became the situation in which I stand, the importance of the cause intrusted to me, and the steady but temperate conduct which the spirit of my instructions injoin me to hold.

‘It was my wish to give every opening to the French Plenipotentiaries to recal the violent step they had taken; and, if possible, to convince them of its ex-

treme impropriety. And it was with this view, and with a most anxious desire not to exclude all hope of the restoration of peace, that I determined on suggesting the idea of our meeting once more before I left Lisle.

‘ This meeting took place to-day at noon; I opened it by observing, that the several notes they had received from me since the preceding evening had been too expressive of the surprise I felt at the measure the Directory had thought proper to adopt, to make it necessary for me to enlarge upon it in this conference; and indeed my sole motive for suggesting that it might be for our mutual satisfaction that it should be held, was, because this measure appeared to me to be in such direct contradiction to the very strong assurances I had so constantly and repeatedly heard from them, and to the pacific intentions with which they declared they were sent, that it was my earnest wish (before I considered their conduct as forcing me to a step which must so materially affect the success of the Negotiation), to be perfectly certain that I understood clearly and distinctly the precise meaning of their official notes.

‘ On their admitting that nothing could be more reasonable than that I should, on so important a point, require explanation, or more satisfactory to them than to give it me (as far as lay in their power), I proceeded by saying, that it appeared to me that I was called upon to produce immediately my full powers, or rather my instructions (for however different these were in themselves, in their demand they seemed constantly blended), and that if either I refused to consent to this, or if, on consenting to it, it was found that I was not authorized to treat on the principle they laid down, I was then in the space of twenty-four hours to leave Lille, and return to my Court; and that I was required to obtain full authority to admit this principle, if it was wished the Negotiation should proceed.

‘ This, I said, appeared to me to be the evident sense of the notes, and I begged to know whether I had mistaken it or not. One of the French Plenipotentiaries said, “ you have understood it exactly; I hope you equally understand the intention of the French Government, which is to accelerate peace by removing every obstacle which stands in its way.”

‘ I replied, that having now no doubt left on my mind as to their exact meaning, and being quite sure, notwithstanding the observation they had made, “ que j’avois fait la veritable intention de leur Note,” it would, I feared, be a very unprofitable employment of our time to argue either on the nature of the principle they announced as sine qua non, to even a preliminary discussion, or on the extreme difficulty of reconciling the peremptory demand with which they opened their mission, to the pacific professions that accompanied it; that if they were determined to persist in this demand, it was much better to avoid all useless altercation; and nothing in that case remained for me to do, but to ask for my passports, and to signify to them my intention of leaving France at an early hour the next morning. They said, they had their hands tied by an arrete of the Directory, and were bound to observe the conduct they had followed by the most positive orders; and although we remained together some time longer, not a hint dropped from them expressive of a wish that, instead of going myself for new instructions, I should either write for them by a Messenger, or obtain them by sending to England one of the Gentlemen who are with me. I endeavoured, by every indirect means, to suggest to them the necessity of adopting some such modification, if they meant that their wishes for peace, in the expression of which they were this morning more eager than ever, should meet with the slightest degree of credit: I again brought to their recollection that I was authorized to receive any proposal, any Contre Projet they tendered to me; but that they must be aware that it was not possible for me to alter the orders I had received, or to assume an authority with which I was not invested. I dwelt particularly and repeatedly on my being competent to take any thing they said for reference; but this availed nothing, except drawing from one of them a remark, that the full powers which authorized a Minister to hear proposals, were widely different from those which would enable him to accede to them; and that it was such full powers that the Directory required me to solicit.

‘ An easy answer presented itself to this mode of reasoning, but I saw no advantage to be derived from prolonging a conversation, which, after the positive

declaration they had made, could lead to nothing: I therefore ended the conference by declaring my resolution to begin my journey at a very early hour the next morning; and by saying, that immediately on my arrival in England I would make an exact report of every thing that had passed since their arrival.

I trust, my Lord, I shall not incur censure for having declined to offer in distinct terms to wait at Lille till I could know his Majesty's pleasure on the peremptory proposal made to me: but when I considered the nature of the proposal itself, the avowal that this would not be the last, nor perhaps the most humiliating condition required of us, and the imperious style with which I was enjoined to depart in twenty-four hours, it was utterly impossible for me to assume a language or affect a manner that could be interpreted into solicitation or entreaty: I felt myself called upon to treat the whole of this extraordinary proceeding with calmness and temper; and notwithstanding the deep and poignant concern I must feel at an event which I fear will remove all probability of an immediate pacification, I trust that in the expression of this sentiment I have not used a language unbecoming the character with which I am invested, or the greatness of Sovereign and country, whose dignity and interests it is my primary duty to consult and to maintain. I have the honour to be, &c.

MALMESBURY.

No. 43.---A Note from the new French Plenipotentiaries, assuring Lord Malmesbury of the sincere desire of the French Government to conclude a peace; but asking at the same time whether his powers were sufficient to restore every thing taken from France and her Allies.

No. 44.---Lord Malmesbury's answer, referring them to two former Notes; and adding, that he neither can nor ought to treat on any principle but that of compensations.

No. 45.---A Note from the French Plenipotentiaries, acquainting him, that in consequence of the necessary powers, he is required to return in twenty-four hours to ask for them.

No. 46.---Lord Malmesbury's acknowledgment of the last Note, accompanied by a request for the necessary passports.

No. 47.---A Note from the French Plenipotentiaries, observing that the preceding Note implies no refusal to treat: that its meaning was to give greater activity to the Negotiation; and that they had no orders to quit Lisle.

No. 48.---His Lordship's answer, intimating that it would be satisfactory to meet once more.

No. 49.---A Note from the French Plenipotentiaries, acceding to his wish.

No. 50.---A dispatch from Lord Grenville to Lord Malmesbury, acquainting him with his Majesty's approbation of his conduct, and conveying the King's command, in the inclosed draft of a Note, to the French Plenipotentiaries at Lisle.

No. 51.---Is a Note from Lord Malmesbury at London to the French Plenipotentiaries at Lisle, stating that he has rendered a faithful account to his Court of the reception of the Negotiation, and that he has it in command to declare:

- 1.---That his powers were in the most ample form; but that he was bound in all cases to conform to the instructions of his Court.
- 2.---That his powers had been received and recognized as sufficient.
- 3.---That the demand of the Directory, therefore, refers to his instructions, of which they have no right to require any communication.
- 4.---That the Court of London had reason to be astonished at the renewal of a demand rejected at the outset of the Negotiation.
- 5.---That it therefore appears possible to continue the Negotiation only by treating upon the basis of *Projet* he (Lord Malmesbury) had presented, or by returning a *Contre-projet* of a conciliatory nature.

No. 52.---The answer of the French Plenipotentiaries, repeating that it has ever been the fixed intention of the Directory to make no peace inconsistent with the engagements taken with the Allies of France: and that by sending Lord Malmesbury for fuller powers, they did not mean to stop but to accelerate the Negotiation.

PARIS, OCTOBER 26, 1797.

A rumour in the Hall of the Council of Five Hundred had already excited expectations of a message from the Directory, announcing peace with the Emperor, when suddenly the doors flew open, Members crowded in on all sides, and joy beamed from every countenance, while the message was read by one of the Secretaries. It was as follows:

'The Directory, assembled according to the number of Members prescribed by the Constitution, has just ratified and signed a Definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded on the 6th Vendemaire, or 17th of October, 1797, old stile, between his Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, negotiated in the name of the French Republic by Citizen Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, and invested with powers on the part of the Executive Directory, on the one side; and on the other, by the Marquis de Gallo, Count Cobentzel, Count Meerfeld, and Baron Degellmann, invested with full powers. The Directory transmits to you this Treaty, conformably to the 133d article of the Constitution, and calls on you to deliberate upon it.'

The following is the substance of the Treaty:---That immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, the contracting parties shall take off all the sequestrations laid on the property, rights, and revenues of the individuals resident in the respective territories and countries united to them, as well as the public establishments situated in them. That they engage to pay off, as much as possible, all the sums lent to them by the said individuals on public establishments, and to pay or re-imburse them for the incomes appropriated to the use of either of them.

That his Majesty the Emperor &c. renounces for himself and successors, in favour of the French Republic, all his rights and titles to the *ci-devant* Belgic Provinces, known under the name of the Austrian Low Countries; and that the French Republic shall possess those countries for ever, in full sovereignty and property, and with all the territorial rights belonging to them.

That all the mortgaged debts, before the war, on the soil of the countries, and the contracts for which are in the usual formality, shall be at the charge of the French Republic. That his Majesty the Emperor consents that the French Republic shall possess in full sovereignty the *ci-devant* Venetian Islands of the Levant, viz. Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, Sante Maurie, Cerigo, and the other independent islands, as also Butrinto, Larta, Vonizzo, and in general all the former Venetian establishments in Albania, situated below the gulph of Lodrino: That the French Republic consents that his Majesty the Emperor shall possess in full sovereignty and property the undermentioned countries, viz. Istria, Dalmatia, the *ci-devant* Venetian Islands of the Adriatic, the mouths of the Cartaro, the city of Venice, the lakes and countries between the hereditary states of his Majesty the Emperor and King, the Adriatic Sea, and a line which shall proceed from the Tyrol, follow the torrent in front of Gardola, traverse the lake of Garda as far as Lacisa; from thence a military line as far as Sangiacomo, affording an equal advantage to both parties, according as it shall be marked out by officers or engineers appointed by one side and the other; the line of limitation shall thence pass from the Adige to Sangiacomo, shall follow the left bank of that river to the mouth of the Canal Blanc, comprising that part of Porto Lignano lying on the right side of the Adige, with a surrounding radia of three thousand toises. The line shall continue along the left bank of the Canal Blanc, the left bank of the Tartaro, the left bank of the Canal called Polisella, to where it discharges itself into the Po, and the left bank of the great Po to the sea.

That his Majesty the Emperor renounces for ever, for himself and his successors, in favour of the Cisalpine Republic, all rights and titles proceeding from such rights, which his Majesty could have pretensions to in the countries which he possessed before the war, and which now compose a part of the Cisalpine Republic, so as that it shall possess them in full sovereignty and property; with all the territorial rights dependent on them; and he acknowledges the Cisalpine Republic as an Independent Power. That Republic comprehends the *ci-devant* Austrian Lombardy, the Bergamese, the Bresciese, the Cremonese, the city

and fortress of Mantua, the Mantuanese, Peschiera, that part of the ci-devant Venetian states to the west and the south of the line pointed out in Article VI. as far as the frontier of the estates of his Majesty the Emperor in Italy, the Modenese, the principality of Massa and Cartara, and three legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna.

That no inhabitant of all the countries occupied by the Austrian and French armies shall be persecuted or injured, either in person or property, on account of his political opinions or his actions, civil, military, or commercial, during the war which took place between the two Powers.

That his Majesty the Emperor cannot, conformably with principles of neutrality, receive in any of his ports, during the course of the present war, more than six armed ships of war belonging to any of the Belligerent Powers.

That his Majesty the Emperor agrees to cede to the Duke of Modena, as an indemnity for the countries which belonged to that Prince and his heirs in Italy, the Brisgaw, which he shall hold on the same conditions on which he possessed the Modenese.

### ROYAL PROCESSION TO ST. PAUL'S,

ON THE DAY APPOINTED FOR A THANKSGIVING ON ACCOUNT OF THE SIGNAL VICTORIES GAINED BY THE BRITISH FLEETS.

*Tuesday, December 19, 1797.*

The anticipation of the grandeur of this long talked-of procession, and fineness of the morning, drew almost all the inhabitants of the metropolis, and the adjacent parts, into those streets of the town through which it was to pass. Never, perhaps, was there so fine a spectacle exhibited, and the recollection of the ever-memorable events which gave rise to it added in no small degree to the gaiety of the scene.

Long before day-light, the streets through which the procession passed, began to fill; the foot guards were on duty by five o'clock, and took their stations in the Strand. Soon after six the horse guards were on duty, and lined Pall-Mall and Charing-cross, assisted by a party of the Queen's light dragoons.

At seven o'clock, the Seamen and Marines, with their Officers, assembled in Palace-yard, and soon after eight the Procession began with a division of Marines from Chatham Barracks, with bands of music.---Seamen, six in front, with their Lieutenants and Petty Officers, with drawn swords.---An Artillery Waggon, drawn by 4 horses, with the French Flags taken during the war.---The following Officers in their carriages.---Admiral Caldwell, &c. 1st. of June 1794;---Admiral Goodhall, 14th March 1795;---Admiral Hamilton, 23d June 1795;---As Representatives of Earl Howe, Admiral Hotham, and Lord Bridport, in their several actions on the above days;---A division of Seamen with their Lieutenants, &c.---A second Artillery Waggon, with the Spanish Flags taken off Cape St. Vincent's, escorted by 24 Seamen and 24 Marines.

