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Nova-Scotia Magazine,

For November, 1789.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE THOMAS SHERIDAN, Esq.

(Continued from Page 286.)

THE various means by which the manager of a theatre may accumulate odium upon himself in a course of years, and acquire enemies to his person, are here unnecessary to be detailed. Mr. Sheridan, in one of his pamphlets, has enumerated the principal causes which contributed to render him unpopular in Ireland. Most of these were such as ought to have obtained for him the approbation of the public at large; and however obnoxious they might make him to individuals, would have been insufficient to drive him from his situation, had not the Demon of Politics added his assistance to crush the devoted manager.

For some time before this period, Mr. Sheridan had instituted a club, the members of which were in number about fifty or sixty persons, chiefly Lords and Members of Parliament, who were invited to dine together in the manager's apartment at the theatre; no female being admitted but Mrs. Woffington, who was placed in a great chair at the head of the table, and elected president for the season. This club was begun without any party intention on the side of the manager, but by means of Mrs. Woffington was, in 1753, metamorphosed from its original design into one of a political nature; and the conversation and general toast of this weekly assembly, which were what might be called anti-patriotic, soon became the common talk of the town; and the manager, of course was severely abused for being the supporter of the society, as he most certainly and effectually was, when he was the person who paid for all.

At this critical and dangerous juncture, it is not to be wondered at, that this as-

sembly of courtiers, publicly supported by the manager, who being also the principal actor, was consequently, at all times within the immediate resentment of the provoked party, should become the object of revenge. The patriots of the day resolved to watch for the first opportunity to destroy him, and an occasion soon offered.

Of this important event in the history of Mr. Sheridan's life, we have a particular account by Mr. Victor, from whom we shall on the present occasion transcribe. The tragedy of Mahomet had been some time singled out by the manager to be revived; the parts were written out and cast the winter preceeding in the following manner: Palmira, - Mrs. Woffington; Zaphna, Mr. Sheridan; and Alcanor, Mr. Digges:

During the rehearsal of this play, several passages were talked of by the anti-courtiers, as pleasing to them, and which they would not fail to distinguish.

On Feb. 23, 1754, the night of performance, the pit was filled very soon with the leaders and chiefs of the country party, and when Digges spoke the following speech:

—If, ye powers divine;
Ye mark the movements of this nether world,
And bring them to account! crush,
Crush those vipers,
Who, sing'd out by the community
To guard the rights, shall, for a grasp
Of ore,
Or pauntry office, sell them to the foe.

The moment he had finished it, all the party in the pit roared out *encore*, which

which was continued with such violence, that the Actor, after discovering due astonishment in his countenance, very readily spoke the whole speech over again, which was most remarkably applauded by the audience. The fine scenes of Zaphna and Palmira, which are the most remarkable in the play, and performed by their principal and usually applauded actors, this night passed unnoticed, and all the applause fell on the character of Alcanor. The partial conduct of this audience plainly discovered that they were only influenced by the spirit of party.

Although it would have been more prudent, from the appearances then exhibited, to have laid aside the play for the present, yet the manager unfortunately yielded to a request made him to perform Mahomet a second time, and contented himself with ordering a general summons to all the company to meet him in the Green room on the Friday morning, the day before the play was to be acted.

When the company were all assembled, he entered the room with a paper in his hand, and read them a lecture on the duties of an actor, particularly respecting his conduct to the public; and to shew, in the most glaring colours, that the actor who prostituted himself to the wanton humour of an audience, brought inevitable disgrace not only on himself but on all his brethren.

Mr Digges rose up and said, it was obvious that this lecture on the duties of an actor was levelled at him; that he was the person who had brought that disgrace upon himself and his brethren; but as the same play was to be performed the following night, and the same demand from the audience was likely to fall upon him, he desired to know what were the manager's commands in regard to his conduct. Mr Sheridan's reply was, that he should give him no directions, but leave him to do as he thought proper. Digges then said, 'Sir if I should comply with the demand of the audience, and repeat the speech as I did before, am I to incur your censure for doing it?' The manager replied, 'Not at all, I leave you to act in that matter as you think proper.'

The night following, (the 2d of March,) was the performance. The pit was full as soon as the doors were open, the house crowded, and this remarkable speech in the first scene, as soon as ever it was out of the mouth of the actor, he was called upon to repeat with the same vehemence as on the first night. The actor seemed startled, and stood some time motionless; at last, at the continued fierceness of the criers, he made a motion to be heard, and

when silence was obtained, he said, 'I would give him the highest pleasure imaginable to comply with the request of the audience, but he had his private reasons for begging they would be so good as to excuse him, as his compliance would be greatly injurious to him.'

On his saying that they immediately called out, *Sheridan! Sheridan! the Manager! the Manager!* and this cry soon became universal throughout all parts of the house. After some short time Mr Digges left the stage; and the uproar continuing, Mr. Sheridan (who stood behind the scenes) ordered the curtain down, and sent on the prompter to acquaint the audience, that they were ready to perform the play, if they were suffered to go on in quiet; if not, that they were at liberty to take their money again. The prompter was not heard, but obliged to withdraw.

Mr. Sheridan then said with some agitation, 'They have no right to call upon me, I'll not obey their call; I'll go up to my room, and undress myself;' and up he went. Some of his best friends left the pit and boxes, and went to his dressing room after him, and intreated him not to undress, but to go down and endeavour to pacify an audience that knew he was there, and must be enraged at his refusal to appear before them. But at these reasons and these entreaties of his friends he remained unmoved; and being strongly possessed with the notion that personal mischief was intended him, he got into a chair, went home, and left the house in that uproar and confusion.

Mrs. Woffington was then persuaded to appear before them, to see if a fine woman could alluage the fury of the many-headed monster; but she was not heard. Digges was the seeming favourite; and reigning orator. He was desired to go on, and to assure the audience Mr Sheridan had laid him under no injunction not to repeat the speech, and therefore could not on that account have incurred their displeasure. Digges went on, moved to be heard, and a profound silence ensued; he repeated what he had been desired, but in vain; as they had called so long for Sheridan, they would insist on having him before them, and his answering for himself. At last, when they were told he was positively gone home, they insisted on his being sent for, and added, they would wait patiently an hour, as he was known to live at some distance; and accordingly they sat down quietly to amuse themselves.

Messengers were dispatched to the manager's to acquaint him with the resolution of the house, but no argument could prevail on him to return back; and when the

the hour was expired they renewed their call, and after continuing it some time, two of their leaders (persons of gravity and condition) rose from the pit and went off over the boxes—that was the agreed signal. A youth in the pit then stood up, and cried out, God bless his Majesty King George, with three huzzas; and at the end of the last huzza, they all fell to demolish the house, and the audience part was all in pieces in five minutes. After this execution, some moved to fire the house, others to attack the wardrobe. Accordingly a party leaped upon the stage, and with their swords and other instruments cut and slashed the curtain, which was finely painted, and cost a great sum of money; broke and cut to pieces all the scenes within their reach; and some attempts were made towards the wardrobe, but finding that place well defended, they retired; and some who went off through the box room dragged the grate full of burning coals into the middle of the room, there laid some of the broken doors of the boxes upon it, and left them there, in that condition they were found, and time enough to prevent the intended mischief.

Thus ended this memorable riot, which operated very fatally towards the fortune of Mr. Sheridan. Disgusted with the public behaviour, and not much satisfied with his theatrical situation, he published his case, and after letting his theatre for two years, he embarked for England.*

* *During Mr. Sheridan's management, about 1752, he caused the play of the Conscious Lovers to be performed, and gave the whole receipt of it towards a fund for erecting a monument to the memory of Dear Swift. The prologue which he wrote and spoke on that occasion, we give below, and it may serve as a specimen of his poetical talents. Though something foreign to the present subject, we cannot but observe that the Managers of the London Theatre would do an act worthy of praise were they to open their benches in like manner for one night to raise a sum for a monument for Doctor Johnson. The very extraordinary proposal for a two-guinea subscription each, set on foot by the intimate and opulent friends of that excellent writer, having met with the neglect it deserved, an appeal to the feelings of the public on more liberal grounds, may probably be attended with more success. The booksellers who have enriched themselves by the sale of Doctor Johnson's works will be glad to be informed, when the opportunity offers, that one of their body Geo. Faulkner, on the above occasion gave 50l.*

PROLOGUE.

WHEN public gratitude erects the bust,
Where public worth has dignified the dust;

There he immediately entered into a negotiation with Mr. Rich, and (being desirous of compelling Mr. Barry to go over to Dublin) hastily made an engagement with him for a share of the profits on such nights as he should perform, without having weighed circumstances, or properly guarded against events. His first appearance was in the character of Hamlet, Oct. 24. He also produced an alteration, by himself, of Coriolanus, formed out of the plays of Shakespeare and Thomson, in which he introduced a magnificent spectacle of a Roman ovation. He performed also Cato, Oedipus, Richard III. Shylock, Lord Townly, Romeo, and several other characters; but his gains, it is imagined, fell short of what he hoped for. As the successor of Barry, and the rival of Garrick; he by no means answered the public expectations. To many peculiarities in his manner, not of the pleasing kind, nature seemed to have forbid him by her parsimony ever to become a popular performer. Even those who were willing to praise, and could with justice applaud his skill and judgment, generally came away without that complete satisfaction which was to be found at Drury Lane Theatre, where Garrick and Nature carried every thing before them. These circumstances all combining, it will be no surprize to know, that at the end of the season, his engagement was not renewed. The leisure he now found, naturally led him to recur to

When nations strive the patriot's fame to save,

It speaks them worthy of the good he gave;
It speaks a nobler trophy tho' unseen,
Stamps on the heart a monument within!

Since wit unequal'd warms the wondrous page

Where vice still feels and owns his honest rage;

Since bounty to the wretched made him dear,

The good must love him, for they could not fear;

Confess'd by all, who taste his generous plan
The foe of folly, but the friend of man.

This, this demands the honours you decree,

Sacred to Wit, to Worth, to Liberty!
Here Virtue smiles, allows the Patriot's claim,

And while she emulates, protects his fame.

Nor you, ye Fair! your kind assent refuse,

Your presence here shall justify his muse;
Bless'd with each grace he pointed to your view,

You're living satires on the faults he drew;

his former scheme of education. In a letter to a friend in Ireland, written about the beginning of 1756, after giving a narrative of the whole transaction between him and Mr. Rich. and its consequences, he adds, 'Notwithstanding what I suffered on this occasion, I have no doubt upon me, but that every thing has happened for the best; and I have so perfect a reliance on the dispensations of that providence, which knows what is good for us better than we ourselves, that I bore my disappointments not only with resignation, but with cheerfulness. I thought I saw the hand of Heaven pointing out another way of life to me, which from the beginning I had in view, which was the object of all my thoughts and wishes, which alone supported my spirits in my fatiguing journey towards it, through the mire and thorny roads of the stage; and yet which I was delaying too long to seek, without considering the danger of procrastination, and the short date of human life. I felt an irresistible impulse, which prompted me to quit the beaten road, and strike through untrodden paths, rugged and impervious as they might seem, in quest of this new region. The greatest obstacle I had to encounter was my health, which I found was much impaired; yet in spite of the continued attacks of a disorder the most dispiriting in the world, I began and finished an Es-

And Liberty by your power secures
In hearts disdain'g every chain but yours.
Such be your pleasures—whilst Ierne's
eye
Sees wrapt in peace her happy offspring
lie;
Bless'd Isle! whose Monarch to thy wish
inclines,
And kindly to the King the Father joins;
Bless'd Monarch! who while nations
round thee wait,
And claim thy presence to confirm their
state,
To distant subjects can thy care display,
And make a people bless'd in Dorset's
sway!
Whilst arts our Patriot strove in vain to
raise,
Whilst industry he wish'd in vain to praise,
Adorn our happier days, and pleas'd re-
vive,
To greet his shade this grateful night we
give:
In bright abodes where dwell the wise and
great,
He'll smile exulting o'er his country's fate.
Dumbness be dumb, Detraction drop thy
quill,
A nation lov'd, a nation loves him still.

say on British Education in the space of not many weeks; a work only calculated to pave the way for my other designs. I sent some over to Ireland before their publication here.

In April 1756 he wrote to Mr. Lee a proposal for engaging him the ensuing season in Dublin; and therein said, 'I have been long weary of the stage, and as I have a much more important point in view, am determined to quit it as soon as possible, and no consideration should have induced me to undertake it this year but the want of a proper person to supply my place.' A proper person, however, it was difficult to find, and the term of the lease, which he had let, being now expired, and the minds of the people of Dublin by this time inclining to receive him again with favour, he resolved upon returning to his native country, and resuming the management of the theatre again; but in the execution of this design unexpected difficulties arose.

At the beginning of the season he also met with a mortification to which he was obliged to submit, however reluctantly. Previous to his appearance, an apology for his former conduct was demanded by the public, and with so much earnestness, that it became necessary to promise it unconditionally. The night was accordingly fixed, and every part of the house crowded soon after the doors were open. 'Those happy few,' says Mr. Victor, 'who are blest with abilities to speak well in a public assembly, must be the best judges of Mr. Sheridan's feelings on this important occasion, though his situation suffered greatly from that of the man who rises to speak as a member of that assembly.' He was to appear singly before a thousand people; and apologize for his own misconduct; but he was equal to this arduous task. When the curtain drew up, he advanced to the centre of the stage, with a paper in his hand, fearing (in that unavoidable confusion) to trust entirely to his memory. It was the opinion of some of the best judges I conversed with, that no man within their observation ever appeared before the public with so much address, or spoke to the passions with so much propriety. Tears gushed from the eyes of several of his male auditors. After the apology was over, and his pardon having been signified by the loudest acclamation, he had begun to retire; he advanced again, and with broken, faltering accents, spoke as follows: 'Your goodness to me, at this important crisis, has so deeply affected me, that I want power to express myself; My future actions shall shew my gratitude.' He appeared a few nights after

in the character of Hamlet to a crowded audience, and received the utmost applause. The same success attended most of his principal characters, but, though he brought the celebrated dancers from the opera in London, Eugiani and Maraneti, to perform that season at a great price, yet the audiences began to slacken for want of a capital female actress. Having been disappointed in the expected abilities of a young lady new to the stage, whom he had engaged in London, and also of the assistance he hoped to have found in Mr. Lee, he was obliged to call in every auxiliary that offered to help a failing season. At the end of it, Mr. Foote came to Dublin, and contributed, in some measure, to conclude the year in a better manner than was looked for, though still unprofitably.

(To be continued.)

MANNERS and CHARACTER of the INHABITANTS of SYRIA.

[Extracted from the Second Volume of Volney's Travels through Syria and Egypt.]

OF all the subjects of observation any country affords, the moral character of its inhabitants is unquestionably the most important; but it must likewise be acknowledged, it is at the same time the most difficult: For it is not sufficient to make a barren enquiry into facts; the essential object is to investigate their various causes and relations; to discover the open or secret, the remote or immediate springs, which produce in men those habits of action we call manners, and that uniform disposition of mind we name character. Now, to succeed in such an enquiry, it is necessary to communicate with the men we wish to know; we must place ourselves in their situations, in order to feel by what agents they are influenced, and the consequences which result; we must live in their country, learn their language, and adopt their customs; conditions seldom complied with by travellers; and which, even when they are, still leave to be surmounted numerous difficulties, which arise from the nature of the thing itself; for we have not only to combat the prejudices we may meet in our way, but to overcome our own; against which we never can be sufficiently on our guard; habits are powerful, facts liable to be mistaken, and error easy. The observer, then, should be circumspect though not timid, and the reader, obliged to see with the eyes of o-

thers, should watch attentively both the reasoning of his guide, and the deductions he may be inclined to draw himself.

When an European arrives in Syria, or indeed in any part of the eastern world, what appears most extraordinary to him, in the exterior of the inhabitants, is the almost total opposition of their manners to our own: It seems as if some premeditated design had determined to produce an infinity of the most striking contrasts between the people of Asia and those of Europe. We wear short and close dresses; theirs are long and ample. We suffer our hair to grow and shave the beard; they let their beard grow and shave the head. With us, to uncover the head is a mark of respect; with them a naked head is a sign of folly. We salute in an inclined posture; they upright. We pass our lives erect; they are almost continually seated. They sit and eat upon the ground; we upon raised seats. With respect to language, likewise, their manner of writing is directly contrary to ours, and the greatest part of our masculine nouns are feminine with them. To the bulk of travellers these contrasts only appear whimsical; but it may be interesting to philosophers, to enquire into the causes of the great diversity of habits, in men who have the same wants, and in nations which appear to have one common origin.

Another distinguishing characteristic, no less remarkable, is that religious exterior observable in the countenances, conversation, and gestures of the inhabitants of Turkey. In the streets, every one appears with his string of beads. We hear nothing but emphatical exclamations of *Ya Allah!* O God! *Allah akbar!* God most great! *Allah taala!* God most high! Every instant the ear is struck with a profound sigh, or noisy exultation which follows the pronouncing of some one of the ninety-nine epithets of God; such as, *Yahran!* Source of riches! *Ya sabban!* O most to be praised! *Ya mastour!* O impenetrable! If a man sells bread in the streets, he does not cry bread, but exclaims *Allah Kehru,* God is liberal. If he sells water, he cries, *Allah djawad,* God is generous; and so of other articles. The usual form of salutation is, *God preserve thee;* and of thanks, *God protect thee:* In a word God is in every thing, and every where. These men then are very devout, says the reader? Yes, but without being the better in consequence of this devotion, for I have already observed, their zeal is no other than a spirit of jealousy, and contradiction arising from the diversity of religions; since in a Christian a profession of his faith is a bravado, an act of independence; and in

the Mahometan, an act of superiority and power. This devoutness, therefore, merely the offspring of pride and profound ignorance; is no better than fanatic superstition; and the source of innumerable disorders.

There is still another characteristic in the exterior of the Orientals, which attracts the attention of an observer: I mean their grave and phlegmatic air in every thing they do, or say. Instead of that open and cheerful countenance, which we either naturally possess or assume, their behaviour is serious, austere, and melancholy; they rarely laugh, and the gaiety of the French appears to them a fit of delirium. When they speak, it is with deliberation, without gestures, and without passion; they listen without interrupting you; they are silent for whole days together, and by no means pique themselves on supporting conversation. If they walk, it is always leisurely, and on business; they have no idea of our troublesome activity, and our walks backwards and forwards for amusement. Continually seated, they pass the whole day musing, with their legs crossed, their pipes in their mouths, and almost without changing their attitude. It should seem as if motion were a punishment to them, and that, like the Indians, they regard inaction as essential to happiness.

I have said that the Orientals in general, have a grave and phlegmatic exterior, a staid and almost listless deportment, and a serious, nay, even sad and melancholy countenance. Were the climate or the soil the radical cause of this, the effect would be the same in every individual. But that is not the case: Under this general character, there are a thousand peculiar minute varieties in different classes and individuals, arising from their situation, relative to the influence of government, which differs in its effects on these classes, and these individuals. Thus we observe that the peasants subject to the Turks are more gloomy than those of the tributary countries; that the inhabitants of the country are less gay than those of the towns; and that those on the coast are more cheerful than such as dwell at a greater distance from it; that in the same town, the professors of the law are more serious than the military, and their again more so than the people. We may even remark, that, in the great cities, the people have much of that dissipated and careless air they usually have with us; because there, as well as here, inured to suffering from habit, and devoid of reflection from ignorance, they enjoy a kind of security. Having nothing to lose, they are in no dread of being plundered. The merchant,

on the contrary, lives in a state of perpetual alarm, under the double apprehension of acquiring no more, and losing what he possesses. He trembles lest he should attract the attention of rapacious authority, which would consider an air of satisfaction as a proof of opulence, and the signal for extortion. The same dread prevails throughout the villages; where each peasant is afraid of exciting the envy of his equals, and the avarice of the Aga and his soldiers. In such a country, where the subject is perpetually watched by a despoiling government, he must assume a serious countenance for the same reason that he wears ragged clothes, and makes a parade of eating cheese and olives. The same cause, tho' it has a less influence on the lawyers, is not, however, without its effect on them; but the insolence in which they have been educated, and the pedantry of their manners, render it unnecessary to assign any other.

With respect to their indolence, it is not surprising that the inhabitants of the cities and the country, fatigued with labour, should have an inclination to repose. But it is remarkable, that when these people are once in action, they exert themselves with a vivacity and ardour almost unknown in our climates. This is more particularly observable in the sea-ports and commercial towns. An European cannot but admire with what activity the sailors, with their naked arms and legs, handle the oars, bend the sails, and perform every manoeuvre; with what ardour the porters unload a boat, and carry the heaviest coffers. Always singing, and answering by couplets to one who directs their labour, they perform all their motions in cadence, and redouble their exertions by making them in time. It has been said, on this subject, that the inhabitants of hot countries have a natural propensity to music; but in what consists its analogy with the climate? Would it not be more rational to say, that the hot countries we are acquainted with, having made a considerable progress in improvement and knowledge long before our cold climate, the people have retained some traces of the fine arts which were formerly cultivated among them. Our merchants frequently reproach this people, and especially those of the country, with not labouring so often, nor so long, as they are able. But why should they labour beyond their wants, since the superfluity of their industry would procure them no additional enjoyment? In many respects, a man of the lower class of people resembles the savages; when he has expended his strength in procuring a subsistence, he takes his repose; it is only by

rendering

rendering that subsistence less difficult to acquire, and by exciting him with the temptation of present enjoyments, that he can be induced to exert an uniform activity; and we have seen, that the Turkish government is of a direct contrary tendency. As to the sedentary life of the natives, what motives has a man to bestir himself in a country where the police has never thought either of laying out walks, or encouraging plantations; where there is no safety without the towns, nor pleasure within their precincts; where every thing in short invites to stay at home? Is it astonishing that such political maxims should have produced sedentary habits? and must not these habits, in their turn, become the causes of inaction?

The comparison of our civil and domestic state, with that of the Orientals, will furnish still further reasons for that phlegm which constitutes their general character. One of the chief sources of gaiety with us, is the social intercourse of the table, and the use of wine. The Orientals are almost strangers to this double enjoyment. Good cheer would infallibly expose them to extortion, and wine to a corporal punishment, from the zeal of the police in enforcing the precepts of the Koran. It is with great reluctance, that the Mahometans tolerate the Christians in the use of a liquor they envy them; wine, therefore, is not habitual or familiar, except in the Keffraoun, and the country of the Druzes; and their repasts there have a cheerfulness which brandy does not procure even in the cities of Aleppo and Damascus.

A second source of gaiety among us, is the free intercourse between the two sexes, which prevails more particularly in France. The effect of which is, that even without any particular views, the men endeavour to obtain the good opinion of the women, and study to acquire the manners most likely to ensure it. Now, such is the nature, or such the education of the sex, that the first merit in their eyes is to be able to amuse them; and nothing is so certain of succeeding with them, as sprightliness and mirth. Hence we have contracted a habit of trifling politeness and frivolity, which is become the distinguishing character of the French nation in Europe. In Asia, on the contrary, the women are rigorously secluded from the society of men. Constantly shut up in their houses, they have no communication but with their husband, their father, their brother, or at most with their cousin german. Carefully veiled in the streets, they dare hardly speak to a man, even on business. Every body must be strangers to them; it would be indecent to fix your

eyes on them, and you must let them pass you, as if they were something contagious in their nature. And indeed this is nearly the idea of the Orientals, who entertain a general sentiment of contempt for that sex. It may be asked, what is the cause of this? The same which operates on every thing; the laws and government. In fact, Mahomet, passionately fond as he was of women, has not, however, done them the honour of treating them in his Koran as appertaining to the human species; he does not so much as make mention of them either with respect to the ceremonies of religion, or the rewards of another life; and it is even a sort of problem with the Mahometans, whether women have souls. The government is still more unjust toward them; for it denies them the possession of any landed property, and so completely deprives them of every kind of personal liberty, as to leave them dependent all their lives on a husband, a father, or a relation. In this state of slavery, having nothing at their disposal, we cannot suppose it very necessary to solicit their favour, or to adopt that gaiety of manners they find so captivating. The government and laws are, no doubt, the efficient cause of this sequestration of the women; and, perhaps, were it not for the facility of divorces, the Asiatics would be less anxious to conceal them from strangers.

This situation of the women among the Orientals, occasions a great contrast between their manners and ours. Such is their delicacy on this head, that they never speak of them; and it would be esteemed highly indecent to make any enquiries of the men respecting the women of their family. We must be considerably advanced in familiarity with them, to enter into a conversation on such a subject; and when we then give them some account of our manners, it is impossible to express their amazement. They are unable to conceive how our women go with their faces uncovered, when, in their country, an uplifted veil is the mark of a prostitute, or a signal for a love adventure. They have no idea how it is possible to see them, to talk with them, and touch them, without emotion, or to be alone with them without proceeding to the last extremities. This astonishment will sufficiently shew what opinion they entertain of their females; and we need not hesitate to conclude they are absolutely ignorant of love, in our sense of the word. That desire on which it is founded, is with them stripped of all those accessories which constituted its charm; privation is there without a sacrifice, victory without a combat, and enjoyment without delicacy;

ey; they pass at once from torment to satiety. Lovers there are prisoners, always watching to deceive their keepers, and always alert to seize the first opportunity, because it seldom happens, and is soon lost. Secret as conspirators, they conceal their good fortune as a crime, because it is attended with no less fatal consequences. Indiscretion can scarcely avoid the p^oinard, the p^otol, or poison. Its destructive consequences to the women render them implacable in punishing, and to revenge themselves, they are frequently more cruel than their husbands and their brothers. This severity preserves a considerable degree of chastity and decorum in the country; but in the great towns, where there are more resources for intrigue, as much debauchery prevails as among us; only with this difference, that it is more concealed. Aleppo, Damascus, and above all, Cairo, are not second in this respect to our provincial capitals. Young girls are reserved there as every where else, because the discovery of a love adventure would cost them their lives; but married women give themselves up to pleasure with the more freedom, to indemnify themselves for the long and strict restraint they have endured, and because they have often just reasons for revenging themselves on their masters. In fact, from the practice of polygamy permitted by the Koran, the Turks, in general, are enervated very early, and nothing is more common than to hear men of thirty complaining of impotence. This is the malady for which they chiefly consult the Europeans, desiring them to give them madjoun, by which they mean provocatives. This infirmity is the more mortifying to them, as sterility is a reproach among the Orientals; they still retain for secularity all the esteem of ancient times; and the best wish you can make a young girl, is that she may soon get a husband, and have a great number of children. From this prejudice they hasten their marriages so much, that it is not rare to see girls of nine or ten years old married to boys of twelve or thirteen. It must however be confessed, that the apprehensions of libertinism, and the severity with which that was punished by the Turkish police, greatly contribute to these premature unions, which must likewise be reckoned among the causes of their early impotence. The ignorance of the Turks will not suffer itself to be persuaded on this head, and they are so irrational as to force nature, at the very time their health is impaired by excess. This is also to be ascribed to the Koran, in which the amorous prophet has taken care to insert a precept inculcating

this species of duty. Montesquieu, therefore, is in the right, to assign polygamy as one of the causes of depopulation in Turkey; but it is one of the least considerable, as there are few but the rich who allow themselves a plurality of women; the common people, and especially those of the country, content themselves with one, and persons are sometimes to be met with, even amongst the higher ranks, who are wise enough to imitate their example, and confess that one wife is quite sufficient.

What we are able to learn of the domestic life of the husbands who have several wives, is neither calculated to make their lot envied, nor to give a high idea of this part of Mahomet's legislation. Their house is a perpetual scene of tumult and contention. Nothing is to be heard but quarrels between the different wives and complaints to the husband. The four legal married women complain that their slaves are preferred to them; and the slaves, that they are abandoned to the jealousy of their mistresses. If one wife obtains a trinket a token of favour, or permission to go to the bath, all the others require the same, and league together in the common cause. To restore peace, the polygamist is obliged to assume the tone of a despot, and from that moment he meets with nothing but the sentiments of slaves, the appearance of fondness and real hatred. In vain does each of these women protest she loves him more than the rest; in vain do they fly, on his entering the apartments, to present him his pipe and his slippers, to prepare his dinner, to serve him his coffee; in vain, whilst he is effeminately stretched out upon his carpet, do they chase away the flies which incommode him; all those attentions and caresses have no other object than to procure an addition to their trinkets and moveables, that if he should repudiate them, they may be able to tempt another husband, or find a resource in what becomes their own property. They are merely courtezans, who think of nothing but to strip their lover before he quits them; and this lover, long since deprived of desires, seized by feigned fondness, and tormented with all the listlessness of satiety, is far from enjoying, as we may well imagine, an enviable situation. The contempt the Turks entertain for their women, arises from this concurrence of circumstances, and it is evidently the effect of their own customs. For how should the women retain that exclusive love, which renders them most estimable, when so many share in the affections of their husband? How should they possess that modesty which constitutes

constitutes their greatest virtue, when the most shocking scenes of debauchery are daily before their eyes? How, in a word, should they be endowed with manners requisite to make them amiable, when no care whatever is taken of their education? The Greeks at least derive this advantage from religion, that, being permitted to take but one wife at a time, they enjoy more domestic peace, though perhaps without approaching nearer to real happiness.

It is remarkable, that in consequence of the difference in religion, there exists between the Christians and Mahometans of Syria, and indeed of all Turkey, as marked a difference of character as if they were two distinct nations, living under two different climates. Travellers, and our merchants, who on account of the habits of intimacy in which they live with both, are still better qualified to decide, agree that the Greek Christians are in general wicked and deceitful, abject in adversity, insolent in prosperity, and especially remarkable for levity and fickleness: the Mahometans, on the contrary, though haughty even to insolence, possess however a sort of goodness of heart, humanity, and justice; and above all, never fail to manifest great fortitude under misfortune, and much firmness of character. This contrast between men, living under the same sky, may appear surprising: but the prejudices of their education, and the influence of the government under which they live, sufficiently accounts for it. The Greeks, treated by the Turks with all the haughtiness and contempt they shew to their slaves, cannot but at last assume the character perpetually ascribed to them: they have been obliged to practise deceit, to escape from violence by cunning, and they have recourse to the meanest flatteries, because the weak must ever court the strong; they are dissemblers and mischievous, because he who cannot openly revenge himself, disguises his hatred; cowardly and treacherous, since he who cannot attack in front, naturally strikes behind; and insolent in prosperity, because they who attain wealth of power unworthily, are eager to revenge themselves, by returning all the contempt they have received in the pursuit. I was one day observing to a very sensible monk, that among all the Christians, who in more modern times have been advanced to eminent stations in this country, not one of them has shewn himself worthy of his good fortune. Ibrahim was meanly avicious; Sad-el-Kouri irresolute and pusillanimous, his son Randour, ignorant and insolent; and Rezk, cowardly and deceit-

ful: His answer was, word for word, as follows: 'The Christians have not hands proper to manage the reins of government, because, during their youth they have been continually employed in beating cotton. They resemble those who walk for the first time on high terraces, they grow giddy at seeing themselves so exalted, and as they are afraid they shall be forced to return to their olives and cheese, they are in haste to make all the profits they can. The Turks, on the contrary, are accustomed to govern; they are masters habituated to their authority, and use it as if there was no fear of their being deprived of it.' We must not forget, at the same time, that the Mahometans have the prejudices of fatalism instilled into them from their birth, and have a full persuasion that every thing is predestined. Hence they experience a security which moderates both desire and fear, and a resignation by which they are equally prepared for good and evil; they are habituated in a kind of apathy, which equally prevents them from regretting the past or providing against the future. Does the Mahometan suffer by any misfortune? is he plundered? is he ruined? he calmly says, 'It was written,' and submits, without a murmur, to the most unexpected transition from opulence to poverty: Even on the bed of death, nothing disturbs the tranquility of his resignation, he makes his ablution, repeats his prayers, professes his belief in God, and the prophet; he tranquilly says to his son, 'Turn my head towards Mecca,' and dies in peace. The Greeks, on the contrary, who believe that God may be prevailed on to change his purpose, by vows, fasting, prayer, and pilgrimages, live in the perpetual desire of obtaining some new blessing, the fear of losing some good they already possess, or tormented by regret for some duty omitted. Their hearts are a prey to every contending passion, nor do they avoid their destructive effects; but so far as the circumstances in which they live, and the example of the Mahometans enfeeble the prejudices of their childhood. We may add a remark equally true of both religions, that the inhabitants of the inland country have more integrity, simplicity, and generosity, and are in every respect of more amiable manners, than those upon the sea-coast, no doubt because the latter, continually engaged in commerce, have contracted, by their mode of life, a mercantile spirit, naturally inimical to all those virtues which are founded on moderation and disinterestedness.

After what I have said of the manners of the Orientals, we shall be no longer astonished that their whole character partakes

the monotony of their private life; and of the state of society in which they live. Even in the cities where we see most activity, as Aleppo, Damascus, and Cairo, all their amusements consist in going to the bath, or meeting together in coffee-houses, which only resemble ours in name. There, in a large room, filled with smok, seated on ragged mats, the wealthier class of people pass whole days in smoking their pipes, talking of business, in concise phrases, uttered at long intervals, and frequently in saying nothing. Sometimes the dullness of this silent assembly is relieved by the entrance of a singer, some dancing girls, or one of those story-tellers they call *nashid*, who, to obtain a few paras, relates a tale, or recites verses from some ancient poet. Nothing can equal the attention with which they listen to this orator; people of all ranks have a very extraordinary passion for this species of amusement. A European traveller is not a little surprised to see the Turkish sailors, when the weather is calm, assemble on the deck, and attentively listen for two or three hours together, to a declamation, which the most unexperienced ear must at once perceive to be poetry, from the exactness of the measure and the continually recurring rhymes. It is not in this alone that the common people of the East excel ours in delicacy. The populace even in the great cities, notwithstanding the turbulence of their dispositions, are never so brutal as we frequently see them with us, and they have the great merit of not being addicted to drunkenness, a vice from which even our country peasants are not free. Perhaps this is the only real advantage produced by the legislation of Mahomet: Unless we may add the prohibition of games of chance, for which the Orientals have therefore no taste; chess is the only amusement of this kind they hold in any estimation, and we frequently find among them very skillful players.

Of all the different species of public exhibitions, the only one they know, and which is common at Cairo, is that of strollers, who shew feats of strength, like our rope-dancers, and tricks of slight of hand like our jugglers. We there see some of them eating flints, others breathing flames, some cutting their arms, or perforating their noses, without receiving any hurt, and others devouring serpents. The people, from whom they carefully conceal the secrets of their art, entertain a sort of veneration for them, and call these extraordinary performances, which appear to be very ancient in these countries, by a name which signifies, prodigy or miracle. This

propensity to admiration, and facility of believing the most extraordinary facts or tales, is a remarkable feature in the character of the Orientals. They admit, without hesitation or the least shadow of doubt, the most wonderful things that can be told them, and if we regard the tales current among them, as many prodigies happen every day as have been ascribed to the age of the genii and fairies, the reason of which no doubt is, that being totally ignorant of the ordinary course of physical and moral causes, they know not the limits of probability and impossibility. Besides, having been accustomed from their earliest youth to believe the extravagant fables of the Koran, they are wholly destitute of any standard of analogy, by which to distinguish truth from falsehood. Their credulity therefore arises from their ignorance, the imperfection of their education, and the nature of government. To this credulity the extravagance of imagination which some have so much admired in their romances, is in a great measure to be attributed; but though they were deprived of this source, their works would still possess many brilliant ornaments. In general, the Orientals are remarkable for clear conception, an easy expression, a propriety of language in the things they are acquainted with, and a passionate and nervous style. They have particularly a taste for moral sentences, and their proverbs shew they know how to unite the justness of observation, and profundity of the thought to an ingenuity and force of expression. Their conversation appears at first to have a sort of coldness, but when we are more accustomed to it, we find ourselves greatly attached to them. Such is the good opinion with which those who have had most communication with them have been impressed, that the greatest part of our travellers and merchants, who have known them best, allow that they find in them a people of a more humane and generous character, and possessing more simplicity, and more refined and open manners, than even the inhabitants of European countries; as if the Asiatics, having been polished long before, still preserved the traces of their early improvement.

SOME ACCOUNT OF MONSIEUR DE CALONNE.

CHARLES ALEXANDER DE CALONNE was born at Douay, in the year 1734. His father was First President of the Parliament of Flanders, descended from a noble family, originally of Tour-

pay, and well known in the history of that city, which makes honourable mention of his ancestors in the remotest times. Having finished his studies at the university of Paris with extraordinary success, he was appointed, in his three-and-twentieth year, Advocate or Solicitor-General of the Superior Council of Artois; and before he had attained the age of twenty-five, was promoted to the office of *Procurer-General* or Attorney-General of the Parliament of Flanders, which he exercised with distinguished abilities for six years. He was then called as *Rapporteur* to the King's Council, to report to his Majesty the most momentous affairs of administration; of which arduous and laborious task he acquitted himself in a manner that evinced his profound knowledge of the government, constitution, history, and jurisprudence of France, and established his reputation as a writer of no less perspicuity and judgment, than elegance and energy of diction.

In 1776, he was named Intendant of the Province of the *Trois-Évêques*, and for fourteen years fulfilled the duties of that important office with universal approbation and applause, and greatly to the satisfaction of the inhabitants, by whom he was much beloved, and who expressed the utmost regret at his departure when he quitted that province in 1780, being appointed Intendant-General of Flanders and Artois. The same amiable affability of manners, and mild and equitable conduct in the administration of public affairs, which had procured him their esteem, conciliated no less the affections of his countrymen in Flanders, to whose commercial interests he shewed particular attention, in promoting the fisheries and every useful establishment both during the three years of his residence at Dunkirk; and after being appointed, in the year 1783, Comptroller-General of the Finances and Minister of State. In this high and important office he continued till 1787, and during the period of his administration raised and maintained the public credit by a punctuality till then unknown in the payments of the Royal Treasury, although on his accession he found it drained to the lowest ebb; and soon had the mortification to perceive that the annual income had long been inadequate to the annual expenditure. To trace the cause of this deficiency, its origin and progress, was the secret work of many an hour, supposed by the public to be devoted to pleasure or repose, as he conceived it of the utmost importance to conceal the deficiency till he had explored its source, and provided an adequate remedy for it, such

as would restore the proper equipoise between the annual income and expenditure; and provide a surplus for emergencies without increasing the burthen of the people beyond their ability to support. For this purpose he prevailed on the King to revive the ancient usage of national assemblies, by calling together the *NOTABLES* of the kingdom; and after laying before them a true state of the finances, he boldly proposed, as a chief remedy for the deficiency, that the pecuniary privilege and exemptions of the nobility, clergy, and magistracy, should be suppressed. Well aware that a measure which appeared to militate so much against the immediate interests of the three most powerful ranks of the community must meet with opposition, but confiding perhaps too much in the generosity of that Assembly, and the justice of the cause, he determined at all events to risk the sacrifice of his own situation, rather than longer to conceal or palliate the evil. So fair an opportunity to overthrow a Minister was not neglected by his enemies; murmurs were excited, and every artifice of calumny and detraction put in practice with so much success, that finding himself supplanted in the favour of his Royal Master by the Archbishop of Thoulouse, and persecuted by every means that the most powerful hatred could invent, or the most inveterate malice perpetrate, M. de Calonne found it necessary to take refuge in England, where his first care was to justify himself from the cruel and unfounded aspersions of his enemies, who are themselves compelled to admit that his *Requête au Roi* and *Réponse à l'Écrit de Mr. Neckar*, are master-pieces of eloquence, and written with as much moderation as elegance and perspicuity.

AN ACCOUNT of a VISIT to the ALPS.

BY M. DE SAUSSURE.

PHILOSOPHERS and Naturalists who purpose visiting the summit of a high mountain, generally take their measures so as to arrive at it about the middle of the day; they then make their observations in haste, that they may quit it before the approach of night. Hence, all the observations that have been made on places of considerable height, have been made nearly about the same time of the day, and have been confined to a very short space of time; consequently we have none from which we can form a just idea of the state of the air during the other parts of the day, or during the night.

It appeared to me of no small moment to fill this gap in our knowledge of meteorology, by remaining on the summit of some lofty mountain long enough to ascertain the daily variations of the different instruments appropriated to that science, for instance, the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, electrometer, &c. and to watch opportunities of observing the origin of different meteors, as rain, winds, and storms.

Various experiments which I had resolved to make on *Mount Blanc*, from the execution of which I was prevented by the shortness of my stay, and the uneasiness produced by the rarity of the air, heightened my desire of undertaking this task. The difficulty was, to find a convenient situation. An open place, where the winds and other meteors might meet with no impediment, of about eighteen hundred toises elevation, was what I wished. It would have been easy enough to have found such an one covered with snow; but it could not be expected to answer the purpose, from the cold and humidity of such a situation, or from the instability of the instruments fixed on it. Now to find in our Alps an accessible rock, at such a height, uncovered with snow, sufficiently spacious to fix our habitation on, was a matter of no small difficulty.

I was informed by Mr. Exchaguet, to whom I communicated my scheme, that on the newly-discovered road from *Chamouni* to *Courmayeur*, passing by *Tacul*, I should find such rocks as I wished. Relying on this information, I began last spring to make preparations for this expedition; and in the beginning of June I repaired to *Chamouni*, with my son, to wait for the fine weather's setting in, and seize the first favourable opportunity.

I took with me two small canvas tents; but I wished also to construct a hut of stone. It was necessary that I should have several separate habitations or sheds, not only for ourselves and our guides, but also because the magnetometer and variation compass should be separate, that they might not reciprocally influence the variations of each other. I sent some people before me, therefore, to construct a kind of hut.

When this was finished, and the weather appeared settled, we left *Chamouni*. The first day, July the second, we slept under our tents at *Tacul*, a green plain, on the borders of a small lake, bounded by the extremity of the *Glacier des Bois* and a rock called *Mount Tacul*. The next morning, at half after five, we set off, and in seven hours arrived at our cabin. This place I have named the *Giant's neck*, (*Col du*

Giant) because it is the beginning of that defile which leads to *Courmayeur*; and the most remarkable mountain in the neighbourhood, which rises above it is the *Giant*, a high steep mountain, easily noticed from the borders of our lake. The name of *Tacul*, which is six or seven hours journey from these rocks, is certainly not so applicable.

On our route from *Tacul* to the *Giant's Neck* we could not pass by the *Glacier of Trélaporte*, which our guides had traversed the year before; the crevices of that glacier being open and not covered with snow, so that it was absolutely inaccessible: We were forced therefore to go by the foot of a high mountain called the *Noire*, following the course of steep ridges of snow, bordered by deep gaps. Our guides assured us, that this route was much more dangerous than the one they had taken the preceding year: But I do not much rely on these assertions, as danger present always seems greater than the past, and they imagine they please the traveller by exaggerating the perils from which he has escaped. It is true, however, that this road is really dangerous; and as it froze in the night, had not our guides gone the day before to mark out the track, whilst the snow was softened by the heat of the sun, to have passed it would have been impracticable.

We were still exposed to another danger, that of crevices, hidden under thin shells of snow, as at *Mount Blanc*. Towards the summit of the mountain, these crevices became less frequent, and of less extent, and we flattered ourselves we had nearly escaped them, when suddenly we heard a cry of *ropes! ropes!* *Alexis Balmar*, one of those who carried our baggage, which was about a hundred yards before us, suddenly disappeared from the midst of his companions, having fallen into a crevice sixty feet deep. Fortunately he was stopped about half way by a mass of snow stuck in the cleft: On this he fell with no other injury than a few scratches in the face. His particular friend *P. J. Fairer*, immediately caused himself to be fastened to a cord and lowered down: His load was first drawn up, then the two men, one after the other. *Balmar* was a little pale, but seemed not at all discomposed. He took his load again upon his shoulders and resumed his journey with the utmost tranquility.

The moment of our arrival at the end of our journey was not, as is usual, a moment of satisfaction. Comparing the situation of our cabin with other heights with which I was acquainted, I saw at once, and with no small vexation, that it was

was not of eighteen hundred toises, as I had been led to hope. I next found our cabin extremely small: it was but six feet square, so low we could not stand upright in it, and the stones so ill fitted that the snow had entered and half filled it. The edge of the rocks on which our tents were to be pitched, and at the extremity of which our cabin was erected, was confined between two extremely narrow and irregular glaciers, bordered with declivities of snow and rocks so steep, that they might almost be termed precipices. This situation did not appear very pleasing for an abode of several days; but as a *Belvédère* it was truly magnificent. On the side of Italy, we had an horizon of immense extent, formed of chains of mountains rising over each other, partly covered with snow, and interspersed here and there with forests and fertile valleys. Towards Savoy, Mount Blanc, the Giant, and the intermediate mountains, presented a most grand, variegated, and interesting picture. The men who brought our baggage and instruments, set off immediately for Chamouni; but I kept, besides my own servant, four of the best guides, to assist us in our work, and go alternately to Courmayeur for coals and provisions.

When they had rested themselves, and taken some refreshment, I desired them to begin the necessary arrangements; but the little fatigue they had undergone, and the prospect of the inconvenience to which they would be exposed in this situation enfeebled and dismayed them.—When, however, they began to feel the coolness of the evening air, they considered that they must prepare a shelter for the night. They now began to put a little in order the large masses of granite which covered the place, and to patch our tents, in which we were to pass the night; for the cabin was not habitable, till a bed of ice, which we found beneath the snow, was broken to pieces and removed.

My first employment was to examine my instruments, and make trial of those which needed no preparation. I had now the mortification to find both my barometers out of order: the great dryness of the weather since our departure from Chamouni had diminished the diameters of the corks, so that they ran a stream: the air, however, had not entered, and I repaired one of them by keeping it surrounded with wet cloths, which swelling the cork enabled it to retain the mercury.

Though our accommodations were by no means enviable, we slept soundly, which restored our strength and activity. In the morning we set ourselves diligently to clear the hut of the ice, and to raise the

roof sufficiently for us to stand upright in it. We constructed pedestals for the magnetometer, the variation compass, and the wooden plane which served for tracing a meridian, and we even began some observations. Our guides, who foresaw a change of weather, employed themselves in making our tents as secure as possible; an operation of some difficulty on this uneven surface, not so wide as the tents themselves, and composed of large incoherent masses.

It was extremely fortunate that we took these precautions; for the following night, we were assailed by the most terrible storm to which I had ever been witness. At one o'clock in the morning of the fifth of July, a south-west wind arose, of such violence, that I every instant expected it would carry away the stone cabin in which my son and I lay. The most singular circumstance attending this wind was its being periodically interrupted by the most perfect calm. In these intervals we heard the wind whistling beneath us, at the bottom of the valley of *Allée Blanche*, whilst the utmost tranquility reigned around us. But these calms were followed by gusts of wind of an inconceivable violence, sounding like repeated discharges of artillery: We felt the mountain itself shake under our mattresses; the wind made a passage through the joints of the stones which composed our cabin; and once it lifted up all my bed-clothes, and froze me from head to foot. At break of day the wind abated a little; but soon rose again, accompanied with snow, which entered our huts on all sides. We then took refuge in one of the tents, which afforded us a better shelter. We there found the guides supporting the poles, lest the violence of the wind should overturn them, and sweep away the whole together. About seven o'clock an uninterrupted succession of thunder, attended with hail, added to the terror of the storm. One of the explosions took place so near us, that we distinctly heard a spark, which formed a part of it, pass along the wet canvas of the tent, with a crackling noise, exactly behind the place where my son was. The air was so full of electricity, that the moment I put the point only of the conductor of my electrometer out of the tent, the balls diverged as far they were capable; and at almost every clap of thunder the electricity from positive became negative, or the contrary. To give an idea of the force of the wind, I shall only observe, that twice our guides going from one tent to the other, which was but sixteen or seventeen yards distant, to get some provisions, chose one of the intervals when the wind

wind appeared, a little abated, but were caught about mid-way by such a gust of wind, that they were obliged to cling fast to a rock, which they luckily met with, to prevent themselves from being carried over the precipice; and durst not stir, though, with their cloaths blown over their heads, they were exposed to the pelting of a most violent hail-storm.

About noon the weather cleared up, and M. Exchaguet, who came with four guides the evening before to pay us a visit, and who had the misfortune to share with us that stormy night and morning, took that opportunity to return to Courmayeur.

For our parts, we were highly pleased to find that our shelter, poor as it was, was capable of defending us against the fury of the combined elements; and, persuaded that it was next to impossible for us to experience a storm more violent, we were relieved from the dread of tempests, which had been described to us as extremely dangerous on these heights. We pursued therefore, with ardour, the necessary measures for making our observations. I did not rise till seven; but then I sat up till midnight, whilst my son went to bed at ten. In the day we had each our separate employments.

This active life made our time pass swiftly along: But we suffered much from the cold in bad weather, and almost every evening, even if the day had been fine. Generally from five in the evening the wind began to set in from the snow-covered steeps, which towered above us to the north and west. This wind, frequently accompanied with snow or hail, was extremely cold and uncomfortable. The warmest garments, even furs, were unable to protect us from the cold: We could not make a fire in our small canvas tents, and our little stoves were unable to warm us in our hut, pierced as it was by the wind in so many places. In so rarefied an air the coal burnt very dull, and only by dint of continual blowing; and if we succeeded so far as to warm our feet and the lower parts of our legs, our bodies remained frozen by the wind which penetrated the cabin. At these moments we did not so much regret our being elevated only 1763 toises above the level of the sea: For at a greater height we must have felt still more from the cold. We consoled ourselves also by the reflection, that we were about a hundred and eighty toises higher than the summit of *Buet*, which, a few years ago, was reckoned the highest accessible spot in the Alps.

About ten o'clock the wind grew calm. I then left my son to go to rest in the cabin, whilst I went to the tent in which

the compass was placed. There, wrapped up in furs, I squatted myself down, with a warm stone at my feet; and set in order the notes which I had taken in the course of the day. At intervals, I went out to observe my instruments and the sky, which at that time was almost always extremely clear. These two hours of retreat and contemplation were highly pleasing to me. When they were expired, I went to the cabin, lay down on my little matras, placed on the ground by the side of my son's, and enjoyed a better sleep than in the most comfortable bed at home.

The sixteenth and last evening which we spent on the *Col de Geant* was ravishingly beautiful. It seemed as if these lofty mountains were desirous that we should quit them with regret. The cold wind, by which we had been so much incommoded, did not blow that evening. The summits of the mountains which rose above us, and the snow which separated them, were coloured with the most beautiful tints of the rose and carmine; the whole horizon towards Italy appeared skirted with a purple border, and the full moon arose majestically above it, clad in the most delightful vermillion. The air around us seemed to possess that pure and perfect limpidity which Homer ascribes to the air of Olympus; whilst the valleys beneath, filled with condensed vapours, appeared to be the abode of obscurity and darkness.

But how shall I describe the night which succeeded to that beautiful evening; when, after the disappearance of the twilight, the moon alone illuminated the scene, shed waves of silver light over the vast extent of snow and rocks with which our cabin was surrounded! What an astonishing and delicious spectacle did those masses of snow and ice display, whose brightness was insupportable by the light of the sun! What a magnificent contrast was formed in the midst of this brilliant scene by those rocks of brown granite, cut with such bold abruptness! What a time for meditation! For how many troubles, how many wants, are we repaid by such delicious moments! The soul exalts itself, the mind expands, and in the midst of this majestic silence we seem to hear the voice of Nature, and become the confidants of her most secret operations.

The next day, July 19, as we had finished our intended experiments and observations, we quitted our station and repaired to Courmayeur. The first part of our descent, amidst loose rocks, was rapid and troublesome, but not dangerous: in this respect it is very different from that of *l'Aiguille du Gouté*, to which it had been compared. At the foot of the rocks we en-

ter some meadows, below which are woods: to these succeed cultivated fields, which lead us to Courmayeur. Through the whole of the road we meet with no difficulty. We suffered much in it, however; first from the heat, which seemed insupportable to us, after being to habituated to the cold; but from hunger we suffered still more. We had reserved some provisions for this little journey, but they had disappeared the preceding night. We strongly suspected one of our guides of having taken them, not so much to profit by them, as to lay us under a necessity of departing. Their ahode, having nothing to employ them, was extremely tiresome to them; and our admiration of the last evening, added to some regret which my son had shewn, made them fear we might prolong our stay. Heat and want of sustenance took away my strength; I even began to grow faint, and my head was affected so that I could not find the words necessary to express my thoughts. My son and my servant also suffered much, but less than I. My weakness retarded our pace, and thus protracted the means of remedying it: It was seven in the evening when we arrived at the village of *Entreux*, where were the first houses at which we could procure any thing to eat. One day's rest at Courmayeur, however, perfectly recovered me. Thence we repaired to *Martigny* by the *Col Ferrer*, and from *Martigny* to *Chamouni*, where we spent three days to make some experiments to compare with those made on the *Col de Geant*. At the end of July we returned to Geneva.

LETTER FROM AN AFRICAN KING
TO KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

*From my Great, and Principal Palace of
Anbomey in the Kingdom of Dacchemay
and Empire of Paroporeu.*

January 1726.

GREAT PRINCE,

BEING informed and sensible of your mighty wars, grandure and power over other white kings and kingdoms, makes me send home your subject Bullinich Lambe whom we call Yewo or White-man, not having or ever had any in our kingdoms before; though my brother and father before me made considerable offers to the kings of Ardash, Whidah and Jacquin; to permit and encourage one to come to us, that we might see what we had so much heard of, and look upon, as if we were almost equal to our gods; though

many of my common subjects never thought of such people being in the world; till I made a captive of the said white man, at my conquest over the great king and kingdom of Ardash; my country being from the great watters or sea 300 miles, which wee nor any of our subjects was ever permitted to come to see (unless when made slaves of); for it was impossible to come thare without passing through the country of the then great king of Ardash, also the Whidah's or Jacquin's country, which they would not permit.

I hope this may be a means of making me known to Your Majesty and trading subjects to these parts, and as a token of my desired friendship and alliance send by him to Your Majesty, a present of forty slaves, and if you desire it forty times forty are at your service; the other forty which I have given him, he is to make use of as he thinks fitt; to enable him to return to me again, and bring back with him his linguister Adome Oronoco Als Captain Tain, for whom I have a great vallew. Your African Company, of wick I understand you are the chief, I am informed dose not trade so much as usal, by reason they want your friendship, and encouragement, as formerly they had from your predecessors; but now hope and begg you'll promote trade to these parts, and they shall find much better usage and treatement than they did in the reign of the arbitrary king or emperor of Ardash and Jacquin, &c.

I am mighttily surprisid ate one thing this white man tells me amongst others, which is that hereafter thare will be a restitution of all things; no more warrs, no more trade, nor no more people; die wee must; that wee see daily, but the other startles me; for after death wee certainly believe wee shall be something in the other world as well as this, and who shall be afraid to die, which is a thing so common.

I much admire the white man's way of corresponding by way of writing, the knowledge of wick and other things your God has given you beyond us, by wick means you know his ways: Wee think and believe him to be the greatest of gods; and that he has appointed our gods or seditaries to rule, govern, direct, kill or destroy us as wee act.

But we think it very strange that your god, laws and customs confine so great a king to one wife, and that the women have and are allowed so much power as wee here; they are even to reign over men—but no more of that; customs of countries differ.

This white man I have detained near this three years, to informe me as much

as he could of your manners, customs, and laws, and withall till I had subdued other petty kingdoms, and made myself sole monarch down to the sea; and then in land I have werke enough for many years, so that there will nor shall be any want of slaves.

I have yet that proud king and people of Whidaw to subdew, who vainly think themselves above my power; but I'll let them see there is no withstanding the Dawhomayns, unless thare owne gods fight against them.

By this white man's means or persuasions, I have desisted for this year past, and have likewise forborne going against Jacquin, (who since have submitted themselves, and become tributary to me) he telling me that it would be a discouragement to trade, and I should frighten away the white men, for whom I have a great value; but now I find I have no way to bring the Whidans under but by force, it must be done, and when I send my General and Captain of war on an arrent, they must not com back without success.

My grandfather was no warryer, and only enlarged his dominions by conquering one kingdom; my father nine; but my brother fought seventy-nine battles, in which he subdued several petty kingdoms; but myself have fought two hundred and nine battles, in which I have subdued many great kings and kingdoms; some of which are continually revolting, and keeps me employed.

By computation I can send near 500,000 armed and well skilled men to battle, that being what all my subjects are bred to (but the women stay at home to plant and manure the earth). I also keep a sufficient number of armed forces about me, lest I should be attacked or surprized from the northward, eastward, or westward, and my army gon to the southward.

Boath I and my predecessors ware, and are, gret admirers of fire armes, and have almost intirely left of the use of bows and arrows, though much nearer the sea use them, and other old fashioned weapons, as scragged spears, and a short sort of batt or stick, with a large nobb at the end, which they so dexterously throw, that whatever it hits; it prodigiously bruises and wounds; but wee think none better than the gunn, and a neree sort of muskeer, or cutlass, which we make ourselves, and will cleave as a broad axe.—Could wee but come into the secret of making powder, or be better supplied, I should spend vast quantities in my diversion, having, at the conquest of Ardah, taken several

pieces of canon, which was thought a great thing to be brought up so far as thare; but my people brought them up to me, with several others I have since purchased, which has been very difficult and troublesome to bring by hand, so farr in-land; but my people stop or stick at nothing to serve me, for I reward them well, and punish them well according to their deserts, a rule with me in government.

As I acknowledge you the greatest of Kings, under your Union Flag which I taken upon me to hoist. I drink your Majesty's health, and should oftner, only I am obliged allways to keep a sufficient magazine of powder, for fear of being attacked by some great countries, which are beyond, and wide of me; but as they are at a vast distance, and must be a considerable time a-coming, I have allways time to prepare to receive them; as wee did in my brother's reigne, the Great Nullew Yowzie Cocotow Hallecewtrode Tropy King of Wimey, who with his army of several hundred thousands, were destroyed (myself being then head general). The King's we have preserved to this day; with flesh and hare on; the head of this general wee distinguished by giving them place on each side of the doors of our steeath houses; and his under captains of warr's heads have paved all before the dore; and the head of the common soldiers wee shatt round the walls of the pallece of our ancestors, as they can lye one by another; and since that I have been so fortunate in warr, that I have not only completed that, (which is in circumference about three miles) but three fourths of my own house before I was King, which alone is a mile and a half round, and hope in time to compleat the out walls of all my great houses in the same manner, which are in number seven, and contains my wives, which are in number at least as many thousands besides household slaves, but no man sleeps within the walls of any of them after sun-set but myselfe.

My houses under myselfe is entirely govern'd by my chiefe wives, with all the ease imaginable, unless dore-keepers and thare assistants, who are always a bobulk sort of women slaves. I have no disturbance or controversies whatever, either amongst my wives or other subjects, every one knowing thare duty, place, and station; for if any transgress against my laws and customs, or at least them of my forefathers they must suffer by death, and sometimes not in my power to save them, without violating the laws of my gods; kingdom, and predecessors, and bring thare curse on me and my country: however, I never give sentence without sufficient proof,

proof, or the gods convicting them by thare taking the setecash, and after that I sometimes endeavour to make it up by thare contrition, and some offerings to the gods and my deceased relations, who wee firmly believe, has a power of revenging any wrongs done to them by violating the laws and customs of thare country and ancestors, and that it is in thare power also to prosper us, or frustrate our designs, nay, even to take away our lives.

I hope you, or at least your trading subjects, will send me back this white man as governor or chief over other white man and woman, to live in my country, and thay shall have as many of my subjects as they desire, to assist them in building a castle, fort, house, or houses, as thay shall think fit and convenient for trade.

When I send my forces against Widah, as I fully propose to do, I shall give orders to my generals to take care not to hurte any of the white mans goods, or persons, if they keep in thare fort or factory; but if they come in warlike manner to assist the kings and people, and happened to be kill'd or wounded, must not blame me or people.

This white man will informe your merchants traders to my country what I desire and is fit for me, for thare is nothing so costly, rich and fine, but what I'll purchase even to a thousand slaves for any single thing (that may be worth it); he knows what I'll like, besides the common commodities, as guns, powder, cowries, curmoyne, &c.

For as I hear you are the greatest of white kings, so I think myself the greatest of black ones, or emperor, having now so many kings under me who durst not come into my presence without falling flat on the ground, and rubbing their mouth nine times in the dust before they opens it to speak to me; and when I confer any dignities or favours on them, wipe the soles of my feet with the haire of their heads; throwing dust over themselves, and making the very skies ring with thares and their peoples acclamations; but this only as to my owne people and subjects: as to the white man, he always satt in a chaire in my presence as I did, and always shew'd him the same compliments as he shewed me, and shall continew to all white man the same, according to their stations.

My customs differ very much from them of the kings of Ardah, for they, after being made kings, never went out of doores, or abroad to be seene by the common people, but always indulged and diverted themselves in the small compass of thare palace amongst there wives, who was under the care at other times of their evenucks; and at the conquest of that country I took

several of them along with his wives; the woman I thought good to add to my owne, as we esteem ourselves, and are looked upon by all neighbouring nations the greater and richer; the more we have; but as to the evenucks; (a useles sort of fellows) I gave them back to his son, with some thousands of his old people and relations. On my restoring him to his kingdom, which is now tributary to me, with the rest of his dependant kingdoms, nine of whose princes came in one month to be reinstalled by me, which I did with the same ceremony as formerly done by the kings of Ardah, which is as follows: viz, Being assembled, they signify to some of them, that they are come to submit themselves and countrys to me, and that forever after they will owne no onc to be the great king or emperor, but me and my successors, deny any allegiance to the king of Ardah (which was killed in the conquest), and now as it were in the bushes pretends a write of being the great king or emperor, though I have gott it by force of arms, and the son of the late king has been made by me in the same manner as the rest; but if he has not a great care, he and his adherents may chance to share the same fate as his brother did, for I'll have his head if possible. But as to the ceremony it being signified to me as before, I order a silk gound, hatt, chair, and soard to be brought out by seperate persons, and carried before me to the prince who is to receive them, upon which two of my old oves or judges veste him with the gound and hatt; then I seat him in the chaire, and deliver to him the soard, which he is to be assistant to me with, and defend his country against any of our enemies: this being done, he rises from the chaire, falls on the ground, and kisses it nine times, and between every three, clapping his hands in a very regular manner, the same is done by all his cabashiers and people about him, which I answer by a clapping of my hands standing: after this he remains on his knees, or sitting or lying on the ground; for he's not to sit on any thing above it in my presence; after that time, the chaire being for his own house amongst his owne subjects: after this I dismiss him with giving him and people severall presents of clauth, corall, brady, pipes and tobacco, and a sume of money to bear their expences home, they being pleased with the reception they mett with, and I with having a added a kingdom to my dominions.

We have a custom, which is quite contrary to Ardahriens—I am obliged to go out at different times in the year, and strow great quantities of goods and money, amongst the common people, and make

sacrifices to our gods and fore-fathers, sometimes of slaves (which custom I have much broke), sometimes of horses, other times of oxen, and other creatures.

I very often besides love to go abroad about eight or ten miles an end, in what is call'd by the Portuguese a superentine; not but that I have many fine chaires, but do not like to trust to my people's carrying them, not being so much us'd to them as the other. When I am out I fix myself under some great shadey tree; where I view what number of armed people I have ready in two or three hours: by this time up comes two or three hundred of my inferior wives, the chief favourites being about my person in sundry stations, some to fan and cool me, others to keep the flies away with whisks, others holding my armes, as gun, pistols, and sabre, &c. others again holding kedyfalls or humberlows, which stand on the ground and make a canopy over my chaire, and another to fill and light my pipe; which being done, I order the aforesaid hands of women to be unloaded, who have each a case of brandy, though cloathed in crimson, green, blue, and black velvett, and fine silks, and arrayed with great quantities of large coral (for my slaves buy me things of all nations). Besides, I have many fine things which comes over land, by a people which are called Mallays, and are in coming some months; their religion are Mahometans (and tells me that near the sea, on the other side, are a sort of white man); I have many of these people in my country, and follow there several occupations as well as trading, in which I give them great encouragement (as I do all strangers). I have appointed a governor or petty king of their owne over them; these were the people who some of them used to go down to Widah and Jacquin, and come back and give us an account of the stranger manner of ships and white man coming to trade there, which we long found to be true by their gunns, powder, and all sorts of goods being brought from market to market.

But to return:—When I have smoked my pipe, and my people have pretty well exercised themselves in activity of body, by running, leaping, and firing their arms, as if engaged, I order my brandy to be distributed, which is soone made away with, and then the sun being pretty well gon, I return home with the acclamations of my people, with my drums beating, and horns of different sortes sounding, with other sortes of my country musick, in wich I have great numbers day and night continually employed about my house.

I shall not trouble you much more on these things, but hope to hear from Your

Majesty per the aforesaid white man, who has promised me to return, and bring back with him his aforesaid linguister, Captain Tom, who is one of the King of Jacquin's family, who I took likewise at Ardah with him; and being desirous to go and see England, I send him, that on his return, unless death prevents, he may give me a large account of Your Majesty countries and dominions; and that he may be the better qualify himselfe for the great point of Yewo Gan Als, Captain Blanco, or the white man's cabelliere, which I designe to give him on his return, and hope that he'll be more fit and capable to answer the white man's ends than any one heretofore, knowing their ways and customs.

So once more hoping Your Majesty the company or other trading subjects will not fail to send me back this white man, who is now to me as much as my son, whom I design shall succeed me, and whoever comes with him shall not want encouragement; neither shall any ship that comes by his means, and to him, pay any tribute or customs to me, as they did to the king of Ardah, ten years after his arrival at Jacquin or Dawsonny.

He can inform you more at large of my wars, conquests, greatness, and grandure, though a black; so shall take leave, and hope your God will always prosper your wars and undertakings, and commit the said white man to his and your care, for I shall not faile (as I have already done) to offer sacrifices to mine continually for his preservation and safe return, with assurances to them that on it I will give for that purpose oxen, hogs, sheep, and goats, and shall be more rejoiced at it, then at the greatest battle or conquest I ever won; so I remain, with the most profound respect, as the Gods have made us blacks to serve you.

Great Prince,
Your Majesty's most faithful and
obedient friend humble servant,
Tredo Andato Povešaw Daujererjon suv-
veto Enc. Motte Acde Pow,
a Pošow Cow Hallow, Necessery,
Emperer of Dawsonny.

THE ANCIENT DRESS OF AN IRISH LADY.

[From Walker's *Essay on the Dress of the ancient and modern Irish.*]

OF the dresses of the turbulent reign of James II. I cannot speak with certainty; for little is certainly known.

If any particular fashion prevailed at that time, it was probably of English origin. Some of the female peasantry, however, still continued attached to their old habits. Of these I will here describe one, as wore to the hour of her death by Mary Morgan, a poor woman, who was married before the battle of the Boyne, and lived to the year 1786.—On her head she wore a roll of linen, not unlike that on which milk-maids carry their pails, but with this difference, that it was higher behind than before, over this she combed her hair, and covered the whole with a little round-eared cap, or coif, with a border sewed on plain;—over all this was thrown a kerchief, which, in her youth, was made fast on the top of her head, and let to fall carelessly behind, in her old age it was pinned under her chin.—Her jacket was of brown cloth, or pressed frieze, and made to fit close to the shape by means of whale-bone wrought into it before and behind; this was laced in front, but not so as to meet, and through the lacing were drawn the ends of her neck-kerchief. The sleeves, halfway to the elbows, were made of the same kind of cloth as the jacket; thence continued to the wrist of red chambray striped with green serretting; and there, being turned up, formed a little cuff embraced with three circles of green ribband. Her petticoat was invariably of either scarlet frieze or cloth, bordered with three rows of green ribband.—Her apron green serge, striped longitudinally with scarlet serretting, and bound with the same. Her hose were blue worsted; and her shoes of black leather, fastened with thongs, or strings.

This fashion of habit, however, had not been always peculiar to the peasantry: It appears to have prevailed formerly in the principal Irish families. About the close of the last century, there lived at Credan, near Waterford, a Mrs. Power, a lady of considerable fortune, who, as being lineally descended from some of the Kings of Munster, was vulgarly called, The Queen of Credan. This lady, proud of her country and descent, always spoke the Irish language, and affected the dress and manners of the ancient Irish. Her dress, in point of fashion, answered exactly to that of Mary Morgan as just described, but was made of richer materials. The border of her coif was of the finest Brussels-lace; her kerchief of clear muslin; her jacket of the finest brown cloth, trimmed with narrow gold lace, and the sleeves of crimson velvet striped with the same; and her petticoat of the finest scarlet cloth, bordered with two rows of broad gold lace.

THE CONQUEST OF CANDIA.

[From M. Savary's Letters on Greece, lately published.]

THE Emperor Ibrahim, who gave orders for this expedition had no plea for undertaking it. He, however, had recourse to the usual arts of eastern perfidy. To impose upon the Venetian Senate, he loaded their Ambassadors with presents; ordered his fleet to proceed as far as Cape Matagan, as if quitting the Archipelago, and positively assured the Governors of Time and Cerinje, that the Republic had nothing to fear for her possessions; yet, at the very moment the Porte was making these protestations, the fleet sailed into the gulph of Canea, and passing between that place and Saint Theodore, proceeded to form a landing below the river of Platania. Such indeed has ever been the manner in which the Turks have acted towards the people they wished to subjugate. Fraud and force are the two means they employ to accomplish their designs; but the time is certainly not far distant, when they will be compelled to restore their unjust conquests.

The Venetians, not expecting this sudden invasion, had made no preparations for defence, and the Turks landed without the least resistance. The little island of St. Theodore is but a league and a half from Canea, and only three quarters of a league in circumference. Here the Venetians had erected two forts, one called Turfuru, on the top of the steepest cliff, and the other named St. Theodore, lower down. It was of the utmost importance for the invaders to possess themselves of this rock, which might have greatly incommoded their ships. They lost no time, therefore, in commencing the attack, which they carried on with vigour. The former of these fortresses had neither cannon nor soldiers, and was taken without firing a gun. The second had only a garrison of sixty men, but they defended themselves to the last extremity; and when the Turks entered it, they found only ten soldiers remaining, whose heads were barbarously struck off by order of the Captain Pacha.

Masters of this important post, as well as of the Lazaret, a rock situated half a league from Canea, the Turks blockaded the city by sea, and surrounded it with lines of circumvallation by land. General Cornaro was thunderstruck on learning that the enemy had made a descent. The whole island contained only a body of three thousand five hundred infantry, and a small number of horse; and he knew that the besieged town had only a thousand regular

gular troops for its defence, and a few citizens able to bear arms. He sent instant advice of his distress to Venice, and took his post at the harbour, that he might be more at hand to succour the besieged. He threw about two hundred and fifty men into the town before the enemy could cut their lines completed, and often attempted, but in vain, to introduce new reinforcements. The Turks approaching the body of the place, had carried a half moon which covered the gate of Retimo; and availing themselves of their numerous artillery, continued daily to batter the wall in breach. The besieged bravely returned their fire, and made them pay dearly for a few doubtful successes. General Cornaro endeavoured to arm the Greeks, and especially the Spachiots, who boasted of their bravery. He formed a battalion of them; but their days of prowess were no more: The moment they saw the enemy, and heard the thunder of the artillery, they shamefully took flight, nor was it possible to make a single man of them stand fire.