In Carriages.---Admiral Sir C. Thompson, 14th Feb. 1797. Captain J. Harvey, Trinidad, 1797, (Representatives of Earl St. Vincent and Admiral Harvey.)

A division of Seamen, with their Lieutenants, &c.---A third Artillery Waggon, with the Dutch Flags taken from Admirals De Winter, Reintjes, and Lucas, escorted by 24 Marines and 24 Sailors.

In carriages.---Lord Duncan, 11th October 1797. Captain Douglas, 17th Aug. 1796. The last Officer being the Representative of Lord Keith, to whom Admiral Lucas, with his squadron, capitulated in Saldannah Bay.

A detachment of Marines, from Chatham, and a Band of Music playing 'Rule Britannia.'

The Earl of Aylesford, in his carriage, as Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard.

The Exons, Gentlemen Ushers, and 100 Yeomen of the Guard.

The Lieutenants having taken the Flags from the waggons, attended by the Seamen and Marines, divided themselves for their Captains to pass up the middle aisle, and to proceed to their seats in the galleries on each side the choir.

The colours, on being brought within the church, were carried in procession under the loudest shouts of applause, and grand martial music, to the middle of the dome, where they were placed in a circle.

Railing was erected in the choir, from the great west door, through the dome, to the Chapel, which was lined on each side by a file of soldiers, within which the whole body of the Yeomen of the Guards were ranged at regular distances.

The arrangements being thus made, and the Peereses, Aldermen and Common Council, with their ladies, having taken their respective seats, about nine o'clock the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs went in their carriages to Messrs. Child's house at Temple Bar, to wait there his Majesty's arrival in the city. Nearly at the same time, the Procession from the House of Commons passed through Temple Bar, preceded by two men on horseback. Then followed about 130 carriages, with the Members of that honourable House. Mr. Pitt's carriage was nearly the last. The Speaker's state carriage closed the procession of the Commons. Next came the Masters in Chancery, and the Clerk of the House of Lords, followed by the Judges, and about 50 carriages belonging to the Peers, who were dressed in their robes. This part of the Procession closed with the Lord Chancellor in his state carriage.

About half an hour intervened before the Royal Family came, in order to give time for the Members of the two Houses to take their seats in St. Paul's. At eleven o'clock the King's retinue reached Temple-Bar, where his Majesty was received by the Lord Mayor and a deputation from the city. His Lordship delivered to the King the city sword, which was returned to him.---The Royal Procession moved on as follows:---The Duke of Gloucester's coach and six, with the Gentlemen of his Household.---Another coach, with the Duke of Gloucester and Princess Sophia, followed by a party of horse.---The Duke of Clarence and Prince Ernest, in a coach and six, with a party of horse.---A coach and six white horses, with the Duke of York's attendants.---The Duke of York, in a coach and six greys, very highly caparisoned. His Royal Highness bowed very graciously, and was received with great acclamation.---Coach and six, Gentlemen Ushers---Ditto, Equerry and Page of Honour.---Ditto, Lord Steward, Master of the Robes, Treasurer of the Household and Comptroller of ditto.---Ditto, Lords of the Bedchamber.---Ditto, Master of the Horse and, the Chamberlain.---A Party of Horse Guards.---Three rows of the East India Company's Volunteers, with a Band of Music.---A party of Horse Guards.

THEIR MAJESTIES, in a state coach and eight cream coloured horses, richly caparisoned, and led by the Footmen of the Household in rich liveries. The Marchioness of Bath and Countess of Harcourt were in the carriage with their Majesties.

Four common Councilmen, and the two Sheriffs, uncovered, on horseback, in their gowns---their horses elegantly ornamented, and led by their servants.---The King's Footmen.---A deputation from the City on foot.---Lord Mayor's Servants, uncovered.---The Lord Mayor on horseback, carrying the city sword, and dressed in a very fine scarlet velvet robe, trimmed with ermine, accompanied by the City Officers on each side.---Coach and six, Bed-Chamber Women.---Ditto, Maids of Honour.---Ditto, Equerry and Page of Honour.---Ditto, Two of the Princesses and their Attendants.---Ditto, The three youngest Princesses, and an Attendant.---This carriage, followed by a Party of Horse Guards, closed the Procession.

A Regiment of the Guards lined the Strand. The great decorum observed throughout is the best testimony of the general good discipline of the Officers and Privates; for though there was an immense concourse of people, there was very little mobbing or riotous behaviour. The streets in the city were strewed with gravel, which prevented any noise from the carriages, and had a very cleanly appearance.

Their Majesties arrived at St. Paul's about half past eleven o'clock. The Princesses, with the Dukes of York and Clarence, Prince Ernest, and the Duke of Gloucester, and their respective suites, on their slighting, formed a line within the church, regularly from the right of the great west door, with the Lord Mayor,

the Sheriffs, and Admirals on the opposite side, where they waited to receive their Majesties. The King, on his alighting, was received by the Bishop of Lincoln, as Dean of St. Paul's, and the Bishop of London, who walked on each side of his Majesty, preceded by the Heralds at Arms, and Prebendaries of the Cathedral. Her Majesty, led by the Earl of Moreton, followed with her suite, and the Princes and Princesses, according to their rank, with their Attendants, in procession. On the arrival of their Majesties and the Princesses within the circle formed by the colours, they were lowered, and the Royal Family respectfully made their obeisance to the company assembled in the different parts of the church, which was returned with the loudest acclamations and congratulations ever perhaps heard on any occasion. The Royal Procession into the choir was closed by the Colours, which were carried to the Altar, and there presented by Lords Howe, Duncan, and some other Admirals, to the Dean, who deposited them on the communion table.

Earl Spencer had the honour to carry the sword of state before their Majesties, as first Lord of the Admiralty, and was conducted to the prebendal stall on the right hand of the throne; Lord Chatham, as President of the Council, occupied that on the left.

The throne was erected almost under the organ; and when the Royal Family entered the choir, a curtain was drawn; which enclosed it entirely from the dome. The Princesses sat on one side of their Majesties, and the Princes and Duke of Gloucester on the other, with the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Lord Chancellor, and the Foreign Ministers next them. The body of the choir was occupied by the Members of the House of Peers, nearly in the same form as in the House of Peers, the Judges being seated on the woolsacks: the Peeresses were in the seats on each side, and the Members of the House of Commons, and the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, and their Ladies, in the galleries.

The covering of the seats within the choir was crimson, to correspond with the velvet of the throne. The other erections in the cathedral were covered with green baize.

The communion service was performed by the Bishop of London and Dr. Moss. The Litany was chanted by the Rev. Mr. Holmes, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Clark, sen. Minor Canons. A very excellent sermon was preached by the Bishop of Lincoln, who is Dean of St. Paul's. The text was taken from the 22d chapter of the second book of Samuel, and parts of the 1st, 2d, and 3d verses---

'And David spake unto the Lord the words of this song, in the day that the Lord had delivered him out of the hand of all his enemies.

'The Lord is my rock, and my fortress, and my deliverer.

'And God of my rock, in him will I trust; he is my shield, and the horn of my salvation.'

The sermon lasted 37 minutes. An Anthem was then sung by Messrs. Gore, Sale, and Clarke, jun. after the sermon; and the service was concluded with the post communion prayer.

## THREE VOICES.

'I will give thanks unto thee, O Lord, with my whole heart: I will speak of all thy marvellous works.'

## SOLO CONTRATENOR.

'I will be glad and rejoice in thee: yea, my songs will I make of thy name, O thou Most Highest.'

## SOLO BASS.

'For thou hast maintained my right and my cause; thou art set on the throne that judgeth right.'

## THREE VOICES AND CHORUS.

'O praise the Lord which dwelleth in Sion; shew the people of his doings.'

HALLELUJAH!

This Anthem is the same that was sung when Queen Anne went to St. Paul's.

The Queen and Princesses were dressed alike---in royal purple satin robes, after the latest fashion, only just meeting in front, and falling straight downwards, with a rich gold lace trimming, and gold belt round the waist. The top was trimmed with lace. The Royal Family wore *bandeaux*, with feathers:---the Queen's was particularly noticed for its elegance, for though made with gold, it moved with the elasticity of a feather.

No occasion, we believe, ever collected a greater crowd in one spot than surrounded St. Paul's on this day; but owing to the active exertions and temperate conduct of the Light Horse Volunteers of London and Westminster, and the Islington Volunteers, &c. who were particularly stationed at the south west gate, where the greatest pressure was, order was preserved without injury to any one, though at one time the Islington corps were obliged to form a line across the street with their bayonets fixed in the face of the mob.

The Marines who guarded the colours were admitted into the church, and drew up behind the line of Guards.

At half past two o'clock, a signal being given from St. Paul's that the service was over, the park guns were fired. The procession of the Royal Family's carriages was reversed on their return, their Majesties going first. The Officers and Sailors returned in different parties, and they where every where greeted as very welcome visitors.

The public demonstrations of the zeal and loyalty of the inhabitants of London and Westminster, for his Majesty's person and government, and of their extraordinary joy for the glorious and happy successes of his Majesty's fleets, were suitable to so great and solemn an occasion.

It was not until long after dark that the company could get away from St. Paul's.

The firemen of the different companies acted on the occasion as constables, and contributed very much to keep the peace.

On the whole, it was impossible to behold a more splendid sight, or one better conducted.

The East London Militia, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, lined the streets from the north side of Temple Bar to Bolt Court, Fleet-street; the first regiment of Royal East-India Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant Col. Sir Lionel Darell, from thence to Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill; the first regiment of Tower Hamlets Militia, under the command of Colonel Beaufoy, from thence to Stationers-alley: and the Loyal Hackney Volunteers, under the command of Captain Williams, from thence to the corner of St. Paul's Church-Yard:---On the south side, the streets were lined by the West London Militia, under the command of Colonel Newnham, from Temple Bar to opposite Peterborough-court; the second regiment of Royal East India Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Inglis, from thence to Pilgrim-street, Ludgate-hill; the second regiment of Tower Hamlets Militia, under the command of Colonel Smith, from thence to St. Paul's Church-Yard; and the Islington Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Aubert, and the Bermondsey Volunteers, under the command of Captain Gaitskell, were stationed on the south side of St. Paul's Church-Yard. The Light Horse Volunteers patrolled the streets in different detachments, and materially aided the other military corps.

The Honourable Artillery Company, commanded by Colonel Le Mesurier, drew up in front of the Mansion-house at eight o'clock in the morning, and preceded the Lord Mayor to Temple Bar, according to ancient custom; and after his Lordship had alighted from his carriage, and entered the house of Messrs. Child and Co. the corps drew up in a line extending from the eastward of St. Dunstan's Church, down Fleet-street, where they remained while the Procession of the Houses of Lords, and Commons, and their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Gloucester, and Clarence, and Prince Ernest, severally passed; and on the approach of the King and Queen, preceded by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the corps formed into a column of companies, and in that order marched to St. Paul's, where being wheeled backwards by subdivisions, they formed two lines, through which their Majesties passed into the cathedral,



## CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

## OF THE MOST REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES

IN THE YEAR 1797.

## JANUARY.

1. GOVERNMENT received advice that a formidable French fleet, with several thousand troops on board, had anchored in Bantry Bay, on the southern coast of Ireland.—A Lisbon Mail arrived, bringing an account of the loss of his Majesty's ships *Bombay Castle* and *Courageaux*, of 74 guns each, in a dreadful gale of wind; the former on the Spanish coast, between *Tariff* and *Cabrita Point*, and the latter at the entrance of the *Tagus*.—The squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral *Colpoys* arrived at *Spithead*, from a cruize off the French coast.—The Court went into mourning for the death of the late *Empress of Russia*.

2. Official intelligence received from Ireland, that the enemy's fleet, which had anchored in Bantry Bay on the 24th ult. remained there till the 27th in the evening, when they quitted their station, and disappeared. An Officer, who had been driven on shore with a boat's crew, upon being examined, stated that the fleet, upon its leaving *Brest*, consisted of about fifty sail, including transports, having 25,000 men on board, under the command of General *Hoche*, and that the whole of this force was destined for the attack of Ireland. The Irish yeomanry, and the inhabitants of the south, eminently distinguished themselves for their zeal and alacrity on the occasion.—Captain *Sterling*, of the *Jason* frigate, wrote to the Admiralty, that he had captured *Le Suffrein*, *armee en flute*, with 250 troops on board, belonging to the French fleet.