While the Senate of Venice were deliberating on the means of saving Candia, and busied in fitting out a fleet, the Mahometan Generals lavished the blood of their soldiers to bring their enterprise to a glorious termination: They had already lost twenty thousand warriors in the different engagements; but they had descended into the fosses, and dug under the ramparts those frightful cavities, in which the powder confined bursts with an horrible explosion, and overturns forts of the greatest solidity. They played off one of these mines under the bastion of St. Demetrius, which blew up a great part of the wall, and swallowed all its defenders. The assailants instantly mounted the breach, sabre in hand, and profiting by the general consternation, made themselves masters of that post. The besieged, recovered from their fright, fell upon them with unexampled intrepidity. About four hundred Venetians rushed on two thousand Turks, already in possession of the wall, and pushed them with so much ardour and obstinacy, as to make a prodigious slaughter, and force the remainder into the ditches. In this extremity every body fought; the monks carried the musket; women, forgetting the delicacy of their sex, appeared in the midst of the defendants, either to assist in supplying them with arms, or to wield them themselves against the enemy; and several of these glorious heroines lost their lives.

During fifty days the place held out against the whole forces of the Turks; and

even at the last moment, if the Venetians had sent a fleet to its succour, the kingdom of Candia would have been saved. They could not undoubtedly be ignorant of the following fact: The north wind blows full into the gulf of Candia, and when strong the sea runs very high. It is then impossible for any squadron, however numerous, to form in line of battle to wait an enemy. Had the Venetians set sail from Ceringe with this favourable wind, they would have reached Candia in five hours, and entered the harbour in full sail, without firing a shot, or the possibility of being opposed by a single Turkish vessel, which could not move without endangering their safety on the coast, and dashing to pieces on the surrounding shoals. Instead of executing such a plan, suggested by the very nature of the situation, they sent a few galleys, which not daring to double Cape Spada, coasted along the southern shore of the island, and failed of effecting the purpose intended.

The garrison of Candia, despairing of succours which had been long delayed, seeing three breaches open, by which the infidels might easily mount to the assault, overcome with fatigue, and covered with wounds, reduced to five hundred men, whom it was necessary to disperse over walls of half a league's circumference, every where undermined, at length demanded a capitulation. They obtained the most honourable conditions; and after two months glorious defence, which cost the Turks five and twenty thousand men, marched out of the place with all the honours of war. The citizens who did not choose to remain had permission to withdraw; and the Turks, contrary to their custom, executed the convention with tolerable fidelity.

The Venetians, after the capture of Candia retired to Retimo; and the Captain Pacha proceeded to lay siege to the Castle of La Sude, situated at the entrance of the bay, on a rock about a quarter of a league in circumference. He raised batteries, and endeavoured, but without effect, to make a breach in the ramparts. Despairing to carry it by force, he left troops to continue the blockade, and marched towards Retimo. This town, without walls, was defended by a citadel, built on an eminence that commanded the harbour, into which General Cornaro had retired. At the approach of the enemy he drew his men out of the citadel, and waited for them in the open field. During the action he exposed his person without reserve, and fought in the ranks to encourage his soldiers. A glorious death was the reward

of his bravery; but his fall was followed by the loss of Retimo.

The Turks, by landing fresh troops on the island, introduced the plague, which almost constantly accompanies their armies. This dreadful distemper made a rapid progress from day to day, and, like a devouring flame, exterminated the greatest part of the inhabitants. The remainder, terrified at its ravages, escaped into the Venetian states, and left the island almost a desert.

In 1626 commenced the siege of Candia, of a much longer duration than that of Troy. Were a fertile and brilliant imagination, like that of Homer, to collect into one poem the extraordinary events of this celebrated siege, posterity would be presented with noble deeds of arms, magnificent scenes, and heroes not inferior to those of the Iliad. Memorable actions are not wanting in the history of nations. Every age produces new ones; but a genius like that of the father of poetry, does not arise in many ages. It would be inconsistent with my intention, in these Letters, to enter into long details. I shall confine myself, therefore, to a cursory description of the principal events, which occurred during the siege of Candia. The Turks, in 1628, had made but little progress before that place: They were frequently defeated by the Venetians, and sometimes compelled to retire to Retimo. At this period Ibrahim was solemnly deposed, and his eldest son, only nine years of age, placed on the throne, under the name of Mehemet IV. But the Sultan, in the recesses of his prison, still continuing an object of inquietude and alarm to the authors of the revolution, he was strangled on the 19th of August of the same year. The young Emperor, whose advancement to the throne, was thus effected by the murder of his father, was himself, in the end, precipitated from it, to pass the remainder of his days in the obscurity of a dungeon. The whole Ottoman history is nothing but one continued tissue of such murders and treasons; but how important are its lessons for all despots!

In 1649, Ustein Pacha, who continued the blockade of Candia, receiving no succours from the Porte, was obliged to raise the siege, and fly to Canca. The Venetians now kept the sea with a strong squadron, and attacked the Turkish fleet in the bay

of Smyrna; burnt twelve ships, two gallees, and killed six thousand men. But the infidels, some time after, having found means to land an army in Candia, recommenced with still greater fury the siege of that city, and having gained possession of an advanced work, which greatly incommoded the besieged, reduced them to the necessity of blowing it up.

From 1650 to 1658, the Venetians, continuing masters of the sea, waited every year for their enemies at the straits of the Dardanelles, and defeated their numerous fleets in four sea-fights, in which they sunk a great number of their caravelles, took many others, and spread consternation to the very walls of Constantinople, which was filled with tumult and disorder. The Grand Signior in dismay, not thinking himself in safety, abandoned his capital with precipitation.

These glorious successes raised the hopes of the Venetians, and depressed the courage of the Turks. They converted the siege of Candia into a blockade, in which they suffered considerable losses. In 1659, the Sultan, to drive the Venetian fleet from the Dardanelles, and secure a free passage for his ships, ordered two new castles to be built at the entrance of the straits. He commanded the Pacha of Canca to renew the siege of Candia, and make every effort to obtain possession of that important fortress. In the mean time the Republic of Venice, profiting by the advantages already gained, made several attempts upon Canca, which city, in 1660, being vigorously pressed, was on the point of surrendering, when the Pacha of Rhodes, hastening to its succour, threw into it a reinforcement of two thousand men. He safely doubled the point of Cape Melec, in sight of the Venetian fleet, which, lying becalmed off Cape Spada, was unable to make the smallest motion to give battle to an inferior enemy, and rob him of his conquest.

Kiopruli, the son and successor of the Visir of that name, who had so long upheld the declining fortune of the Ottoman empire, knowing that the people murmured loudly at the length of the siege of Candia, and dreading a general revolt, which must have proved fatal to him and to his master, left Constantinople about the end of 1666, at the head of a formidable army. Having eluded the vigilance of the Venetian fleet, which was waiting for him off Canca, he effected his landing at Palio Castro, and formed his lines round Candia. He had under him four Pachas, and the flower of the Ottoman forces. These troops, encouraged by the presence and promises of their commanders, and seconded

* After a reign of thirty-seven years, Mehemet IV. was deposed, and confined in a prison.

seconded by a numerous train of artillery, performed prodigies of valour. All the out-works were entirely destroyed, and nothing remained to the besieged but a simple line of walls, which, continually shaken by the cannon, were falling into ruins on every side; yet, though it will with difficulty be believed by posterity, they still held-out for three years, against the whole forces of the Ottoman empire. At length they were about to capitulate, when the hope of succours, sent from France, again revived their valour, and rendered them invincible. These succours arrived on the 26th of June 1669, under the command of the Duke de Navailles, who brought with him a great number of French noblemen, who came to try their arms against the Turks.

The day after their arrival the impatient French made a general sally. The Duke de Beaufort, Admiral of France, put himself at the head of the forlorn hope. He marched the first against the infidels, and was followed by a numerous body of infantry and cavalry. They rushed headlong upon the enemy, attacked, forced them in their entrenchments, and would have obliged them to abandon their lines and artillery, but for an unforeseen event which checked their courage. In the midst of the action a powder magazine blew up. The most advanced lost their lives. The French ranks were broken, and several of their leaders, among whom was the Duke de Beaufort, were seen no more. The soldiers took to flight in confusion. The Turks pursued them, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the Duke de Navailles regained the walls of Candia. The French accused the Italians of having betrayed them, by directing them to sally sooner than they should have done, and reembarked, in spite of all the entreaties of the Governor. Their departure decided the fate of the city; as only five hundred men remained for its defence. Morosini capitulated with Kiopruli, to whom he gave up the whole island of Crete, excepting Sude, Grabuge, and Spina Longa. The Grand Visir made his entry into Candia on the 4th of October 1670, and remained there eight months, to repair the fortifications.

The three fortresses, left by treaty to the Venetians, remained long in their possession; but at length fell successively into the hands of the enemy. Thus, after upwards of thirty years war, after sacrificing more than two hundred thousand men, after deluging the island with rivers of Mahometan and Christian blood, the Porte is at present in undisturbed possession of Candia.

A LETTER ON THE UTILITY OF INOCULATION.

[Addressed to the Editor of the European Magazine.]

SIR,

I HAVE frequently with great pleasure observed the readiness you have manifested to insert in your excellent publication every hint which has the most distant prospect of being serviceable to the community. Encouraged by that laudable disposition, I have ventured to trouble you with the result of an experiment I had an opportunity of making, which may perhaps assist in ascertaining the real utility of preparation by medicine for the inoculated Small-pox.

It has been my firm opinion ever since I had any acquaintance with the medical art, that in no instance has that art been of greater service to mankind than in the discovery and subsequent improvement of Inoculation for the Small-pox. Though already convinced of the great utility of Inoculation, I have been much pleased to have that conviction strengthened by a Letter in your Magazine for last May, which gives an account of its remarkable success at Luton, in Bedfordshire. It is stated in that letter, that several of the patients who did well under the Inoculation neglected to take the preparative medicine, and even did not confine themselves to the regimen prescribed. The writer justly observes, that these are proofs of the little danger attending the disease when communicated in this manner. In the infancy of Inoculation in this country, the utmost circumspection and care was employed with regard to preparation by medicine and diet; and yet the success was not so remarkable under the regular and cautious practitioner, as under those who were deemed inattentive, and branded with the opprobrious appellation of empirics.

Sutton was the first, who, by a bold and decisive practice, shook off the shackles which had hitherto confined the more regular Inoculator; and by forcing his patients into the open air, when the eruptive fever was upon them, insured himself a success almost miraculous; a success long, but falsely attributed to some preparative nostrum. A practice so novel, at least in the extent to which Mr. Sutton carried it, met with numerous opposers amongst those who called themselves the regular practitioners. But to the honour of the medical art, a man*, who is deservedly consider-

* *Baron Dimsdale.*

ed at the head of this department of his profession, was found to patronize an improvement, that appears to be a *line qua non* in Inoculation. Sutton, as far as I know, always gave some preparatory medicine; yet I am much inclined to believe it was oftener given to amuse, than with an intent to produce any change in the constitution, or to influence the subsequent disease: at least, I am certain this was the case with some of his pupils, whose practice had very great success. The favourable termination of a number of cases, where no preparatory medicine had been used, has induced many practitioners to entirely lay aside every medicine of that kind, as at least useless †. Having often heard of the inutility of preparing by medicine persons for Inoculation, I was determined the first opportunity to give it a trial. That opportunity occurred in February last. Being at that time engaged to inoculate 150 persons, of various ages and constitutions, I gave (without selection) to 50 of these the preparatory medicine, exactly as recommended by Baron Dimsdale: and the remaining 100 had the disease without taking any medicine. From the minutest observations I was able to make, the only difference to be remarked was, that in the 50 the time of the eruptive fever's appearance after the insertion of the variolous matter was not quite so certain, and in its duration not so regular, - neither, did the pustules mature so kindly as in those who had not taken the preparatory medicine.

From this it should appear, that the medicine had a tendency to disturb the natural course of the disease: I say a tendency, because the deviation from the natural progress of the disease was not so great (though sufficiently evident) as to endanger the life of any of my patients. In regard to diet, and exposure to the atmospheric air, the same precautions were observed with those

† The celebrated Professor of Medicine at the University of Edinburgh says, 'I cannot deny that mercurial and antimonial medicines may have some effect in determining to a more free perspiration, and therefore may be of some use in preparing a person for the Small-pox; but there are many observations which render me doubtful as to their effects. The quantity of both these medicines, particularly the antimony, commonly employed, is too inconsiderable to produce any effect. It is true, that mercurials have been employed more freely; but even their salutary effects have not been evident, and their mischievous effects have sometimes appeared. I doubt therefore, upon the whole, if Inoculation derives any advantage from these pretended preparatory courses of medicine.'

CULLEN'S First Lines, 609.

who took and those who did not take the medicine. The disease was equally mild in the 100 as in the 50; and the only apparent difference, as before observed, was a tendency to an anomalous appearance of the disease in those who took the preparatory medicine. They all recovered. The result of this experiment is in favour of Inoculation without preparation by medicine; for those who were not prepared in that way passed through the disease with as little inconvenience as those who were: the disease was likewise in them more regular in its different stages, and the pustules proceeded to maturation more kindly. I would have it understood, that what I mean by preparative medicine, is all given previous to the accession of the eruptive fever, whether taken before or after the insertion of the variolous matter.

The intention of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Stuart to persuade the parish of Lutoa to adopt annual Inoculation, can never be enough praised; and it is to be wished every Rector in the kingdom was influenced by the same spirit of humanity that dictates this gentleman's conduct. If annual Inoculations were adopted throughout the kingdom, the effect produced would be nearly equal to an extermination of this dreadful disease. But as long as conscientious scruples remain, and such scruples there will be as long as there are preachers to raise doubts and promulgate fatal errors amongst their ignorant hearers, such a useful regulation cannot take place in the extent every friend to society must wish. The resistance Inoculation meets with from the pulpit, is at present I believe confined to the Dissenting Clergy. But amongst them, the more enlightened are well-wishers to it; it is only those who from the plough, or the meanest mechanical employments, have become preachers, that decry its use. But while such men have hearers, they will have power to persuade numbers that Inoculation is a heinous sin. This evil is not ideal; for the other day I had an opportunity of hearing a mechanic preach on the sin of Inoculation: by his discourse numbers of his illiterate hearers were persuaded to think on the subject as he did; and some of them, in consequence, fell victims to the natural disease. The only probable method of restraining an evil which so materially affects the lives of mankind, is in the hands of the more enlightened teachers of the different religious sects with which this country abounds. It is in their power only to give their illiterate fellow-labourers in the gospel harvest a true idea of the moral and religious nature of Inoculation.

R.

ORIGIN

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF WALES.

[From the European Magazine.]

TO CHARLES RUNNINGTON, Esq; Barrister at Law.

SIR,

ON a recent perusal of your edition of Sir Matthew Hale's History of the Common Law, I observed an egregious error, for my correction of which you will doubtless be obliged to me.

In your annotations on the ninth Chapter (letter B.) you observe, "At what period the Britons were first called *Welsh* or from whence the word *Wallia* is derived, is not, I believe, as yet ascertained: laborious may have been the researches, and various, no doubt, are the conjectures. From whatever origin the word may have been derived, it is not, however, unreasonable to suppose, that it was at first a term of reproach applied by the Saxons, since the Welsh almost invariably denominate themselves *Cymii*."

Now, the etymon of the name is sufficiently obvious to preclude the necessity of laborious research, or hypothetical conjecture.

When the Saxons conquered this Island, the few natives who escaped the general destruction retired to the mountainous country beyond the Severn, to which they gave the name, not of that which they had abandoned (however dear to them), but the generic one of their nation, *Gall*, which the Saxons, according to their practice, have changed into *W*, a letter peculiar to their own dialects. Thus they who retired to the western extremity of the island, applied also the national name to their territory, prefixing a term which in their language, as in its offspring the Latin designates its geographical figure, Corn Gall, Cornwall, *quasi Cornu*.

The truth of this may be illustrated by other examples. About the time of Julius Caesar the Germans made frequent incursions into Belgic Gall, from which they were separated by the Rhine; and as the Roman power declined, they got possession of the whole country, and the posterity of these men from that circumstance acquired the name of *Wallons*. About the 8th century, a colony of Galls established themselves in Dacia upon the Danube, and called their territory *Gallacia*, which the Teutonic people who surrounded them changed into *Wallackia*. The Teutonic people on this side the Alps still call the Italians *Welsh*: *De la sient que les Germaini au nord des Alpes appellent Wallaith et par contradiction Waillth*

le peuple qui sur leur frontiere habite l'ancien Gaulle Cisalpine et les Italiens en general."

Gerulfus Camb. testifies that 'Adulterio vocabulo usitatus: que nupis sed proprius minus, modernis diebus Wallia dicitur.' And *Wallii literarum* § & *W* frequentissima est commutatio (Preface). And Spelman, *Galli semper & utuntur pro Sax. w. † (Gloss. verba Garran- tie).*

But the universal usage of the French nation, calling the *Welsh* Gales, and the Prince of that territory *le Prince du Gale*, were sufficient to supersede conjecture. For the etymology of *Cymii*, I would refer you to the Gentleman's Magazines of March and April 1733, under the title of 'Observations on P'inkerton's Dissertation on the Goths or Scythians.'

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

London: Printed,

April 27, 1739.

J. Y.

LETTER from M. DE LA LANDE, on the NAME of the PLANET HERSCHEL, to the EDITORS of the JOURNAL des SCAVANS.

M. HERSCHEL, having discovered a new star on the 13th of March 1781, and having after some time convinced himself that it was a planet, he gave it the name of the King of England, *Georgium Sidus*. That prince, indeed, well deserves the esteem of all astronomers, by the large sums he has expended for the promotion of the science of astronomy. This year, when, being in England, I thanked him for the ardour he has shewn in so laudable a pursuit, he made me this instructive, this memorable answer: *Is it not far better than spending money for the purpose of setting men to murder each other?*

But the zeal of astronomers has not always been able to perpetuate the monuments of their gratitude to princes. When Galileo discovered the satellites of Jupiter, in 1610, he thought fit to name them the *Stars of Medici*. Cassini called the satellites of Saturn, the *Stars of Bourbon*. Yet neither of these appellations has been adopted. National prejudices every where resist national preferences, and prevent their

Etats formé en Europe apres la Chute de l'Empire Romain en Occident, par D'Anville, page 20.

† Examples of the Saxon practice in appellative words, beginning with *g*, are, *wager*, *warden*, *wardrobe*, *wardrancy*, *war*; to which may be added, the name of *William*; for *gager*, *gardant*, *gardale*, *garantis*, *guerre*, and *Guillaume*.

success

success. Whilst M. Herschel consulted only his gratitude, others consulted analogy, in naming this new star. All the other planets have names sacred in mythology; the names of the gods of the ancients. Jupiter and Saturn being the fathers of the gods, M. Poinfinet thought the name of Cybele, the mother of the gods, most proper for the planet which is placed nearest to them. M. Prosperin, a celebrated Swedish astronomer, considering that Neptune was one of the sons of Saturn, and that Jupiter, the brother of Neptune, was on one side of Saturn, he thought Neptune might be placed on the other: on this account he chose the name of the latter deity for the new planet. M. Bode, a celebrated astronomer of Berlin, prefers the calling it *Uranus*, in the excellent Ephemerides which he publishes annually: this appellation has been adopted by many in Germany. I have remonstrated to him on the subject, but in vain.

The giving the name of Uranus, however, to the planet of M. Herschel, in which M. Bode still persists, is an act of ingratitude to the author of that noble discovery, and an affront to that august and munificent patron of astronomy, the King of Great Britain; whose name ought to be preferred to every other, if that of the author had not a still more forcible claim on our acknowledgments. Besides, the name of Uranus is an impropriety, even according to the mythological system. Sanchoiathon and Diodorus, it is true, say, that Saturn was the son of Uranus; but this is now allowed to be purely allegorical. The gods were the children of Heaven and Earth; that is, of the Universe: they were its first productions, and Uranus never was a real personage, as they must have the simplicity to suppose, who give that name to the new planet. This has been proved by M. Dupuis, in a discourse read at the meeting of the Royal College, on the 10th of November, 1788. When the Egyptian priests framed a theogony by turning nature into an allegory, the Earth, with the fluid shell which enveloped it, was considered as that part of the universe which included the seeds of all mortal bodies, and the centre of the fecundating action of nature. In fact, the Heaven which extends above the Earth, and incloses it in its spacious orb, imparts to it that principle of motion and life, which circulates in the air and in the heaven; whether in pouring on it those gentle showers which nourish the plants, and give the trees their sap and juices of vegetation, or by imparting to it that warmth which fecundates and expands all seeds and ripens every fruit. Without it, Earth, condemned to eternal darkness and

sterility, had been dead to nature, nor ever received the name of mother of gods and men. All these relations betwixt Heaven and Earth, which render the union of both necessary to the activity of the universal cause, were expressed in the allegorical style by the word Marriage; and the two first causes in nature were considered as two spouses, who united to give birth to all other beings: One of these was male, and the other female: one the first of gods, the other the first of goddesses, whose marriage peopled Earth and Heaven. M. Dupuis shews, in his memoir, that the same ideas are found in all the systems of philosophy, amongst the Chaldeans, the Egyptians, the Persians, the Indians, the Greeks. They were the common foundation of all the theories of nature. Heaven, says Plutarch, appeared to the first observers to perform the functions of a father; and the Earth, those of a mother. Heaven poured the fecundating seed, in gentle showers, into the bosom of the Earth, who thus rendered fertile, produced her various offspring. Macrobius, and Synesius, bishop of Cyrene, a celebrated philosopher, long ago made the same remark; and a great while before them, Ocellus of Lucania, a disciple of Pythagoras, had taught the same doctrine; which, indeed, was the ancient philosophy of the East. The universe, says he, is an indestructible product; it will have no end; including in itself generation, and the cause of generation; generation is where there is a change and displacing of parts, and the cause where there is stability in nature. Hence it is evident, that motion and action are properties of the generating cause, and that which receives it must be acted on and moved. The divisions of the heaven separate the unchangeable part of the world from that which is incessantly changing. The line of separation betwixt mortal and immortal is the circle described by the moon. All that is above is the habitation of the gods; all beneath her, the abode of nature and discord. As the world is incapable of being generated or destroyed, it is necessary, that the principle which effects generation in another, and that which effects it in itself, must always have co-existed. The principle which effects it in another is all that is above the moon: that which engenders in itself is the sublunary world. The one is always moving; the other always moved: the one always governing; the other always governed. In a word, the composition of the world includes both the active and the passive cause. Such are the first divisions which the philosophy of the ancients had established in nature, and which it had placed at the

head of almost all causes. Mythology exhibits the same pictures, and presents them to us at the head of the genealogy of their gods, and of their heroes, the children of the gods; because mythology is nothing but the philosophy of the ancients, written in the sacred language, and in its poetical allegories expresses nothing but the actions of physical causes, and the filiation of natural agents personified. Now this perfect resemblance between the dogmas of philosophy and the notions of mythology, and the correspondence of each with the apparent order of the world, are found in all the theogonies, or marvellous histories, with which the annals of every people commence. Uranus and Ge, Heaven and Earth, are the first gods sung by the poets, as if they had been the first kings of the universe. Hesiod also, whose theogony consists entirely of nature and its parts personified, makes Ge the wife of Uranus, and places these two spouses at the head of the other gods their descendents, as they are at the head of all the visible causes of the universe. Apollodorus thus enters upon his history of the gods. At the beginning Uranus, or Heaven, was the lord of all the world: he had many children by his wife Ge, or the Earth. Proclus begins the epic cycle with the marriage of Heaven and Earth. Herodotus, or the author known by that name, calls Heaven the seed of the world, the father both of the greater and inferior gods; he gives him to wife Aëtes or Aëtras, the same, says he, as the Earth, which is fecundated by Heaven. Virgil has expressed the same idea of the fertilization of the Earth in the spring.

Tom pater omnipotens fecundis imbutus æther

Conjugis in gremium lætæ descendit, et omnes

Magnus alit, magno commixtus corpore, fetus. Georg. II. 325.

Earth swells with moisture all her teeming lands,

And genial fructifying seed demands;

Almighty Jove descends, more full of life,

On the warm bosom of his kindling wife.

WARTON.

Amongst the Celts the worship of Heaven was not separated from that of the Earth. They said, that the one would have been barren without the other; and that their marriage produced the universe. The Scandinavians acknowledged Heaven as the first king, and gave him the Earth to wife. Rudbek adds, that their ancestors were persuaded, that the Heaven marrying the Earth, and uniting his powers with those of his spouse, produced the plants and animals, and make him

the first king of the Scandinavians. In the books of the Persians passages are found which style Heaven male, and Earth female. This theological idea is expressed in the religion of the Indians, by the symbolic emblem of the active and passive parts of generative nature. The famous symbolic statue of the world, consecrated by the Bramins, was half male, half female. We see, then, that it has been every where agreed to consider Heaven and Earth, or the active and passive parts of nature, as the first two beings from which all others proceed; and thus they are celebrated in the theogonies as gods. If in the most ancient histories they have been represented as kings and princes, it was because the remembrance of the first notions was lost, and their allegorical origin forgotten. But in the present day, when this idea is recovered, we can no longer attribute to Uranus a real existence distinct from that of Heaven; nor can we give the name of Heaven to one of the least planets which it includes.

I cannot but think therefore, gentlemen, that all astronomers ought to unite in proferring a denomination built on such mistaken foundations, and so unjust with respect to the celebrated Herschel, to whom we are indebted for the discovery of a planet. To you, gentlemen, I address my complaint, as a literary body most capable of supporting it, if you will do me the honour to make it public.

HISTORY OF NED DROWSY.

(Continued from page 275.)

WHEN I had parted from the old gentleman, I found Mrs. Abrahams desirous to return home, being somewhat indisposed by the heat of the theatre, so that I lost no time in getting her and Constantia into the coach: In our way homewards I reported the conversation I had held with Mr. Goodison; the different effects it had upon my hearers were such as might be expected from their several characters; the gentle spirit of Constantia found relief in tears; her grateful heart discharged itself in praises and thanksgivings to Providence: Mrs. Abrahams forgot her head-ach, solicited herself in having prevailed upon Mrs. Goodison to consent to her daughter's going to the play, declared she had a presentiment that something fortunate would come to pass, thought the title of the comedy was a lucky omen, congratulated Constantia over and over, and begged to be indulged in the pleasure of telling these

most

most joyful tidings to her good man at home: Ned put in his claim for a share in the prophecy no less than Mrs. Abrahams; he had a kind of a something in his thoughts, when Goodison sat at his elbow, that did not quite amount to a discovery, and yet it was very like it; he had a sort of an impulse to give him a gird or two upon the character of *Stirling*, and he was very sure that what he threw out upon the occasion made him squeak, and that the discovery would never have come about if it had not been for him; he even advanced some learned remarks upon the good effects of stage-plays in giving touches to the conscience, though I do not pretend to say he had *Jeremy Collier* in his thoughts at the time; in short, what between the Hebrew and the Christian there was little or nothing left for my share in the work, so that I contented myself with cautioning Constantia how she broke it to her mother, and recommended to Mrs. Abrahams to confine her discourse to her husband, and leave Constantia to undertake for Mrs. Goodison.

When we arrived at our journey's end we found the honest Jew alone, and surprised him hetero, he expected us: Mrs. Goodison was gone to bed a little indisposed, Constantia hastened up to her without entering the parlour; Mrs. Abrahams let loose the clapper of joy and rang in the good news with so full a peal and so many changes, that there was no more to be done on my part but to correct a few trips in the performance of the nature of pleonasm, which were calculated to improve the tale in every particular but the truth of it. When she had fairly acquitted herself of the history, she began to recollect her head ach, and then left us very thoroughly disposed to have a fellow-feeling in the same complaint.

After a few natural reflections upon the event, soberly debated and patiently delivered, I believe we were all of one mind in wishing for a new subject, and a silence took place sufficiently preparatory for its introduction; when Abrahams, putting on a grave and serious look, in a more solemn tone of voice, than I had ever heard him assume, delivered himself as follows:

There is something, Gentlemen, presses on my mind, which seems a duty on my conscience to impart to you: I cannot reconcile myself to play the counterfeit in your company, and therefore if you will have patience to listen to a few particulars of a life, so unimportant as mine, I will not intrude long upon your attention, and at worst it may serve to fill up a few spare minutes before we are called to our meal.

I need not repeat what was said on our parts; Abrahams gave a sigh, hemmed twice or thrice, as if the words in rising to his throat had choaked him, and thus began:

I was born in Spain, the only son of a younger brother of an antient and noble house, which like many others of the same origin and persuasion had long been in the indispensable practice of conforming to the established religion, whilst secretly and under the most guarded concealment every member of it without exception hath adhered to those opinions, which have been the faith of our tribe from the earliest ages.

This I trust will account to you for my declining to expose my real name, and justify the discretion of my assuming the fictitious one, by which I am now known to you.

Till I had reached my twentieth year I knew myself for nothing but a Christian, if that may be called Christianity, which monkish superstition and idolatry have so adulterated and distorted from the moral purity of its scriptural guides, as to keep no traces even of rationality in its form and practice.

This period of life is the usual season for the parents of an adult to reveal to him the awful secret of their concealed religion: The circumstances, under which this tremendous discovery is confided to the youth, are so contrived as to imprint upon his heart the strongest seal of secrecy, and at the same time present to his choice, the alternative of parricide or conformity: With me there was no hesitation; none could be; for the yoke of Rome had galled my conscience till it festered, and I seized emancipation with the avidity of a ransomed slave, who escapes out of the hands of infidels.

Upon our great and solemn day of the Passover I was initiated into Judaism; my father conducted me to the interior chamber of a suite of apartments, locking every door, through which we passed, with great precaution, and not uttering a syllable by the way; in this secure retreat he purposed to celebrate that antient rite, which our nation holds so sacred: He was at that time in an alarming decline; the agitating task he had been engaged in overpowered his spirits; whilst he was yet speaking to me, and my eyes were fixed upon his face, the hand of death smote him; I saw his eye-lids quiver; I heard him draw his last expiring sigh, and falling dead upon my neck as I was kneeling at his feet, he brought me backwards to the floor, where I lay panting under

his lifeless corpse, scarce more alive than he was.

The noise of his fall and the horrid shrieks I began to utter, for I had no presence of mind in this fatal moment, were unfortunately overheard, far as we were removed from the family: The room we were in had a communication with our private chapel; the monk, who was our family confessor, had a master-key, which commanded the avenues to that place; he was then before the altar when my cries reached his ears; he ascended hastily by the private stair case, and finding the door locked, his terror at my yells adding strength to a colossal form, with one vehement kick he burst open the door, and, besides the tragic spectacle on the ground, too plainly discovered the damning proofs of our apostacy.

Vile wretch, cried he as he seized hold of my father's body, unholy villain, circumcised infidel! I thank my God for having smote thee with a sudden judgment: Lie there like a dog as thou art, and expect the burial of a dog! This said, with one furious jerk of his arm he hurled the venerable corpse of the most benevolent of God's creatures with the utmost violence to the corner of the room: Whilst I tell it my blood curdles; I heard his head dash against the marble floor; I did not dare to turn my eyes to the spot; the sword, which my father had presented to my hand and pointed at his own breast, when he imparted to me his faith, lay naked on the floor; I grasped it in my hand; nature tugged at my heart; I felt an impulse irresistible; I buried it in the bowels of the monk: I thrust it home with so good a will, that the guard entangled in the cord that was tied about his carcase; I left my weapon in the body, and the ponderous bigot fell thundering on the pavement.

A ready thought, which seemed like inspiration, seized me; I disposed my father's corps in decent order; drew the ring from his finger, on which the symbol of our tribe was engraved in Hebrew characters; I took away those fatal tokens, which had betrayed us; there were implements for writing on a table; I wrote the following words on a scroll of paper—
'This monk fell by my hand; he merited the death I gave him: Let not my father's memory be attainted! He is innocent, and died suddenly by the will of Heaven, and not by the hand of man.'
—This I signed with my name, and affixed to the breast of the monk; then imprinting a last kiss on the hand of my dead father, I went softly down the secret stairs, and passing through the chapel escaped

out of the house unnoticed by any of the family.

Our house stood at one extremity of the ancient city of Segovia; I made my way as fast as my feet would transport me to the forests of San Ildefonso, and there sheltered myself till night came on; by short and stealthy journeys, through various perils and almost incredible hardships, I arrived at Barcelona; I made myself known to an English merchant, settled there, who had long been a correspondent of my father's, and was employed by our family in the exportation of their wool, which is the chief produce of estates in the great plain of Segovia, so famous for its sheep: By this gentleman I was supplied with money and necessaries; he also gave me letters of credit upon his correspondent in London, and took a passage for me in a very commodious and capital ship bound to that port, but intermediately to Smyrna, whither she was chartered with a valuable cargo. Ever since the unhappy event in Segovia it had been my first and constant wish to take refuge in England; nothing therefore could be more acceptable than these letters of credit and introduction, and being eager to place myself under the protection of a nation, whose generosity all Europe bears testimony to, I lost not a moment in embarking on board the British Lion, (for so the ship was named) and in this asylum I for the first time found that repose of mind and body, which for more than two months I had been a stranger to.

Here I fortunately made acquaintance with a very worthy and ingenious gentleman, who was going to settle at Smyrna as physician to the factory, and to the care and humanity of this excellent person, under Providence, I am indebted for my recovery from a very dangerous fever, which seized me on the third day after my coming on board: This gentleman resided many years at Smyrna, and practised there with great success; he afterwards went through a very curious course of travel, and is now happily returned to his native country.

When we arrived at Smyrna I was on my recovery, and yet under the care of my friendly physician; I lodged in the same house with him, and found great benefit from the air and exercise on shore: He advised me to remain there for a season, and at the same time an offer was made to me by the ship's captain of acting for the merchants in place of their agent, who had died on the passage. The letters of credit given me at Barcelona, and the security entered into on my account with the house in London, warranted this pro-

posal on his part, and there were many motives, which prevailed with me for accepting it.

In this station I had the good fortune to give such satisfaction to my principals, that during a residence of more than twenty years I negociated their business with uninterrupted success, and in the course of that time secured a competency for myself, and married a very worthy wife, with whom I have lived happily ever since.

Still my wishes pointed to this land of freedom and toleration, and here at last I hope I am set down for life: Such was my prepossession for this country, that I may say without boasting during twenty years residence in Smyrna no Englishman ever left my door without the relief he solicited, or appeared to stand in need of.

I must not omit to tell you that to my infinite comfort it turned out, that my precautions after the death of the monk were effectual for preventing any mischief to the head of my family, who still preserves his rank, title and estate unsuspected; and although I was outlawed by name, time hath now wrought such a change in my person, and the affair hath so died away in men's memories, that I trust that I am in security from any future machinations in that quarter: Still I hold it just to my family and prudent towards myself to continue my precautions: Upon the little fortune I raised in Smyrna, with some aids I have occasionally received from the head of our house, who is my nephew, and several profitable commissions for the sale of Spanish wool, I live contentedly, though humbly as you see, and I have besides wherewithal, (blessed be God!) to be of some use and assistance to my fellow creatures.

Thus I have related to you my brief history, not concealing that bloody act, which would subject me to death by the sentence of a human tribunal, but for which I hope my intercession and atonement have been accepted by the Supreme Judge of all hearts, with whom there is mercy and forgiveness. Reflect I pray you upon my situation at that dreadful moment; enter into the feelings of a son; picture to yourself the scene of horror before my eyes; conceive a brutal zealot spurning the dead corpse of my father, and that father his most generous benefactor, honoured for his virtues and adored for his charities, the best of parents and the friend of mankind; reflect, I say, upon these my agonies and provocations, make allowance for a distracted heart in such a crisis, and judge me with that charity,

which takes the law of God, and not the law of man for its direction.

Here Abrahams concluded, and here also I shall adjourn to the succeeding volume what remains to be related of the persons, whose adventures have already engrossed so large a portion of this miscellaneous work.

A VISIT TO JUPITER'S TOMB.

[From M. Savary's Letters in Greece.]

WE were about four leagues to the south-east of Candia, and employed in climbing a very steep path, when our guides apprised us that we were passing near the Tomb of Jupiter. We laboured up the mountain to view this ancient monument, but saw nothing but a heap of stones, half eaten away by time, which the inhabitants of the country call the tomb of Jupiter.

Both the fables and histories of antiquity agree that a Jupiter died, and was buried in the island of Crete. The third Jupiter, the son of Saturn, was born there, and his tomb is still shewn there. Jupiter having ended his days in Crete, his relations and friends, in obedience to his last commands, erected a temple and a tomb to his memory. This temple still subsisted in the days of Plato; but time, or earthquakes, have destroyed it. This philosopher, who was well acquainted with the places he describes, speaks of it thus: 'The road, which leads from Cnossus to the cavern and temple of Jupiter, is very pleasant. We continually meet with alleys of large rusted trees, whose foliage shelters us from the scorching beams of the sun. If we proceed still further, we find woods of cypress trees, of surprising height and beauty; by the side of which are delightful meadows, where travellers may repose and converse.'

From all these authorities we may conclude, that a man called Jupiter, who, by great actions, merited well of his subjects, and on whom divine honours were bestowed, died in the island of Crete; that a temple was erected to him, which has been destroyed by time; that his tomb was shewn with an inscription on it, until the time of the Roman Emperors; and that at present there is to be seen, about three leagues from Cnossus, an eminence, commonly called Mount Icarus, on the top of which the inhabitants of the country point out a heap of stones which they call the tomb of Jupiter. As for the sacred cavern, in which he was brought up, and to which

Minos

Minos repaired every ninth year, to converse with his father, and receive his laws, it may be presumed not to have been far distant from this place, but we did not see it.

MONASTERY OF ST. GEORGE.

[From the same.]

WE now descended into the plain where though it was the month of Nov. we found the heat considerable. We were to sleep at the convent of St. George, from which we were still 3 leagues distant, and in our road had to pass several ranges of hills, which form the basis of Mount Ida on the east. The country presented a great variety of the most picturesque prospects. Sometimes, from the summit of a hill, we discovered an immense horizon, terminated by mountains which concealed their heads in clouds; and presently straying along the bottom of profound vallies, adorned with fruit-trees and flowering shrubs, we seemed as if imprisoned by the vast and steep declivities on each side. At length, after having continued ascending a long time, we perceived at a distance the monastery of St. George, the sight of which gave us no little pleasure, and we redoubled our pace. It was evening when we entered the court. The monks at first were alarmed at our number; and the superior, according to custom, concealed himself. But we had a person with us who was perfectly acquainted with the Greeks and their subtuges. He addressed himself to some of the fathers, telling them, that we had with us the French consul, who was going to Canza, and who, as he had great influence with those in power in that country, was able to render essential services to their bishop, and all the convents in the island. They did not fail to convey this information to the superior, who instantly came to receive and compliment us, and immediately all the doors were thrown open to our company.

We had travelled seven computed leagues, equal to ten Frenchones, and our horses were very tired. As soon as we had alighted, several children came to take them by the bridle, and walked them about for a quarter of an hour, before they put them into the stable. This custom is constantly observed in Crete: They never shut up the horses when in a sweat, but always make a rule of walking them about some time in the open air. Hence the Cretan horses are strong, healthy, and scarcely ever tire. They boldly climb the steepest rocks, and descend the same into the vallies, without stumbling. The traveller's

life depends on the firmness of their footing; for he frequently passes along narrow paths on the edge of dreadful precipices, where a single false step would infallibly be his destruction.

While supper was preparing, one of the monks earnestly requested us to visit his cell. He was a lover of good wine, which indeed might be seen in his countenance, and he regaled us in the best manner he could with his beloved liquor. It is true he had but one cup, but that was large and deep; he circulated it briskly, and seemed highly pleased with the encomiums we bestowed on his wine.

The monks of St. George possess extensive lands, on which they feed numerous flocks, and which produce corn, barley, wine, oil, wax, and honey in abundance. The Turks have left them these lands, on condition of their exercising hospitality towards all travellers, which they commonly do with a tolerable good grace. Both riders and horses are lodged and supplied with provisions. These houses are of great use in a country where there are neither inns nor caravan-serais; for without them, the traveller would be obliged to carry with him a load of baggage, and every necessary of life. The monks cultivate their fields themselves, and owe what they enjoy to the labour of their hands.

A magnificent repast was served up to us: The middle dish was a roasted pig, round which were excellent mutton, pigeons, and very fine poultry; the rest of the table was covered with plates of pomegranates, almonds, grapes, fresh olives, and honey. This honey, as transparent as crystal, was delicious; as highly perfumed as the flowers themselves, as delicate as the finest sweet-meats, and equally grateful to the smell and taste. The superior set before us most exquisite wines, red, white and orange-coloured, the produce of the hills round the monastery, on which we alternately bestowed the highest commendations.

After supper we were conducted to a spacious hall, where, notwithstanding the hardness of our beds, we perfectly well enjoyed the pleasures of repose. To shew respect to the French consul, they had allotted him a separate apartment, and placed two tall decanters by his bed-side. In the morning, he wished to wash his mouth, and pouring out some of the supposed water, found it to be white wine. He took the other decanter, and filled his glass, but this proved to be pure brandy. No doubt, these good monks are accustomed to make libations to the god of sleep; or to console themselves for his rigours, with the bottle.

DESCRIPTION OF MOUNT IDA.

[From the same.]

THE Turkish farmer, who had received us so kindly at our coming out of the Labyrinth, offered us the best entertainment in his power. But our bed was the carpet on which we supped, and we laid ourselves down, booted as we were. In the morning, therefore, we were soon dressed, and we set out at sun-rise, after satisfying our host, who accepted what we thought proper to give him.

For some hours, our way lay along the plain, and we had an easy and pleasant road; but when we had arrived at the high lands, it became extremely rugged. We travelled along the sides of the hills which terminate Mount Ida, to the southward. Two chains of these hills formed, between us and that mountain, a double amphitheatre, above which it raised its majestic head. We could perceive large clouds of a shining whiteness, ranging themselves around its summit, and circling it with a silver crown, which, illumined by the sun, shone with a wonderful splendor. These clouds, obeying the law of attraction, after encompassing for some hours the head of the mountain, fell in imperceptible drops on all the surrounding objects, and intirely disappeared; others succeeded, and were dissipated in the same manner.

This attractive power, universally diffused, which forces the clouds towards the tops of lofty mountains, is the origin of springs, fountains, streams, and all the rivers on the globe. In the higher regions of the air, where the rising vapours are condensed by cold, the water of the clouds is converted into hail and snow; but if they attain only a moderate height, where the cold is not very great, they fall in mists, rains, and copious dews. When the hills are covered with forests, the springs and rivulets become more numerous, as the leaves of trees possess the peculiar property of attracting the humidity diffused throughout the atmosphere. To procure water for a dry country, nothing more would be necessary than to plant forest-trees on the hill-tops. When we find the ancients bestowing the name of rivers on the Glaucus and the Xanthus, which run through Asia Minor, and are now little more than inconsiderable brooks, we are tempted to suspect them of exaggeration. But if we reflect that the hills, where these rivers rise, are at present stripped of their trees and soil, and no longer oppose a barrier to the passage of the clouds, though formerly crowned with lofty so-

rests, they attracted them around their tops, and drew from them all their moisture, we shall find no difficulty in believing that the Glaucus, the Xanthus, and many other at present insignificant rivulets, might anciently, when fed with more copious supplies, well deserve the appellation of rivers.

While we were journeying round Mount Ida, we perceived the summit gradually overcast, and soon after vanished in a thick mist; nor was it long before we again perceived the naked top whitened with heaps of snow, and the sides covered with the glittering mantle of winter. We, however, who were less elevated by twelve hundred fathom enjoyed a delightful temperature. The sky was clear and serene, and the sun moved through the azure vault in all his majesty and splendor. In the deep vallies on our left, myrtles and laurel roses skirted the channels of the torrents. Trees in their brightest verdure, adorned the foot of the mountain; and in the month of November we found groves as green and pleasant as in the middle of spring.

Mount Ida begins near Candia, and stretches from east to west, as far as the White Mountains. It extends from the northern to the southern sea, and is the highest in the island. In many parts of it, the snow lies all the year. From its summit we may discover the sea of Crete, and that of Lybia. The eye wanders over an immense horizon, and discerns many of the scattered islands of the Archipelago, such as Cythera, Milo, and Argentiere. If we confine our attention to the view of the objects before us, they appear as in an immense perspective, and present prospects highly varied, and astonishingly rich and beautiful.

In summer, when the snows are melted, vast plains, situated on the declivity of the mountain, afford excellent pasturage for the flocks. On that part of it opposite to Candia are forests, consisting chiefly of maple and green oak. The southern sides abound with the strawberry-tree privets, and rock roses. The eastern brow is beautified with cedars, pines, and cypresses; but on the west, its perpendicular sides present nothing but piles of rocks, impossible to scale. It is enriched with an infinity of other plants, which would delight the botanist, such as the true melilot, the yellow-flowered marjoram, &c. Abundant streams flow on every side from its summits. Some rush in torrents into the vallies, while others water the plains, which produce luxurious harvests, or, distributed by art, maintain fecundity in the innumerable fruit-trees which grow round

the villages. The hill-sides, exposed to the powerful rays of the sun, are clothed with vineyards, which produce exquisite wines; and the olive-trees every where constitute the principal riches of the country.

The diversity of landscapes, which constantly charmed the eye, made us forget the dangers to which we were exposed. For the space of a league we rode along the slope of a very high hill. On one side, the ground was as perpendicular as a wall, and on the other was the channel of a torrent two hundred feet deep, through which the water rushed, over the large flint-stones, with a violent noise. The path at last grew so narrow, that when once fairly entered, it was impossible to dismount, but at the risk of throwing both ourselves, and our horses into the abyss below. In many places, this road was not more than a foot and a half wide, though on the brink of a tremendous precipice, which no one could look down without shuddering. We were now convinced of the excellence of our horses, not one of which so much as made a false step. They seemed to feel the danger, trod with caution, and examined where to put their feet. In a wet place, however, mine made a small slip, and tottered for a moment on the brink of the precipice; but I kept my seat firmly, and he recovered himself. We descended from these heights by so steep a valley, that the rider's back was against the crupper of the horse. But at length, after ten hours ride, we arrived in perfect safety, at the monastery of Afomatos.

ACCOUNT OF THE SHAKESPEARE GALLERY.

[From the *European Magazine*.]

THIS Exhibition, which may be truly styled the triumph of the English School of Painting, is so honourable to the undertakers of the vast design of which it forms a part; so connected with polite letters; so fraught with national advantage, whether considered with respect to Commerce, to the Arts, to Literature, to the amusement of the day, or the more permanent entertainment of succeeding generations; that we consider it as an object particularly deserving the notice of a Literary Journal. We therefore, in common with the rest of the public, hail this dawn of the English Historical School, which presages a splendid day in its progressive course, equally to the honour of

the nation, as to the advantage of the splended projectors of the scheme.

The present collection consists of thirty-four scenes from the different plays of our great dramatic bard, painted by Mr Joshua Reynolds, Barry, Boydell, Downman, Durno, Fuseli, Hamilton, Hodges, Kirk, Miller, Northcote, Opie, Peters, Rigaud, Smirk, West, Wheatly and Wright; and it may be observed, that each artist appears to have exerted the full force of his genius. In such a variety of performances, the merit of some must predominate over others. With a few exceptions, however, which it would be invidious to point out, the whole collection is entitled to the honourable situation in which it is placed, and when completed will form an epoch in the History of the Arts.

But the nature, progress, and extent of this important undertaking may be better learnt from the following extracts taken from Mr. Boydell's sensible preface to his Catalogue.

I cannot permit this Catalogue to appear before the public, without returning my sincere thanks to the numerous Subscribers to this undertaking, who with a liberality and a confidence unparalleled on any former occasion, have laid me under the most flattering obligations. I hope upon inspection of what has been done, and is now doing, the Subscribers will be satisfied with the exertions that have been made; and will think that their confidence has not been misplaced; especially when they consider the difficulty that a great undertaking like the present has to encounter, in a country where Historical Painting is still but in its infancy.—To advance that Art towards maturity, and establish an *English School of Historical Painting*, was the great object of the present design.

In the course of many years endeavours; I flatter myself, I have somewhat contributed to the establishment of an *English School of Engraving*. These exertions have not been unnoticed at home—But in foreign countries they have been estimated, perhaps above their value—when I began the business of publishing and selling prints; all the *fine Engravings sold in England* were imported from foreign countries, particularly from France—Happily, the reverse is now the case; for few are imported, and many are exported, to a great annual amount. I mention this circumstance, because there are those, who not putting much value on the advancement of national taste, still see the advantage of promoting the Arts, in a commercial point of view.

I flatter myself that the present undertaking in that, and many other points of view

view, will essentially serve this country. The more objects of attraction and amusement held out to foreigners, that may induce them to visit this metropolis, the more are our manufactures promoted, for every one on his return carries with him some specimen of them; and I believe it will be readily granted, that the manufactures of this country need only be seen and compared, to be preferred to those of any other—so the great number of foreigners who have of late visited this country, may in some degree be attributed to the very flourishing state of our commerce; and that great demand for English manufactures, which at present so universally prevails all over the Continent.—At least I can with certainty say, I feel the effect of this circumstance, in my own branch of business.

That the love of the Fine Arts is more prevalent abroad than in this country, cannot be denied; but I still hope to see them attain (advanced in years as I am) such a state of perfection in England, that no man in Europe will be entitled to the name of a Connoisseur, who has not personally witnessed their rapid progress.—And that their progress has been wonderfully rapid in this country, within these twenty years, this whole world will readily allow.—This progress we principally owe to his present Majesty, who, sensible of their importance in every point of view, has cultivated the Fine Arts with a success that the annals of no other country, in the same space of time, can produce. The enterprise and liberality of several individuals also have not been wanting to contribute to so great an end.—For my own part, I can with truth say, that the Arts have always had my best endeavours for their success; and my countrymen will I hope give me credit, when I assure them, that where I failed, I failed more from want of power, than from want of zeal.

In this progress of the Fine Arts, though foreigners have allowed our lately acquired superiority of Engraving, and readily admitted the great talents of the principal Painters, yet they have said with some severity, and I am sorry to say with some truth, that the abilities of our best Artists are chiefly employed in painting Portraits of those, who, in less than half a century, will be lost in oblivion—whilst the noblest part of the art—Historical Painting—is much neglected. To obviate this national reflection was, as I have already hinted, the principal cause of the present undertaking; an undertaking, that originated in a private company, where painting was the subject of conversation.—But as some short account of the rise and

progress of the whole work may at a future time be given to the subscribers, it is not now necessary to say, who first promulgated the plan—who has promoted it—or who has endeavoured to impede its success.—Suffice it to say at present, that the artists, in general, have with an ardour that does them credit, contributed their best endeavours to carry into execution an undertaking, where the national honour, the advancement of the arts, and their own advantage are equally concerned.

Though I believe it will be readily admitted, that no subjects seem so proper to form an English School of Historical Painting, as the Scenes of the immortal Shakespear, yet it must be always remembered, that he possessed powers which no pencil can reach: for such was the force of his creative imagination, that though he frequently goes beyond nature, he still continues to be natural, and seems only to do that, which Nature would have done, had she o'erstepped her usual limits—It must not then be expected, that the art of the Painter can ever equal the sublimity of our Poet. The strength of Michael Angelo, united to the grace of Raphael, would here have laboured in vain.—For what pencil can give to his airy beings “a local habitation and a name?”

It is therefore hoped, that the spectator will view these pictures with this regard, and not allow his imagination, warmed by the magic powers of the Poet, to expect from painting what painting cannot perform.

It is not however meant to deprecate criticism—Candid criticism is the soul of improvement—and those artists, who shut their ears against it must never expect to improve.—At the same time, every artist ought to despise and contemn the cavils of Pseudo-critics, who, rather than not attempt to shew their wit, would crush all merit in its bud.—The discerning part of the public, however please all these attempts to the true account—malignity.—But, as the world was never entirely free from such critics, the present undertaking must expect to have its share.

Of the merits of the Artists employed in this work, I can with truth say, that I have sought for talents wherever they were to be found, and withstood all recommendations but those that merit brought. By this means I have offended some; but a moment's reflection will, I think, shew the propriety of this line of conduct. Upon the merits of the pictures themselves, it is not for me to speak; I believe there never was a perfect picture, in all the three great requisites of composition, colouring, and design—it must not therefore be expected

that such a phenomenon will be found here.—This much, however, I will venture to say, that in every picture in the Gallery there is something to be praised, and I hope sufficient marks of merit, to justify the lovers of their country, in holding out the fostering hand of encouragement to native genius. I therefore flatter myself, that the established masters will support and increase their former reputation, and that the younger Artists will daily improve, under the benign influence of the public patronage.—They all know that their future fame depends on their present exertions: for here the Painter's labours will be perpetually under the public eye, and compared with those of his contemporaries—while his other works either locked up in the cabinets of the curious, or dispersed over the country in the houses of the different possessors, can comparatively contribute but little to his present fortune or future fame.*

PROCEEDINGS of the PRIVY COUNCIL relative to the HESSIAN FLY.

(Continued from page 279.)

No. 15. CONTAINS a Letter from Mr. Broussonet, Secretary to the Royal Society of Agriculture, to his Grace the Duke of Dorset, with an Inclosure; dated Paris Sept. 3d, 1783.

THE Duke of Dorset had accompanied his letter to the Royal Society of Agriculture in France, with two memoirs; one, describing the Hessian fly; the other, the flying weevil of Virginia: And desired to know whether these insects were to be found in France? In what province? To what extent? And how they propagated?

To these queries the Society reply, with regard to the first insect: That it appears to them not to differ from those that are found in the Northern countries, and are described in different volumes of the Academy of Sciences of Stockholm. (See article *Phalena graminis*, *Phalena secalis*.)* They add that an insect, similar in its

* *Ne nous parait pas d'être, autant que nous avons pu en juger, d'après une très courte description, de ceux qui ont été observés dans le Nord, et dont le histoire est contenue dans différents volumes de l'Académie des Sciences de Stockholm.*

(Vide article *Phalena graminis*, *Phalena secalis*.)

manner of living, is found in France; but its effects are so inconsiderable that it has attracted no particular notice, and they are unable to give a satisfactory account of it.

The American weevil they conceive nearly the same with that insect, which some years since did much mischief in the Anglo-mois. And they barely recite what was written concerning it by M. Du Hamel and M. Tillet.

No. 16. LETTER from Mr. Ewart to the Marquis of Carmarthen, dated Berlin, 9th August 1788.

My Lord,

I RECEIVED only by last post your Lordship's dispatch, No. 13, with its inclosures, containing a description of the flying weevil and the Hessian fly. It would appear, from the enquiries I have made, that neither of these insects have ever been observed in the Prussian dominions, and excepting the ravages sometimes, though rarely, committed by the swarms of locusts which come through Poland from Tartary, I am assured that the corns in Prussia have not been known to suffer from any accident of the kind.

I have the honour to be, &c.
JOS. EWART.

No. 17. EXTRACT of a Letter from Sir John Temple, Baronet, to the Marquis of Carmarthen, dated New-York, 4th Sept. 1788.

HEREWITH is duplicate of a letter I had the honour of writing to your Lordship, by the Roebuck packet, of the 6th of last month, since which have arrived here, and on one and the same day (viz. the 23d ultimo) the Sandwich with the June, and the Queen Charlotte with the July mails from England; by them I had the honour to receive original and duplicate of your Lordship's letter of the 26th of June, with his Majesty's order in Council against the landing American wheat in any part of Great Britain; and the minutes of enquiry on which the said order was founded. I lost no time in causing the order to be published here, to prevent as soon as possible the shipping any more wheat to England till the prohibition may be taken off; and I have spared no pains or trouble since to gain all possible information concerning the insect, or Hessian fly, mentioned in your Lordship's letter. It fortunately happened that Col. Morgan, of the state of New-Jersey was here at New York when the packet arrived. This gentleman has been more curious

rious concerning the Hessian fly, than perhaps any other person in these States, and his writings and publications have met with the approbation of the most sensible people here. Inclosed I have the honour to send to your Lordship a copy of his letter to me of the 26th ult. and the three volumes of the American Museum, in which are the letters he mentions to the Agricultural Society at Philadelphia, all concerning the said *Hessian fly*, and I am happy in having it in my power to mention to your Lordship, that it is the full opinion of these gentlemen, and of all others who have here paid any attention to the said insect, that 'there is no danger of the fly's getting into England in the wheat, for that its abode is altogether in the straw or chaff.' It is also an happy circumstance at least for this country, that there is here discovered a species of wheat, which bids defiance to this dreadful insect, the *Hessian fly*. — Of this kind of wheat your Lordship will find a full account in the inclosed papers.

Inclosed is also a copy of a letter to me from Colonel Wadsworth, one of the most respectable gentlemen in the state of Connecticut, concerning the said *Hessian fly*, as well as of the Virginia wheat fly, which from the minutes your Lordship hath sent me, seems to have been mistaken at home for the *Hessian fly*.

From the best information I can obtain (for there are no Custom-house records to apply to) there hath been 14 or 15 cargoes of wheat sent from this port to Great Britain in the course of the last year, and there have been quantities of wheat, more or less, sent home from this and the other middle States for more than 30 or 40 years past; but here are no Custom-house books or other records to apply to, to ascertain the precise quantities which may have been shipped from the several States in which the *Hessian fly* have now taken place; but it seems to be a settled point here, that what is called the *Hessian fly*, never appeared in this country till after the *Hessian* troops had landed on Long-Island.

I have made Lord Dorchester acquainted with the state and condition of this *Hessian fly*, and there is no doubt but his Lordship will take all possible care to prevent its getting into his Majesty's Canadian dominions.

New York, August 26th, 1783.

Sir,

I HAVE perused and attentively considered the minutes of his Britannic Majesty's Council at St. James's, on the

25th day of June last; the order not to admit the landing of wheat from any territory of the United States, on account of the *Hessian fly*; and the paper of information on which, I presume, the order of Council was founded. In consequence of your desire to be acquainted with the histories of these insects, I take the liberty to make the following remarks.

I have satisfied myself that the *Hessian fly* was introduced into America by means of straw made use of in some package (or otherwise) landed on Long Island, at an early period of the late war. Its first appearance was in the neighbourhood of Sir William Howe's debarkation, and at Flat Bush. It spread from thence, in all directions, with the summer breezes: Their visible progress for several years was very slow. It was not till 1786 that they reached my farm of Prospect, near Princetown, in New Jersey, which is not quite fifty miles from New York. They did no damage that season, and very little the next; but our last crops have been generally destroyed, or materially injured, in Monmouth, Middlesex, Somerset, Hunterdon, Morris, and Sussex counties, and part of Burlington. Such as have good crops are indebted for them, generally, to having sowed the yellow bearded wheat; for an account of which I beg leave to refer you to my letters to the Agricultural Society at Philadelphia, published in the Philadelphia Museums for June and September 1787; and to a publication, with my name, in the Philadelphia Museum of July 1788. The two first-mentioned letters contain a true account of this insect, and its history: They are written for the information of our farmers, and to induce them to sow a larger proportion of rye, which is not so agreeable or nutritious to the fly. My other letters relate more particularly to the species of wheat found to resist its depredations.

The name of *Hessian fly* was given to this insect by myself and a friend, early after its appearance on Long Island.

From this history of the fly, and its progress, you will readily perceive that Britain can run no risque of importing it in cargoes of wheat, as it has no connexion immediately with the grain, and its egg, or aurelia, can only be transported in straw or litter, or designedly, by care and attention to do it; but were a single straw containing this insect in the egg, or aurelia, to be carried and safely deposited in the centre of Norfolk in England, it would multiply in a few years so as to destroy all the wheat and barley crops of the whole kingdom. There cannot exist so atrocious a villain as to commit such an

act intentionally. It has extended to the neighbourhood of Philadelphia 80 miles westerly; to Northampton 100 miles North westward; to all the wheat countries of Connecticut, and Saratoga; 200 miles northward, over great rivers, bays, and mountains; so that were it once to reach Britain, it would become the greatest scourge that island ever experienced; as it multiplies from heat and moisture, and most intense frosts, have no effect on the egg or aurelia.

The Virginia wheat fly, called by some the weevil (but quite a different thing, deposits its egg in the ears of wheat whilst in blossom, or in its milky state. After harvest, when the wheat is mowed or stacked, the egg becomes a black worm or bug, which eats its way out of the grain, and takes wing in the shape of a small whitish miller, millions of which are seen hovering around stacks of wheat thus infected, which is the first token to persons not very observant of its being in the wheat. It is expected the new mode of harvesting will remedy the evil in the southern states; where it will no doubt be introduced, even on account of the great saving of labour, independent of security to the crop from growing in the field. It is, to cut off the ears only of the wheat flooring them in a small bag, tied properly round the waist; when this is full, it is emptied into a close bodied covered waggon, or into large bags kept in the field for that purpose; these, when full, are dispatched to the barn, and emptied into proper apartments; the straw is afterwards cut with a scythe, and carried home, or stacked at leisure. It has been found that threshing the grain as soon as it is cut, and laying it in its chaff in large heaps, will generate a certain degree of heat sufficient to kill the egg in the grain, without injury to it. Thus I conceive, the wheat may be secured without threshing; but should that operation be necessary, men will thresh of these ears, with common flails, from fifty or sixty bushels each per day; and the new invented threshing machine, attended by a man and a boy, will thresh from these ears, and clean, from seventy to eighty bushels of wheat per day. What becomes of this fly or miller after it escapes, between harvest and autumn, or what mutation it undergoes, I have never had it in my power to observe, as my stay in the southern states was never of a duration sufficient, nor did I ever meet with one there who could satisfy my enquiries; but I believe it will be found that all the fly, which escape from the grain before winter, perish without propagation, and that a fresh brood is produced only from

the fly which escapes from the wheat which is kept over until the next spring, and I do not doubt but if fields of wheat were to be examined in the night with lights, at the time of blossoming, the fly would be easily discovered, as mentioned by Messrs. du Hamel and Lisle of a similar insect in France. I am also of opinion, that were all the wheat of the country infested by the insect to be threshed out soon after harvest, and ground before the ensuing spring, it would totally eradicate them; and I presume it would be a wise measure, were the legislature of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, to enact laws for that purpose. Other means are known to destroy the insect by depriving the wheat of outward air; but these cannot be extended to general use. Fill a strong bottle with wheat threshed out soon after harvest, cork it up hermetically until next spring, and the egg will be destroyed in embryo. It is in this manner I preserve my garden pease from the bug, which are generated exactly as the Virginia wheat fly is. But if you wish to preserve pease ever more than one season, you must not keep them thus sealed longer than the first winter, as by depriving them too long of outward air, you would destroy their vegetative quality. This may also account for the garden seeds not vegetating which were taken out by Captain Cooke the first voyage, and sown at Otahite, they having been kept hermetically sealed for the express purpose of preservation.—It is happy for the northern states that this fly cannot endure a cold climate.—It has never reached the 40th degree of latitude.—A certain degree of heat and air are necessary to hatch the egg of the insect—deprive the wheat of that degree of heat and air, and the evil will be cured; a degree of heat beyond that which hatches the egg we know will kill it.—It has been remarked that the heat of vessels holds destroy the egg altogether, when the wheat has been threshed out early after harvest, and shipped to Delaware or Philadelphia; but no instance, I believe, was ever known of wheat sent across the Atlantic the same summer of its growth, from the opinion it could not be kept from putrefaction. I cannot get information of new wheat having ever been transported to Europe before October, yet I presume it might be done by sweating the wheat, well on the heaps before shipment.—It would be well first to change the heaps so as the out-sides of the first heap to form the insides of the second.—It must be remembered that the fly I have hitherto spoken of took its rise in Virginia 50 years ago, and is peculiar to that state, I therefore denominate it the

Virginia wheat fly.—But they have another enemy to their grain of all kinds, which is peculiar to all the states south of the 40th degree of latitude.—It is called the chintz bug fly, so denominated from its resemblance in colour and smell, when crushed, to a bed bug.—As this is an enemy to all kinds of grain in its growing state only, and they travel in immense columns from field to field, destroying totally as they proceed, but do not take wing, they are not an object of the present enquiry.—This, in its knit or torpid state, has some resemblance to the Hessian fly of Long Island, and therefore sometimes so called by the people of North Carolina.

These chintz bug fly take up their winter abode under the bark of trees, or fallen timber, and splits of rails of fences. A slight ditch round a field will effectually interrupt their march, and consequently their depredations.

From this state of facts, it is evident, Britain has no reason to apprehend any injury from the importation of wheat, the produce of any part of the territories of the United States of America.

I have the honour to be, with respect,
Sir,

Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,
(Signed) GEORGE MORGAN.

To Sir John Temple, Baronet,
Consul General for Great
Britain, New York.

New York, August 22d, 1788.

Sir,

YOU will find in the museum, published by Carey at Philadelphia, all the publications respecting the Hessian fly.—Those of Col. George Morgan are the only ones I have read which I give full credit to.—You will there find a letter from a relation of mine, relating an experiment made at Farmington, with elder, which was so successful that we were satisfied we had found a remedy; but experiments since made have proved to us we were mistaken: it has failed in every instance the last year.—The bearded wheat, described by Col. Morgan, resists the fly; and those who cultivate it are successful: Though the fly is found in the straw as in other wheat, there is no considerable injury done the crop. The straw appears to me to be so hard that the fly can do it little or no injury. This fly is very different from the fly which was some years since in the southern states.—They destroyed the grain there, the stalk or straw while growing in the field. In the year 1778,

I was ordered to Virginia to provide magazines of flour; and on my arrival in Maryland, I was informed that a fly had destroyed the wheat in the stores, and in some instances in the stacks.—I examined the grain in several stores, and found where it lay thinly spread, the fly had eaten all the flour, and were flying off in swarms.—Where it lay thick, they were not able to work their way out, and they, with the wheat, were become one mass of rottenness.—Those who were so fortunate as to thresh and flour their wheat immediately after reaping, did not suffer any loss. The fly, or rather egg, was at that period hardly, if at all, perceptible to the naked eye—but ripened into life very rapidly, and after eating its way out, flew off as above described. I believe this insect made its first appearance in Virginia in 1777, and disappeared in 1779, and I do not remember that it ever appeared to the Northward of the southern part of Pennsylvania; nor have I ever met with it any where since the year 1780. The Hessian fly is found as far north as the State of Connecticut, runs on Connecticut river, and appears to be progressing northward: it has now totally disappeared in several places near this city, where it has committed ravages in years past. I have written the foregoing hastily; if I can be any way serviceable to you, in giving you further information, you may command me. I hope in a few days to return home, when I shall have more leisure; and if I obtain any further information, I will communicate it.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very humble servant,
JERE. WADSWORTH.

No. 18. LETTER from Sir Robert Murray Keith, to the Marquis of Carmarthen, dated Vienna, October 8th, 1788.

My Lord,

IN obedience to the commands conveyed to me in your Lordship's dispatch, I have made the most diligent Enquiry to learn if either of the Two pernicious insects, the *Hessian Fly*, or the *American Weevil*, exist in the Austrian Provinces, and the negative answers I received from several quarters prolonged those enquiries, in order to ascertain their being unknown in any of the adjacent Provinces.

I can now assure your Lordship, on the authority of Professor Born, and other persons deeply versed in the natural philosophy of these countries, that neither of the above-mentioned Insects exist in the German

man provinces of the Emperor's dominions.

The two insects which attack the corn in granaries here, are

Circulio Granarius———Linnæi.

Tinea Granella———Linnæi.

Of the fly kind, there is only one destructive of corn to an alarming degree, and it is of the 90th species mentioned in Linnæus's List.

There is a Fly which creates much damage in kitchen gardens, which is called *Tipula Oleracea* by Linnæus.

I cannot regret, my lord, that my researches have proved so fruitless, since it is thereby demonstrated, that these dominions remain free from the ravages of those insects which have done so much mischief to the corn fields in America, and the importation of which would be of infinite detriment to the agriculture of England.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT MURRAY KEITH.

Right Honourable Marquis of Carmarthen.

No. 19. EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. Walpole to the Marquis of Carmarthen, dated Munich, October 23d 1788.

I HAVE inclosed the best account I have been able to get of the means used in this country to destroy the flying wevil; I cannot learn that the Hessian fly is at all known in this country.

COPY INCLOSURE.

Method of destroying the flying wevil in Bavaria.

The author of this information having greatly suffered for many years by the wevils, and tried every possible means to get rid of them, made use at last of a plant—the smell attracted these insects from their habitations.—He put on a heap of corn, thyme and sweet marjoram, and changed each of these plants every four and twenty hours, in hopes of discovering one which would answer his purpose.—He tried also hemp, took a handful of it, and put it on a heap of corn, and found the next morning that the hemp was full of wevils. These little black insects seem to have the smell of a curious nature, since they find the bad smell of the hemp agreeable, and it appears they like the soft rind of it. This handful of hemp was picked, taken out of the granary, and winnowed, and put again on the corn; the result was,

that in five days afterwards there were no wevils to be seen in the said heap of corn.

The same experiment was tried by people in the neighbourhood, who confirm the same thing. In the season when there was no green hemp, they made use of mouldy and old hemp, and the success was equal, except that it required a longer time to destroy these insects. When the wevils appeared again, in the month of May, the following year, in less quantities, and at that period there was only the tow or heards of hemp that was already prepared to spin, nevertheless the success was the same, in eight days time, and all the wevils removed. Perhaps linen might be used, steeped in the juice of hemp, where the hemp is not cultivated, and the effect might turn out equally successful. However, it is necessary to shake the hemp well, that is put on the corn, and to stir the corn, if it is in great quantities, in order to bring the wevils to the surface. This experiment was also made in a rainy summer, when it was necessary to collect together the sheafs, which were very wet, and to carry them to the granary, which of course produced a great fermentation in the barn as well as in the granary, and from that cause produce many wevils. Hemp was made use of very early in the spring, and the corn stirred at the same time, and, as the excessive heat arose from it, the wevils disappeared.

No. 20. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Mathias to the Marquis of Carmarthen, with copies of two inclosures, dated Hamburgh, September 19th, 1788.

I IMMEDIATELY after the receipt of your lordship's letter, No. 6, inclosing to me a particular description of two insects, the flying wevil and Hessian fly, I lost no time in making the necessary enquiry, whether these insects, or either of them, ever existed in any part of Lower Saxony; and it was but a few days ago that I received an information on that subject, copies of which I have the honour to lay herewith before your lordship, No. 1 and 2, hoping, at the same time, that their contents will prove satisfactory to you, my lord, as the authors of them are two men of vast erudition, the one a professor of natural philosophy, by the name of *Gieske*, and the other a famous Physician, Mr. Reimarus, both of this city, who were desired to furnish me with that information on the part of our senate, in consequence of my application to them through the channel of the Syndic Matfen.

COPY

COPY INCLOSURE, No. 1.

Pro Memoria.

IN the papers communicated to me about two insects of North America, information is desired, if either of them be known in Lower Saxony; to which I must answer, That I cannot find them mentioned in the authors I could consult; the European wevil existing every where in Sweden, as well as in Germany, and that being undoubtedly the *Phalæna Tinea Granella*, Linn.—The American wevil may possibly also exist in Germany, without being taken notice of.—For the difference of the American insect from the European seems too small, viz. 'That the former is confined to wheat only, the latter attacking all sorts of grain equally,' to be observed by farmers, or people that work or have their business with grain.—It seems easy also to prevent any remedy, which might destroy the one, from destroying the other.—Being acquainted with such remedy, which has proved effectually to destroy the European wevil, I am ready to communicate it, if the British government please to grant me an annual reward, as a premium, by their Minister at Hamburgh.—It is in every farmer's power, safe, as to men and grain, and not expensive.

The Hessian Fly, on the contrary, is entirely unknown in these countries, to its shape as well as to its mischief. For I never heard any complaints about the weakness and breaking of the straw, which is mentioned in the description.—The insect itself seems to be much like, if not the same, with that mentioned by Linnæus, in the *Acta Stockholm* for 1750, page 182 of the German translation; but he says the animal was unknown till then, though its mischief was sensible enough.