3. Advice received that the enemy's fleet had been dispersed off the coast of Ireland, and that they were on their return to *Brest*.—Lord *Bridport* sailed with the Channel fleet from *St. Helen's*, in quest of the enemy.—Vice-Admiral *Elphinstone* arrived at *Spithead* from the *Cape of Good Hope*.

4. An account received that a large frigate called the *Impatient*, belonging to the enemy, had foundered in Bantry Bay, in attempting to get to sea.

5. Government received advice that General *Wurmser* had made a successful sortie from *Mantua*.—The Irish papers announced that the *Seduisanté* French ship, laden with flour, and having a great number of troops on board, belonging to the *Brest* armament, went to pieces in coming out of that harbour; and that several lives were lost.

6. Government received advice of the capture of a French frigate by his Majesty's ship *Dryad*, of 36 guns, Captain *Beaulerk*.—The French Minister to the United States of America declared to the Secretary of State at *Philadelphia*, that his functions had ceased, in consequence of the commercial regulations which had taken place between that country and Great Britain.

7. Advice received that several scattered French ships had appeared off the *Shannon* and *Bantry Bay*, but finding the main force was not at either place, they immediately bore away for France.—A riot at *Carlisle*, on account of the *Supplementary Militia Act*.

8. The *San Pio* Spanish corvette of 18 guns captured by the *Regulus* frigate; and the *Coup d'Essai* French privateer by the *Star* sloop of war.—The second squadron of French ships, which had anchored in *Bantry Bay*,

and that which had appeared off the Shannon, left those stations, on their return to France, without attempting to land any troops.

9. A squadron of two ships of the line and two frigates sailed from St. Helen's, to reinforce Lord Bridport's fleet.

10. Advice received by Government, from Ireland, that his Majesty's ship Polyphemus had captured and sent into Cork La Tortue French frigate of 44 guns, belonging to the Brest fleet: and that another frigate, La Scævola, and a transport, full of troops, had foundered at sea.—The fortress of Kehl taken by the Austrians, after a vigorous siege of two months.—Intelligence received of the capture of a French privateer and an armed brig by his Majesty's ships Cleopatra and Diamond.

11. Admiral Kingsmill wrote to the Admiralty, that the Hazard sloop of war had captured La Musette and Les Deux Amis French privateers.

12. Advice received that the Prince of Wirtemberg had determined to come to England to solicit in person the fair hand of the Princess Royal.

13. The Hamburgh Mail brought intelligence of General Wurmser having made another successful sortie from the fortress of Mantua.—A Paris paper of the 7th announced the return to Brest of one of the divisions of the French fleet, under the command of Admiral Bouvette.—The Queen Dowager of Prussia died.—The Indefatigable, Captain Sir Edward Pellew, and the Amazon, Captain Reynolds, attacked a French 74 gun ship off the Penmarks, and drove her on shore, where she was lost.

14. The Admiralty received an account from the West Indies, that the Island of Anguilla had been attacked by two French men of war and several smaller vessels, but was soon relieved by the Lapwing frigate, which took one of the ships of war, and sunk the other. Previous to the island being relieved, it sustained considerable damage from the fire of the enemy.

15. Intelligence from Paris announced that the expedition against Ireland had totally failed; and that Mantua was reduced to such a degree of distress, that the soldiers were obliged to eat their horses.

16. American papers announced that New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Savannah, had been partly destroyed by fire.

17. The Insurgents in the islands of Grenada and St. Vincent completely subdued, and tranquillity effectually restored in those settlements.—The Admiralty received advice of the loss of the Hussar frigate, on the French coast; and of the capture of a French schooner, by the Fury sloop of war, off the Leeward Islands.

18. Her Majesty's birth-day celebrated at St. James's with much splendour.—Letters from America announced that Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson had been elected President and Vice-President of the United States.

19. Advice received at the Admiralty of the capture of a French ship, armed en flute, carrying 36 guns, with 600 troops and a large quantity of ordnance on board, off the coast of Ireland, by the Druid frigate.

20. The anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI. celebrated at Paris with great pomp and savage exultation.

21. Intelligence received of the capture of Le Suffrein French transport by the Majestic, of 74 guns; and of the Eclair privateer, by the Unicorn frigate. Also that L'Atalante French corvette, La Favorite privateer, and L'Alleger national brig, had been taken by his Majesty's ships Phœbe, Hindé, and Spitfire.

22. The Paris papers announced that several more ships belonging to the Brest fleet had returned to that port.

23. The Marquis Cornwallis appointed by the Board of Controul to the capital situation of Governor-General of Bengal.—A French privateer captured off Cape Nichola Mole, by his Majesty's ship Adventure.

24. Intelligence received from France that another French ship of the

line, and a frigate, with General Hoche and Admiral de Gallies on board, had reached Rochefort.

25. Advice received of the loss of his Majesty's ships Amazon and Curlew: the former on the coast of France, and the latter in the North Seas.

27. Advice received that the Spanish Mediterranean fleet had put to sea.

28. The Neptune, a new ship of war, of 98 guns, launched at Deptford.

29. Government received advice of General Wurmser having made another successful sortie from Mantua.

30. Dispatches from Petersburg announced that the new Emperor had determined to adhere to the terms of the treaties formed by his mother, the late Empress.

31. Intelligence received of the capture of La Liberte French privateer by the Griffin cutter.

## FEBRUARY,

1. The Channel fleet returned to Torbay, from an unsuccessful cruize in pursuit of the French squadron off the coast of Ireland.—Le Sanspeur French privateer captured by the Syren frigate.—Colonel Frederick, son of Theodore, King of Corsica, shot himself under the porch of the west gate of Westminster Abbey.

2. Mr. Arthur O'Connor arrested in Dublin, on a charge of having published a seditious libel against Government.

3. Intelligence received of the total defeat of the Austrian forces in Italy, by General Buonaparte's army, between the 19th and 27th of January. The loss of the Austrians, as certified by the French generals, consisted of 6000 men killed and wounded, 20,000 taken prisoners, 60 pieces of cannon, 24 standards, some of which were worked with the Empress's own hands, and all the cattle, grain, and other necessaries, destined for the relief of Mantua. Several important posts also fell into the hands of the French.—A French privateer captured by the Lion cutter, near the Downs.

4. A Proclamation issued for a General Fast and Humiliation, to take place on the 8th of March.

5. Advice received by the Paris papers, that a new royal conspiracy had been discovered and frustrated at Paris.

7. Advice received of the Spanish troops having retired from the frontiers of Portugal, and that Admiral Jervis had sailed from the Tagus, with the fleet under his command.

9. Sir Godfrey Webster obtained a divorce against his wife, in Doctors' Commons, for adultery with Lord Holland, who afterwards married her Ladyship.

10. A dreadful earthquake happened in South America, by which 40,000 lives were lost.

11. The Jeune Emilie, French privateer, captured by the Phoenix frigate.

13. Intelligence received from France, that Mantua and several other fortresses had surrendered to the French; that the Austrians had possessed themselves of the post of Hunninguen, on the Rhine; and that Mr. Pinckney, the American Minister at Paris, had received orders to quit the territories of the French Republic.

14. Ten sail of victuallers from Cork taken by two French privateers.—The Buonaparte French privateer taken by the Espion sloop of war.—Admiral Sir John Jervis, with fifteen sail of the line, defeated the Spanish fleet, consisting of twenty-seven sail of the line and nine frigates, off Cape St. Vincent, and took four ships of the line, two of which were of 112 guns each. For this gallant achievement the brave Admiral was soon after created Earl St. Vin-

cent.—The Paris papers brought an account of Buonaparte having penetrated into the Papal territories, captured several important posts, killed a great number of his Holiness's troops, and that he was proceeding on his march to Rome.

20. Advice received of the capture of several French privateers by his Majesty's ships Eurydice, Grey-hound, Phoenix, Triton, and Scourge.—A French privateer captured by the Swift cutter.

21. *Le Furet*, French privateer, captured by the Scourge sloop of war.

22. Fourteen hundred French troops landed in South Wales, from on board two French ships of war, which immediately departed for France, leaving the men to be taken prisoners.

24. Several English merchantmen taken by the enemy's cruisers in the mouth of the Channel.

26. An order of Council issued, for suspending the issue of cash by the Bank, on account of the great demands lately made upon it.

27. A message from his Majesty, on the above subject, was presented to both Houses of Parliament, who approved of the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers on the occasion. Meetings of the bankers, merchants, and traders were this day held, for the purpose of entering into agreements to accept of Bank-notes in payment, as usual.

#### MARCH.

1. Two French privateers captured by the Stag frigate.

2. Lord Bridport sailed from St. Helen's, with the Channel fleet under his command.

3. Public rejoicings took place in London, on account of the victory of Admiral Jervis over the Spanish fleet, and a subscription was entered into at Lloyd's, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the brave men who fell on that occasion.—Mr. Whitbread moved, in the House of Commons, for an enquiry into the conduct of Ministers, relative to the invasion of Ireland, which was refused.—Lord St. Vincent and his officers and sailors received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

4. The Bank of England issued small notes of one and two pounds, also Spanish dollars, stamped, at 4s. 9d. each.

5. Advice received that the Archduke Charles had taken the command of the Austrian army in Italy.

6. The Paris papers brought advice that Buonaparte had made some further conquests in the territories of the Pope; and that his Holiness had determined to enter into a negotiation with the Republican chief.—A French privateer taken by the *Phæton* frigate.—A French privateer captured by the *Fox* frigate, in the East Indies.

8. The two French Frigates, which had landed the convicts in Wales, captured by the *St. Fiorenzo* and *Nymphe* frigates.—A general fast and humiliation took place throughout England.

9. Intelligence received of the capture of several privateers and merchantmen, by Sir John Borlase Warren's squadron, and the *Eurydice* frigate and *Nimble* cutter.

10. Advice received from Ireland that General Lake had published a proclamation, ordering every person in the northern district to deliver up their arms, &c. to the military, and declaring the whole district in a state of insurrection.

11. Government received advice that the Archduke Charles had obtained some advantage over the French, on the banks of the *Piave*.

12. The Paris papers announced that the Pope had concluded a treaty of peace with Buonaparte.

13. Advice received that Admiral Jervis had entered the Tagus, with his fleet and prizes, amidst the cheering shouts of the populace.

14. Advice received that the French had obtained several advantages over the Austrians, on the Adige.—The county of Down, in Ireland, declared in a state of insurrection.

15. Intelligence arrived that the peasants in the North of Ireland had risen in large bodies, and were committing depredations in various parts.

16. Lord Albemarle made a motion in the House of Lords, similar to that of Mr. Whitbread, in the Commons, relative to the invasion of Ireland, which was also rejected.

17. The Society of St. Patrick met at Freemasons' Hall, on which occasion the Prince of Wales made a speech, the neatness and elegance of which called forth the applause and admiration of every person present.—Admiral Duncan sailed from Yarmouth, to cruise off the Texel.

18. Sir Robert Calder sailed from Portsmouth, with three sail of the line, to re-inforce the fleet of Admiral Jervis.—Mr. Pelham presented a message from the Lord Lieutenant to the Irish parliament, on the subject of General Lake's proclamation, and the measures of Government were approved of on the 21st.

19. Lord Bridport wrote to the Admiralty, that some of his cruizers had captured two French frigates and a privateer; and advice was received from Admiral Kingsmill, that the Alcmena frigate had taken a French privateer off the coast of Ireland.

21. Mr. Grattan brought the subject of General Lake's proclamation before the Irish House of Commons, and moved for an enquiry into the causes which had produced it. This motion, however, was rejected.

22. The remains of Mrs. Pope, the actress, who died a few days before, were interred in Westminster Abbey, attended by a procession of the performers of both theatres.—A French privateer taken by the Plymouth armed lugger.

23. Mr. Fox made a motion, in the House of Commons, for an address to be presented to his Majesty, praying him to adopt such measures as were calculated to restore tranquillity to Ireland; which, as well as a similar one made in the House of Lords, by Lord Moira, was rejected.—The Livery of London agreed to petition his Majesty to dismiss from his Councils his present Ministers, as a necessary preliminary to peace, which proceeding was immediately followed by similar petitions from almost every part of the country.—A French privateer captured by the Greyhound revenue cutter.

24. The Sheriffs of London attended at St. James's, to know when his Majesty would be pleased to receive the petition of the Livery, upon the throne; and were informed that his Majesty would receive no petition from the City of London, except in its corporate capacity; but that he was willing to receive it at the Levee, in the ordinary manner of accepting addresses.