(Was signed)

PAUL DIETERICH GIESEKE, M. D.

Professor of Natural Philosophy.

COPY INCLOSURE, No. 2.

Pro Memoria.

THE description of what is called the *Hessian fly*, is so very imperfect, that it is impossible to determine what species of Caterpillars it signifies, without seeing the Moth.—However, so much appears, that it does not attack the grain, but only feeds on the green herb, and not only on that of wheat, but likewise on rye and timothy grass; and that its Chrysalis is fixed between the leaf and stalk.—Probably

the eggs are deposited at the root or foot of the stalk.

Consequently there seems no danger of its being transported by the grain, but that it travels only from one province to the other. Such grass-feeding caterpillars are much destroyed by Crows and other birds, and sometimes have been confined by drawing ditches round the fields or meadows where they first appeared.—Hitherto no such damage has been observed in our neighbourhood.

The insects that lodge and feed on the grain, and which are common already in Europe as well as in America, are of different kinds: Some of them transformed into butterflies or moths (*Phalæna*), others into small beetles (*Curculiones*). The first sort is the worst, as it easily flies from one granary to the other. Of the last sort, a great many were found in rice imported from America.

No. 21. LETTER from Mr. Gibson to the Marquis of Carmarthen; dated Dantzic, October 29, 1788.

My Lord,

EVER since I received the honour of your lordship's favour of the 22d July, I have been endeavouring to get the best information of the two insects, the flying wevil and the Hessian fly.

I have conversed with several here about them; and what from my own observations, as well as others, find that the flying wevil is the same as what we have here. Hitherto, we have only observed that it breeds in the granaries, laying its eggs in the wood work, in the upper part, rather than in the lower: it shews itself there, and falls down upon the corn, penetrating it and eating through it. The people here give themselves little trouble to root it out; some do, but without avail, as the granaries stand close to one another, and are all infected by it. It shews itself on the warm weather setting in, and in process of time, as the cold comes on, it disappears. It consumes, to be sure, a great deal of the flour; but we look upon the remaining part to be far better for keeping than before: Nay, we often mix it with fresh grain, especially wheat, to dry it, and bring it to a fit state for shipping, it being far heavier, in proportion to quantity, than the fresh is. While the corn is on the ground, I do not find the people here have observed it.

Another kind of worm sometimes appears, but which the boors give themselves no trouble to eradicate, notwithstanding they

they are now and then obliged to plow and sow their grounds over again, it having eaten up the seed or roots underneath.

The Hessian fly is quite unknown here, therefore cannot say any thing of it.

We have another corn insect, that goes by the name of the black worm, though in reality a footed insect of the beetle kind, at times pretty plentiful, met with in the corn, mostly in wheat: It is supposed to breed in the field. This is far worse than the white one, or weevil in the granaries. It is pernicious in heating and blowing up the grain to such a degree that it is obliged to be kept turning to keep it sound, and to drive them out.

This is all I have been able to acquire concerning these insects.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEXANDER GIBSON.

Marquis of Carmarthen, &c. &c. &c.

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT OF A VOYAGE TO BOTANY BAY.

[From Captain Tench's Narrative lately published.]

THE flattering accounts which were given by Capt Cooke and his companions of the richness and fertility of that part of New Wales now called BOTANY BAY, presented it to the mind of his Majesty as a spot worthy of colonization. At that period the emancipation of America had rendered it no longer practicable for this country to transport the yearly convicts to that quarter of the globe; and necessity impelled the Legislature, in the year 1779, to doom them to a state of temporary servitude and labour in raising gravel for ballast from the bottom of the Thames on board hulks, which were established at Woolwich for that purpose. The successive discharges and frequent escapes which almost daily happened from these ill-managed galleys, filled the gaols of the kingdom with such crowds of prisoners and convicts, that Administration became alarmed, from their increasing numbers, for the safety of the Kingdom itself. To relieve the State from its apprehension, and these unhappy sufferers from their close confinement, were the first motives for adopting a new system of transportation; and BOTANY BAY immediately presented itself as the properest place for this purpose. At the meeting of the Parliament in the year 1787, his Majesty ac-

cordingly declared in his speech from the Throne, 'That a plan had been formed by his direction for transporting a number of convicts, in order to remove the danger and inconvenience which arose from the crowded state of the prisons in the different parts of the kingdom.' The Legislature seconded their Sovereign's scheme, and by the statute of 27 Geo. III. ch. 2. a code of laws was framed to sentence convicts to be transported to 'the Eastern Coast of New South Wales, or some one or other of the islands adjacent;' and authorizing his Majesty to grant charters of colonization accordingly. In consequence of these powers, an arrangement was made; and at day-light on the morning of the 13th of May 1787, his Majesty's ships Sirius, Hyzra, and Supply, three victuallers with two years stores and provisions on board for the projected settlement; and six transports, with 565 male convicts, 192 female convicts, 18 children, 4 captains, 12 subalterns, 24 sergeants and corporals, 8 drummers, and 160 private marines, sailed from Portsmouth, under the command of Governor Phillips, for the purpose of establishing a new colony on Botany Bay. The novelty and importance of this expedition to the present and future interests of this country very naturally excited the public curiosity; and after the long interval of two years, that curiosity is at length gratified by the following narrative. Mr. Watkin Tench, the author, was a Captain of marines on board the fleet, and seems to have made a busy use of those opportunities which his station afforded to him, to observe the temper and disposition of the convicts during their tedious voyage, and of the probability of their being able to establish the intended settlement. He dates his narrative from Port Jackson, July 10, 1788; and the manner in which it is written, in many instances discovers that he possesses the ability of a scholar, the penetration of a philosopher, and humanity as a man. He professes, that the design of his work was not only to satisfy present curiosity, but to point out to future adventurers the favourable as well as adverse circumstances which will attend their settling in so dangerous a region. We shall therefore endeavour to assist this laudable intention, by extracting the substantial part of this pamphlet for the entertainment or information of our respective readers.

Before six o'clock on the morning of the 13th of May 1787, the whole fleet was under sail; and, the weather being fine and wind easterly, proceeded through the Needles with a fresh leading breeze. The Hyzra

Hyena frigate accompanied them to a certain distance westward, and returned to England on the 20th of May. On the evening of the 30th they made the rocks named the Deserters, off the south-west end of Madcira. On the 3d of June, they made the Island of Teneriffe, and in the evening anchored in the road of Santa Cruz. In this Island they remained a week, and having compleated their stock of water, wine, &c. they weighed anchor on the 10th of June, and stood out to sea with a light easterly breeze. On the 18th of June they saw the most northerly of the Cape de Verd Islands, at which time the Commodore gave the fleet to understand, by signal, that his intention was to touch at some of them. The following day they made St. Jago, and stood in to gain an anchorage in Port Praya Bay; but the bustling winds and lee currents rendering it doubtful whether the ships would be able to fetch, the signal was hauled down, and the fleet bore up before the wind. In passing along them they were enabled to ascertain the south end of the Isle of Sal to be in 16 deg. 40 min. north latitude, 23 deg. 5 min. west longitude; the south end of Bonavilla 15 deg. 57 min. north, 23 deg. 8 min. west; the south end of the Isle of May 15 deg. 11 min. north, 23 deg. 26 min. west; and the longitude of the fort in Port Praya, to be 23 deg. 36½ min. west of Greenwich. On the 14th of July they passed the Equator. On the 2d of August, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Supply, which had been previously sent ahead on purpose, made the signal for seeing the land, which was visible to the whole fleet before sunset, and proved to be Cape Trio, latitude 23 deg. 5 min. south, longitude 40½ min. west. On the 7th they anchored in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro. On the 4th of September they left this harbour, amply furnished with the good things which its happy soil and climate so abundantly produce; and on the 13th of October they cast anchor in Table Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, without any remarkable occurrence, except the loss of a convict, who unfortunately fell into the sea, and perished, in spite of all endeavours to save him by cutting adrift a life buoy and hoisting out a boat. On the 12th of November they left the Cape, and every scene of civilization and humanized manners, to explore a remote and barbarous land, and plant in it those happy arts, which alone constitute the pre-eminence and dignity of other countries.

'We had hardly cleared the land, says Mr. Tench, when a south-east wind set in, and, except at short intervals, continued to blow until the 19th of the month; when

we were in the latitude of 37 deg. 40 min. south, and by the time-keeper, in longitude 11 deg. 30 min. east, so that our distance from Botany Bay had increased nearly an hundred leagues, since leaving the Cape. As no appearance of a change in our favour seemed likely to take place, Governor Philip at this time signified his intention of shifting his pennant from the Sirius to the Supply, and proceeding on his voyage without waiting for the rest of the fleet, which was formed in two divisions. The first consisting of three transports, known to be the best sailers, was put under the command of a Lieutenant of the navy; and the remaining three, with the victuallers, left in charge of Capt. Hunter, of his Majesty's ship Sirius. In the last division was the vessel in which the author of this Narrative served. Various causes prevented the separation from taking place until the 25th, when several sawyers, carpenters, blacksmiths, and other mechanics, were shifted from different ships into the Supply, in order to facilitate his Excellency's intention of forwarding the necessary buildings to be erected at Botany Bay, by the time the rest of the fleet might be expected to arrive. Lieutenant Governor Ross, and the Staff of the marine battalion, also removed from the Sirius into the Scarborough transport, one of the ships of the first division, in order to afford every assistance which this public service might receive, by their being early on the spot on which our future operations were to be conducted.

'From this time a succession of fair winds and pleasant weather corresponded to our eager desires, and on the 7th of January 1788, the long-wished-for shore of Van Diemen gratified our sight. We made the land at two o'clock in the afternoon, the very hour we expected to see it from the lunar observations of Captain Hunter, whose accuracy as an astronomer, and conduct as an officer, had inspired us with equal gratitude and admiration.

'After so long a confinement, on a service so peculiarly disgusting and troublesome, it cannot be matter of surprise that we were overjoyed at the near prospect of a change of scene. By sunset we had passed between the rocks which Capt. Furneaux named the Mewston and Swilly. The former bears a very close resemblance to the little island near Plymouth, whence it took its name; its latitude is 43 deg. 48 min. south, longitude 146 deg. 25 min. east of Greenwich.

'In running along shore, we cast many an anxious eye towards the land, on which so much of our future destiny depended. Our distance, joined to the haziness of the atmosphere,

atmosphere, prevented us, however, from being able to discover much. With our best glasses we could see nothing but hills of a moderate height, clothed with trees, to which some little patches of white sandstone gave the appearance of being covered with snow. Many fires were observed on the hills in the evening.

As no person in the ship I was on board had been on this coast before, we consulted a little chart, published by Steele of the Minories, London, and found it in general very correct; it would be more so, were not the Mewstone laid down at too great a distance from the land, and one object made of the Eddystone and Swilly, when, in fact, they are distinct. Between the two last is an entire bed of impassable rocks, many of them above water. The latitude of the Eddystone is 43 deg. 53½ min. longitude 147 deg. 9 min.; that of Swilly 43 deg. 54 min. south, longitude 147 deg. 3 min. east of Greenwich.

In the night the westerly wind which had so long befriended us, died away, and was succeeded by one from the north-east. When day appeared we had lost sight of the land, and did not regain it until the 19, at only the distance of 17 leagues from our desired port. The wind was now fair, the sky serene, though a little hazy, the temperature of the air delightfully pleasant: joy sparkled in every countenance, and congratulations issued from every mouth. It had itself scarcely more longed for by Ulysses, than Bötany Bay by the adventurers who had traversed so many thousand miles to take possession of it.

"Heavily in clouds came on the day," which ushered in our arrival. To us it was "a great, an important day," though I hope the foundation, not the fall, of an empire will be dated from it.

On the morning of the 20th, by ten o'clock, the whole fleet had cast anchor in Botany Bay, where, to our mutual satisfaction, we found the Governor, and the first division of transports. On enquiry, we heard, that the Supply had arrived on the 18th, and the transports only the preceding day.

Thus, after a passage of exactly thirty-six weeks from Portsmouth, we happily effected our arduous undertaking, with such a train of unexampled blessings, as hardly ever attended a fleet in a like predicament. Of two hundred and twelve marines we lost only one; and of seven hundred and seventy-five convicts, put on board in England, but twenty-four perished in our route."

(To be continued.)

AN ACCOUNT of the LIFE and WRITINGS of Mrs. H. COWLEY.

[From the European Magazine.]

AMONGST the ladies of the present times who have distinguished themselves by their literary pursuits, and demonstrated the equality of talents in each sex, the authoress whose portrait we now present to our readers stands in a point of view equally conspicuous and eminent. From few authors now living has more theatrical entertainment been derived; from scarce any one, when we reflect on the fertility of her genius, is more to be expected.

Mrs. COWLEY is the daughter of Mr. Parkhouse, of Tiverton, in Devonshire. He is said to have been every way a man of respectable endowments. To the advantages of education he joined a natural flow of humour, which, together with the information he possessed, rendered him a useful friend and a pleasing companion: He has lately paid the debt to nature, leaving his widow, Mrs. Cowley's mother, who still resides at Tiverton, enjoying the affection of her daughter, and such attentions as are due from filial piety to virtuous age. To the poem called 'The Maid of Arragon,' Mrs. Cowley has prefixed a dedication to her father, which may serve as a testimony of her regard for her parents. It is as follows:

Accept, dear parent! from a filial pen,
The humble offering of my pensive muse:
She painted on my mind a daughter's woes,
Nor could my heart the tender theme refuse.

The rightful patron of th' eventful tale,
To you I dedicate the scenes I drew;
My soul she search'd to find Osmidia's
thoughts,

And colour'd her from what I feel for you.
Yours then the need—if need kind fame
will grant,

The tale to you—to you the bays belong;
You gave my youthful fancy wings to soar;
From your indulgence flows my wild-
note song.

Its music in your ear will sweetly sound;
Its page with fond delight you'll traverse
o'er:

With half your pleasure may the world
peruse!

My muse, my vanity can ask no more.
Dear other parent! guiltless hold my heart;
Though unadorn'd my numbers with
your name;

Your worth, your goodness, in its centre
lives,

And then shall perish only with my
frantic.

About

About the year 1772, she married Mr. Cowley, who is now in the service of the East-India Company at Bengal (and brother to Mr. Cowley of Cateaton-street) by whom she has three children, a son and two daughters.

It was not until the year 1776 that Mrs. Cowley appeared as a dramatic writer. At the conclusion of Mr. Garrick's management, *The Runaway* was performed, and was the last drama received before his relinquishing the stage both as a performer and manager. To this comedy, which was acted with great success, he contributed an epilogue; and the reception the piece met with encouraged our authoress to continue her exertions for the stage. It is worthy to be remarked, that she has been highly successful in the different walks of Tragedy; Comedy and Farce; and that she is not distinguished merely by literary endowments; for her engaging person and manners render her conspicuous in those lines where ladies generally like to be conspicuous.

The poetical correspondence of Della Crusca and Anna Matilda has engrossed much of the public attention. The utmost ingenuity has been exerted to remove the veil of mystery from those two charming writers, who have actually so med in *this late age* a new School for Poetry, which must reign, and will have its disciples, as long as the language endures. It is at length confidently whispered, that the Anna Matilda is Mrs. Cowley, and the Della Crusca, Mr. Merry; if so the country is indebted to them for specimens of the most beautiful poetry that any period has produced; and what is very extraordinary, it appears that they are personally total strangers to each other, though mutually struck with admiration.

In the life of one devoted to literature there is seldom to be recorded either incident or adventure. In that of Mrs. Cowley, the even tenor of domestic life has been little varied, consequently no circumstance has arisen worthy of particular notice. We shall therefore conclude with a list of her works, after observing that she went last summer to Paris for the purpose of superintending the education of her daughters and nieces, where she is visited by people of rank and talents. The place of her residence is the *Hotel de Vendome*, at present remarkable for the abode of several persons of distinguished abilities; a Marquis on the ground floor, who has composed a *petite piece*; a Count, the author of two operas; and a Bishop, celebrated for the beauty of his style in composition. Her apartments command a view of the gardens of the Augustines.

Besides the *Maid of Arragon* already mentioned, Mrs. Cowley is the authoress of *The Scottish Village*, a poem, and the following dramas:

1. *The Runaway*, a Comedy, acted at Drury Lane 1776.
2. *Who's the Dupe*, a Farce, acted at Drury Lane 1779.
3. *Albina*, a Tragedy, acted at the Haymarket 1779.
4. *The Belle's Stratagem*, a Comedy, acted at Covent Garden 1780. This had a run of upwards of twenty nights.
5. *The School for Eloquence*, an Interlude, acted at Drury Lane for Mr. Brereton's benefit 1780. Not printed.
6. *The World as it Goes, or a Trip to Montpellier*, a Comedy, acted at Covent Garden 1781. This piece was unfavourably received, which occasioned its being altered, and again brought forward under the title of
7. *Second Thoughts are Best*, a Comedy, acted at Covent Garden 1781, and again unfavourably received. Neither of these pieces are published.
8. *Which is The Man?* a Comedy, acted at Covent Garden 1782.
9. *A Bold Stroke for a Husband*, a Comedy, acted at Covent Garden 1783.
10. *More Ways than One*, a Comedy, acted at Covent Garden 1783.
11. *A School for Grey Beards*, a Comedy, acted at Drury Lane 1786.
12. *The Fate of Sparta*, a Tragedy, acted at Drury Lane, 1788.

LETTER from Dr. JOHNSON to Dr. LAWRENCE.

Dear Sir,

AT a time when all your friends ought to shew their kindness, and with a character which ought to make all that know you your friends, you may wonder that you have yet heard nothing of me.

I have been hindered by a vexatious and incessant cough; for which within these ten days, I have bled once, fasted four or five times, taken physic five times, and opiates I think six. This day it seems to remit.

The loss, dear Sir, which you have lately suffered, I felt many years ago; and know therefore how much has been taken from you, and how little help can be had from consolation. He who outlives a wife whom he has long loved, sees himself disjoined from the only mind that had the same hopes and fears and interest; from the only companion with whom he has shared

shared much good or evil; and with whom he could set his mind at liberty, to retrace the past, or anticipate the future. The continuity of being is lacerated; the settled course of sentiment and action stopped; and life stands suspended and motionless, till it is driven by external causes into a new channel. But the time of suspense is dreadful.

Our first recourse in this distressful situation, is, perhaps for want of habitual piety, to a gloomy acquiescence in necessity. Of two mortal beings, one must lose the other. But surely there is a higher and a better comfort to be drawn from the consideration of that Providence which watches over all; a belief that the living and the dead are equally in the hands of God, who will re-unite those whom he has separated, or who sees that it is best not to re-unite them.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most affectionate,
Most humble servant,

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Jan. 30, 1780.

A PLAN OF LIBERAL EDUCATION

FOR NOVA-SCOTIA and the SISTER PROVINCES.

(Continued from page 202.)

MOST of the arts and professions in a state, says Mr. Hume, "are of such a nature, that, while they promote the interests of the society, they are also useful or agreeable to some individuals; and in that case, the constant rule of the magistrate, except, perhaps, on the first introduction of any art, is, to leave the profession to itself, and trust its encouragement to the individuals, who reap the benefit of it. The artizans, finding their profits to rise by the favour of their customers, encrease, as much as possible, their skill and industry; and as matters are not disturbed by any injudicious tampering, the commodity is always sure to be at all times exactly proportioned to the demand."

But there are also some callings, which, tho' useful and even necessary in a state, bring no advantage or pleasure to any individuals; and the supreme power is obliged to alter its conduct with regard to the retainers of those professions. It must give them public encouragement in

order to their subsistence; and it must provide against that negligence, to which they will naturally be subject, either by annexing particular honour to the profession, by establishing a long subordination of ranks, and a strict dependance, or by some other expedient. The persons employed in the finances, armies, fleets, and magistracy, are instances of this order of men.

To the two classes of professional men here noticed by this judicious writer, we may add a third, partaking of the nature of both. This consists of such as follow employments, which tho' profitable to individuals yet are not likely to be encouraged by them, in that degree which the interest of the state requires. Among others, we may place in this order, the clergy, and the instructors of youth.

That individuals derive great benefits from the order of the priesthood I hope there are few to deny: Yet if it were left to themselves to call in their aid, as they would that of a physician, when they feel the oppression of spiritual evils, and to reward them for their services as they might see fit, it is to be feared religion would be little cultivated and poorly supported in the world. For the consequences of neglecting it, however terrible when they arrive, are so diminished by the distance at which most men's fancy places them, that they give but little uneasiness, unless frequently obtruded on the mind by some monitor, who does not wait to be invited. Now as the peace and good order of society, no less than the happiness of private persons, depend upon the preservation of religion and morality, no wise government leaves the individual, in this case, the only guardian of his own interests; but men are provided and supported at the public expence, to enforce those duties which the individual would be apt to neglect, tho' at his peril; and could not neglect without detriment to the state.

If there are men to be found who, for present pleasures or advantage, can shut their eyes against their own interests, much more readily will they neglect those of their offspring. It is natural indeed for a parent to delight in the accomplishments of his child, and he may often derive advantage from his talents; yet instances are too numerous of persons insensible to all such pleasures; and who, not having been happy enough to receive a liberal education themselves, think they better consult the interest of their family by saving for them a few guineas, than by expending them on the cultivation of their minds. Because education is not a matter of private concern only, but highly important to the community, no less so indeed

deed than religion itself, being the only sure foundation on which it can rest, the government must again interfere and lend its support. I hope I have shewn in the preceding part of this essay, that such support will be amply repaid by the strength which every operation of civil authority will derive from a diffusion of knowledge among the people at large.

I would only observe now, that wherever the government has occasion to employ men of talents, there is no way of procuring their services, but either by the profit or the honour, which is annexed to the employment. Where the public have been sparing of the first they have been necessarily more liberal of the second, and the policy has been evidently wise. To instance the good effects of it in one case only, the provision made for the support of the subaltern officers of our army is, without doubt, remarkably small. The money laid out in the purchase of a commission, if employed in trade, would give a much better prospect of advantage. Nay, the pay of an Ensign or Lieutenant is not, in this place, equal to the wages of a carpenter: Yet young gentlemen of the most honourable families, and the most promising hopes, are found ready enough to accept such appointments; and plainly for this reason, that the officers of the army are every where held in the highest estimation and respect.

To apply these observations to the subject of education, as the salaries which the present circumstances of the province will admit cannot be large, and yet it is highly important that the teachers be men of abilities and liberal education, it behoves the public to endeavour that their situation be rendered more agreeable by paying them the proper deference and respect. Men who have gone through a long and expensive course of preparatory discipline, and who have made any considerable advances in learning, cannot be insensible to the value of such acquisitions. They must know, however modestly they may carry themselves, that talents have a right to claim distinction; and that their claim is strongest where they are seldomest found. We must not suppose then that a person, conscious of possessing such advantages over others, will submit to drudge for their benefit, unless he meets with the respect which his merit deserves. Men of letters have usually more than common sensibility. They have not been used like those of the world, to sacrifice their feelings on every occasion to their interest. And they will generally chuse rather to live upon little, than bear with indignity. If they have not these sentiments they are not fit

persons to form the character of youth. Men of abject minds will never inspire their pupils with that high sense of honour and independence that has been always the glory of the British nation, and often the support of its liberties. 'Give your son to be taught by a slave,' said a philosopher of old, 'and instead of one slave you will have two.'

There was amongst the ancients the greatest love and reverence for their instructors; and this veneration did not cease until the enormous luxury and corruptions of Rome had extinguished every spark of virtue and generosity. Juvenal, always animated, seems yet to rise above himself, when he deploras the degradation of this most liberal and venerable art, and when he looks back to the estimation in which it was held in earlier and more virtuous times,

Dii majorum umbris tenuem et sine pondere terram,
Spirantesque crocos, et in urna perpetuum ver,
Qui præceptorem sancti voluere parentis
Esse loco. *

Great-Britain and Ireland besides manifesting their zeal for education by numerous and rich endowments shew their good sense in attaching a high degree of respect to the persons of those who conduct it. I do not mean that all who are concerned in the instruction of youth are there held to be respectable characters. To suit the various ranks of such a society there must be teachers of qualifications and merits as various. Of all ignorant persons, an ignorant schoolmaster is perhaps the most preposterous. Such characters we cannot suppose entitled to esteem. But I speak of a very different description of men; Gentlemen who have passed through a complete course of liberal instruction, and been honoured with degrees from the university. Of such I will venture to say there is no profession treated with more attention. I know them to be company for the first nobility and gentry of those kingdoms. I need mention but one circumstance to shew that the profession is there sufficiently reputable, which is this:—several of the Bishops both in England and Ireland have been raised from being instructors of youth, in one shape or other, to be Lords of Parliament. Among the number, if I mistake not, the present Archbishop of York, Bishop Hurd, Bishop Dodgson, Bishop Wood-

* Sat. 7. v. 207, &c. See the whole of this inimitable piece.

ward, Bishop Percy, and many others all yet living.

When a man passes from the British dominions in Europe to the British colonies, now independent states, in America, among many deviations of character and manners, perhaps none will strike him more than the different estimation in which the conductors of education are held, in one country and in the other. If he is surprised at the meanness of their Colleges, or the undignified and shabby appearance of their professors, he may perhaps attribute it to the poverty or frugality of the country. But he will be unable to divine upon what principle, or by what policy, in such a country, persons of that description are little less than despised. I remember to hear a maid-servant say, 'it was a charming thing to get a place near the College in Philadelphia, a girl would stand such a chance for one of the *Tutors*. Such matches I believe would not be deemed very unsuitable. I had some acquaintance with an unfortunate young gentleman, in those states, who had taken a Master's degree at one of the universities in Scotland. At the time I knew him, he was private tutor in a family in the neighbourhood of New-York; and he has told me himself he was not allowed to come to the table, unless when the family were entirely by themselves; upon other occasions his meal was sent him to a separate apartment. This is a degree of haughtiness that would not be found in a Peer of Great-Britain. But the British peer will probably be surprised, when he is told that the person who treated this gentleman so, sent his cabbages, and his carrots, and his lettuces, and his butter, and his buttermilk, every day to market, and would receive at his door the greasy coppers from the hands of his negro woman, and would count them, and compare them with the number of his lettuces; and would wrangle, and scold heartily if a copper was wanting; and that this same lofty family would sit down three days successively to the same piece of boiled pork.

Nothing is more certain than that all classes of men speedily degenerate to be as bad as they are thought. If they are held in no estimation they will soon come to deserve none. For they will either abandon the society that is despised, or, having no reputation to lose, they will become indifferent about their conduct. The truth of this appears evidently in the case of the Jews. In most countries of Europe they have been ungenerously stigmatized as unprincipled sharpers; they have been trodden under foot almost every where. And candour must allow they have generally descended to the character given them. In

North America they have met with more justice; they have been thought somewhat like other men: And it is, in consequence, well known that this nation is as fair, upright and honourable in trade as any description of men, in Philadelphia.

In like manner professors, tutors, and other teachers will, for the very same reason, always be found level with the public opinion. If their calling is esteemed mean or dishonourable, if they are not mean and dishonourable themselves, they will relinquish it on the first opportunity. Or if none should ever be presented they will become desperate and regardless of themselves and their charge; or, should a consciousness of their own worth be sufficient to uphold them, they cannot be supposed profitable instructors whilst their own minds are harassed by the continual sense of indignity or neglect.

Education, we may say, in this province, is but just begun. The opinions of the public on that subject are not yet formed. All depends upon what those opinions will be. Let the people of Nova-Scotia keep ever before their eyes the excellent model of the mother-country. Let them remember the rock from which they were hewn. Let them, on the other hand, avoid the errors of their neighbours. It will be my care to place both before them.

(To be continued.)

ANECDOTE.

THE Boatswain of a man of war that had just been paid off, passing through Monmouth-Street with full pockets and a prodigal heart, was so captivated with the richness and finery of a velvet suit which was displayed at the door, that he immediately went in and bargained for it. Having tried it on he was so pleased with his appearance, that he was easily prevailed upon by the merchant to complete his dress with the necessary appendages, a bag wig, a sword, and chapeau au bras. Thus equipped, his next care was, where to exhibit himself. The theatre readily occurred, whither he went, and placing himself in the front row of one of the side-boxes, soon became attentive to the play. Notwithstanding his disguise, he was presently recognized by one of his ship-mates in the upper gallery, who pointing him out to his comrade, asked if that was not their boatswain; a question which the other answered in the negative, assuring him that it was a 'lord or some great gentleman.' — 'We'll soon settle it,' said the first, 'for we'll hail him. Ohoa, the boatswain of the Romney, Ohoy!' who, forgetting his situation, started from his seat, answered 'Holloa!' and was discovered. STATE

STATE PAPERS and POLITICS.

APOLOGICAL LETTER from Mr. BURKE, read in the HOUSE of COMMONS by Mr. MONTAGUE.

MY DEAR SIR,

WITH the consent, as you know, and the approbation of the Committee, I am resolved to persevere in the resolution I had formed and had declared to the House, that nothing should persuade me, upon any occasion, least of all upon the present occasion, to enter into a laboured, litigious, artificial defence of my conduct. Such a mode of defence belongs to another sort of conduct, and to causes of a different description.

As a faithful and ingenuous servant, I owe to the House a plain and simple explanation of any part of my behaviour which shall be called in question before them: I have given this explanation; and, in doing so, I have done every thing which my own honour and my duty to the House could possibly require at my hands. The rest belongs to the House. They, I have no doubt, will act in a manner fit for a wise body attentive to its reputation. I must be supposed to know something of the duty of a prosecutor for the public, otherwise neither ought the House to have conferred that trust upon me, nor ought I to have accepted it. I have not been disapproved by the first abilities in the kingdom, appointed by the same authority, not only for my assistance, but for my direction and controul. You, who have honoured me with a partial friendship, continued without interruption for twenty four years, would not have failed in giving me that first and most decisive proof of friendship, to enlighten my ignorance, and to rectify my mistakes. You have not done either; and I must act in the inference. It is no compliment to mention what is known to the world, how well qualified you are for that office, from your deep parliamentary knowledge, and your perfect acquaintance with all the eminent examples of the ancient and the modern world.

The House having upon an opinion of my diligence and fidelity, (for they could have no other motive) put a great trust into my hands, ought to give me an entire credit for the veracity of every fact I affirm or deny. But if they fail with regard to me, it is at least in my power to be true to myself. I will not commit myself in

an-unbecoming contention with the agents of a criminal, whom it is my duty to bring to justice. I am a member of a Committee of Secrecy, and I will not violate my trust, by turning myself into a defendant, and bringing forward, in my own exculpation, the evidence which I have prepared for his conviction. I will not let him know on what documents I rely. I will not let him know who the witnesses for the prosecution are, or what they have to depose against him: Though I have no sort of doubt of the constancy and integrity of those witnesses, yet because they are men, and men to whom, from my situation, I owe protection, I ought not to expose them either to temptation or to danger. I will not hold them out to be importuned, or menaced, or discredited, or run down, or possibly to be ruined in their fortunes, by the power and influence of this delinquent, except where the national service supercedes all other considerations. If I must suffer, I will suffer alone. No man shall fall a sacrifice to a feeble sensibility on my part, that at this time of day might make me impatient of those li- bels, which by despising through so many years, I have at length obtained the honour of being joined in commission with this Committee, and becoming an humble instrument in the hands of public justice.

The only favour I have to supplicate from the House is, that their goodness would spare to the weakest of their members any unnecessary labour, by letting me know as speedily as possible, whether they wish to discharge me from my present office. If they do not, I solemnly promise them, that, with God's assistance, I will as a Member of their Committee pursue their business to the end: That no momentary disfavour shall slacken my diligence in the great cause they have undertaken: That I will lay open with the force of irresistible proof this dark scene of bribery, peculation, and gross pecuniary corruption, which I have begun to unfold; and in the midst of which my course has been arrested.

This poor Indian stratagem of turning the accuser into a defendant, has been too often and too uniformly practised by Devi Sing, Mr. Hastings, and Gungo Govia Sing, and other Banyans; black and white, to have any longer the slightest effect upon me, whom long service in India Committees has made well acquainted with the politics of Calcutta. If the House will suffer me to go on, the moment is at hand when my defence, and included in it the defence of the House, will be made in the only

See our Magazine for August, page 114.

way in which my trust permits to make it, by proving juridically on this accusing criminal, the facts and the guilt which we have charged upon him. As to the relevancy of the facts, the Committee of Impeachment must be the sole judge until they are handed over to the Court competent to give a final decision on their value. In that Court the Agent of Mr. Hastings will soon enough be called upon to give his own testimony with regard to the conduct of his Principal; the Agent shall not escape from the necessity of delivering it, nor will the Principal escape from the testimony of his Agent.

I hope I have in no moment of this pursuit (now by me continued, in one shape or other, for near eight years) shewn the smallest symptom of collusion or prevarication. The last point, in which I should wish to shew it, is in this charge concerning pecuniary corruption,—a corruption so great and so spreading, that the most unspotted characters will be justified in taking measures for guarding themselves against suspicion. Neither hope, nor fear, nor anger, nor weariness, nor discouragement of any kind shall move me from this trust;—nothing but an act of the House, formally taking away my commission, or totally cutting off the means of performing it. I trust we are all of us animated by the same sentiment.

This perseverance in us may be called obstinacy inspired by malice. Not one of us, however, have a cause of malice. What knowledge have we of Sir E. Impey, with whom, you know, we began; or of Mr. Hastings, whom we afterwards found in our way? Party views cannot be our motive.—Is it not notorious, that, if we thought it consistent with our duty, we might at least have an equal share of Indian interest, which is now almost to a man against us?

I am sure I reverence the House as a Member of Parliament and an Englishman ought to do; and shall submit to its decision with all due humility. I have given this apology for abandoning a formal defence, in writing to you, though it contains, in effect, not much more than I have delivered in my place. But this mode is less liable to misrepresentation, and a trifle more permanent. It will remain with you, either for my future acquittal or condemnation, as I shall behave.

I am with sincere affection and respect,
My dear Sir,

Your faithful friend,
And humble servant,

(Signed) EDMUND BURKE.

Great Street, May 1, 1789.

ANSWER to MR. BURKE'S APOLOGY,
by Major SCOTT.

MR. Burke's motive for publishing the letter which Mr. Montague read, in the House of Commons, ought to be, to enable those gentlemen who differed with him to enter into a fair discussion of its contents.

Some of the assertions of the letter are of so very extraordinary a nature that I should have been sorry indeed, if so fair an opportunity had not been given to me of meeting them with a most direct and unequivocal contradiction. Mr. Burke says that the House having, upon an opinion of his diligence and fidelity, put a great trust into his hands, ought to give him an entire credit for the veracity of every fact that he affirms or denies. Never was there, I believe, so monstrous a proposition, and the vote of the House has proved already the fallacy and the absurdity of it. If it were true, observe what a dilemma Mr. Burke would involve the House in. We have had two India Budgets since this Impeachment began. In each year the India Minister has dwelt with peculiar force and emphasis, upon the mildness, the justice, and the excellency of the Government of Great Britain in Bengal, has explained the situation of its foreign connections and dependencies, and has last year taken credit of the aggregate of the resources of Bengal, of a surplus, after the payment of all its expenses, of two millions sterling. The House has heard these statements with great satisfaction, and has voted those resolutions which Mr. Dundas moved. Could the House have done so, had they believed Mr. Burke? No; for, in contradiction to every man's declaration who has any means of information, Mr. Burke obstinately persists in pointing to the world, in the name of the Commons of Great Britain, the miserable, distressed, depopulated, and ruined State of Bengal, Benares and Oude. I affirm, therefore, that the House has not, cannot, and ought not to give entire credit to Mr. Burke, for the veracity of every fact that he affirms or denies.

In another paragraph he says, that the Committee must be the sole judges of the relevancy of the facts; till the competent Court finally decides; and he adds, 'In that Court the Agent of Mr. Hastings will soon enough be called upon to give his own testimony with regard to the conduct of his Principal. The Agent shall not escape from the necessity of delivering it, nor will the Principal escape from the testimony of his Agent.'