25. The Earl of Bellamont dismissed from his situation of Post-Master-General in Ireland, for having condemned, in the House of Lords, the coercive measures adopted by Government in the northern districts of that country.

26. Advice received at Lloyd's of the capture of twelve homeward-bound West-India ships by a French squadron.

27. Official intelligence received of the capture of Trinidad, with four ships of war, which were in the bay. The naval and military forces engaged in this enterprize were commanded by Admiral Harvey and General Abercrombie.

28. Intelligence received of the capture of eight French corvettes and privateers in the West Indies, one of which was bound for Trinidad, with \$2,355 dollars on board.

29. The Paris papers announced that the French had obtained several partial victories in Italy.—The Channel fleet returned to Spithead.

30. Advice received of an embargo having been laid on all vessels in the ports of France.

31. Intelligence received that the *Minerva* and *Southampton* frigates had captured two Spanish men of war in the Mediterranean, one of which was soon after retaken by a squadron belonging to the enemy; and that a French privateer had struck to the *Leopard* in the North Seas.

#### APRIL.

1. Government received advice that the new Emperor of Russia had determined to support the Constitution of the German empire: and that the *Dover* armed transport had captured a Spanish armed brig.

2. The Livery of London determined to persist in demanding the due exercise of their privilege, with respect to addressing the King upon his throne.

3. The inhabitants of Westminster resolved to petition his Majesty to dismiss his present Ministers.

4. Intelligence received from Rear-Admiral Pringle, that an establishment of the enemy at Foul Point, upon the island of Madagascar, had been destroyed by some of the ships belonging to his squadron, who captured eight merchantmen at that place.

5. The King again refused to receive the petition of the Livery of London upon his throne.

6. Advice received by the *Hamburgh* mail, that *Buonaparte* had cut off an Austrian-division of 3,000 men, made himself master of several important posts on the frontiers of Austria, and was proceeding with great expedition towards *Vienna*.—It was announced at *Lloyd's*, that several homeward-bound merchantmen from *Lisbon* had been captured by a French man of war.

7. Government received advice of the defeat of the Archduke Charles by *Buonaparte*, and of the precipitate retreat of his Royal Highness into the heart of Austria. This event created the utmost alarm at *Vienna*.

8. An official dispatch from Colonel *Graham* confirmed all the former accounts of the victories obtained by the French over the Austrians, commanded by the Archduke Charles.—Advice received at the Admiralty of the capture of three privateers by the *Spitfire* sloop of war and the *Plymouth* and *Dover* cutters; also that his Majesty's ships *Canada* and *Magicienne* had taken five French ships of war, on the *Jamaica* station.

10. Mr. *Pitt* informed the House of Commons, that a person was immediately to be sent to *Vienna*, to treat of peace in conjunction with his Majesty's allies. This determination was entered into by Ministers, in consequence of advice received that his Imperial Majesty, defeated in all points, was under the necessity of suing for peace, as the only means of saving himself from utter destruction.—The Prince of *Wirtemberg* landed at *Harwich*.

11. Advice received of the capture of four privateers by his Majesty's ships *Swallow*, *Sheerness*, *Zephyr*, and *Hazard*.

12. Mr. *Hammond* set out for *Vienna*, empowered to open a pacific negotiation with the French.—The *Hamburgh* mail announced, that *Buonaparte* still continued his march into the heart of Austria.—The Livery of London met to vote a censure upon his Majesty's Ministers, for their conduct respecting their petition to the King; but the Lord Mayor refused to put the resolutions moved by Mr. *Waithman* to that effect, and abruptly dissolved the Common Hall.

14. Colonel *Graham* informed Government, by letter, of the successive victories obtained by the French over the army of the Archduke Charles.

15. The Prince of *Wirtemberg* arrived in town, waited upon the Royal

Family at Buckingham-house, and paid his respects to the Princess Royal, his intended bride.—A general and alarming mutiny broke out on board the Channel fleet at Spithead. The crews unanimously refused to proceed to sea unless their wages were advanced to thirty shillings per month, and their allowance of provisions increased.

16. The Coronation of Paul I. Emperor of Russia, took place at Moscow.—Advice received at the Admiralty of the capture of the *Voltigeur* and *Sophia* French privateers by the *Vestal* frigate and *Kangaroo* sloop of war.

17. A board of Admiralty went to Spithead, to investigate the nature of the demands of the seamen belonging to the Channel fleet.

18. Intelligence received from France, that hostilities had recommenced on the Rhine, by the French forcing a passage across that river in several parts, and that Buonaparte had made some fresh conquests in Tyrol.—The Prince of Wirtemberg set out on a tour to Bath, Bristol, Birmingham, Oxford, Portsmouth, and other places, previous to his marriage.

20. The Paris papers announced, that Buonaparte, continuing his victorious career, had taken possession of Clagenfurth, the capital of Carinthia, after defeating the Austrian army, commanded by the Archduke Charles; and that the enemy had made themselves masters of Carniole and Carinthia, the district of Trieste, and the whole of Tyrol.—Letters by the Hamburg mail announced, that the King of Sardinia had concluded an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance with France.

21. Advice received that Buonaparte, in a letter to the Archduke Charles, invited his Royal Highness to become the Officer of Peace, and the Benefactor of the Human Race.—The Lords of the Admiralty agreed to comply with the demands of the seamen belonging to the Channel fleet.

22. Official intelligence received that the Emperor, defeated in all points by the enemy, had at length been obliged to open a negociation with the French Republic.

23. A general pardon was sent to Portsmouth, for the seamen belonging to the Channel fleet, who, in consequence, returned to their duty, and the ships immediately dropped down to Helen's.—Mr. Pitt agreed with Messrs. Boyd and Co. for another loan of 18,000,000*l.* for the services of the current year, 2,000,000*l.* of which were intended for the Emperor.

24. Advices received at the Admiralty of the capture of five privateers by his Majesty's ships *Aurora*, *Suffisante*, *Flora*, *Racoon*, and *King's Fisher*.

25. The Paris papers announced that Buonaparte had granted a truce of six days to the Archduke Charles, in order to arrange the preliminaries of peace.

26. The Minister opened his Supplementary Budget to the House of Commons.—Fresh discontents arose in the Channel fleet, many of the crews objecting to their commanders.

27. Intelligence received that the Executive Directory had invested Buonaparte with full powers to treat of peace with the Emperor.

29. An account received at the Admiralty of five privateers having been captured by his Majesty's ships on the Jamaica station.

30. The seamen on board the ships at Plymouth, who had some time before declared themselves in a state of mutiny, expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the concessions made by the Admiralty to their brethren at Spithead.

## MAY.

1. Intelligence received that General Hoche had completely defeated the Austrians on the right bank of the Rhine, on the 18th ult, with the loss of several thousand men.

2. The French official journals announced that preliminaries of peace had been signed between his Imperial Majesty and the French Republic; and that Generals Hoche and Moreau had obtained several victories on the right side of the Rhine.—Advice received at the Admiralty that his Majesty's cruizers in the Leeward Islands had captured and detained several ships of war and merchantmen; and that the Diamond frigate had taken a French privateer in the Channel.

3. An account received of the loss of the Albion man of war, of 60 guns, in the Swin.—A French privateer taken by the Spitfire sloop of war.

4. Government received an official account of the preliminaries of peace between France and Austria having been signed at Leoben on the 18th of April.—The Prince of Wirtemberg returned to town from his tour.

5. A messenger arrived from Ireland with an account of a conspiracy to overthrow the Constitution, and to betray the country into the hands of the enemy, having been discovered at Belfast.

7. The Hamburgh mail and French papers announced that Generals Hoche and Moreau had obtained several victories; the former had advanced to Frankfort, and the latter had taken Kehl, and some other places on the Upper Rhine, previous to their receiving the intelligence of peace between France and Austria.—The mutiny was renewed at Spithead. The Channel fleet refused to put to sea, under the pretext that Government did not mean to fulfil the promises held out by them to the sailors; the Delegates re-assembled, and sent a deputation to the London, Admiral Colpoys's ship, at Portsmouth, whom the admiral refused to admit on board, and enforced his authority by ordering the marines to fire into the boat. This conduct was resented by the crew of the London, who immediately deposed the Admiral, struck his flag, and hoisted the ensign of defiance. In this affair several seamen were wounded, some of whom died soon after of their wounds.

8. The London man of war joined the mutinous fleet at Spithead, and several officers were sent on shore by their crews.

9. The mutinous seamen at Spithead agreed to suffer Admiral Colpoys to come on shore.—An Act for advancing the Pay of the Seamen passed both Houses of Parliament, which, with a general pardon, was immediately sent off to Portsmouth.

10. The seamen expressed themselves satisfied with the conduct of Government, but insisted upon the dismissal of some of their Captains.

11. The Livery of London passed a vote of censure on his Majesty's Ministers, for having advised him to refuse receiving their petition upon the throne.

12. Earl Howe, who, by order of his Majesty, went to Portsmouth, had an interview with the Delegates of the fleet, and afterwards went on board Lord Bridport's ship, to make known, in the name of his Majesty, the concessions which had been made by Government, relative to the demands of the seamen. This communication satisfied the sailors, and they immediately agreed to put to sea with the fleet.—An alarming mutiny broke out on board his Majesty's ships at Sheerness.

13. A French privateer captured by the Spitfire sloop of war.

14. It was determined by Government to raise the pay of the military.—A squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Curtis, arrived at St. Helen's from Torbay, and the crews of several of the ships immediately declared themselves in a state of mutiny, and sent off several of their Officers on shore; but on being informed by the Delegates of the Channel fleet that Government had complied with their demands, they returned to their duty.

15. Mr. Ponsonby made a motion for a Parliamentary Reform, in the



Irish House of Commons; the rejection of which, and various other considerations, caused the members of Opposition to secede from Parliament.

16. Four privates of the Monaghan Militia shot at Belfast for treason and desertion.

17. A revolution effected in the Venetian territories.—The Channel fleet put to sea from St. Helen's, under the command of Lord Bridport.—Intelligence received that a dreadful conflict had taken place in the North of Ireland, between the Military and the Defenders, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of several men.

18. The nuptials of the Prince and Princess of Wirtemberg solemnized at St. James's, with much splendour.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland published a proclamation, offering a pardon to such of the insurgents as should return to their allegiance before the 24th of June.

19. The embargo taken off in the French ports.—Mr. Alderman Combe moved an Address to his Majesty, in the House of Commons, praying him to dismiss his present Ministers, which was negatived.

20. Advice received from Ireland, that several actions had taken place between the King's troops and the Northern Insurgents.—Ireland placed under martial law.

21. Advice received that his Majesty's ship Irresistible had captured two Spanish frigates in the Mediterranean: and that six privateers had been taken by his Majesty's ships Boston, L'Aigle, Vestal, Spider, Melpomene, and Indefatigable.—David M'Lean hanged at Quebec for high treason.

22. The Paris papers announced that Buonaparte had reduced the Government of Venice to the most humiliating submission, in consequence of their treacherous conduct towards his army during the last campaign.

23. A splendid fete given at Frogmore, by her Majesty, in honour of the nuptials of the Prince and Princess of Wirtemberg.—Accounts received of the capture of three French privateers by his Majesty's ships Indefatigable, Phoenix, and Cerberus.

24. Mr. Fox presented several petitions from Ireland to the King, praying for the dismissal of his Ministers, upon which subject he had a private audience of his Majesty.—An insurrection took place at Genoa.—The Earl of Suffolk and Mr. Fox had private audiences of the King, on the state of public affairs.

26. Mr. Grey made a motion in the House of Commons for a Parliamentary Reform, which was rejected. Messrs. Fox, Grey, and some other gentlemen of the Opposition, therefore, determined that their attendance in Parliament should be less frequent than it had hitherto been.—A spirit of discontent and insubordination manifested itself among the privates of the Artillery corps, at Woolwich, which, however, was soon suppressed by the spirited conduct of the Marquis Cornwallis.

27. The Mutineers of Sheerness proceeded to very alarming acts of violence, blocked up the entrance of the Thames, hoisted ensigns of defiance, and compelled all the ships of war in the Medway and at the Nore to join the flag of revolt.

28. Advice received from Ireland, that a great number of United Irishmen had been apprehended on charges of high treason.

29. Lord Spencer offered a general pardon to the mutineers at Sheerness, provided they returned immediately to their duty, which offer was rejected.—The Duke of Bedford made a motion in the House of Lords for the removal of his Majesty's Ministers.—The Hamburg Mail announced the departure of Mr. Hammond from Vienna, in consequence of the peace between France and Austria.—Several ships belonging to Admiral Duncan's fleet refused to sail with him, and came round to the Nore, to join the mutinous ships at that place.

30. Lord Spencer returned to town from Sheerness, without being able to induce the mutineers to return to their duty.—Advice received of the capture of a French privateer by the *Pilote* cutter.

31. Several more ships belonging to Admiral Duncan's fleet joined the mutineers at the Nore.

## JUNE.

1. A Royal Message presented to Parliament, on the subject of the alarming Mutiny at the Nore, and the insidious means had recourse to, in order to create disaffection among the military, in consequence of which the latter offence was made felony of death.

2. Advice received at the Admiralty of the capture of four French privateers by his Majesty's ships *Penguin*, *Lapwing*, *Tamer*, and *L'Amiable*.

3. The Paris papers announced that M. Barthelemy had been elected a member of the Executive Directory, in the room of M. Letourneur, who went out by lot.

4. His Majesty's birth-day celebrated at St. James's with much splendour.

6. An account received of the French troops having entered Venice.—Official intelligence received that an expedition against Porto Rico had failed, with some loss; and that his Majesty's cruizers in the West Indies had cut a great number of ships from the enemy's ports in that quarter, and captured two privateers.

7. Lord Northesk arrived in town from the Nore, with some resolutions adopted by the mutinous Delegates at that place, to be presented to the King.—A Proclamation published, declaring the crews of the ships at the Nore in a state of rebellion; and prohibiting all intercourse between them and his Majesty's faithful subjects.

8. Advice received of three French privateers having been captured by the *Nautilus* sloop of war, and the *Dolphin* and *Lively* revenue cutters.

9. Several ships effected their escape from the Mutineers at the Nore, and arrived at Sheerness.

10. Some more ships effected their escape from the Mutineers at the Nore.

13. Most of the Ships at the Nore deserted the cause of rebellion, and returned to their duty.

14. Lord Malmesbury appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to negotiate peace with the French Republic.—The Mutiny at the Nore terminated; and Parker, the principal of the Mutineers, and his Co-delegates, taken into custody.

15. *La Pompee*, of 74 guns, arrived at Spithead from the Channel fleet, with some of her crew in irons, who had conspired to bring the ship into Brest.

20. Admiral Paisley hoisted his flag on board the *Neptune*, at Greenhithe, preparatory to the trial of Parker, and the other Delegates, by a Court Martial, of which he was appointed president.

22. The trial of Parker, the mutineer, commenced at Greenhithe, on board the *Neptune* man of war.

23. An alarming conspiracy was discovered in the camp, near Bandon, in Ireland.—The Prince and Princess of Wirtemberg arrived at Stutgard, from England.—Four of the mutineers of *La Pompee* were sentenced to suffer death, at Portsmouth.

24. Advice received of the capture of a large French privateer by the *Phæton* frigate.—A mutiny broke out on board the *Beaulieu* frigate in the Downs, which was suppressed by the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Byrne.

26. Parker, the mutineer, was found guilty, and sentenced to suffer death.

27. Advice received of the capture of four French privateers by his Majesty's ships *Harpy* and *Nautilus*, and the *Diligence* and *Viper* excise cutters.

28. The trial of nine mutineers, belonging to the *Leopard* man of war, commenced at Greenhithe.—The mutineers of *La Pompée* executed on board the *Royal William*, at Portsmouth.

30. Parker, the mutineer, executed on board the *Sandwich*, at Blackstakes.—Lord Malmesbury set out from London for Lisle, to treat of peace, with Commissioners appointed by the Executive Directory for that purpose.

## JULY.

1. Accounts received of the capture of five privateers by his Majesty's ships *Margaritta*, *Telemachus*, *Viper*, *Romulus*, and *Trent*.

2. His Majesty's ship *Saturn* returned from the Channel fleet in a state of mutiny; the ringleaders were soon apprehended, and placed in close confinement.

3. Captain Eaton, of his Majesty's ship *Marlborough*, shot himself in a room at the Admiralty, in a fit of insanity.—The Irish Parliament prorogued.

4. The mutinous Delegates of the *Leopard* received sentence of death, at Greenhithe.—Lord Malmesbury arrived at Lisle, and immediately proceeded to the business of his mission.—The body of Parker, the mutineer, removed by his wife from the burying-ground at Sheerness, and re-interred in White-chapel church-yard.

6. The trial of the Delegates of the *Sandwich* commenced at Greenhithe.—One of the mutineers of the *Beaulieu*, in the Downs, received sentence of death.

7. The House of Commons resolved to grant a subsidy of 200,000*l.* to the Queen of Portugal.—Three marines shot at Plymouth, for a treasonable conspiracy.

8. Advice received of the capture of three French privateers by his Majesty's ship *l'Engageant*, and the *Repulse* and *Viper* revenue cutters.—Mr. Thornton, Chief Clerk of the Irish House of Commons, shot himself, at Dublin.

9. The Right Honourable Edmund Burke died, at his seat at Beaconsfield.—The Paris papers announced that some discontents, occasioned by the Emigrants, had arisen in the Departments.

10. Advice received that the Austrian troops had forcibly possessed themselves of a considerable part of the Venetian territories.

11. An account received of the capture of a French corvette, two Spanish privateers, and two other vessels, by the cruizers belonging to Lord St. Vincent's fleet.—Macklin, the comedian, died, aged 97.—The Irish Parliament dissolved.

12. The Hamburg mail announced that a spirit of revolution was rapidly spreading itself over the Venetian and Papal States.

13. Advice received that the British forces in St. Domingo had gained several advantages over the enemy, at the posts of St. Laurent, Grenier, and Fezard.

14. The anniversary of the French Revolution celebrated at Paris.

15. The Admiralty received an account of the capture of a privateer and thirteen merchantmen by his Majesty's cruizers on the Leeward Island station, commanded by Admiral Harvey.

16. Accounts received of some serious differences having arisen between the Emperor of Germany and the King of Prussia; that a serious popular commotion had broke out at Turin, which, however, was soon suppressed; and that the Bank of Venice had stopt payment.

17. Eight of the mutineers belonging to the *Beaulieu* frigate received sentence of death.—A tremendous storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which did considerable damage in several parts of England, and by which many lives were lost.

19. Davis, Macarthy, Gregory, and fourteen other Delegates belonging to the *Sandwich*, received sentence of death, at Greenhithe.

20. The British Parliament prorogued.

21. M'Cann, a Delegate, belonging to the *Sandwich*, received sentence of death, but was recommended to mercy.

22. The Paris papers announced that the Directory had made several changes in their Ministers.—Advice received of the capture of four privateers by his Majesty's cruizers on the Jamaica station; and that a similar number had been taken by the *Margaritta*, *Pallas*, *Boston*, and *L'Aigle*.

23. His Excellency Ismail Farauh Effendi, the new Turkish Ambassador to our Court, arrived in London.

25. The capture of four French privateers, by his Majesty's ships *Indefatigable*, *Tisiphone*, *Magnanime*, and *Dolphin* revenue cutter, announced at the Admiralty.

26. Nine of the mutineers belonging to the *Montague* received sentence of death at Portsmouth.—A proclamation issued respecting a new coinage of penny pieces.

27. The Paris papers announced that Lord St. Vincent had bombarded the port of Cadiz on the 14th of June, and done considerable damage to the place; and that the approach of General Hoche's army towards the capital of France had caused some warm discussions to take place in the Legislative Councils.

29. The Admiralty received advice that Sir John Borlase Warren's squadron had captured and destroyed several ships of war and merchantmen on the French coast; and that three privateers had been taken by his Majesty's ships *Telemachus*, *Trial*, and *Hind* revenue cutter.

30. The trial of eighteen mutineers belonging to the *Monmouth* commenced at Greenhithe.—The Paris papers stated, that the Political Societies had been suppressed, and that the cause of Royalty began to make some head in the Council of Five Hundred.

31. Mr. Westley, Secretary to Lord Malmesbury, arrived in town from Lisle, on account of a temporary suspension of the negotiation.—Their Majesties and the Princesses arrived at Weymouth.—The London Corresponding Society assembled in a field near St. Pancras, to vote a petition to the King, and to enter into resolutions relative to the present state of the country; but their proceedings were interrupted by the magistrates, who arrested the principal speakers, and kept them in custody until they procured bail.

#### AUGUST.

1. Intelligence received that the Brigands at St. Lucie had surrendered themselves to General Drummond.—Five of the Delegates belonging to the *Sandwich* executed at Blackstake—the remainder were reprieved.—The Admiralty received an official account of the bombardment of Cadiz, by Lord St. Vincent, and of the capture of two Spanish gun-boats and an armed launch; also that some privateers and other vessels had been taken by his Majesty's ships *Kangaroo* and *Hamadryad*.

2. The Princess of Wales insulted by some of the Greenwich coachmen, on her way to Charlton.

3. The capture of the *Dolphin* packet, bound from Yarmouth to Cuxhaven, announced at Lloyd's and at the Admiralty.

4. The negotiation at Lisle renewed.

5. Advice received at the Admiralty of the capture of four French priva-

teers by Admiral Harvey's squadron on the Leeward Island station; and of his Majesty's ships Doris, Seagull, and the Mary revenue cutter, having taken three privateers.

6. Eleven of the mutineers belonging to the Monmouth received sentence of death, two of whom were recommended to mercy.

7. The trial of the mutineers of the Standard commenced at Greenhithe.

8. Lord Granville Levison Gower arrived in town from Lisle.

10. Advice received at the Admiralty, that a daring mutiny had broke out on board the St. George man of war, belonging to Earl St. Vincent's fleet, which was quelled by the spirit and activity of her commander, Captain Peard. The execution of three mutineers belonging to the Blenheim was the ostensible cause of the mutiny.—A treaty of peace concluded between the Queen of Portugal and the French Republic, at Paris.

11. The Paris papers announced, that Buonaparte's army had made some further conquests in the Adriatic, and taken possession of several Venetian ships of war.

12. Mr. Westley returned to Lisle.

13. The Admiralty received an account of the loss of the Artois frigate, near the Isle de Rhé, on the coast of France.—The Paris papers announced that an insurrection had taken place in Piedmont, which was not quelled without bloodshed.

14. It was officially announced, that the enemy's troops at St. Domingo had made an attack upon Grande Anse, in which they were repulsed with considerable loss.—Four of the mutineers belonging to the Monmouth were executed on board that ship at the Nore; the remaining seven received his Majesty's pardon.

16. Binns, a member of the Corresponding Society, was tried at Warwick, under Mr. Pitt's Sedition Bill, and acquitted.

18. Lord Montmorres, in a fit of insanity, shot himself through the head, at his apartments in York-street, St. James's, and immediately expired.—A comet discovered by Mr. Walker, the astronomer.

19. Accounts received at the Admiralty of the capture of four privateers by his Majesty's ships Margarita, Nautilus, Proserpine, and Stork.—Seven of the mutineers belonging to the Standard received sentence of death at Greenhithe.

21. An express arrived at the India-House, with the disagreeable intelligence that a detachment of the British forces, commanded by Colonel Dow, had been defeated in the Cotiote province, by the refractory Rajah Pysche, with the loss of 300 men, and a large quantity of ammunition. In this affair Major Cameron and three other officers lost their lives.—Three of the mutineers belonging to the Saturn were executed on board that ship at Plymouth.—Eight more of the mutineers of the Standard received sentence of death, two of whom were recommended to mercy; after which the court-martial adjourned, *sine die*.

22. The Admiralty received accounts of the capture of two French privateers by his Majesty's ships Espiegle and Resolution.

23. The Paris papers announced that the armies had resolved to support the authority of the Executive Directory against the intrigues of the Legislative Councils.

24. Advice received of the safe arrival of Lord Macartney at the Cape of Good Hope, as Governor of that settlement.

25. Lord St. Vincent wrote home that he had dispatched a squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Nelson, to make a vigorous attack on the island of Teneriffe.

26. Advice received of the capture of two privateers by his Majesty's ships Maidstone and Roebuck.

28. Accounts from Scotland state, that disturbances had broken out in various parts, in consequence of the enforcement of the Militia Act, which was every where opposed by the lower orders of the people.—Dreadful riots took place at Tranent, in Scotland. The military were called in, and several people of both sexes were killed.

29. The Admiralty received an account of the capture of a French privateer by his Majesty's ship *Magnanime*.—Paris papers arrived, containing a false statement of peace having been concluded between England and France, which caused a considerable deal of bustle in the monied circles.—Two seamen belonging to the Royal Sovereign received sentence of death at Torbay for having conspired to murder the boatswain's mate of that ship.—Several persons were convicted of high treason, at the assizes of Kildare, in Ireland.