In this passage I know Mr. Burke is not serious, nor will the world believe him, because

Because every man of common sense knows, that there is a common sense way of doing business, and that if I could give the testimony which Mr. Burke insinuates I can give, Mr. Fox, the Managers, the five lawyers they employ, would insist upon Mr. Burke's coming to the point *at once*; they would not permit him to speak four days upon presumptions, and the probabilities of presumptions; but, as Mr. Burke has now committed himself, I hope the public will not forget the broad assertion that he has made. For the present, I will inform them, that I was examined upon this subject in Westminster Hall above four hours, with all the ability, ingenuity, and industry of Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Sheridan; and this is not the only instance they have given of skill in putting questions, as the world well knows. I have been examined upon the same subject by a Committee of the House of Commons five years before. When I was called as a witness in Westminster Hall, no information was given to me of the point I was called to depose to; and, in the course of my examination, Mr. Sheridan observed, that there was a contradiction between my evidence then given, and that which I gave formerly on the same subject. A Noble Lord afforded me an opportunity of calling for that former evidence. It came; it was read; but the ability of Mr. Sheridan did not enable him to point out a difference, and, armed with the robe of Magistracy, he left his assertion to shift for itself. No question can be put to me that I will not answer most unreservedly; and as to money transactions, I should have no objection if all that I am concerned in, were proclaimed at Charing Cross. I have never lent my name to give currency to a bond, and afterwards refused to discharge it:

Mr. Burke says, that their perseverance may be called obstinacy inspired by malice, and adds, 'Not one of us, however, has a cause of malice. What knowledge have we of Sir Elijah Impey, with whom you know we began; and of Mr. Hastings, whom we afterwards found in our way; — Party views cannot be our motive. Is it not notorious; that, if we thought it consistent with our duty, we might at least have an equal share of the Indian interest, which is now almost to a man against us?'

One would really imagine, that Mr. Burke was writing to an old woman born in the last century, or to an infant in the nurse's arms. That he should gravely put such a question to a gentleman of character and information, and deep political knowledge, is, indeed, most wonderful.

Does not Mr. Montague know, that those who have been his bosom friends through life, took up the cause of Mr. Hastings most warmly and successfully in the year 1776, when Lord North wanted to remove him *because he had been accused*? Does not Mr. Montague know, that the Marquis of Rockingham then defended him, *because the accusation was not proved*? Does not Mr. Montague know, that the accusations were actually those which, at the distance of fourteen years, Mr. Burke has revived, though three several times since they were made, Mr. Hastings has, by the unanimous voice of the Legislature, been appointed the Governor-General of Bengal? Does not Mr. Montague know, that in 1781, when he sat as a Member of the Judicature Committee, they examined very particularly into the circumstances of the execution of Nundcomar? Does not Mr. Montague know, that precisely at the same period Lord North brought in a Bill, by which Mr. Hastings was a fourth time appointed Governor-General of Bengal, and for ten years? Does not Mr. Montague know, that neither Mr. Burke, nor any one man of his Committee, intreated Lord North to suspend the appointment because Mr. Hastings was concerned in the death of Nundcomar? He knows that at that time no such suspicions existed, nor do they now, though it was found expedient to say *that* which the Commons have disavowed.

But, says Mr. Burke, *we found Mr. Hastings in our way*. He never spoke more truly in his life.

They did so, but not in April 1781. They found him in their way when they had turned out Lord North the next year; then, and not till then, did the plot thicken; nor was Mr. Hastings the only man they found in their way. They found Mr. John Macpherson in their way; and they made a report which had for its object his removal, and a censure of Lord North for appointing him. They found Mr. Whiter in their way; for they made another report, in which they affirmed, that both he and Sir John were implicated in the criminality of Mr. Hastings. The resistance of the Proprietors, and the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, prevented their plans from taking effect. They resigned, and in a few months came in with additional power, by an unexpected junction with an old enemy. Then Mr. Fox brought in his memorable Bill, and again they found Mr. Hastings in their way, for his friends joined most heartily in opposition to that measure, with a very great majority of the nation. I cannot possibly look into the heart of a man, and discover the motives of his actions; but, I believe, there is not in Great

Britain one man of common sense, or who has read beyond the History of Tom Thumb, who will say with Mr. Burke, that party views cannot be the object of their prosecution of Mr. Hastings.

Mr. Burke says, 'Is it not notorious, that if we thought it consistent with our duty, we might have at least an equal share of the Indian interest, which now is almost to a man against us?'

There is an insinuation here, which it is incumbent upon Mr. Montague to do away. I deny the truth of it in the most solemn and unequivocal manner. None of us have forgot the late important struggles, nor the active part which Mr. Burke took in them. During that period, or any other, was the least overture made directly or indirectly on the part of Mr. Hastings by any man living to deprecate the resentment of Mr. Burke, or his party? I affirm there was not, and at the very moment when their possession of power appeared (whether with or without cause I know not) to be inevitable, I spoke of them precisely in the manner that I had done, when their elevation appeared to be more distant. If no reply is given, the insinuation will be created by the world as it deserves.

I will take upon me to declare, that no overtures were at any time made by Mr. Hastings or his friends to deprecate the violence of his opponents, though an overture was made to them. At a very critical period, namely, the night before Mr. Fox brought in his Bill, Mr. Sheridan, who made it, would have met me the next day, had I not declined the meeting. How far he was empowered, or by whom empowered to treat, I know not; but after having declined that meeting, which was intended as an opening to an accommodation, I did not expect to hear it gravely asserted at any time, as a matter of notoriety, that Mr. Burke and his friends' might, if they thought it consistent with their duty, at least have an equal share of the Indian interest. Mr. Burke's meaning is too obvious to be missed. But it has no sort of foundation in fact.

JOHN SCOTT.

Holles-street, May 9.

FURTHER ANSWER BY THE SAME.

AS I must look upon the publication of Mr. Burke's letter to be a fair appeal from him to the public, I shall submit some further remarks to the candour and good sense of the same tribunal.

In his late speech, he gave us a long account of Munny Begum, whom he called

'a Dancing Girl, a common Prostitute, a wicked Woman,' and bestowed upon her a variety of opprobrious epithets, in so far that three-tenths of the ladies who heard him, must have departed with the most unfavourable opinion of this venerable matron. If the House were to give Mr. Burke entire credit for the veracity of every fact that he either affirms or denies, it would upon this occasion be in one of the most unfortunate dilemmas that any public body was ever involved in; for Mr. Burke himself, in the Eleventh Report of the Select Committee, gave the House the following very different account of Munny Begum, in the year 1783: 'It will be proper to state to the House the situation and circumstances of the woman principally concerned, who were in the Seraglio of Jaffer Ally Cawn at his death. The first of these was called Munny Begum, a person originally born of poor and obscure parents, who delivered her over to the conductress of a company of dancing girls, in which profession being called to exhibit at a festival where the late Nabob took a liking to her, after some cohabitation, she obtained such influence over him, that he took her for one of his wives (and she seems to have been the favourite), put her at the head of his Harem; and having a son by her, this son succeeded to his authority and estate; Munny Begum, the mother, being by his will a devisee of considerable sums of money, and other effects, in which he left a charge, which has since been applied to the service of the East India Company.'

All the latter part of this account we know to be strictly true; and the first may be so also, although it will be impossible for Mr. Burke, or any other person in England, to prove it. Munny Begum, by Mr. Burke's own account, was the wife, and the favourite wife, of Jaffer, the superior of his Seraglio; and Lord Clive took a legacy of five lacks upon the strength of her testimony, which forms a fund for the half-pay of our army. If she ever was a dancing girl, it must have been nearly fifty years ago; for the last twenty-seven years she has been treated as the first woman in Bengal. How she acquired her power and influence originally, long antecedent as it was to our own influence in Bengal, is not a matter of the least consequence; but I should be glad to know, if the House is to give entire credit to Mr. Burke for the veracity of every fact he affirms or denies, how they are to act when he differs so materially from himself. In the Eleventh Report, and in the articles presented to the Lords, this Lady is called the widow of Meer Jaffer. In his speech, which we ought

ought most religiously to believe, she is styled 'a wicked woman, and a common prostitute.'

I shall proceed in further elucidation of the danger, as well as the absurdity, of Mr. Burke's doctrine.

He has affirmed, that to let the lands of Bengal in farm, was a most wicked, corrupt, and oppressive system, invented by Mr. Hastings, unauthorized by the Directors, and a scandalous violation of the rights of the Nobility and Country Gentlemen of Bengal.

Mr. Burke has represented himself as a laborious, plodding, and inquisitive man, who has been intent upon the discovery of Indian grievances for eight years. What reliance ought the House, or the Public, to whom he has appealed, to place upon his accuracy or fidelity, when it is a notorious fact, that the plan for farming the lands was adopted in various instances three years before Mr. Hastings adopted it; and is thus mentioned by Governor Verelst and Mr. Becher, in a letter to the Select Committee in Bengal and dated from Morichabad, the 30th of July 1769?

'The plan we wished to see generally followed is, that of letting the lands to farm, for a term of years, as we are persuaded that mode tends most to the welfare of the inhabitants, the improvement of the country, and of course the benefit of our employers. We are happy to find the Hon. Court of Directors seem to have adopted the same sentiments; and we flatter ourselves the beginning that is now making in letting out to farm the districts of Rajah Staby and Nadda, will in time be followed throughout the Province of Bengal.'

Here is another strong instance brought, in order to prove that the House cannot, and ought not, to give entire credit to Mr. Burke.

In his last speech, he read a testimonial which Lord Cornwallis and his Council had transmitted to the Court of Directors from the Rajah of Dinagore, a boy whom he represented to be eleven or twelve years of age. Mr. Burke might well say, indeed, that such a testimonial from such a child, was only to be mentioned with ridicule, or with contempt; and in such a contemptible light he did represent it. This testimonial the House has not seen; but if they were to give entire credit to Mr. Burke, they might suppose, that no other signature appeared to the testimonial. The fact, however, is, that it is signed by all the public officers of the Rajah, who manage the business of the Zemindary for him; and the next name to the Rajah's is that of the Naib Zemindar, or Public Minister. I have

been asked seriously, of what validity the testimonial of such a child could be; so completely were Mr. Burke's auditors convinced, by his general argument, that no other signature was affixed to it, but that of the infant, as he called him!

I should encroach too much upon the time of the public were I to produce the various instances that have occurred, by which I could prove that Mr. Burke's doctrine is a most dangerous one indeed. The good sense and the justice of the House rejected it at once; but it appears to me, that Mr. Burke wishes for the decision of the public also upon the same point. If I am right in this conjecture, I am justified in laying before them a few facts, by which they may determine, that neither the House nor the public ought to give him credit for the veracity of the facts he either affirms or denies.

JOHN SCOTT,

Holles-Street, May 11, 1789.

PETITION OF THE CATHOLIC
DISSENTERS.

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The humble petition of the persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves and others, Catholic Dissenters of England,

Sheweth,

THAT sentiments unfavourable to your petitioners, as citizens and subjects, have been entertained by English Protestants, and that your petitioners are subject to various penal laws, on account of principles which are asserted to be maintained by your petitioners, and other persons of their religion, and which principles are dangerous to society, and totally repugnant to political and civil liberty.

That your petitioners think it a duty, which they owe to their country as well as to themselves, to protest in a formal and solemn manner against doctrines that they condemn, and that constitute no part whatever of their principles, religion, or belief.

That your petitioners are the more anxious to free themselves from such imputations, because divers Protestants, who profess themselves to be real friends to liberty of conscience, have nevertheless avowed themselves hostile to your petitioners, on account of the opinions which your petitioners are so supposed to hold; and your petitioners do not blame those Protestants for their hostility, if it proceeds,

(as your petitioners hope it does) not from an intolerant spirit in matters of religion, but from their being misinformed as to matters of fact.

That your petitioners acknowledge that they should merit the reproach of being dangerous enemies to the state, if it were true, that they had adopted the maxims that are erroneously imparted to them; but your petitioners deny those unchristianlike and execrable maxims; and your petitioners severally claim (in common with men of all other religions) as a matter of natural justice, that your petitioners ought not to suffer for, or on account of any wicked or erroneous doctrines that may have been holden, or that may be held by any foreign Roman Catholics, which doctrines your petitioners publicly disclaim; any more than any of the British Protestants ought to be rendered responsible for any dangerous doctrines that may be held by any foreign Protestants, which doctrines they, the said British Protestants, disavow.

I. That your petitioners have been accused of holding as a principle of their religion, That Princes excommunicated by the Pope and Council, or by authority of the See of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or other persons.—But so far is the above-mentioned unchristianlike and abominable position from being a principle that your petitioners hold, that they reject, abhor, and detest it, and every part thereof, as execrable and impious; and your petitioners do solemnly declare, That neither the Pope, either with or without a General Council, nor any prelate, nor any priest, nor any assembly of prelates or priests, nor any ecclesiastical power whatever, can absolve the subjects of this realm, or any of them, from their allegiance to his Majesty King George the Third, who is, by authority of the legislature, the lawful King of this realm, and of all the dominions thereunto belonging.

II. That your petitioners have also been accused of holding, as a principle of their religion, That implicit obedience is due from them to the orders and decrees of Popes and General Councils; and that therefore, if the Pope or any General Council should, for the good of the church, command your petitioners to take up arms against government, or by any means to subvert the laws and liberties of this country, or to exterminate persons of a different religion from your petitioners, the accusers of your petitioners assert that your petitioners hold themselves bound to obey such orders or decrees on pain of eternal fire.—Whereas your petitioners po-

sitively deny, That they owe any such obedience to the Pope and General Council, or to either of them: And your petitioners believe that no act that is in itself immoral or dishonest can ever be justified by or under colour that it is done either for the good of the church, or in obedience to any ecclesiastical power whatever, Your petitioners acknowledge no infallibility in the Pope; and they neither apprehend nor believe, that their disobedience to any such orders or decrees (should any such be given or made) could subject your petitioners to any punishment whatsoever.—That your petitioners do solemnly declare, That no church, nor any prelate, nor any priest, nor any assembly of prelates or priests, nor any ecclesiastical power whatever, hath, have, or ought to have any jurisdiction or authority whatsoever within this realm, that can, directly or indirectly, affect, or interfere with the independence, sovereignty, laws, constitution, or government thereof, or the rights, liberties, persons or properties, of the people of the said realm, or of any of them; save only and except by the authority of Parliament; and that any such assumption of power would be an usurpation.

III. That your petitioners have likewise been accused of holding, as principles of their religion, That the Pope, by virtue of his spiritual power, can dispense with the obligations of any compact or oath, taken or entered into by any person of the religion of your petitioners; that therefore, no oath of allegiance, or other oath, can bind your petitioners; and consequently, that your petitioners can give no security for their allegiance to any government.—That your petitioners admit that this conclusion would be just, if the original proposition upon which it is founded were true: But your petitioners positively deny, that they hold any such principle; and they do solemnly declare, that neither the Pope, nor any prelate, nor any priest, nor any assembly of prelates or priests, nor any ecclesiastical power whatever, can absolve your petitioners, or any of them, from, or can previously or subsequently dispense with, the obligations of any compact or oath whatsoever.

IV. That your petitioners have also been accused of holding, as a principle of their religion, That not only the Pope, but even a priest, has power, at his will and pleasure, to pardon the sins of persons of the religion of your petitioners; and therefore, that no person of the religion of your petitioners, can possibly give any security for his allegiance to any government; inasmuch as the Pope or a priest can pardon perjury, rebellion, and high treason.—That

That your petitioners acknowledge also the justness of this conclusion, if the proposition on which it is founded, were not totally false:—But your petitioners do solemnly declare, That on the contrary, they believe no sin whatever can be forgiven at the will of any Pope, or of any priest, or of any person whomsoever:—But that a sincere sorrow for past sins, a firm resolution to avoid future guilt, and every possible atonement to God, and the injured neighbour, are the previous and indispensable requisites to establish a well-founded expectation of forgiveness.

V. That your petitioners have also been accused of holding, as a principle of their religion, That 'faith is not to be kept with heretics;' so that no government which does not profess the same religion as your petitioners, can have any security from your petitioners for their allegiance and peaceable behaviour.—But your petitioners reject, reprobate and abhor the doctrine, That 'faith is not to be kept with heretics,' as being contrary to religion, morality, and common honesty. And your petitioners do hold and solemnly declare, that no breach of faith with, or injury to, or hostility against, any person whomsoever, can ever be justified by reason of or under pretence that such person is an heretic or an infidel.

That your petitioners further solemnly declare, That they do make this declaration and protestation, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words of the same, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever.—And that your petitioners humbly conceive, that your petitioners, who thus solemnly disclaim, and from their hearts abhor, the above-mentioned abominable and unchristianlike principles, ought not to be put on a level with any other men who may hold and profess those principles.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that the Honourable House will be pleased to grant such relief to your petitioners, as this Honourable House in its wisdom shall deem to be just.

A protestation or declaration to the same effect as the above petition, has been signed by a considerable number of Catholic Dissenters. No repeal of the Popery laws is intended to be prayed for, but only an exemption to a certain extent, from their effects, in favour of the protesting Catholic Dissenters,

PROPOSITIONS ON THE SLAVE TRADE,

Brought forward in the House of Commons by Mr. WILBERFORCE.

I. **T**HAT the number of slaves annually carried from the coast of Africa in British vessels, is supposed to amount to about 38,000.

That the number annually carried to the British West India Islands has amounted to about 22,500 on an average of four years, to the year 1787 inclusive.

That the number annually retained in the said islands, as far as appears by the Custom-house accounts, has amounted on the same average to about 17,500.

II. That much the greater number of the negroes carried away by the European vessels are brought from the interior parts of the continent of Africa, and many of them from a very great distance.

That no precise information appears to have been obtained of the manner in which these persons have been made slaves.

But that from the accounts, as far as any have been procured on this subject, with respect to the slaves brought from the interior parts of Africa, and from the information which has been received respecting the countries nearer to the coast, the slaves may in general be classed under some of the following descriptions:

1st, Prisoners taken in war.

2d, Free persons sold for debt, or on account of real or imputed crimes, particularly adultery and witchcraft, in which cases they are frequently sold with their whole families, and sometimes for the profit of those by whom they are condemned.

3d, Domestic slaves sold for the profit of their masters, in some places at the will of their masters, and in some places on being condemned by them, for real or imputed crimes.

4th, Persons made slaves by various acts of oppression, violence, or fraud, committed either by the princes and chiefs of those countries on their subjects, or by private individuals on each other; or, lastly, by Europeans engaged in this traffic.

III. That the trade carried on by European nations on the coast of Africa for the purchase of slaves has necessarily a tendency to occasion frequent and cruel wars among the natives, to produce unjust convictions and punishments for pretended or aggravated crimes, to encourage acts of oppression, violence, and fraud, and to obstruct the natural course of civilization and improvement in those countries.

IV. That the continent of Africa, in its present state, furnishes several valuable articles

articles of commerce, highly important to the trade and manufactures of this Kingdom, and which are in a great measure peculiar to that quarter of the globe; and that the soil and climate have been found by experience well adapted to the production of other articles, with which we are now either wholly or in great part supplied by foreign nations.

That an extensive commerce with Africa in these commodities might probably be substituted in the place of that which is now carried on in slaves, so as at least to afford a return for the same quantity of goods as has annually been carried thither in British vessels: And lastly, that such a commerce might reasonably be expected to increase in proportion to the progress of civilization and improvement on that continent.

V. That the slave trade has been found by experience to be peculiarly injurious and destructive to the British seamen who have been employed therein; and that the mortality among them has been much greater than in his Majesty's ships stationed on the coast of Africa, or than has been usual in British vessels employed in any other trade.

VI. That the mode of transporting the slaves from Africa to the West Indies, necessarily exposes them to many and grievous sufferings, for which no regulations can provide an adequate remedy; and that in consequence thereof, a large proportion of them has annually perished during the voyage.

VII. That a large proportion of the slaves so transported has also perished in the harbours in the West Indies previous to their being sold: that this loss is stated by the Assembly of the island of Jamaica at about four and a half per cent. of the number imported; and is by medical persons of experience in that island ascribed in a great measure to diseases contracted during the voyage; and to the mode of treatment on board the ships, by which those diseases have been suppressed for a time, in order to render the slaves fit for immediate sale.

VIII. That the loss of newly imported negroes within the first three years after their importation bears a large proportion to the whole number imported.

IX. That the natural increase of population among the slaves in the islands appears to have been impeded principally by the following causes:

1st, The inequality of the sexes in the importations from Africa.

2d, The general dissoluteness of manners among the slaves, and the want of

proper regulations for the encouragement of marriages, and of rearing children.

3d, The particular diseases which are prevalent among them, and which are in some instances attributed to too severe labour, or rigorous treatment, and in others to insufficient or improper food.

4th, Those diseases which affect a large proportion of negro children in their infancy, and those to which the negroes newly imported from Africa have been found to be particularly liable.

X. That the whole number of the slaves in the island of Jamaica in 1768, was about 167,000

That the number in 1774, was as stated by Gov. Keith, about 193,000

And that the number in December 1787, as stated by Lieut. Governor Clark, was about 256,000

That by comparing these numbers with the numbers imported into and retained in the island in the several years from 1768 to 1774 inclusive, as appearing from the accounts delivered to the Committee of Trade by Mr. Fuller, and in the several years from 1774 inclusive to 1787 also inclusive, as appearing by the accounts delivered in by the Inspector-General, and allowing for a loss of about 1-22d part by deaths on ship-board after entry, as stated in the Report of the Assembly of the said island of Jamaica, it appears, that the annual excess of deaths above births in the island, in the whole period of 19 years, has been in the proportion of about 7-8ths per cent. computing on the medium number of slaves in the island during that period. That in the first six years of the said 19, the excess of deaths was in the proportion of rather more than one on every hundred on the medium number. That in the last 13 years of the said 19, the excess of deaths was in the proportion of about three-fifths on every hundred on the medium number; and that a number of slaves, amounting to 15,000, is stated by the Report of the island of Jamaica to have perished during the latter period in consequence of repeated hurricanes, and of the want of foreign supplies of provisions.

XI. That the whole number of slaves in the island of Barbadoes was in the year 1764, according to the account given in to the Committee of Trade by Mr. Braithwaite 70,500

That in 1774, the number was, by the same account 74,874

In 1780, by ditto 68,276

1781, after the hurricane, according to the same account 63,248

In 1786, by ditto 62,115

That by comparing these numbers with the numbers imported into this island, according

According to the same account (not allowing for any re-exportation), that the annual excess of deaths above births in the ten years from 1764 to 1774, was in the proportion of about five on every hundred, computing on the medium number of slaves in the island during that period.

That in the seven years from 1774 to 1780, both inclusive, the excess of deaths was in the proportion of about one and one-third on every hundred on the medium number.

That between the year 1780 and 1781, there appears to have been a decrease in the number of slaves of about 5000.

That in the six years from 1781 to 1786 both inclusive, the excess of deaths was in proportion of rather less than seven-eighths in every hundred on the medium number.

And that in the four years from 1783 to 1786 both inclusive, the excess of deaths was in the proportion of rather less than one third in every hundred on the medium number.

And that during the whole period, there is no doubt that some were exported from the island, but considerably more in the first part of this period than in the last.

XII. That the accounts from the Leeward Islands, and from Dominica, Grenada, and St. Vincent's, do not furnish sufficient grounds for comparing the state of population in the said islands at different periods, with the number of slaves which have been from time to time imported into the said islands, and exported therefrom. But that from the evidence which has been received respecting the present state of these islands, as well as of Jamaica and Barbadoes, and from a consideration of the means of obviating the causes which have hitherto operated to impede the natural increase of the slaves, and of lessening the demand for manual labour, without diminishing the profit of the Planter; it appears that no considerable or permanent inconvenience would result from discontinuing the further importation of African slaves.

DEBATES IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

May 12.

MR. WILBERFORCE rose, and presented a most able and animated speech with a declaration to the Committee, of the magnitude of the subject he had undertaken having created in him the greatest apprehensions, which were occa-

sioned by the motion he intended to make involving in it not only many interests in this country and its dependencies but being of considerable importance to the whole world. He said, that as in the progress of the enquiries he had been under the necessity of making, he had every where been received with that candour that convinced him of his motives being considered in the most favourable view, he had dismissed his apprehensions, and was determined to march forward with a firm step in the cause of justice, of humanity, and freedom. He hoped the House would consider the subject coolly, discard all party motives and suffer the clear voice of reason to be heard. He came forward not to accuse the West India planters; he came not forward to accuse the Liverpool merchants; he came forward to accuse no one; he came forward for the purpose of shewing to that House, that guilt somewhere existed, which ought to be remedied; and though he was weak, he would not flinch from the task of shewing the guilt, and the necessity to purge it away.

He conceived it to be unnecessary to detain them long on the trade on the coast of Africa; it was well known, that considerable numbers of Africans were continually conveyed away from their country by owners of British vessels; the question then was;—Which way came they by them? In answer to that question, he declared, that the Report of the Privy Council, which was then on the table, was the most satisfactory and conclusive; it confirmed every opinion he had entertained from the information of the best authority, and from every history he had read: but it was unnecessary to quote either the Report or history; for common sense alone declared how the poor Africans were obtained. Africa was a country divided under many kings, under many governments, under many laws. In many parts they were subject to tyrannical rule; men were considered merely as goods and property; and, as such, subject to plunder, in the same manner as property in other despotic countries. The kings and princes of that unfortunate country had been made fond of our commodities; and to procure them by the captivity and sale of their countrymen, they waged war on each other, and ravaged their own country. In their courts of law many poor wretches who were ignorant were condemned; and to obtain a sufficient number of slaves, thousands were kidnapped, and torn from their families and their country, and sent into misery. The gentlemen, he said, who defended this trade, were warped and blinded.

blinded by their interest, and would not be convinced of the miseries they were daily heaping on their fellow creatures. By their conduct they had placed the inhabitants of Africa in a worse state than that of the most barbarous and savage nation; they had destroyed what ought to be the bond of union and safety; they had rendered the whole country one general scene of discord and anarchy; they had set kings against their subjects; and set subjects against their governors; had rendered every private family miserable, and created one general scene of desolation.

Their passage had been described by several witnesses as a comfortable conveyance; they had painted the accommodation of a slave ship in the most glowing terms; they had represented it in a manner that would have baffled his attempts in praise of the most luxurious scenes. The *song* and the *dance*, they said, were *promoted*; the women were employed in weaving fanciful ornaments for the hair; games of chance were encouraged; their food was alternately of their own country and European; and they were indulged in all their little humours, and their spirits constantly kept up. He wished not to say that such descriptions were wilful misrepresentations; if they were not, it proved that prejudice was capable of spreading a film over the eyes thick enough to occasion total blindness. Other accounts, however, and from men of the greatest veracity, made it appear, that instead of apartments for those poor wretches, instead of those comfortable conveniencies, they were placed in niches, and along the decks, in such a manner that it is impossible for any one to pass among them; however careful he might be, without treading upon them; and Sir George Yonge says, that in a slave ship in which he went on board, and which had not completed her cargo by 250 the stench was intolerable; the allowance of water was so deficient, that the slaves were frequently found gasping for life; and the *pulse* which they were savoured with, as a luxury of their own country, was absolutely English horse-beans. With respect to the *song* and *dance*, which were said to be *promoted*, he could not suffer it to pass without acquainting the House with the meaning of the word *promoted*, as there used. The way the *song* and *dance* were *promoted*, was by severe whipping, when from excessive melancholy the poor wretches did not voluntarily take such exercise; as might be considered necessary for their existence; their dances and their songs afforded them so much merriment, that the moment they ceased to be *promoted*, tears, sighs, and melancholy succeeded.

He next noticed the deaths, and the loss thereby on the whole cargo; he entered into a minute statement of the losses by death, which, he said, amounted to no less than between 50 or 60 in every 100 taken from Africa; he said, the average loss on the middle passage was rather more than an eighth of the whole, or 12 and a half per cent. four and a half loss from entering the ports of their destination, to the discharge of their cargoes; and upwards of 33 in the 100 lost in seasoning. The first thing it became necessary to enquire about was, the mortality of the Blacks in the West Indies; and why in a climate as good as their own, and of persons so prolific as the Blacks, such a decrease should have existed as to render continual importation necessary. The first great cause he stated to be, the disproportion of males to females, there being upon an average five males to three females. The next cause he stated to be, the sad condition in which they were brought on shore, made up for the market by astringents, washes, mercurial ointment, and repelling drugs. There were, he said, many other causes—excessive labour, their not being properly and sufficiently fed, an universal dissoluteness of morals. He proved, that the decrease of slaves in Jamaica had lessened in so great a degree, that, from the year 1774 to the present year, the decrease was not quite one in a hundred, and that in fact they were at present in a state of increase. He stated the islands of Barbadoes, of Nevis, of Antigua, and the Bermudas, to be like Jamaica, lessening their decrease, and holding forth an evident and reasonable expectation of a speedy state of increase. If Gentlemen, he said, should agree with him that these accounts were authentic, he was confident they would agree with him, that by good usage the slaves would increase, and that there was no farther need of importation, and a constant waste of the human species. He was warranted, he said, by the Liverpool gentlemen themselves to declare the trade to be a losing one; and he was convinced, if they would open their eyes, that they would be unanimous for the abolition of the trade.

The Hon. Gentleman then went into arguments to prove that great advantages might be attained by a fair and honourable course with Africa; after which he concluded by begging pardon of the House for having taken up their attention so long; He said, he could have expressed his conviction upon the business in a few words; he needed only for that purpose to have quoted a commandment from Holy Writ, 'Thou shalt do no murder;' but having

to make out his Propositions to the House, he had done it in the best manner he was able, and thanked them for the indulgent hearing they had granted him. He did not mean to ask for a decision, but would merely move to have his Propositions lie on the table, for the future discussion of the House.

Mr. Wilberforce then presented several Propositions * at the table, which contained the substance of his speech, and which were immediately read by the Clerk.

Mr. Pitt said, though no question had been put that night, he could not help expressing his approbation of the Right Hon. Gentleman's sentiments. Mr. Pitt said, that no argument reconcilable to any idea of justice could be given for discontinuing or carrying on the trade in question; and he was perfectly clear that his opinion, at least the principles on which it was founded in his own mind, were totally unalterable; yet he was ready to hear with the utmost candour and impartiality all the arguments that could be offered by those who, either from conviction or from any other motive, entertained different sentiments. He trusted that it would not be found the means of inviting foreign powers to supply our islands with slaves by a clandestine trade, because, after a debt founded on the immutable principles of justice was found to be due, it was impossible but that the country had means to have it paid; and when once they had come to a resolution to abolish the slave trade, they were not to be prevented by any fears of other nations being tempted by the profit resulting from a commerce (which upon grounds of humanity and national honour they had abandoned) to carry it on in an illicit manner. Should that be the case, the language must be, that Great Britain had resources to enable her to protect her islands, and prevent that traffick being clandestinely carried on with them, which she had thought it for her own honour and character to abandon. It was their duty, and it should be their ambition, to take the lead in a business of so much national importance, and so much national credit; and he declared, he could not but have great confidence, that foreign nations would be inclined to share the honour. Mr. Pitt added several other arguments, all tending to prove his firm opinion, that the unqualified abolition of the slave trade was the only step that ought to be taken.

Lord Penryn and Mr. Gascoyne both de-

clared that in many parts the Hon. Gentleman had very much misrepresented facts, relative both to Liverpool, to the West Indies, to the mode of obtaining the slaves, and their transportation. They declined entering into any reply until a future opportunity, and hoped that sufficient time might be allowed previous to the next discussion of the business, to come prepared to answer every part.

Mr. Fox expressed the high satisfaction he felt at the result of the debate of that day. As he cordially agreed with the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Wilberforce) in the substance, he was less solicitous about the form of his propositions, though he confessed that in point of form, they were liable to some objections. It had been his opinion, and he believed Gentlemen would do him the honour to recollect he had always said, that it would be infinitely easier to abolish the slave trade altogether, than to palliate or modify it. It was not only disgraceful to our national character, but he was convinced it was politically mischievous to this country. He said, he had sometimes been thought to use too harsh expressions of France, in treating her as the rival of this country. Politically speaking, France certainly was our rival; but he well knew the distinction between political enmity and illiberal prejudices. If there was any great and enlightened nation now existing in Europe, it was France, which is as likely as any nation on the face of the globe to act on the present occasion with warmth and with enthusiasm; to catch a spark from the light of our fire, and to run a race with us in promoting the ends of humanity.—France has been often improperly stimulated by her ambition; he had no doubt, she would in the present instance readily follow its honourable dictates. He concluded with observing, that the business began auspiciously, and promised success.

Mr. Grenville (the Speaker) warmly complimented Mr. Wilberforce on the ability and the eloquence which he had that day displayed in a speech, which, he said, would reflect immortal honour on his talents, as well as on his humanity. He approved of the mode of bringing the discussion forward in distinct Propositions. It was the only way by which the business could be fairly argued.

Mr. Martin declared himself a warm advocate for the abolition of the slave trade, which, he said, ought not to be continued, if even it should be the means of paying off the national debt.

The further consideration of the business was deferred till Monday next, after which the House adjourned.

* See page 373.

May 10.

Mr. Alderman *Newnham* presented a petition from those merchants and ship owners of London who are concerned in the slave trade, praying that the House would not adopt a measure so injurious to the country as the abolition of that trade would prove. It was ordered to lie on the table.

Lord *Penryn* brought up a petition from many of the planters in our Sugar Islands protesting against the abolition of the slave trade.

He also presented a string of petitions from the coopers, joiners, shipwrights, sail-makers, rope makers, and other manufacturers of Liverpool, representing the injurious consequences that will flow from the abolition of the slave trade.

Mr. *Gaskyne* presented a petition of a similar purport from the mayor and corporation of Liverpool.

Mr. Alderman *Mutts* brought up a petition from the mortgagees of the West-India Islands, praying to be heard by counsel against the abolition of the slave trade.

May 20.

Mr. *Wilberforce* moved the order of the day, for a Committee of the whole House to consider further of the Slave Trade.

The Speaker immediately put the question for his leaving the Chair, when

Mr. Alderman *Sacubridge* rose, and wished to know whether the hon. Gentleman intended to call any evidence to the bar in support of the allegations contained in his speech of last week.

Mr. *Wilberforce* replied, that he had no intention of calling evidence to the bar, because, in his opinion, the facts stated by him had been sufficiently made out by the documents to which he referred. But if any gentleman was desirous of further testimony, he had no objection to the admission of it.

Mr. *Sacubridge* rose again, and said he should oppose the Speaker's leaving the Chair, till the House should agree to hear evidence at the bar. The Report of the Privy Council was not a regular ground for the House to proceed upon; and to found any resolution on that Report, would be to depart from their inquisitorial privileges.

Mr. *Peruys* was inclined to think that a regulation of the trade would be preferable to an abolition of it; but upon this point he had not fully made up his mind.

Mr. *Curtenny* was inclined to an abolition of a trade so repugnant to humanity. He was perfectly satisfied with the Report of the Privy Council; a Report founded on the best evidence that could be procured. He did not at all regard the assertions

of the merchants, that the abolition of this trade would tend to the ruin of our commercial greatness. Ill-founded clamours were too frequently raised by interested persons.

Mr. *Hemiker*, for the purpose of controverting the assertions of the Europeans causing the wars in Africa, read a letter which had been given to him from the late Duke of Chandos, and which was originally in the possession of the first Duke of Chandos: the letter was from an African King, resident upwards of three hundred miles from any communication with the sea, and directed to King George the First in consequence of a white man having been seen in the African King's dominions. The Hon. Gentleman made several remarks on this letter: he deprecated the barbarity of this African monster, but observed that his barbarity, and the wars he had occasioned, could never be justly charged to the indignation of Europeans, who never came within 300 miles of his territories, and but one of whom was ever seen within his dominions. He concluded by cautioning the House not to proceed precipitately, and throw into the hands of our rivals an important trade.