30. Advice was received from America that Mr. William Blount, a senator, had been removed from his seat, previous to his trial, for having endeavoured to induce the British and Indians to attack the Spaniards. He, however, made his escape before the arrival of the time appointed for his trial.

31. Mr. Westley returned from Lisle, to accompany his brother, Lord Mornington, to India.

#### SEPTEMBER.

1. The Admiralty received advice that the expedition against Teneriffe had totally failed, with considerable loss on our part.

2. Three French privateers captured by his Majesty's ships *Amelius*, *Penguin*, and *Impetueux*.

3. An account received at the Admiralty of Admiral Harvey's squadron, on the Leeward Island station, having captured five French privateers; and of the *Espiegle* sloop of war having taken *La Victoire* armed lugger.

4. The two mutineers belonging to the Royal Sovereign executed on board that ship, at Torbay.—The Executive Directory of France, under the pretext of a conspiracy having been formed against the Republic, caused to be arrested by military force, the Directors Carnot and Barthelemy, (the former of whom made his escape) General Pichegru, and many other members of the Legislative Councils.

5. The Hamburg mail announced, that the progress of the negociation between France and Austria had been interrupted, in consequence of the determination of the French to retain Mantua.—A seaman belonging to the *Ardent* man of war sentenced to suffer death for mutinous behaviour off the coast of Holland.

6. The Legislative Councils of France, acting completely under the influence of the Directory, decreed that the accused Deputies, to the number of sixty-seven, should be transported. This decree was passed without even the form of a trial.

7. A formidable mutiny broke out on board the Spanish fleet, in the port of Cadiz.—Tracy and 27 other persons found guilty of high treason at the assizes of Trim, in Ireland.

8. Mr. Boddington convicted of crim. con. with his brother's wife, and ordered to pay 10,000l.—Francois de Neufchateau and Merlin of Douai elected Members of the Directory, in the room of Carnot and Barthelemy.

9. Three privateers captured by his Majesty's ships *Doris*, *Swan*, and *Orestes*.

12. Messrs. Brookes and Magistra, King's messengers, lost on their passage from Dover to Calais, with dispatches for Lord Malmesbury.

13. Captain Godall, of the *Grace*, gun vessel, and seven of his crew, drowned in going from Faversham to Sheerness in an open boat.

14. Advice received of the capture of three privateers, by his Majesty's ships *Doris*, *Arethusa*, and *Lapwing*.

16. The Admiralty received an account of Sir John Borlase Warren's squadron having had an engagement with some French ships off the coast of France, and of his having captured and destroyed several small ships of war. — Four soldiers shot at Cork, for treasonable practices.

17. It was officially announced, that the disputes between the Americans and the Indians had been amicably settled.

18. Prince Saxe Cobourg died at Cobourg. — Lord Malmesbury received an intimation from the French Commissioners at Lisle to return to England, on account of his Lordship not being invested with powers to resign the whole of the conquests made by this country from France and her Allies, during the war.

19. Three privateers captured by his Majesty's ships Dryad, Spitfire, and Speedy.

20. Lord Malmesbury arrived in town from France, not having accomplished the object of his mission. — General Hoche died at Wetzlaer, of violent convulsions.

21. Three privateers captured by his Majesty's ships Diana, Tysiphone, and Albatross. — Angereau appointed successor to Hoche, as Commander in Chief of the French armies in Germany.

22. Intelligence received at Lloyd's of twenty-four Lisbon ships, homeward-bound from the Brazils, having been captured by some French cruisers. — A dreadful mutiny took place on board the *Hermione* frigate, in the West Indies. Captain Pigot, and all his officers, except the Surgeon and Master's Mate, were murdered by the crew, as well as most of the marines. The mutineers carried the frigate into the Spanish port of Laguana, and delivered her up to the Governor.

23. The Channel fleet sailed from Torbay with an outward-bound merchant fleet. — The expatriated French Deputies sailed from Rochefort for Guenna.

24. Advice received from Ireland, that 102 persons had been found guilty at the assizes of Armagh, in the North of Ireland, twenty of whom received sentence of death, and that eight of them had been executed.

25. The Hamburg mail announced, that several German towns on the left bank of the Rhine had declared in favour of a Republican Constitution. — Two privateers captured by his Majesty's ships *Phaeton* and *Aurora*, and one destroyed by the *Diamond*.

27. An account received of La Fayette and his companions having been released from their long confinement by the Emperor.

28. Advice received, that William Orr, a farmer of great respectability, had been found guilty of administering unlawful oaths at Carrickfergus, in Ireland.

29. The Paris papers announced that the negotiations between France and Austria had recommenced at Udina, and that a violent combat between two French regiments had taken place at Paris.

30. A Dutch privateer captured by *L'Espiegle* frigate.

## OCTOBER.

1. A bloodless duel fought between Colonel King and Colonel Fitzgerald, in consequence of the latter having seduced the sister of the former. The young lady was afterwards taken to the seat of her father, Lord Kingsborough, (now the Earl of Kingston) in Ireland. — The four Spanish ships of the line taken by Lord St. Vincent, off Cape St. Vincent, arrived at Torbay, from Lisbon.

Two French privateers captured by his Majesty's ship *Weazle* and *Telemachus*. — The Bank of England called in the stamped dollars.

4. The Earl of Mornington appointed Governor-General of Bengal,

5. The British Government sent their final answer to the French Government, that they would not treat upon the basis proposed by the Commissioners at Lisle.
6. A French privateer taken by the Phaeton frigate.
7. A general mutiny broke out on board the British fleet at the Cape of Good Hope, which terminated on the 12th, in consequence of a communication that the demands of the seamen at Spithead had been complied with.
9. Two French privateers captured by his Majesty's ships Phaeton and Melampus.—Admiral Duncan's sailed from Yarmouth in quest of the Dutch fleet.
10. Advice received that a formidable rebellion had broken out in the Turkish Empire.
11. Admiral Duncan came up with the Dutch fleet, commanded by Admiral De Winter, totally defeated them, and captured the Admiral, his Vice-Admiral, and nine ships of the line; for which gallant achievement Admiral Duncan was created a Viscount and Baron of Great Britain.—The Duchess Dowager of Albany died at Rome, in the 71st year of her age.
12. Advice received that a contagious fever had broke out at Philadelphia.
13. Public rejoicings took place on the occasion of Admiral Duncan's victory.—Four privateers taken by his Majesty's ships Concorde, Cerberus, Diana, and Speedwell.
14. A subscription opened at Lloyd's, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the brave men who fell in the action with the Dutch fleet.—Mr. Orr executed at Carrickfergus.—His Majesty's ships Speedwell and Unité captured two French privateers.
16. More rejoicings on account of the victory of the North-Sea fleet.
18. The principal part of Lord Duncan's fleet reached port with their prizes.
19. Peace definitively signed at Udina between the French and Austrian Commissioners.
20. The Paris papers announced, that the Executive Directory had resolved to prosecute the war against England with increased vigour.
23. The Paris papers announced, that the finances of the King of Sardinia had been reduced to the greatest degree of distress.
24. Advice received that the Queen of Portugal had been induced, through the influence of the British Court, to refuse her assent to the terms of the treaty of peace concluded by her Minister with the Executive Directory of France.
15. Intelligence received at the Admiralty of the French having determined to lay up their ships of war in the harbour of Brest.
26. An express arrived at the India House with an account of an expedition having been fitted out from our settlements in the East against the Spanish Island of Manilla.—A French corvette captured by his Majesty's frigate Unité.
27. Two French privateers captured by his Majesty's ships Stag and Childers.
28. The King published a long declaration relative to the rupture of the negotiation with France.
30. His Majesty set out from town with an intention of reviewing the North Sea fleet and the Dutch prizes at the Nore. He embarked at Greenwich on board the Royal Charlotte yacht, attended by several noblemen; but, from the unfavourable state of the wind, was not able to accomplish his voyage.
31. Advice received of a most desperate battle having been fought at Umrooter, in the East Indies, between Zemaun Shah and the chief of the Seicks.



in which the former was defeated with the loss of 30,000 men : the loss of the Seicks was 15,000 men killed.—Admiral De Winter, and the two Vice-Admirals who were taken with him on the 11th, arrived in town.

## NOVEMBER.

1. Government received official intelligence of the peace between France and Austria.—His Majesty returned to town, after an unsuccessful attempt to reach the Nore, for the purpose of reviewing the fleet.—One hundred and eighty of the mutineers of Lord Duncan's fleet received his Majesty's pardon, at the intercession of his Lordship.
2. The King opened the second session of the present parliament, with a speech from the throne.
3. The whole of the correspondence which took place during the late negotiation was published by Government.
4. Orders issued from the War-Office for a reduction in the military establishment of Great Britain, to take place immediately.
5. The Paris journals announced, that the Executive Directory had ordered that the army should forthwith be assembled on the French coasts, to be called the 'Army of England,' and to be commanded by Buonaparte, for the purpose of invading this country. Also that the Directory had resolved to march an army of 30,000 men against Portugal.
6. The principal part of the Channel fleet returned to port.
7. Seventeen new Irish Peers created.
9. Vice-Admiral Reyntjes, one of the Dutch Officers taken by Lord Duncan, died in London.—A splendid entertainment given by Alderman Anderson, the new Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house.—Two men executed in Dublin for a conspiracy to put to death the Earl of Carhampton.
10. Dispatches from Lord St. Vincent stated his arrival in the Tagus with the greater part of his fleet.
11. Advices received at the Admiralty of the capture of eight French and Spanish privateers by his Majesty's ships Diana, Triton, Thalia, Aurora, Aigle, Speedy, and King's Fisher.
12. The circulation of foreign newspapers prohibited in France.
15. A body of insurgents committed several depredations in the county of Carlow, in Ireland.
16. Frederick II. King of Prussia, died at Berlin of a dropsy, and was succeeded by his son, Frederick William.
17. The capture of five privateers by his Majesty's ships Indefatigable, Albatross, Boadicea, Anson, and Fairy.
18. The remaining part of the Channel fleet arrived at Spithead.
19. A French privateer captured two English vessels off Plymouth.
20. Accounts received from Ireland of the most shocking outrages having been committed by the military in the northern counties upon the wretched and unoffending inhabitants.
21. The Executive Directory published a violent address against this country, calling upon the people of France to hurl the whole of their vengeance against the only remaining enemy of the French Republic.
22. Lord Moira brought the subject of the distresses of Ireland before the English House of Lords, and gave a most heart-rending description of the cruelties exercised by the military against the people of that unhappy country.
23. Advice received that a severe shock of an earthquake had lately been felt in the island of Jamaica.—The American Congress opened with a speech by Mr. President Adams.
24. Mr. Pitt submitted to the House of Commons the outlines of his fi-

nancial plan, proposing an alarming increase of the assessed taxes, and a loan of 12,000,000*l.* for the service of the ensuing year.

25. An account received at the Admiralty of several privateers and other vessels belonging to the enemy having been taken and destroyed by his Majesty's cruisers on the Jamaica station.—The Hope armed lugger run down by a large merchantman in the Downs, and eleven of her men drowned.

26. The *Hamburgh Mail* brought intelligence of the Emperor of Russia having undertaken to guarantee the integrity of the German empire.—A dispatch from the Cape of Good Hope announced, that settlement was in great want of provisions, occasioned by the disaffection of the farmers.

28. Two French privateers brought into Cork by the *Cerberus* frigate.

29. The Paris papers announced, that Buonaparté had accepted the command of the army intended to invade this country.—A French privateer captured by the *Latona* frigate, off the coast of Portugal.

30. Intelligence received of the Emperor having ratified the treaty of peace with France.

#### DECEMBER.

1. The Batavian Convention resolved to repair the recent naval losses of that country by a general levy upon the inhabitants of the United States.—A violent storm in Newfoundland, in which three ships were lost.

2. Several bodies of French troops marched from Flanders, to join the army upon the coasts, destined to invade this country.—A new gold coinage of seven shilling pieces issued, and ordered to be received as the current coin of the kingdom.—General Sir Ralph Abercromby arrived at Dublin, to take upon him the command of the army in that kingdom, in the room of Lord Carhampton.—Several parishes in the county of Cork declared in a state of insurrection.

3. A French corvette taken by the *Latona* frigate, off the coast of Portugal.—Accounts received at the Admiralty of the capture of two French privateers, by his Majesty's ship *Cerberus*, off the coast of Ireland; and of two others by the *Boadicea* and *Penelope*.—The British Court went into mourning for the late King of Prussia.