Lord *Maitland* was against the House going into a Committee, before it was decided whether evidence should be adduced or not. He objected to the evidence of the Privy-Council, as inadmissible. Ought the House, he said, to trust to evidence manufactured by the Minister? He condemned the report as a motley mass of contradictory, and therefore imperfect evidence; and contended, that the fullest and most perfect body of evidence was necessary on a subject, which he conceived to be one of the most important that ever came before Parliament.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was astonished at finding any opposition to the Speaker's quitting the chair; for it must naturally, he thought, be the wish of both sides of the House to deliberate upon a subject of such magnitude. No gentleman, he thought, who wished to discuss the business maturely, would oppose the going into a Committee. The noble Lord had remarked, that the report was contradictory, and therefore imperfect. In his opinion, however, its being contradictory was a better argument in its favour, than if it had been entirely on one side, as it tended to shew that it was not merely an *ex parte* evidence.—By receiving this report, the House did not by any means bind itself to a refusal of any other evidence.—The report only served to assist their deli-

berations; and a considerable part of it was what could not be given in *viva voce* evidence at the bar.—With regard to further evidence, it was the privilege of any Member of the House to call for such witnesses as he might think proper.

Mr. Fox was convinced, that nothing but a desire of putting an entire stop to the discussion of this subject could have induced any gentleman to resist the forming a Committee upon it. With regard to what had been said of the inadmissibility of the report of the Council as evidence, that was an erroneous remark. It was certainly admissible in the way of assistance; but whether it was sufficient evidence, was another consideration.—An Hon. Friend near him (Mr. Powys) had talked of a regulation of the slave trade; but he thought it strange to propose a regulation of robbery. Abolition was better adapted to meet his feelings than any regulation whatever in a trade of this kind. He did not wish, however, that the House should adopt such a measure, without a full conviction of the justice as well as policy of it.

Mr. Gascoyne reprobated the merchants and planters as impatient for an ample enquiry into this business, because they were confident that such an enquiry would produce a refutation of those assertions which had been thrown out against them, for their conduct towards the slaves. He also contended, that it was incumbent on Mr. Wilberforce to prove his assertions by evidence at the bar.

Mr. Wilberforce denied that he had aspersed the character of the merchants or planters.—He likewise observed, that his propositions were sufficiently confirmed by the report of the Privy Council.

Lord Pembury affirmed, that part of the report was founded on hearsay evidence, and much of it was totally false.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed that the question for the Speaker's leaving the chair should be withdrawn, in order that motions might be made for the hearing of Counsel and evidence.

Mr. Molyneux, Mr. Baring, Mr. Macnamara, Mr. Martin, Sir Charles Middleton, Sir William Dolben; Sir John Sinclair, and Colonel Phipps, afterwards spoke.

At length Mr. Wilberforce withdrew his motion for the House going into a Committee; and after a short conversation between the Minister, Lord Maitland, and Mr. Gascoyne, it was agreed, that it should be an instruction to the Committee upon this business, to hear Counsel and witnesses at the bar, before the Propositions above-mentioned should be formally moved.

Mr. Gascoyne then moved, that on Monday next, a Committee of the whole House

be formed to consider of the Slave Trade.

May 21.

Alderman *Necunham* moved for discharging the order for going into a Committee of the whole House on the Slave Trade on Monday next, and fixing the same for Tuesday; which was agreed to.

May 25.

Mr. S. Smith moved for various accounts of ships cleared out from the ports of Bristol, Liverpool, &c. to the Coast of Africa, which, in reply to a question from Lord Maitland, he said could be laid on the table in seven days. The reason of moving for these accounts again was, that Mr. Wilberforce had not put his motion into the technical form.

May 26.

The order of the day having been read for going into a Committee on the further consideration of the Slave Trade, previous to the Speaker's putting the question for his leaving the chair,

Mr. Alderman *Necunham* rose, and observed, that the magnitude of the subject which now engaged the attention of the House, required the fullest investigation; he should therefore propose a Call of the House on this day fortnight. It was his intention, as occasion should require, to extend this order from time to time, so as to insure the attainment of the object he had in view.

Mr. Wilberforce expressed his perfect coincidence in the motion.

Several other Gentlemen spoke on the motion, when the gallery was cleared, and upon a division the motion for the Call of the House on this day fortnight was carried,

Ayes	—	153
Noes	—	28

Majority 130

May 27.

The order of the day being for the House resolving itself into a Committee upon the slave Trade,

Mr. Barnes, late Governor of Bengal, was examined for a considerable time.

May 28.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the slave Trade, Sir William Dolben in the chair.

Richard Mine was examined at the Bar for a considerable time, on the mode of procuring slaves in Africa, on the manners of the natives, &c. He deposed, that vast numbers of the slaves purchased by us on the African Coast, are wretches that would otherwise be sacrificed; that no violence is used by our traders in procuring slaves, &c.—At one o'clock the House adjourned till the 5th of June.

NEW BOOKS.

De la Litterature des Turcs, i. e. On the Literature of the Turks. By M. L'Abbé TODERINI.

(Concluded from page 302.)

THE account given of their astronomical knowledge will scarcely admit of extract. The Turks are accustomed to notice such eclipses alone as are visible at Constantinople. Without attention to this peculiarity, they are liable to be unjustly charged with negligence.

That they are much inferior to other nations in Europe in naval affairs, is a fact known to every one. Father *Besowich* tells us, that in some voyages which he made in Ottoman vessels, he perceived the most incredible faults in their navigation; which occasioned the annual loss of several hundreds of vessels in the Black Sea. This was in the year 1770. Gali Assam, high admiral, instituted an academy for navigation in the year following, under the auspices of the Sultan Mustapha the 5d, and assisted by M. *De Tait*. It was called *Mubendis Khane*, or the chamber of geometry. The first professor was Seid Hassan Choja, an Algerine, who was well versed in maritime affairs. He understood not only the Arabic and Ottoman languages, but also the English, Italian, and French; was well acquainted with the best authors, on navigation, and the various instruments employed. In the year 1784, another academy of experimental navigation, was erected by the Grand Vizir, Hamid Chalib Pacha, aided by two French engineers. The superintendancy was given to Ibrahim Effendi, an Ottoman distinguished for his learning, as well as his noble and polite manners. Notwithstanding Hamid Chalib was deposed, and suffered a tragical end, in the year following, the academy continues to flourish.

The chapters which treat of astrology, interpretation of dreams, the poetry, and music of the Turks, afford much information and amusement. But we must hasten to the second volume; which presents us with the histories of the public academies and libraries erected by different sultans of the empire, and with as accurate a catalogue of the publications which they contain as could possibly be procured. Although these institutions among the Turks have never had the celebrity either of the Arabian or Persian academies, yet they are not less numerous; they are governed by wise laws, have intelligent professors, are richly endowed, and are able to board and lodge, in separate colleges, a

great number of students. They display an air of liberality and grandeur, which equals, perhaps surpasses, all other European nations. Before the capture of Constantinople, the Ottoman princes indicated the generosity of their dispositions by founding, amid the tumult of arms and the ferocity of wars, several academies for the purposes of literature and religion, on a liberal plan. In these schools, the great men, in every department of church or state, have been educated. The sultan Orcan, of the Ottoman line, first set the example. In the 736th year of the Mohammedan era, answering to the 1335th of the Christian, he founded, at *Bursa* (at that time the capital of the empire,) a mosque and an academy, with a magnificence truly royal. It was established in a monastery, and became celebrated for the cultivation of the liberal arts. Very capable professors attracted a large number of disciples from the remotest parts of Persia and Arabia: So that those people, who were considered as the first of the human species, did not disdain to seek instruction from this school of the Ottomans. Bajazer, the first of that name of the Ottoman family, employed the riches exacted from the Christians in the league of Sigismund, to erect an academy at Bursa and Adrianople. The Turks assert that this sultan annually founded some public school. Amurath the 2d also established in every city which he conquered, a mosque, an imaret, a lodging for pilgrims, a *Khan* for merchants and travellers, and a *Madresse*, a species of charity school for instruction in the first rudiments of learning. As soon as the conqueror Mohammed the 2d had seized the empire of the Greeks, he directed his attention to the advancement of learning, and to polish the manners of his people. He opened a brilliant academy at *Saint Sophia*, provided with several apartments for the students, and amply endowed for the support of tutors and pupils. He afterwards founded a second on a more magnificent and extensive plan. It is the general custom of the Ottomans to join a building, destined to some pious or charitable purpose, to their royal mosques; and, frequently, colleges for the instruction of youth. Mohammed destroyed the church of the holy apostles built by Justinian, in order to construct a mosque: Adjacent to this was erected the academy; which is an immense building of free-stone, consisting of a large number of apartments for the use of the students. It comprehends sixteen colleges; there are

the same number of professors, exclusive of the three whose particular business it is to explain the Koran. The collegiates amount to about three hundred, and nearly an equal number enjoy the benefit of the lectures. In the year of the Hegira 913, Bajazet the 2d built and endowed an academy at Constantinople. It has three professors, and one hundred and twenty students educated and supported by the revenues of the institution. Selim I. who was a man of learning, and a poet, built a royal mosque in the year of the Hegira 945, to which he annexed an academy, endowed for the support of about ninety students with their respective teachers. To these must be added the academy of Soliman I. erected to the memory of a beloved son; and another in the year 955, adjacent to a superb mosque, which he called Solimania, after his own name; the academy dedicated to the memory of the sultana Mihrumah, daughter of Soliman the Great; it was built in the year 980 of the Hegira—that of Kilig-Ali Bacha—the academy of the sultan Achmet I. who, in the midst of the occupations of war and the intrigues of politics, discovered a passionate fondness for splendour, and for erecting magnificent edifices. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, he built, at an immense expence, a temple in the Hippodrome; being ambitious to eclipse the splendour of *Saint Sophia*. M. TODCRINI calls this edifice a prodigy of magnificence and skill. The sultan, in order to render it the more ornamental, was desirous of adding to it six minarets, in the form of turrets; but as this was the characteristic distinction of the mosque at Mecca, his project was opposed by the musti. The prince was polite enough to respect this remonstrance, while he was determined to accomplish his design; and he added a seventh minaret to the mosque of the prophet. To this building is the academy annexed. The sultan Mahamud, forming a design to build a mosque in the most modern taste, procured various plans and models from Italy, England, and France. But the plan which he formed from these, being presented to the religious, they objected that it resembled a *Christian* temple rather than a mosque, and advised him to give it more of the Mohammedan form, that he might not offend the populace, and expose himself to an insurrection. Obligated to submit in part, he united the two styles of architecture; adding the elegance of the European, to the majesty of the Ottoman manner. Osman the third, having completed the building, obtained a fetva from the musti to give it the name of *Ofmania*; and as it had not been completed

and consecrated to God, he was empowered to consider it as his own property. The academy has three colleges and three professors, exclusive of the interpreter of the Koran, and the muderis who teaches arithmetic. The students are from 100 to 170 in number. In the year 1178 of the Hegira, (1764; Christ.) Mustapha III. erected a university at Laleli, which has several colleges, five professors, and about 130 students. The academy of the sultana Valide was erected by the late Emperor Abdallahmid, in the year 1194 (1780; Christian era). It takes its name from the mother of Mohammed IV. The principal is professor of geometry and astronomy, well skilled in the law, possessed of much ornamental learning, and is very polite and communicative. The students amount to about 180. They have separate chambers, take but one meal in the twenty-four hours, and may not have a wife; these regulations being thought necessary to keep the head clear, and the mind at ease. For a more circumstantial account of these institutions, we refer to the work itself. The Abbé proceeds to treat of the public libraries of Constantinople. We shall give the plan in the words of the author:

I propose to communicate to the public, an account of the most distinguished libraries, to notice their founders, and the time in which they were founded; to mention the classes of books, and the number of books in each class; and to particularize such manuscripts as are most worthy of distinction; adding occasionally, some notes of my own. This essay, which is the fruit of much pains and expence, by being presented to the republic of letters, may, perhaps, excite some person well skilled in the Oriental languages, to form, under the auspices of some generous and powerful Mæcenas, a digested catalogue of all the manuscripts in the Turkish libraries, which will enrich the literature and sciences of Europe with a new fund of knowledge.

Mohammed the second opened the first public libraries for the Ottomans at Constantinople; these were afterward multiplied by the munificence of sultans and viziers, and the philosophic spirit of the learned. On the principle that the value of a thing increases in our estimation in exact proportion to the difficulties of obtaining it, the minute description given of the library of the Seraglio, with a complete catalogue annexed, will be deemed a most invaluable present to the public.

This library, the Abbé observes, has been hitherto inaccessible to strangers. Travellers who have spoken of it, and the learned

learned, who have reasoned concerning it, sitting in their studies at their ease, have considered in vague and fabulous reports. The Abbé Sevin, who went to Constantinople in the year 1728, to purchase Greek manuscripts for the king of France's library, was not able to penetrate into this sanctuary. He was told that the sultan Amurat had entirely destroyed every Greek manuscript. This answer, which satisfied the traveller, was given merely to avoid an express refusal. I made various attempts to see this library, but I was long deceived by numberless promises and evasions. I sought to obtain a catalogue, but it was difficult to know for a certainty if there was one. It is not easy to gain access to the Seraglio, and yet less to see the library, which is the most retired part of the building. The Turks also, naturally distrustful, superstitious, and full of prejudices, believe that a single glance of an Infidel's eye on those manuscripts, would endanger this palladium, on which the safety of the Ottoman empire depends.

At length, after three years, he was so fortunate as to obtain his desire by the friendly aid of a nobleman now resident at Madrid, who was intimately connected with men of the first rank at Constantinople, and found means to procure transcripts of the catalogue at distant intervals, through the hands of a page of the Seraglio, who clandestinely transcribed a few lines every day. It now appears that the merits of this literary curiosity have been much enhanced. It is in itself inferior to some of the other libraries. Commentaries, explanations, marginal notes, &c. on the Koran, occupy the largest portion; to these succeed treatises on jurisprudence, also with commentaries and marginal notes. The histories are not numerous, and are chiefly confined to the Ottoman empire. Under philosophy, we observe the mysteries of nature, the truths of Plato, of Eliny, and Aristotle's logic. Two questions, however, are resolved by this acquisition, which have long divided the learned world: It has been asserted that there were no manuscripts in this library in any other languages than the Oriental; but it now appears that it contains several in the Greek, Latin, and other European languages. Many of the literati have cherished the idea that the Decades of Livy, the works of Tacitus, and the poems of Homer, were deposited in this library. It was even asserted, on the establishment of a printing-press at Constantinople, that the works of Livy were going to be printed off in the Turkish language. But all these hopes are dissipated; as neither of these works can be found. Among other

curiosities contained in the library of Mohammed the second, is the Koran in Cusick characters. The learned Abbé hence takes occasion to present us with a dissertation, in the form of a letter addressed to Signior E. Borgia, secretary of the company *de propaganda fide*, on two very ancient manuscripts of the Koran, and some Cusick coins, which reflect much light on Oriental literature. This letter displays profound erudition, and much critical acumen.

The learned author proceeds to give, in the third volume, a circumstantial history of *Turkish typography*. It is a well known fact, that the Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, have printed books at Constantinople, for several years past. The Pentateuch was published by the Jews in the Chaldean, Persian, Arabic, and Hebrew languages, in the year 1626. At the end of the book of Genesis is found the following sentence: *This book of Genesis was printed in the house of Eliezer Sancino*. Nay, in the year 1488, an Hebrew Lexicon, under the title of *Lessons for Youth*, was issued from a press at Constantinople. But no printing-press was established among the Ottomans before the year 1726. This event introduces a new and important era in Turkish literature. As it will, probably, in a course of years, by diffusing knowledge, lead to a total revolution in the sentiments and manners of the Turks, the following account of its introduction cannot be unacceptable to our readers. It is taken, the Abbé informs us, from the supplement to the Ottoman annals of Râsîdî, printed at Constantinople by Celebi Zadé Effendi, in the Turkish language.

Said Effendi, who had accompanied, in his youth, his father Mohammed Effendi in his embassy to Paris, amid a multitude of other useful curiosities which engaged his attention, was struck with the ingenuity of the invention of printing, and the facility with which books were, by these means, multiplied. On his return to Constantinople, he communicated the affair to Ibrahim Effendi, a lover of literature; and they united their influence to remove every obstacle that might oppose itself to so novel and arduous an undertaking. Ibrahim circulated a treatise in

* The Cusick character is not to be confounded with the Coptic or Egyptian. It is supposed to be the invention of Marar, the son of Mora, who flourished a little before the prophet. It takes its name from the city Cusia, where it was used by the learned. It continued in use till towards the end of the third century of the Hegira: when it was supplanted by the Arabic character.

manuscript, in which he enlarged on and enforced the advantages arising from so curious an invention; and presented the work to the grand vizier Ibrahim Pacha, who was an encourager of literature. By these means, it was diffused among the most considerable personages in the empire. After many deliberations, in which the doctors of the law were consulted, the musti pronounced that books on religious subjects should be excluded; but all such as treated of the Arabic language, history, and the sciences, might be printed. This favourable sentence being obtained from the musti, Abdullah Effendi, the grand vizier, procured a licence from the emperor; and this edict of the sultan was inscribed in the annals of the empire. Four superintendants were appointed to watch over the correction of the press, and to enforce the imperial edict. Ibrahim Effendi was placed by Achmet the third at the head of this institution; and the business was conducted in his own house, in concert with Said Effendi. These two learned men, being guided by the advice of the musti and the most intelligent of the Ottomans, made choice of such books as were deemed the most necessary and the most useful to cultivate the minds of the people. Ibrahim Effendi wrote the life of Kiazib Celebi, named also Haji Calish, a Turk justly celebrated for his skill in the sciences. He translated the Journal of the Traveller, or the History of the Irruption of the Aguhans, their war with the Persians, and the destruction of the Persian empire; composed, translated, and corrected several other works, superintended every publication that issued from the press, procured engravings of geographical, hydrographical, and astronomical charts, cast the types, and was the soul of the printing-press. Two years elapsed from the time in which the royal licence was granted to the impression of the first work. The Arabic dictionary of Wanculi marks the illustrious epoch which enriches the Ottoman literature. It was published in the year of the Hegira 1141 (of Christian era 1728) in two volumes in folio, both being published together. This work is highly valued by the Turks. All the Arabic words are explained and accompanied by quotations from the most celebrated Arabic authors, in order to ascertain the signification and force of the word.

The extent of this article will not permit us to give more circumstantial details of the publications that have issued from the Ottoman press. We shall only observe that the subjects seem to be well chosen. The greater number consist of the history and

annals of the empire of the Turks, and their wars with other nations; digested in a regular series; which will doubtless furnish ample materials for a more authentic history of the eastern nations, as well as of the Turkish empire; than any that have yet been communicated to the public. The Abbé Tonvart gives very interesting and entertaining abridgments of most of the publications which he mentions.

Astronomical and Geographical Essays: Containing, I. A comprehensive View of the General Principles of Astronomy. II. The Use of the Globes. III. The Description and Use of the Armillary Sphere, Planetarium, &c. IV. An Introduction to the Practice of Astronomy, or the Use of the Quadrant and Equatorial. By George Adams, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty. 8vo. pp. 665 and 22 Copper-plates. 10s. 6d. Boards. Sold by the Author, No. 60, Fleet-street. 1789.

THE late Mr. Adams's treatise on the globe being out of print, his son, the author of these Essays, was importuned by his learned friends to reprint it. With this intention, he began to revise his father's work, to arrange the problems in a more methodical manner, and make such additions as the advanced state of the science seemed to require. Prosecuting this design, he soon found that it was easy to render it subservient to his plan of publishing, from time to time, Essays, describing the use of mathematical and philosophical instruments; especially when it is considered that the description of those instruments, which have been contrived to smooth the path to the science of astronomy, or to facilitate the practice of the arts depending on it, could be nowhere introduced with more propriety, than in an elementary treatise on the subject.

Such is the substance of the account which Mr. Adams gives, in the preface, of his design in the present publication; the contents of which are as follow:

The first Essay is an Introduction to Astronomy; and is divided into three parts. In the first, the author supposes the pupil placed at the sun, the centre of the solar system. From this situation, he considers the appearance of the heavens, and the motions of the planets. The fixed stars are described, with a short history of the several catalogues of them that have been made from the time of Hipparchus, who first dared, as Pliny expresses it, "to undertake a task, that seemed to surpass

the power of divinity; viz. to number the stars for posterity, and to reduce them into order. His catalogue, as adopted by Ptolemy, contained only 1026 stars; since that time, the list has been considerably augmented, and is daily receiving fresh increase by the improvement of telescopes. Dr. Herschel, under whose eye, M. de la Lande says, 'the universe increases,' has enumerated 44 thousand, in the space of a few degrees; and by analogy, there appears to be 75 millions in the heavens. If they fill infinite space, their number must consequently be infinite.

The phenomena of the heavens, as seen from the earth, are considered in the second part of the first Essay. These phenomena are the facts which lay the foundation of all astronomical knowledge; to account for, and explain them is its principal business; and with this view, Mr. Adams treats of the apparent motion of the sun, the moon, the stars, and the planets; and a complete description of the Copernican system forms the subject of the last part of this introductory Essay.

The second Essay is a treatise on the use of the terrestrial and celestial globes. Mr. Adams first enumerates the advantages which globes possess, for illustrating the first principles of astronomy and geography, in preference to maps or spherical projections on plane surfaces. The nature of these projections is indeed extremely simple, since they are nothing more than the shadows of the circles of the globe received on a given plane, the light being placed in a given point; but it requires more geometry than is generally possessed by beginners, either to demonstrate the principles of the projection, or to comprehend the properties of the projected circles. The globe, on the contrary, exhibits every thing in true position and figure, and leaves nothing to be supplied by the imagination of the student; shewing, on the most cursory inspection, the relative situation of all parts of the sphere, and the various interfections of those artificial circles employed by astronomers and geographers for the more easy solution of problems. In this part of the work, Mr. Adams points out the pre-eminence of globes mounted in his new and accurate manner, over the common, or rather the old and Ptolemaic mode of fitting them up. They are, doubtless, in many respects, superior; and considering the ready ideas which they communicate to the pupil (by that means lessening the labour of the tutor), the difference in price cannot, with propriety, be objected to; though Mr. Adams suspects that it may be an obstacle to their being univer-

sally adopted. The price of the globes of 13 inches, mounted in the best manner, with stained frames, is ten guineas, and of those of 12 inches, five and an half; with mahogany frames, they are somewhat dearer; but to accommodate different purchasers, they are of the several sizes from 28 to 3 inches, and from the price of 50s. to a guinea and a half; beside various sizes mounted in the old way.

The remainder of the Essay is employed with a description of the globes, and the method of solving, by their means, problems illustrating principles, explaining the apparent planetary motions, &c. The problems are well selected and judiciously arranged; and the directions for solving them are so plain and easy, that the student will seldom want the assistance of his tutor.

The third Essay contains the description of several instruments, which are designed to illustrate the general principles of astronomy. They consist of *planispheres*, *armillary spheres*, &c. As an abridgement of this essay would be totally unintelligible without the figures, we shall therefore only add, that the instruments are founded on true principles, display great mechanical invention, and are subservient to illustrate the phenomena and explain the motions of the heavenly bodies; so as to exhibit, in a satisfactory manner, the causes of all the appearances, as far as these causes depend on the motions and relative situations of the bodies which compose the Copernican system.

No part of mathematical science is more apt to surprise the generality of mankind, than the measurement of the relative positions and distances of inaccessible objects. To determine the distance of a ship seen on a remote part of the unvaried surface of the ocean,—to ascertain the height of the clouds, and meteors which float in the atmosphere, and to shew with certainty the wonderful dimensions and distances of the sun and other bodies, apparently gliding on the same visible canopy, are among those problems, which, to the vulgar, seem beyond the reach of human art; they are, nevertheless, truly resolved by means of instruments constructed on mathematical principles. The chief of these instruments are the *quadrant* and the *equatorial*, which, with considerable improvements, are fully described in the fourth Essay. To render the descriptions of these instruments the more complete, Mr. Adams has explained the manner of using them in the solution of several problems; he hath also given ample directions how to adjust them for observation, and discovered the corrections which they may want.

[385]
P O E T R Y.

ODE for His MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.

June 4, 1789.

I.

AS when the demon of the summer-
storm
Walks forth, th' noontide landscape to de-
form ;

Dark grows the vale, and dark the dis-
tant grove.

And thick the bolts of angry Jove
Athwart the watery welkin glide,
And streams th' aerial torrent far and
wide :

If by short fits the struggling ray
Should dart a momentary day,
Th' illumin'd mountain glows a
while.

By faint degrees the radiant glance
Purple th' horizon's pale expanse,
And gilds the gloom with hasty
smile.

Ah, fickle smile, too swiftly past !
Again resounds the sweeping blast ;
With hoarser din the demon howls,
Again the blackening concave
scowls !—

Sudden, the shades of the meridian night
Yield to the triumph of rekindling
light ;

The reddening sun regains his golden
sway.

And Nature stands reveal'd in all her
bright array.

II.

Such was the changeful conflict, that
possess'd

With trembling tumult every British
breast,

When Albion, towering in the van su-
blime

Of Glory's march, from clime to
clime

Envied, belov'd, rever'd, renown'd,
Her brows with ev'ry blissful chaplet
bound ;

When, in her mid career of state,
She felt her monarch's awful fate !

'Till Mercy from the Almighty's
Throne

Look'd down on man, and wav'ing
wide

Her wreath, that, in the rainbow
died

With hues of soften'd lustre shone,
And bending from her sapphire
cloud,

O'er regal grief benignant bow'd ;
To transport turn'd a people's fears,

And stay'd a people's tide of tears ;

Bade this blest dawn with beams auspi-
cious spring,
With Hope serene, with Healing in its
wing ;

And gave a Sovereign o'er a grateful
land
Again with vigorous grasp to stretch the
scepter'd hand.

III.

O favour'd King, what rapture more
refin'd,

What mightier joy can fill the human
mind,

Than that the Monarch's conscious bo-
som feels,

At whose dread throne a nation
kneels,

And hails its father, friend, and lord,
To life's career, to patriot sway, re-
stor'd ;

And bids the loud responsive voice
Of union all around rejoice ?

For thus to see when Britons bow,
Warm and spontaneous from the
heart,

As late their tears, their transports
start,

And Nature dictates Duty's vow.
To thee, recall'd to sacred Health,

Did the proud city's lavish wealth,
Did crowded streets alone display

The long drawn blaze, the festal ray ?
Meek Poverty her scanty cottage grac'd,

And flung her gleam across the lonely
waste !

Th' exulting isle in one wide triumph
rove,

One social sacrifice of reverential love.

IV.

Such pite unprompted praise do king-
doms pay,

Such willing zeal, to thrones of lawless
sway ?

Ah ! how unlike the vain, the venal lore
To Latian rulers dealt of yore,

O'er guilty pomp, and hated power,
When stream'd the sparkling panegyric
shower ;

And slaves to Sovereigns unindear'd
Their pageant-trophies coldly rear'd ;

For are the charities that blend
Monarch with man, to tyrants
known ?

The tender ties, that to the throne
A mild domestic glory lend ;

Of wedded love the league sincere,
The virtuous consort's faithful tear !

2 X

Not

Nor this the verse that Flattery
brings,
Nor here I strike a Syren's strings :
Here kindling with her Country's
warmth, the Muse
Her Country's proud triumphant theme
pursues ;
Ev'n needlers here the tribute of her
lay ;
Albion the garland gives—on this distin-
guish'd day.

THE DESCENT OF ODIN.* AN ODE

(from the Norse Tongue,) in Bartholinus
de causis contemptus & mortis.

U PROSE the King of men with speed,
And saddled strait his coal-black
steed ;

Down the yawning sleep he rode,
That leads to HELA's † drear abode.
Him the dog of darkness spied,
His shaggy throat he open'd wide,
While from his jaws, with carnage fill'd,
Foam and human gore distill'd :
Hoarse he bays with hideous din,
Eyes that glow and fangs that grin ;
And long pursues, with fruitless yell,
The father of the powerful spell.
Onward still his way he takes,
(The groaning earth beneath him shakes,)
Till full before his fearless eyes
The portals of the dead arise ;
By the moor, grown pile he sits ;
Where long of yore to sleep was laid
The dust of the prophetic maid.

Facing to the northern clime,
Thrice he traced the runic rhyme ;
Thrice pronounc'd, in accents dread,
The thrilling verse that wakes the dead ;
Till from out the hollow ground
Slowly breath'd a fullen sound.

Pa. What call unknown, what charms
presume

To break the quiet of the tomb ?
Who thus afflicts my troubled spirit,
And drags me from the realms of night ?

* In a former number we gave a literal translation of this celebrated piece, from the *Analytical Review*. We suppose such of our readers as may not have Gray's poems at hand, may be pleas'd with this opportunity of comparing the two versions.

† Nithheimr, the Hell of the Gothic nations, consist'd of nine worlds, to which were devoted all such as died of sickness, old-age, or by another means than in battle: Over it presided Hela, the Goddess of Death.

Long on these mould'ring bones have beat
The winter's snow, the summer's heat,
The drenching dews, and driving rain !
Let me, let me sleep again.

Who is he, with voice unblest,
That calls me from the bed of rest !

O. A traveller, to thee unknown,
Is he that calls, a warrior's son.
Thou the deeds of light shalt know ;
Tell me what is done below,
For whom yon glittering board is spread,
Drest for whom yon golden bed.

Pa. Mantling in the goblet see
The pure beverage of the bee,
O'er it hangs the shield of gold ;
'Tis the drink of Baldar bold :
Baldar's head to death is given.

Pain can reach the sons of heav'n !
Unwilling I my lips unclose :
Leave me, leave me to repose.

O. Once again my call obey.
Prophets, arise, and say,
What dangers Odin's child await,
Who the author of his fate.

Pa. In Heder's hand the hero's doom :
His brother sends him to the tomb.
Now my weary lips I close :
Leave me, leave me to repose.

O. Prophets, my spell obey,
Once again arise, and say,
Who th' avenger of his guilt,
By whom shall Heder's blood be spilt.

Pa. In the caverns of the west,
By Odin's fierce embrace compress,
A wond'rous boy shall Rinda bear,
Who ne'er shall comb his raven hair,
Nor wash his visage in the stream,
Nor see the sun's departing beam ;
Till he on Heder's corse shall smile
Flaming on the fun'ral pile.
Now my weary lips I close :
Leave me, leave me to repose.

O. Yet a while my call obey.
Prophets, awake, and say,
What virgins these, in speechless woe,
That bend to earth their solemn brow,
That their flaxen tresses tear,
And snowy veils, that float in air.
Tell me whence their sorrows rose :
Then I leave thee to repose.

Pa. Ha ! no traveller art thou,
King of men, I know thee now,
Mightiest of a mighty line—

O. No boding maid of skill divine
Art thou, nor prophets of good ;
But mother of the giant brood !

Pa. Hie thee hence, and boast at home,
That never shall enquirer come
To break my iron-sleep again ;
Till * Lok has burst his tenfold chain.

* Lok is the evil Being, who continues in chains till the twilight of the Gods ap-

Never, till substantial night
Has reasum'd her ancient right;
Till wrap'd in flames, in ruin hurl'd,
Sinks the fabric of the world.

SUCH THINGS WERE: AN ODE,

BY MA. RANNIE.

I.

SCENES of MY YOUTH! ye once were
 dear,
Though sadly I your charms survey;
I once was wont to linger here,
From early dawn to closing day.
SCENES of MY YOUTH! pale Sorrow
 flings

A shade o'er all your beauties now;
And robs the moments of their wings,
That scatter pleasure as they flow;
While still to heighten every care,
Reflection tells me, SUCH THINGS WERE!

II.

'Twas here a tender mother strove
To keep thy happiness in view;
I find'd her gentle parent's love,
Her soft Compassion ever knew;
In whom the virtues all combin'd,
On whom I could with faith rely;
To whom my heart and soul were join'd
By mild Affection's primal tie!
Who smiles in Heav'n, exempt from care,
Whilst I remember, SUCH THINGS WERE!

III.

'Twas here, (where calm and tranquil rest
O'erpays the peasant for his toil)
That, first in blessing, I was blest
With glowing Friendship's open smile.
My friend, far distant doom'd to roam,
Now braves the fury of the seas;
He fled his peaceful, happy home,
His little fortune to increase:
Whilst bleeds afresh the wound of Care,
When I remember, SUCH THINGS WERE!

IV.

'Twas here—ev'n in this blooming grove,
I fondly gaz'd on Laura's charms,

*preaches, when he shall break his bonds; the
human race, the stars, and sun, shall disappear;
the earth sink in the seas, and fire consume the
skies; even Odin himself and his kindred-dei-
ties shall perish. For a farther explanation of
this mythology, see Mallet's introduction to the
history of Denmark, 1755, Quarto.*

Who, blushing, own'd a mutual love,
And melted in my youthful arms.
Tho' hard the soul-conflicting strife,
Yet Fate, the cruel tyrant, bore
Far from my sight the charm of life—
The lovely maid whom I adore.
'Twould ease my soul of all its care
Could I forget that SUCH THINGS WERE!

V.

Here first I saw the morn appear
Of guileless Pleasure's shining day;
I met the dazzling brightness here,
Here mark'd the soft declining ray—
Behold the skies, whose streaming light
Gave splendour to the parting sun;
Now lost in Sorrow's sable night,
And all their mingled glories gone!
Till Death, in pity, end my care,
I must remember, SUCH THINGS WERE!

VERSES TO CYNTHIA.

BY PETER PINDAR.

HERE, Cynthia, let thy beauty beam:
Too long yon valleys have been
 blest;
Too long yon fountain's happy stream
Hath borné thine image on its breast.

Oh! haste to these deserted bowers,
And him whose sighs have pierc'd the
 grove,
To tell what sorrows load the hours,
Whilst others strive to gain thy love.

Sweet wand'rer, listen to my pray'r,
Return, and banish ev'ry sigh;
O! haste, if aught I boast be fair,
And hold a charm for Cynthia's eye!

In vain I ask—my sighs are vain,
Th' admiring swains withhold them;
Whose smiles are sunshine to their plain,
Whose absence forms a midnight shade!

THE MORNING DREAM.

By W. COWPER, Esq.

T WAS in the glad season of spring
Asleep, at the dawn of the day,
I dream'd what I cannot but sing,
So pleasant 't seem'd as I lay.

I dream'd that on ocean afloat,
Far west from fair Albion I sail'd;

While the billows high lifted the boat,
And the fresh-blowing breeze never
fail'd.

In the steerage a woman I saw,
Such at least was the form which she
wore.

Whose beauty impress'd me with awe
Never taught me by woman before.

She sat, and a shield at her side
Shed light like the sun on the waves;
And smiling divinely she cried,
'I go to make free-men of slaves.'

Then raising her voice to a strain
The sweetest that ear ever heard,
She sang of the Slave's broken chain,
Wherever her glory appear'd.

Some clouds that had over us hung,
Fled, chas'd by her melody clear;
And methought while she Liberty sung
It was Liberty only to hear.

Thus swiftly dividing the flood,
To a Slave-cultured Island we came,
Where a Dæmon her enemy stood,
Oppression his terrible name.

In his hand, as the sign of his sway,
A scourge hung with lashes he bore;
And stood looking out for his prey,
From Africa's sorrowful shore.

But soon as approaching the land,
This goddess-like woman he view'd,
The scourge he let fall from his hand,
With the blood of his subjects embued.

I saw him both sicken and die,
And the moment the monster expir'd,
Heard shouts which ascended the sky
From thousands with rapture inspir'd.

Awaking, how could I but muse
On what such a Dream might betide;
When soon my ear caught the glad news,
Which serv'd my weak thoughts as a
guide;

That Britannia, renown'd o'er the waves
For the hatred she ever has shewn
To the black-scepter'd rulers of Slaves,
Resolves to have none of her own.