4. Captain Williamson, of his Majesty's ship *Agincourt*, was brought to trial by Captain Hopper, of the *Marines*, on a charge of not having done his duty in the action of the 11th of October, with the Dutch fleet. The Court-Martial sat on board the *Circe* frigate, at Sheerness.—Several resolutions passed the House of Commons, approbatory of the Minister's Financial Scheme of increasing the Assessed Taxes.

5. It was announced at the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship *Aurora* had captured, in the Mediterranean, a French privateer, and several Spanish merchantmen.—A French privateer taken by the *Dianna* frigate off the Irish coast.

6. Government received advice of the Queen of Portugal having determined to ratify the treaty of peace with the French Republic; and that, as a pledge of her sincerity, she had sent off to Paris a quantity of diamonds, to the value of near 400,000*l.* sterling.—Mr. Fox presented to the King, at the Levee, a petition from near five thousand freeholders of the county of Down, in Ireland, complaining of the hardships which that country at present labours under, and praying for redress of grievances.

7. Count de Pombeiro, the Portuguese Ambassador Extraordinary, who came to England on an important embassy, relative to the affairs of Portugal and Spain, set out on his return to Lisbon, in consequence of the determination of her Most Faithful Majesty to ratify the treaty of peace with France.

8. Mrs. Phipoe sentenced to suffer death, for the murder of Mary Cox.—

Great rejoicings took place at Paris, on account of the ratification of the treaty of peace between France and Austria.

9. Intelligence received at the Admiralty of the capture of six privateers and several merchantmen by his Majesty's ships *Majestic*, *Blanche*, *Jason*, *Sylph*, and *Bonne Citoyenne*.—Colonel Fitzgerald, the seducer of the Hon. Miss King, having pursued the victim of his infamy to the mansion of her father in Ireland, was shot dead by the Earl of Kingston, at an inn, near his Lordship's seat at Mitchelstown.

10. The Paris papers announced, that another Royalist conspiracy had been discovered in France.

11. Several meetings of the people took place, to express their disapprobation of the Minister's novel scheme of finance.—Mrs. Phipoe executed at the Old Bailey for murder.

12. The Common Council of London, and several parishes of the metropolis, entered into several resolutions, in opposition to the proposed increase of the assessed taxes.—Advice received that the Protestants in the Electorate of Cologne had been restored to all the rights and privileges of which they had been deprived for near a century.—A corporal of marines, and a seaman belonging to the *Saturn* man of war, of 74 guns, were executed at Plymouth, for mutiny on board that ship.—Several persons found guilty in Dublin of having administered unlawful oaths.

13. Lord Clive appointed to the Government of Fort St. George, in the East Indies.—A French privateer captured by the *Clyde* frigate.

14. A valuable fleet from the East Indies arrived, under convoy of his Majesty's ship *Trompe*. By this conveyance intelligence was received of Capt. Parker, of the intrepid, having been blown overboard at the Cape of Good Hope.—The Assessed Tax bill read a second time in the House of Commons, after a long and warm debate, Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan having attended for the purpose of opposing its principle.—Two sailors belonging to the *Venus* armed cutter drowned at Dover.—Mr. Crawford, the English Commissary, died at Hanau.

15. The New York papers brought advice of the contagious malady at Philadelphia having entirely subsided.—Government received an indirect communication from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Eleven sailors drowned in Long reach, while in the act of towing an Indiaman up the river.—A French privateer, called the *Dorade*, captured by the *Clyde* frigate, but soon after lost in a gale of wind. The Master of the *Clyde*, a Midshipman, and seventeen seamen, were lost in her.

16. The Admiralty received advice of the capture of eight French privateers and thirteen merchantmen, by his Majesty's cruizers on the Leeward Island station.

17. A passage boat upset in the Bristol Channel, the crew of which, and one passenger, were drowned.

18. The Assessed Tax bill went into a committee, when Mr. Pitt proposed several modifications, which were afterwards agreed to.—A loaded West Indiaman run down off Flamborough Head. All the crew and several passengers, including four ladies, perished.

19. A General Thanksgiving took place throughout England and Scotland, for the successes of his Majesty's arms by sea. The King and Royal Family, preceded by the members of both Houses of Parliament, the flag and other officers who had distinguished themselves in the several victories, and a numerous party of marines and sailors, went in grand procession to St. Paul's, the streets from St. James's to the cathedral being closely lined with military corps of horse and foot, of every description. The flags taken from the French, Spaniards, and Dutch, on the 1st of June 1794, 14th of February 1797, and 11th of October 1797, were displayed and consecrated on the occasion.

20. The French papers announced that some naval preparations were again making in the Texel.—The Duke of Bedford fined, for omitting to give in a correct account of his servants and horses.

21. Intelligence received that the new King of Prussia had determined to live in peace and amity with the French Republic.—A neutral vessel lost on the Sussex coast, and several of the crew drowned.

22. Advice received that some Frenchmen, who had landed at Nevis from Guadaloupe, were committing depredations on the planters of that little fertile island.—The Assessed Tax bill went through the committee of the House of Commons.—The inhabitants of Westminster met to express their disapprobation of the proposed increase of assessments, and to instruct their Representatives to oppose the measure, which instructions Sir Alan Gardner refused to obey.

23. The printer of a Dublin newspaper, called the Press, found guilty of a libel on the Irish Government, on the subject of the death of Mr. Orr.—La Nereide French frigate captured by his Majesty's ship Phœbe, after a smart action of two hours.

23. The Hamburg mail announced that Deputies from the Grisons had gone to Paris, for the purpose of soliciting that the Valteline might be united to the country of the Grisons.

24. Several parishes in the south of Ireland declared in a state of insurrection—Intelligence received of the death of Mr. Lambton, son-in-law to Lord Jersey, and member of Parliament for the city of Durham, at Pisa, on the 30th ult.

25. The Dublin papers brought intelligence that Hugh Wheatley, one of the persons brought forward by the Crown against Mr. Orr, lately executed in Ireland, had confessed that he had been guilty of perjury and murder.

26. Mr. Alderman Wilkes, Chamberlain of the city of London, died.

27. The Paris papers announced that the merchants of that city had engaged to open a loan of 25,000,000 of livrés, in order to accomplish the invasion of this country, the premiums upon which to be secured on the success of the operation; and that the publication of sixteen journals have been suppressed, by order of the Directory.

28. The Hamburg mail announced the commencement of the deliberations of the Congress assembled at Rastadt, to restore peace to the German empire; and that the effects of the clergy belonging the Cisalpine Republic had been declared National property.—An account received from Barbadoes of an alarming riot having taken place in that island, in consequence of a dispute between Lord Camelford and the master of a merchant ship, in which one sailor was killed, and an inhabitant of Bridgetown desperately wounded.

29. Letters from Germany announced that the French had taken possession of Mentz and other important fortresses belonging to the empire.—Advice received of the capture of several English merchantmen, laden with hemp, iron, and tallow, from Bergen, by a French privateer.

30. It was announced, that the insurrection in the Coticote country, in the East Indies, had been completely quelled by the interference of General Duncan; and that the Company's affairs in that quarter were in a very prosperous state.—Intelligence received that a French privateer had captured seven or eight English merchant ships off Fowness.—Mr. Dundas brought in a Bill into the House of Commons for embodying 20,000 of the Supplementary Militia with the regular troops, for a limited time, to serve in any part of Europe. Same day the Committee went through the whole of the clauses of the Assessed Tax Bill.

31. Intelligence received of the accession of Frederick III. to the throne of Prussia.

## BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER

FOR THE YEAR 1797.

**I**N addition to the various biographical sketches of distinguished persons who died in the year 1797, already inserted in our Obituary, we conceive that our readers will be gratified with giving in this place some of those which have been omitted in our preceding Magazines

AT Hampstead, in his 87th year, Ignatius Genhagan, Esq. of Soho Square. This gentleman was the son of ----- Geohagan, Esq. of Castle-town, in the county of Westmeath, in the Kingdom of Ireland, where he was born April 20, 1711. Having received the rudiments of his education in his own country, he was sent to the College du Plessis at Paris, whence he returned to Ireland, and became for a short time a merchant in Dublin: but succeeding, by the death of his elder brother; to his paternal estate, he relinquished business. Some time about the year 1746 he married Antonina Corbet, daughter of Dr. C. of Shropshire, and grand-daughter by the mother's side, of Sir Anthony Aucher, of Bourn-place, near Canterbury; by whom he had one son, who died in 1792, and one daughter, who was married, first, to Thomas Northey, Esq. and, 2dly, to Baron de Montesquieu, grandson to the celebrated author of 'The Spirit of Laws,' and who survives him. The early part of his life was passed in Ireland; but, soon after his marriage, he settled in East Kent, where, about 1768, he built the handsome seat, adjoining to Barhamdown, called Higham-place, in which he resided for some time. This house he afterwards sold to James Hallett, Esq. and, removing to London, resided there till his death. The vivacity of his character, and his power of pleasing in conversation, introduced him to the acquaintance of the most celebrated wits both of Ireland and of England. His humour was pointed and original. Raillery and ridicule were his peculiar forte. By a word, a gesture, or a look, he rendered whatever he chose ridiculous. Too volatile for patient research, he had not penetrated far into the depths of science; but his reading, though desultory, was various and extensive; and a retentive memory

enabled him at all times to produce it. He was well versed in the Latin and English Poets, whose works he readily quoted, and happily applied; and he had made himself well acquainted with the state of parties at the most interesting periods of British history. His conversation was as irregular as his reading, and his transitions from one topic to another were so frequent and so sudden as sometimes to bewilder his hearers; but the strokes of pleasantry which he incessantly introduced made ample amends for want of connexion. The subject on which he was most inclined to dwell was dramatic excellence, of which he was a constant spectator, and a competent judge. He was one of the few who retained any admiration of the old school of acting, which he considered as having been depreciated far below its real standard. To this partiality his intimacy with *Quin* might perhaps in some degree contribute. He abounded in anecdotes, and he had the happiest mode of communicating them; for, he never digressed, but came at once to the point. He had much skill in discriminating characters, and drew able sketches of several of his contemporaries. He was fond of the acquaintance of public men, and had a particular partiality to rank; a foible which he was studious to conceal.

In his intercourse with society he was rather punctilious; and an omission of customary forms would offend him as much as a serious injury: but he was not more mortified by neglect than he was susceptible of attention; and a small token of civility would almost have reconciled him to an inveterate foe. To those whom he distinguished as his friends his attachment was cordial and sincere; and, though he would freely satirize their foibles, he was equally disposed to magnify their virtues. He was a man of the strictest probity; and

in the course of a long life, the tongue of slander could not fix upon his character the slightest stain.

With such qualities, it is needless to say that his company was courted, and his memory respected, by a very numerous circle of friends and acquaintance, who partook of his hospitable board and his enlivening conversation. He lived and died in the sincere profession and practice of the Roman Catholic religion; and was buried at St. Pancras, the usual place of interment for persons of that persuasion.

*October 4.* In his 71st year, the Rev. George William Lemon, of Queen's-college, Cambridge, B.A. 1747; upwards of 40 years rector of Geytonthorpe, and vicar of East Walton, co. Norfolk, and 10 years high-master of the free grammar-school in Norwich. He was author of 'English Etymology; or, a Derivative Dictionary of the English Language, in two Alphabets, tracing the Etymology of those English Words that are derived, 1. from the Greek and Latin Languages, 2. from the Saxon and other Northern Tongues; 1783,' 4to. published by subscription of one guinea. This industrious Etymologist not only investigated the radical meaning of many obscure and almost unintelligible words, but exploded many vulgar errors, and illustrated many passages in our ancient writers. He added a chronological table of the most remarkable events in ancient and modern history, many of them calculated to throw light on the most interesting articles in his dictionary. If he did not trace every word to its original source, he collected an infinite variety of curious observations, and produced a work acceptable to those who have a taste for etymological disquisitions, and a desire to understand their native language.

At Norwich, in his 57th year, the Rev. William Enfield, L.L.D. pastor of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters meeting in the chapel there, originally erected for Dr. Taylor, and formerly lecturer in the belles letters at the academy at Warrington. To the public he was well known by his many ingenious and useful writings, which entitled him to a respectable rank in the literary world; viz. 1. 'The Preacher's Directory; or, A Series of Subjects proper for public Discourses, with Texts under each Head. To which are added, Select Passages from the Apo-

crypha, 1771,' 4to. This book is excellently adapted to the purposes expressed in the title. 2. 'Observations on Literary Property.' 3. 'The Speaker.' Besides 18 Sermons on various occasions.

Lately, in the Fleet prison, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Connelly, a distinguished priestess of fashion, who once made much noise in the world of gaiety. She was by birth a German, and for many years a public singer in Italy and Germany. She came to this country between thirty and forty years ago; and being of an enterprising spirit, possessing a good understanding, great knowledge of mankind, and specious manners, she contrived to raise herself into notice, and obtained the patronage of the fashionable world to all the amusements her taste and fancy suggested. For many years her large mansion (Carlisle-house) in Soho-square, was the favourite region of amusement among the nobility and gentry; and it was so well contrived for diversified amusement, that no other public entertainments could pretend to rival its attractions. The first event that shook her affluence was the introduction of an Harmonic Meeting, as a sort of competition with the Opera-house. The proprietors of the latter were therefore alarmed; they applied to the magistrates to suppress this novel amusement. Sir John Fielding vigorously interfered in their behalf, took Guardam, the chief singer of Carlisle-house, into custody, and effectually put a stop to the whole undertaking. This was a severe blow to Mrs. Connelly. That, however, which finally crushed her, was the institution of the Pantheon, the beauty and magnificence of which drew away all whose patronage could give sanction to a public entertainment. Her creditors then began to grow clamorous, and she was at length obliged to relinquish the concern, and seek in concealment a refuge from legal prosecution. She remained in obscurity many years under the name of Smith; but, a year or two ago, she came forward again; and here the reader will no doubt learn with surprise, not unmixed with risibility, the strange transition in her fate; for she who was once a leader of fashion, became, literally the superintendent of asses, for she kept a house at Knightsbridge, and was a vender of asses milk. She had a son and daughter, to whom she gave all the ac-

complishments of modern education. The son was tutor to the present Lord Pomfret. He was a very amiable man, and an excellent scholar; and allowed his mother an annuity till his death, which happened a few years ago. The daughter is still alive, and under another name has long been patronized by some noble families, who knew her mother in better days. The late Lady Cowper left her an annuity, which she at present enjoys; and her musical talents procure her an easy introduction into polite circles.

At Leicester, aged 86, the Rev. H. Worthington, M. A. fifty-five years pastor of the Dissenting Society at the Great Meeting in that town, and father of the Rev. Hugh Worthington, pastor of the Dissenting Congregation at Salters' Hall. His literary abilities and benevolence of character are well known; his loss sincerely lamented by his numerous congregation, who rever-

ed him as a minister, and loved him as their friend. A life prolonged beyond its utility was the greatest trial he feared, but this was graciously superseded. The Lord's day, previous to his death, he exerted himself in prayer; and, strenuous in his duty to the last, spent the few remaining days in advising, admonishing, and exhorting those around him to be stedfast in duty; that, though he was leaving them, they would soon meet again, where friendship would reign in much higher perfection, and separation take place no more. He lay some hours without motion, and at last expired so easy, that his departure was scarcely perceptible to those around him. He might have done as Addison and Beattie did before him---challenge the Infidel to come and see how a Christian could die. He printed a sermon on the fast, 1752; another on the death of J. Dawson, 1757.

## LIST OF BANKRUPTS.

CONCLUDED FROM P. 436.

Oct. 24. D. Lovell, Token-house-yard, merchant. J. and B. Jones, Gosport, Hants, slopseller. J. Danvers, Bristol, surgeon. Taylor, Maidstone, Kent, paper-manufacturer.

Oct. 28. T. Hammer, the younger, Bristol, grocer. R. Forster, Wisbech, shop-keeper. J. Mears, Canterbury, glass-seller. J. Bransby, Pately Bridge, Yorks, currier.

Oct. 31. J. Spittle, Broadway, Blackfriars, cheesemonger. T. Smith, Park-street, Oxford-road, taylor. M. Groome, Wellington, Salop, milliner. J. Titchener, Primrose-str. Bishoppgate-street, weaver.

Nov. 5. B. Smart, Frith-street, goldsmith. S. Freeman, Goswell-street-road, carpenter. J. Charlton, of Milk-street, trunk-maker. J. Bennett, Threadneedle-street, sword-cutter. P. Fische, Denmark-str. St. Giles's, carver. Thomas Tooley, Pancras-lane, taylor. William M'Carthy, Broad-street St. Giles's, victualler. W. Thoulmin, Cole-man-str. money-scrivener. T. Tyas, Winchmore Hill, silk-broker. S. Barnard, Greenwich, carpenter. T. Crew, Gray's-inn-lane, stationer. N. Living, Newgate-street, wholesale linen-draper. J. Parker, St. Paul's Churchyard, goldsmith.

Nov. 7. J. Webb the younger, Strand, grocer. G. Russell, Borough-road, coal-merchant. J. Holliday, North Audley-street, carpenter. W. Dalton, Stowage

Deptford, potter. J. Hyde, Wych-street, musical instrument maker. E. Reeve, Leeds, linen-draper. J. Newton, Shipton upon Stour, shop-keeper. C. Barbor, Stockport, inn-keeper. B. Bass, Leeds, linen-draper. J. Bate, Stockport, cotton-spinner. G. C. Stringer, Birmingham, druggist. T. Stevens, Bristol, house-carpenter.

Nov. 11. W. Hartill, Bliston, Staffords, japanner. T. Smethurst, Cheapside, ware-houseman. R. Harris the younger, Swansea, Glamorgan, maltster. A. Crawford, Bristol, dealer. J. Simpson, Cumberland-str. Shoreditch, sugar-grinder. J. Gale, Newcastle upon Tyne, tallow-chandler. B. Sealey, Boswel-court, Carey-street, money-scrivener. W. Legg, Cursitor-str. Chancery-lane, tallow-chandler.

Nov. 14. W. Howgate, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, hasbecasher. J. N. Dyer, Malmesbury, Wiltshire, plumber. R. Holt, of Hulme, Manchester, dyer. A. Chisman, West Auckland, Durham, shop-keeper. W. Hiscock, Kew Green, victualler. P. and P. W. Maber, Sun-court, Cornhill, bays-factors. N. Jefferys, Albenarle-street, silversmith. M. Pratten, St. Phillip and Jacob, Gloucesters, shoemaker.

Nov. 18. J. Starling the younger, Aldersgate-street, watch-maker. A. Watt, Northaw-place, Herts, farmer. A. Gadd, Bristol, common-brewer. E. Clayfield, Crafton-street, Soho, woollen-draper. M.

Roberts, Earl-street, merchant. F. Lediën, and B. W. Hodge, Gosport taylors. E. Reynolds, Blackfriars-road, linen-draper. H. Hart, Lamb's-conduit-street, playing-card-maker. J. C. Hartsjock, J. Hutchinson, and W. Playfair, Cornhill, bankers. R. Hopley, Fleet-street, druggist. J. Parker, Clithero, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.

Nov. 21. P. Botibol, Strand, ostrich feather manufacturer. L. Cohen, Wapping, merchant. M. Queensborough, Sutton, Coldfield, Warwicks, butcher. F. Chilton, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, coal-fitter. B. Carr and J. Wills, Worcester, horse-hair-seating weavers. D. Véssey, Woodbridge, Suffolk, shopkeeper. J. Evans, Wolverhampton, Staffords, brush-maker. Ralph Jolly, Clare-market, butcher. J. Scholefield, Elland, Yorks, merchant. J. Garrett and B. Hathway, Oxford-str. glass-sellers. G. Cooper, Algate, man's-merc.

Nov. 25. W. Grissel, Cray's-inn-lane, tile-maker. J. Harrison, Easingwoud, York, brewer. E. Seager, Old-Palace-yard, tavern-keeper. George Gofington, Knightsbridge, shopkeeper. G. Hazell, Butsbury, Essex, farmer. R. Ayern, Birmingham, baker. J. Mellor and G. Pratt, Leek, Stafford, silk-manufacturers. W. Herkam, Mile-end road, coal-merchant. T. Johnson and D. Jones, Norton Falgate, chymists. S. Fisher, Sheffield, money-scrivener. J. T. Deeble, Cannon-street, upholsterer. T. R. Bevan, Basinghall-str. money-scrivener.

Nov. 28. C. Biggar, Spring-Garden coffee-house-keeper. J. Jenkins, Margate, vintner. William Philpot, Hackney-road, coach-maker. J. Green, Bethnal-green, horse-dealer. T. Ashton, Southampton-str. money-scrivener. R. Heptinstall, High Holborn, bookseller. S. Cooper, the younger, Wade's Mill, Hertford, miller. S. and J. Reed, St. James's-str. booksellers. W. Latten, Norwich, brewer. J. Baker, Stony Stratford, glover. W. Spencer, Birmingham, draper. W. Collins, Bath, linen-draper. Ann Hartley, Lancaster, milliner. H. Clarkson, Stockport, Chester, manufacturer.

Dec. 2. J. Commins, Exeter, builder. T. Whytehead, Millholm, York, manufacturer. J. Morgan, Short's Gardens, Drury-Lane, corn-chandler. W. Jordan, Pentonville, Clerkenwell, linen-draper. J. Wescott, Exeter, shopkeeper. J. Cook, King's Street, Golden-square, baker. M. Bryan, Sheerness, Kent, slopseller. T. and D. Lovell, Tokenhouse-yard, merchants.

Dec. 5. J. Senols, Fore-street, Cripplegate, shopkeeper. J. Bentley, Hertford, butcher. T. Lomas, Manchester, cotton-merchant. T. C. Whytehead, Millholme, cotton-spinner.

Dec. 9. T. Hawkesworth, Tamworth, Warwicks, mercer. G. E. Sarjant, Port-

sea, slopseller. E. East, Bridge-road, Lambeth, Surry, coach-maker. R. Swan, Wapping Wall, mast and block-maker. W. Bourdorff, Milbank-street, Westminster, sugar-refiner. J. W. Hucklebridge, New Sarum, bookseller. C. C. Bird, Little Abingdon-street, Westminster, merchant. B. Mordecai, Buckle-street, White Lion-street, White-chapel, linen-draper. J. M. Young, Bristol, broker.

Dec. 12. W. White, Hardington, Berks, malster. J. Webster, Bank-side, Yorks, dealer. R. P. Aylwin, Swan-yard, Blackman-st. Southwark, stuff-melter and tallow-chandler. J. Birbeck, Whitehaven, Cumberland, dealer. D. Jones, Brigand, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper. J. Abbot, Rotherham, Yorks, shopkeeper. J. Rickman, Maidenhead, surgeon and apothecary. H. Whateley, Cusworth, Northamptonshire, salesman.

Dec. 16. W. Warren, Rickinghall superior, Suffolk, brickmaker. J. Forrest, New Lisle-street, woollen-draper. W. White, King-street, St. James's Westminster. J. Manison, Berkeley-square, sadler. E. Bowers and A. Reid, Bedford-street, Covent-Garden, Taylors.

Dec. 19. S. Creagh, late of George-str. Adelphi, money-scrivener. H. Redhead and E. Ward, Upper-Norton-street, St. Mary-le-bonne, perfumers. J. Brown, Scarborough, master-mariner. W. Bainbridge, Gerrard-str. Soho, carver and gilder. G. Bridgman, Dartmouth, money-scrivener.

Dec. 23. R. Smyth, Oxford-str. grocer. J. Ratray, Paternoster-row, woollen-draper. M. Kelly, Middle-row, Holborn, salesman. W. Reynolds, Evesham, Worcester'shire, druggist. T. Smith, Walworth, grocer. J. Giles, Bath, dealer. H. W. Joslin, Molden, Essex, butcher. A. Haslam, Westhoughton, Lancashire, victualer. T. Grantham, Manchester, flour-dealer. R. Langston, Manchester, merchant. C. Lowe, the younger, Boston, Lincolns. miller. B. Young, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, surgeon. W. Holland, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, hosier. J. Fullick, Broadway, Westminster, bricklayer.

Dec. 26. W. Mee and W. Evans, Wood-street, Cheapside, hosiers. R. Hancock, Tichborne-street, child-bed-linen-maker. S. Holmes, Doncaster, Yorkshire, leather-dresser. R. Woodfield and W. Orton, Coventry, grocers. J. Davis and W. Davis, late of Peek-lane, Birmingham, joiners. J. Westcote, Mattock, Somerset, draper. J. More, Charlote, Warwick, dealer.

Dec. 30. J. Bartlett, New Ormond-str. master-mariner. R. Gibbon, the younger, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer. T. Maddocks, Wells, Somersetshire, victualer. R. Drury, Kenilworth, Warwicksh. seedsmen. P. Morgan and A. Strother, Crescent, Minorities, merchants.