The LILY and the ROSE.

BY THE SAME.

THE nymph must lose her female
friend,
If more admired than she;

But where will fierce contention end,
If *Flowers* can disagree?

Within the garden's peaceful scene
Appear'd two lovely foes,
Aspiring to the rank of *QUEEN*,—
The *LILY* and the *ROSE*!

The *Rose* soon redder'd into rage,
And swelling with disdain,
Appeal'd to many a poet's page,
To prove her right to reign.

The *Lily's* height bespoke command,
A fair imperial flower,
She seem'd design'd for *Flora's* hand,
The sceptre of her power.

This cruel bickering and debate
The goddess chanc'd to hear,
And flew to save, ere yet too late,
The pride of the *parterre*.

'Yours is,' said she, 'the noblest hue,
'And yours the stateliest mein,
'And till a third surpasses you,
'Let both be deem'd a *QUEEN*!

Thus sooth'd and reconcil'd, each seeks
The loveliest British fair;
The seat of empire is her cheeks:
They reign, united there!

S O N G.

BY THE SAME.

THE poplars are fell'd, and adieu to
the shade,
And the whispering sound of the cool co-
lonade!
The winds play no longer, and sing in their
leaves,
Nor the Ouse on its surface their image
receives.
Twelve years had elaps'd since I last took
a view
Of my favourite field, and the bank where
they grew;
When behold on their sides in the grass
they were laid,
And I sat on the trees under which I had
stray'd.
The blackbird has sought out another re-
treat,
Where the hazels afford him a screen from
the heat;
And the scene where his notes have oft
charm'd me before,
Shall resound with his smooth-flowing
ditty no more.
My fugitive years are all hast'ning away,
And I must myself lie as lowly as they,
With

With a turf on my breast, and a stone at
my head,
E'er another such grove rises up in its
stead,
The change both my heart and my fancy
employs,
I reflect on the frailty of man and his joys ;
Short liv'd as we are, yet our pleasures,
we see,
Have a still shorter date, and die sooner
than we.

FOR THE NOVA-SCOTIA MAGAZINE,

WINTER : AN ORIGINAL POEM.

THE sweets of the summer no longer
appear,
The flow'rets of autumn are dead in the
vale,
The vapours of winter discolour the year,
And the voice of the tempest is heard in
the gale ;
Ah ! me, my sad heart is quite sunk in
despair,
And the aspect of winter encreases my
care.

'Tis not that the blossoms are wither'd and
dead,
That the meadows no longer their verdure
can boast,
That the tempests of winter disfigure the
shade,
And the woodlands their fragrance and
music have lost ;
The season's vicissitude well I can bear,
And it is not in trifles to add to my care.

How happy with Chloë to range in the
spring,
Where the cowslip and daisy enamel the
field,
Or, in soft summer evenings where night-
ingales sing,
Or, among the mild beauties that autumn
does yield ;
Even winter was pleasing, when blest'd
with my fair,
And a lover's lost anguish was then all my
care.

Now alas ! the dull season but adds to my
gloom ;
At the fall of the leaf I am strangely
distrest !
For then was my Chloë consign'd to the
tomb,
And the sod of the valley was laid on her
breast ;

Since which my sad heart has been sunk in
despair,
And the aspect of winter increases my care,

POLLIO.

Halifax, Oct. 19.

POETICAL LETTER to the EDITOR
of the NOVA-SCOTIA MAGAZINE.

DEAR Mr. Editor, when tir'd with
labour,
I went just to rest me, and chat with a
neighbour :
He was reading a book, with a blue paper
cover,
Which differ'd from others, being printed
all over.
I thought at first sight, 'twas a Methodist
sermon,
The country, of late, being full of such
vermin :
This thing, says my neighbour, you never
have seen,
Tho' it looks like a book, 'tis the new
Magazine ;
There's nothing in nature, but what it
contains,
Peruse, 'twill amuse you, and puzzle your
brains.
It exceedingly pleas'd me, and made me
enquire
How I could obtain it ; why, answer'd the
squire,
You may have twelve a year, for the tri-
fling expence
Of four crowns, two shillings, and one
single six-pence.
I went home, and have been three days a
contriving
Which way I could pay, for I've thoughts
of subscribing :
As cash in the country is quite out of use,
The only way left, is to pay in produce.
Indeed, my friend Jacob tells me, he sup-
poses
An honest Hibernian will deal in *blue noses*,
If this pay will answer, to be sure, Sir, I
shall
Become a subscriber, and pay every fall.*

A FARMER.

Corwallis, Oct. 22, 1789.

* We have already agreed to this writ-
ter's proposal ; but we positively stipulate
that his *blue noses* must be of a quality
much superiour to his poetry.

CHRONICLE.

BRITISH NEWS.

London, September 6.

The celebrated Speech of M. le Duc de Rochefoucault, on the Establishment of the Liberty of the French Press.

MESSEIERS,

SURROUNDING nations talk much of the great revolution which this country has effected for itself. But the work is but half done. We have undoubtedly destroyed many odious infringements on the liberty of the subject. Lettres de cachet are now no more! The Bastille is in ruins! French troops no longer march, at the word of imperious and unlicensed authority, into the houses and over the property of the unoffending subject. No! they have vindicated their characters, in ranking themselves as citizens rather than soldiers. We have obtained, it is true, fair and honest liberty in debate: But this—all this—is establishing a free constitution only by halves.—How shall posterity—how shall those who might value us afterwards, feel and perceive that we have done right—without we are able to transmit to them, by means of a Free Press, the result of our thoughts?

Then only can they determine, coolly and deliberately, that feeling as men, we have acted as such.

That the whole country, nearly as one individual, rose together, and, sick of oppression that seemed to know no bound, vindicated its claims to be heard and redressed.

Without the establishment of a free press, all this great work, that now only waits the completing hand, falls unfinished, and may die unremembered.

Our sons, who can only judge from what they see, and feel from what they read, may impute to them motives which they knew not, and sources of action which never guided their conduct. On these grounds, let all we have done be fairly delivered down by our writers to posterity. Let there be in the fair freedom of the press an open and liberal canvas of our deeds—an investigation of our conduct—a fair blame or an honest praise of all that Frenchmen have dared to do, and been obliged to suffer.

But, Messieurs, great as this advantage would be, which would thus result to ourselves from free prints—yet they will continue, under due regulations, to be the daily, the hourly monitors of those who are to live after us, who are to guard what we

have transmitted to them, and who may learn to avoid, by such means, any thing we have done amiss.

A free press I hold to be the great safeguard of all laws and all morals.

It is the supplement to that due restriction of smaller offences, which law points out, but sometimes cannot reach.

It is the perpetual thorn in the sides of those whose petty infringements of the orders of society amount not to crimes, but yet pollute the sources of honour and virtue—which avoid public cognizance, yet wound domestic peace—which creep away from the hands of justice, and yet leave all their malignity behind them!—the perpetrators of such offences ever dread the press; and therefore, by honest and brave men, ever should the due freedom of the press be cherished!

If we want precedent, if we need example, to exhort us to that which is right, look to England—who long have enjoyed freedom, and therefore judging well of its blessings, have secured by free writing, what free men have achieved.

In the diurnal publications of that country, are to be found much that does honour to human genius, and the best rights of human nature.

Why should Frenchmen then fear to make an experiment, that a country, whose systems of jurisprudence are the admiration of all enlightened people, has found to be so salutary and so effective to the rights of its citizens?

Let us then, my countrymen, throw aside these unworthy shackles that still fetter our opinions! Let us, finish the great work which now we have but begun! Let us, in the name and vindication of all that is dear to us, this day establish, a free press for France!

Of what have we to be ashamed? What publication of our sentiments have we cause to dread?

Boldly will I aver for all present—
‘None!’

Then let concealment no longer mark the councils of this country. Let silence and secrecy, let planted spies, and premeditated information, die with that dungeon to which their votaries were destined.

Frenchmen, my dear countrymen, are free! Let that sound be recorded; and that its remembrance may live forever, that when written, it may not be erased, and that its impression may instigate every great deed, let this day deliver to our posterity the established freedom of the press.

A transaction which has lately taken place between the King of Sweden and his adversaries in Finland, may probably, in its consequences, annihilate those distinctions it has been the object of all civilized nations to establish—distinctions which have been found to lessen the horrors of war; whilst not one national advantage has been lost by extending kindness to those brave men, who cease to be enemies the moment they are prisoners.

A Russian officer was taken prisoner at Hogsfors, to whom his Swedish Majesty wished to give his parole; and as he was desirous at the same time of shewing some civility to the Prince Labanoff, Colonel of the regiment to which the captive belonged, he ordered Baron Klingsporre, his Aid de Camp General, to write a polite letter to the Prince, and send back the officer on his parole. This was done on the 20th of July. A trumpet, accompanied by a Swedish officer, conducted the Russian prisoner. Arrived at the advanced posts of the enemy, the trumpet sounded, and then halted; but the only answer they received was, the double discharge of arquebuse, from the Cossaks and Chasseurs; and notwithstanding a second sounding of the trumpet, the signal of truce, the firing was continued. The officers and the trumpet were obliged to retire and return.

The King was still at Hogsfors, when they gave him an account of the reception of his trumpet. His Majesty, supposing that so strange a conduct could be owing only to the usual licentiousness of the barbarous and undisciplined bands who compose the light troops of the Russian army, and that even their own officers could not restrain them, ordered Baron de Klingsporre to write a letter to the Prince de Nassau, who commanded the Russian Squadron then stationed off the bay of Fredricksham, to inform him of what had happened, and to send his letter to Prince Labanoff, through that channel; persuaded, that with an officer like the Prince de Nassau, he had no reason to fear the violation of the laws of war.

The Baron acted according to his directions; and as the Prince de Nassau was personally known to the King, his Majesty added a complimentary postscript to the letter, in his own hand writing. The Prince thought himself under the necessity of referring the letter to the Commander in Chief, Count Muffin Puschin, and therefore only returned verbal compliments to the King, at the time. — *Nine days after*, however, in return for his Majesty's politeness and attention, he received the following very singular letter, written by Count Muffin Puschin to the Prince de

Nassau, and inclosed in a note from the Prince to the Baron Klingsporre.

Camp near the village of Kerola, July 23.

‘ My dear Prince;

‘ I give you my ideas on the letter written to you by the Baron de Klingsporre, and particularly on the postscript in the hand-writing of the King of Sweden, and which I beg you will transmit to him.

‘ The war that it pleased the King of Sweden to commence against us, departs in its own nature from the common rules adopted by civilized nations. His Swedish Majesty cannot support it but in violence to good faith; it is occasioned by no outrage of ours; but it is in direct violation of the bonds which by solemn treaties bind us together, as well as in open violence of the engagements which he entered into with his own nation. Undertaken thus against all faith, this war therefore hardly deserves the name. It is devoid of all national motives, and even of the national sanction, which alone could legalize its origin.

‘ The respect due to crowned heads prevents me from speaking of the real motives of this war in the terms which properly belongs to them. — You may suppose what they are by what I have said; and those who fight for such a cause, are either the accomplices or victims of seduction and constraint. In the mean time, however, humanity and justice ought to be exercised above all things. Those virtues have guided the conduct of the Empress. She has particularly manifested them in her scrupulous regard to the rights of neutral nations, not merely in not troubling their peace, but in securing to them the freedom of their commerce and navigation, according to the principles which she some time ago avowed, and to which the King of Sweden was the first to accede.

‘ When this conduct is compared with the horrid and shocking plot, contrived by a Minister acknowledged by his Swedish Majesty, to burn the Russian Squadron stationed at Copenhagen, and with it the residence of a Sovereign, who had received that Minister under the sacred safeguard of public faith—and the recent capture of a neutral vessel, in a neutral port, by a Swedish privateer, in the most traiterous and perfidious manner; we cannot be embarrassed to decide, if we are to receive lessons of humanity and generosity from an enemy who are ignorant of their first principles, or who at least have no scruple in violating them all.

‘ This, my dear Prince, according to my judgment, is the answer that you should

send

send to the shocking and unjust reproach made against us, in the strange letters which they have transmitted to you. To save you the trouble of entering into the detail of my letter, I give you free leave to send a copy of it entire to Baron de Klingensperg, contenting yourself with referring to it in the billet, which you will transmit along with it.

As to the personal matter to yourself, my dear Prince, contained in the postscript written by the King of Sweden himself, it depends entirely on your Royal Highness to answer in what way you may think proper, or not to answer at all. We know, as well as his Swedish Majesty, that the love of honour and glory guide you; but we believe, when this love exposes you to real dangers, you mingle with it a motive more noble and more serious than the pretended compliment, of this Prince suggests; and that the sentiments of admiration, zeal, and respect to the Empress, of which you have already given so many proofs, joined with the esteem and friendship which you have for her subjects, are the true motives which have determined you to offer her your services, and to participate in her dangers.

“ I have the honour to be,
 “ MUSSIN PUSCHIN.”

It is extremely doubtful whether the Marquis of Buckingham will return to Ireland. It is believed he will not, but that he will replace the Duke of Dorset as Ambassador to France.

In this case the Marquis of Salisbury will go as Viceroy to Ireland, and the Duke of Dorset succeed the Marquis as Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

The Marquis of Buckingham has neither visited the King nor Mr. Pitt, since his return from Ireland.

According to letters from Constantinople, received this day, the Divan had assembled five days on the question—“ Whether it is expedient to continue the war, or listen to the proposed terms of peace from the Imperial Courts?”

A revolt has taken place in the Russian province Kiowie, where the inhabitants are driven to the greatest misery, owing to the repeated levies of men and money for the war.

Three regiments have been sent thither, who have arrested some of the leaders, and forced the unarmed to be peaceable.

7. Intelligence has arrived this day from Italy, that the Republic of Venice has concluded a formal treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with the Courts of Petersburg and Vienna, and has thereby

thrown off every thing that bore the semblance of an attachment to the Ottoman Porte.

The Russian fleet is still at sea, under four Admirals; and consists of 34 ships of the line, besides frigates.

The Swedes are in Carlserone harbour, waiting a reinforcement of five men of war from Stockholm.

A gentleman just returned from France informs us, that the people were determined and unanimous in favour of the revolution. A part of the nobility and superior clergy were against it, but the middle and inferior clergy were strongly in favour of it, and wore the national cockade on their breasts. The people in general spoke highly of the English, and declared, that the new constitution was to be formed on the model of the British constitution, as the most perfect that had hitherto appeared in the world. Our correspondent was present in the church of Valenciennes when high mass was performed, by order of the Magistrates, on account of the return of M. Neckar.—The Magistrates attended in their robes, and the militia and troops came into church and grounded their arms; and mass was performed in the most solemn and august manner. It was a novel spectacle, to behold mass performed and *Te Drum* sung; by a Roman Catholic congregation, in a Roman Catholic church; for the return of a Protestant. During the time our correspondent was at Valenciennes, three people were executed, two of them for robbing an abbey of 6000 livres, and one for cutting down the green corn. On account of the abundant harvest, bread had fallen from three pence to three halfpence a pound.

25. Poland is at present engaged in a plan, which certainly never can be carried into effect without a war.

The Duchy of Courland is a fief of the Crown of Poland, and is governed by an elective Prince.

Though the Prince holds of Poland, he generally owes his election to the influence of Russia.

This influence has, in a great measure, given to the Court of Petersburg the patronage of this Duchy.

The plan which the Polish diet has now under consideration, must deprive Russia of that patronage, if it can be carried into effect. This plan is no less than completely to incorporate Courland with Poland; and consequently deprive it of the government of its own Princes.

This never will be suffered by Russia, whilst she is able to resist it; and therefore the Diet must either give up the plan or a new war will break out.

On the 29th of August the trial of Prince Poninski was opened.

Mr. Tarski, of the King's bed-chamber, appeared as manager of the prosecution, and in a long animated speech, opened the different charges.

The Prince made a short reply, in which he stated as a justification, the concurrence of the other Members of the Legislature, in the measures which were now imputed to him as crimes, and the ratification of them by the Diet, which met at the time of the partition of the kingdom.

The Prince concluded with requesting the Court would grant him three things :

1st. That they would assign him counsel to assist him in making his defence.

2d. That they would grant him a reasonable time to prepare specific answers to the different charges.

And 3d. That they would be pleased to soften the rigours of his confinement.

Count de Munck, one of the Lords of the Regency established by his Swedish Majesty, during his absence in Finland, received the King's orders, on the 31st of August, to proceed to the trial of Rear Admiral Liljehorn, who has been under arrest since the last action between the Russian and Swedish fleets.

It was suspected that the prisoner intended to make his escape. He was removed into a stronger apartment, and his guards were doubled.

Major Sieholm, who was second on board the Rear Admiral's ship, in the action, has lately died suddenly.

The situation of affairs in the Southern provinces of France is still very alarming. Whilst the banditti are firing country seats in Dauphiny, the neighbouring county, Provence, is exposed to a different species of fury.

Marseilles has been lately on the point of destruction. The town militia, endeavoring to disperse a body of men, who seemed to have assembled for no good purpose, were saluted with a shower of stones. The militia returned this salute with a volley of small arms, killed one man, and wounded twelve.

The mob took up the dead body of their associate, and carried it to the house of Count de Caraman, his Majesty's Commander in Chief of the whole Province.

They did not find him at home, but on their return met him in the street. One of them instantly aimed a blow at him with a hanger, which would probably have dispatched him, had not the Count's servant warded it off. His Excellency, was obliged to fly for safety into the Fort of St. Nicholas, where he thought it most prudent to remain for several days.

The mob next carried the body to the house of Mr. la Fieche, one of the Aldermen of Marseilles. Not having found him at home, they plundered his house and heaping a great quantity of his furniture about the dead body; set fire to the whole opposite his door.

Soon after a body of Swiss troops arriving, apprehended 28 of these miscreants; and carried them prisoners to St. John's Fort. They were immediately brought to trial, and having been found guilty, were all executed the next day.

Their associates thought they would be able to save their lives by threatening, that if they were executed the dock-yard of Marseilles, and the ships in the port; should certainly be destroyed by fire.

The troops, however, having declared that they would stand by the Count de Caraman, the execution took place; notwithstanding these menaces, which have not since been carried into effect.

October 20. By accounts from Paris, we learn, that on Monday morning the 5th instant, the general alarm of the people as to the intentions of the Court, and a scarcity of bread brought on a gradual insurrection in every quarter of Paris. The women particularly; stocked in the most riotous manner to the Place de Louis XIV; they were armed with stronger weapons than they could wield, and as they advanced, pressed every woman they met with into their service.

The Marquis de la Fayette and Mons. Baillie, the mayor, spent the morning in a sort of distraction, as to the measures they should pursue. The troops determined for them, and particularly the Gades Francoises, who insisted on the Marquis heading them to Versailles, or taking the alternative of the LANTERNE—A sufficient guard was then ordered for the defence of the city—the rest of the troops, about 20,000, about 10,000 of the armed Bourgeois, who had before offered to be a part of the militia, and as many of the dreadful mob of July as could join them, armed with pitchforks, scythes, hooks, and iron in all shapes, or clubs of all sizes, intermixed with women, who appeared more savage than the men, in all amounting from 40,000 to 60,000 people, marched off, in exact order, with drums and colours for Versailles, where they arrived about half past nine at night. But the women who had assembled in the morning, had reached Versailles many hours before them, and assisted by some of the Versailles inhabitants, had stormed the Palace Gates, called for bread, and insisted on the Life Guards taking the National Cockade.

The whole Royal Family began to be alarmed.

alarmed for their personal safety. The Life Guards fired on the women, who became furious, and, assisted as they were, victorious. Five young noblemen were immediately sacrificed to their vengeance—one run through the body—one hung—a third cut to pieces—and two beheaded. The Marquis de la Fayette came in time to save the lives of about twenty others.

Tuesday morning many of the mob returned from Versailles. The heads of the two Gardes de Corps were borne on Pikes throughout the streets of Paris; and couriers, who had taken the first horses they could find, announced the approach of the WHOLE ROYAL FAMILY. The troops that preceded them, began to enter Paris about two o'clock, and the line was so extended with women and club-men, that it was half past seven when their Majesties arrived at their Hotel de Ville. What passed there has not transpired: they slept in their apartments at the Thuilleries, and are to remain there.

The Flemish regiment was divided among the troops, about twenty of the Gardes du Corps, the King's household, &c.

About ten at night, proclamations appeared to assure the people, that his Majesty had received the Parisians with great kindness; that the Gardes du Corps had taken the oath of fidelity; had agreed to serve as the other officers and to be assisted by other officers in their attendance on the Court; and that his Majesty had signed the Articles of the Constitution.

The greater part of the Gardes du Corps are fled—Several women were wounded and one killed.

These transactions of two days in the Capital of France, are so important, and have followed each other so rapidly, that it is difficult for any one on the spot to consider them as he would wish to do, or to apprehend the extent of the good or bad consequences they may bring after them. Immediate causes, the influence of individuals in the capital, or of the machinations of the Court, all seem inapplicable and inadequate, when compared with the magnitude of what has happened: It requires a great knowledge of the French character, and of the human heart; a reference must be made to a long system of slavery and of cruel police, suddenly removed; a knowledge must be had of what miserable beings millions of men may be, in order to account for the manner in which great points are secured in the country, to feel the necessity of their being secured or at all reconciled to the means made use of. The Parisians will be long before they recover from their surprize at the sudden rising of many thousand women, who have

at no time absolutely wanted bread, assembling as by instinct from the remotest corners of the city—taking possession of the residence of Majesty—conquering his Body Guard—and committing acts of mad barbarity on those who compose it, forcing themselves into the Assembly of the Nation; joining their shrieks and nois to the deliberations of its members; disputing at the very chair, and personally with the chairman; (the Bishop de Langres, who was the temporary President) on the means of reducing the price of bread and salt, and of filling the Paris Markets; at seeing these women followed by an army of 30,000 troops, and 10,000 wretched vicious ruffians, who long tired of their existence, full of resentment against something, and eager to employ it against any thing, were desirous of distinguishing themselves by butchering the court; at beholding the most cruel and ghastly of this mob, bringing the heads of these men in the prime of youth and beauty, who sensible as they may have been, as part of the most imperious, cruel, insolent corps in the nation, were perhaps entitled to indulgence from the manner in which they had been brought up, and as being the sworn defenders of his Majesty's person; at seeing his Majesty and all the Royal Family, on the notice of a few hours leaving their common mansion and coming to a place in which they never slept—in knowing that amidst all this confusion his Majesty signed the articles of the Constitution, that the National Assembly determined on removing to Paris, and that the whole began and ended in thirty-six hours.

The detail of any of these facts, will perhaps never be seen in its full extent.—The approach of the Royal Family to the Capital, may be said to be the most engaging, the most varied, the grandest, and the one that afforded the most reflection, that excited the tenderest sentiments, that struck most forcibly the Imagination, and that most forcibly shocked it by as odd a conjunction of pleasing and disgusting objects, of Majesty in fetters, of sober and becoming liberty, and of innocent riot, as ever were brought together. The points of many bayonets bore leaves of bread, and almost every musket a branch of victory. The clubmen in bodies between the troops carried whole limbs of trees, and in general, had thrown away their clubs for them. Never did Bismuth Wood come better to Dunstan. The women mixed with all, covered with ribbands and flowers, heading the different companies, and riding on the cannon. His Majesty's hundred Swiss forming a double line on each side the carriage, the rabble were entirely kept off, the King

King and Queen appeared in good spirits, and the cry of *VIVE LA REINE*, sometimes was heard with those of the cry of *VIVE LA ROI, VIVE LA NATION!* The Thuilleries palace was surrounded the whole day, their Majesties shewed themselves often at the windows, and never without repeated plaudits from the people.

His Majesty's speech on his arrival at the Hotel de Ville was full of affection and confidence; all parties pretend at least to be exceedingly happy, that he is to reside constantly at Paris; the whole of the Thuilleries is to be fitted up in an equal style with the apartments their Majesties now occupy; they have been always called the Queen's apartments, her Majesty has sometimes slept there after she came from the Opera.

The astonishment and alarm of the Hotel de Ville was so great on Monday morning, that Mons. Baillie declared himself unable to give any directions. The women had entered every room to look for arms, and threatened the lives of the Members of the Corporation, in case of not being properly assisted. Mons. Baillie escaped to his own house, and had a chaise and post-horses ready to take him out of the country. In the mean time the soldiery surrounded the house of the Marquis de la Fayette, when the French Guards forced him to comply with their desire of collecting by order the whole military force of the city. The Marquis could not march without directions from the Hotel de Ville, and it was at that instant Mons. Baillie returned to give the orders.

When the mob of women arrived at Versailles, his Majesty was hunting, and the Deputies of the Assembly waiting in the Palace for his return, in order to present a second time the articles of the Constitution, and of the Rights of Man for his Majesty's acceptance, in a simple unequivocal manner. This deputation gave place to another, formed of the President of the Assembly and twelve women, who represented the distress of the Capital, and begged his Majesty would take effectual measures for preventing any monopoly of corn, and for furnishing the Paris market. His Majesty assured them he would repeat the orders he had before given to this effect, and immediately direct, that the wheat which had been stopped at Senlis and Laghy, should be brought without loss of time to the capital. The women in the Assembly, after the return of the deputation, made their retreat: The President and other members offered them money, but they refused it, and desired them if they had any to spare, to throw it into the National Chest. It was now

eleven o'clock, when the arrival of the city troops was announced.

It has been said here, and with great appearance of probability, that it was in agitation in the City, to send the troops to force his Majesty's consent to the articles of the Constitution. Distracted therefore as the Marquis de la Fayette may have been, between his desire of protecting the capital, and the necessity of yielding to the troops; it is not to be wondered at, that on his arrival at Versailles, he should follow the directions of the districts, and inform the Assembly, that the men under his command desired to be heard on the subject of his Majesty's doubtful consent to the articles of the Constitution.

The Assembly then petitioned his Majesty to permit its following him to Paris, which was immediately complied with, and his Majesty gave orders to that end.

The sentiments which this revolution causes are of a thousand kinds. A KING, a prisoner—the asylum of Royalty violated, are without doubt, great evils: But Aristocracy stifled in its last retreat, effaces every other evil. The impressions made in the Provinces by the Nobles and Clergy, are now the only evils to be feared. It is agreed that in all that has been related the GOOD exceeds the EVIL—and that every thing tends to shew, that this winter will be the commencement of a GOLDEN AGE.

On the 13th, the city of Paris was again thrown into one general scene of confusion—the people have the utmost apprehensions for their safety, and the majority of them keep in arms night and day.

The new discovered plot must lead to the most dreadful consequences, and involve in ruin many of the greatest persons in the country. A considerable number of those who were believed to be the fast friends of the people have disappeared—many have escaped from the city; but to prevent any more getting off until the whole of this dark business shall be developed, the armed citizens and the national troops have taken possession of the outlets, and suffer no person to pass, except foreign couriers, on any pretence whatever.

The houses of a considerable number of the suspected have been searched, and such quantities of arms and ammunition discovered as at present seem fully to justify the suspicions of the people, whose violence on the occasion, it is to be feared, will burst forth with redoubled fury. In the hotel of M. Yidand de la Tour, it is reported that, concealed in his vaults, there have been found 5000 musquets and bayonets, and three large barrels of ball cartridges.

The armed populace, the women, and

a desperate and abandoned banditti, are collecting in several parts of the city; an incredible number have formed themselves round the Thuilleries, vowing vengeance on hundreds whom they declare to be concerned in the conspiracy for a general massacre of the Parisian militia; and a bloody list is handed about of those of the National Assembly who are conceived to be in the interest of the King.

A great Lady is in as much danger as ever; her contribution to the poor has obtained her but a short lived popularity: The mob are eager for her destruction, and their ferocity may probably extend far, unless she can find some means to escape, which at present seems impracticable.

The provinces, it is also said, are all arming; and what is the most dreadful circumstance, in different interests. The approach of thousands to the capital is daily expected, and there is no other probability than that this Christmas will be spent in domestic bloodshed.

The King has issued a proclamation, setting forth, that lest the faithful inhabitants of his provinces should hear with concern the circumstances that have induced him to take up his residence at Paris, he had thought it his duty to make known to them, that being informed of the march of the National Militia from Paris, and their desire to obtain the honour of serving as his guard, it would have been easy for him to go to any other place than Paris; but that fearing such a resolution might be the cause of much trouble, and confiding in the sentiments which he had a right to expect from all his subjects without distinction, he had come to reside in Paris, where he received the most respectful testimonies of love and fidelity from the inhabitants of that good city. That he is certain they will never attempt, in any manner, to influence the free determination of their Sovereign; and, from the midst of them, announces to all the inhabitants of his provinces, that when the National Assembly shall have terminated the grand work of restoring the public welfare, he will put in execution a plan, which he has long since formed, of visiting all his provinces, to inquire what good he can do in each, and to prove that they are all equally dear to him. That he flatters himself this declaration, on his part, will engage all the inhabitants of his provinces to second the labours of the National Assembly, in order that France, under the protection of a happy Constitution, may enjoy that peace and tranquility, of which an unhappy division has so long deprived it.

This proclamation is dated Oct. 9, and undersigned DE SAINT PRIEST.

Several of the princes and prelates of Germany, who are affected by the resolutions of the National Assembly of France on the 4th of August, sent memorials to his Most Christian Majesty, complaining of those resolutions as infractions of solemn treaties. His Majesty returned them for answer, That it was not in his power to give them any redress, but he would refer them to the National Assembly, whence; and not from him, the resolutions had proceeded, of which they complained.

The German princes refused to acknowledge the competence of that assembly to take cognizance of a matter which concerned the interests of the Members of the Germanick Body: they said the treaties by which those interests were secured had been made with the Crown of France, and it was to the Crown alone they could or ought to apply for redress, if those treaties were infringed by its subjects.

The prince bishop of spires, one of those princes whose interests are affected by the resolutions of the National Assembly, has lately addressed a spirited memorial, on this head to several temporal and spiritual princes of the empire, whose interests are as much affected as his, in which he invites them in the most pressing manner to join and act in concert in the most common danger that ever threatened them, and by their united strength to maintain their rights, which being guaranteed to them by solemn treaties, particularly by the Treaty of Westphalia, cannot be annulled at the pleasure of the contracting parties.

This prince has addressed a memorial also to the diet of the empire, and to the Emperor as head of the empire, that this affair may have no delay, but may be taken into consideration even before the recess, and that all the envoys to the diet may be provided with instructions how to act, that the Emperor and diet may oppose the encroachments of the National Assembly of France by amicable negotiation, and if necessary, by arms.

The prince bishop will, no doubt, be supported by the Duke of Wirtemberg, the Duke of Deux Ponts, and others, who have suffered in their property and rights in Alsace, and other parts of France, in consequence of the resolutions of the National Assembly.

We are informed by a gentleman lately from Dantzic, that he there met with a Major Langbourn (late Aid de Camp to the Marquis de la Fayette, who commanded the French troops in America), who had for his amusement travelled on foot through all Great Britain and Ireland, also Lapland and Russia, and intended pursuing his journey in the same manner through

through Germany, Italy, and Turkey in Europe, and to return to London, to take his passage to America, his native country, which he imagined would take him ten years to accomplish. This gentleman's equipage consists of pocket compass, a hatchet, a pair of pistols, a sword, and a shirt in his pocket to change the one on his back. A favourite dog accompanied him in his travels, which he had the misfortune to lose at Petersburg, to his great grief. The Major is a young man, sensible and modest, never introduces in conversation any part of his travels, or the wonderful escapes and hardships he has had by his mode of travelling; but as it is natural to put many questions to him, he acknowledges that in Lapland he met with many disasters, which made him frequently repent his attempting to travel through that inhospitable country. This extraordinary traveller is a gentleman of fortune in America, and has letters of credit upon different bankers in Europe.

The following is the SPEECH of M. BAUDAUD DE ST. ETIENNE, the protestant clergyman, in the National Assembly of France, on the subject of Religious Liberty.

'I have honour of being the representative of a great body of people; the seneschauſſee I represent, contains 500,000 inhabitants, 120,000 of whom are protestants, of which number I myself am. The whole body of my constituents have instructed me to demand an Act of General Justice; nor do I fear to stand up here, peculiarly situated as I am, to urge the equity of their demand—because the rights I claim, and which I am ready to defend, are our rights as well as yours—they are the rights of men and Frenchmen.

'I found my confidence in your principles; which is, that liberty is a possession common to us all. He who attacks the liberty of others, is only fit to live in slavery. Liberty is a sacred and inviolable right men bring with them into the world, and extends over their opinions. Liberty of opinion is out of the grasp of power, and makes a sanctuary of the heart. To constrain the conscience is unjust; to combat against that conscience is sacrilege; to torture that conscience is to be intolerant, and violating every maxim of morality and religion.—Error is not a crime—it is truth for him who professes it.—Where is the man who is sure of his own rectitude, and can pronounce with certainty on the errors of his neighbour? A form of worship is a dogma; a dogma hinges on opinion; and opinion is inseparable from liberty. It is attacking freedom,

therefore, to attempt to force a man to adopt a dogma different from his own. To act thus, is to be intolerant and unjust—it is persecution fostering hypocrisy, or insulting courage.

'In the last edict in favour of the Non-Catholics, nothing was granted them but what it was impossible to refuse. This is the King's own language in his edict. I allude to the right granted them, of legalizing their marriages and baptism, and the permission of burying their dead. O humiliating concessions! O degraded Frenchmen!—And is it in this enlightened age, and in the eighteenth century, that the Nation is divided into two classes of men, one of which has long groaned under the most horrible proscription? I will speak out, and say to the Assembly, that the pretended boon of last year was received with the profoundest shame and sorrow. We will not be hypocrites; we will not be objects of your contempt if we are still doomed to remain objects of jealousy and persecution. It shall be ours to retain the genuine French honour, disdaining the hypocrisy which would disgrace the intentions of the Legislature. It is not a favour demanded of you by your brethren, it is justice; and the impartial liberty which reigns in this Assembly, will not surely distribute justice with partiality. The country has hitherto been a step-mother to the Protestants; they do every thing for her, and she does nothing for them in return.

'But I return to my principles, or rather yours, by declaring that all men are born and remain free. Is not this consecrating the liberty of all men?—You have acknowledged and do still acknowledge in your consciences, the liberty of Non-Catholics. Every exclusive privilege in matters of religion, militates against, and clashes with your general principles, as it is founded on the constraint and deprivation of the smaller number. Yours is only the law of the strongest. Might I not plead your own principles then, your recent conduct, in justification of disobedience?

'Instructed by long and bloody experience of the past, it is time to break down those barriers which separate Man from Man, Frenchman from Frenchman.

'My country is free, let her shew herself worthy of the blessing, by distributing equal rights to all her children. Until the Constitution shall have granted the equality I claim, I adopt the whole of the motion of M. de Castellane, that No man can be troubled for his religious opinions, nor can any man be troubled in his religious worship.'

AMERICAN OCCURRENCES.

New-York, Sept. 13, 1789.

The following Message from the President of the United States, was delivered to the House of Representatives on Wednesday,

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE Governor of the Western Territory has made a statement to me of the reciprocal-hostilities of the Wabash Indians and the white people inhabitants of the frontiers bordering on the river Ohio, which I herewith lay before Congress.

The United States in Congress assembled, by their acts of the 1st day of July 1787, and of the 12th day of August 1788, made a provisional arrangement for calling forth the militia of Virginia and Pennsylvania in the proportions therein specified.

As the circumstances which occasioned the said arrangement continue nearly the same, I think it proper to suggest to your consideration the expediency of making some temporary provision for calling forth the militia of the United States for the purposes stated in the constitution, which would embrace the cases apprehended by the Governor of the Western Territory.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

New-York, Sept. 16th, 1789.

New-York, Sept. 14, 1789.

SIR,

The constant hostilities between the Indians who live upon the river Wabash, and the people of Kentucky, must necessarily be attended with such embarrassing circumstances to the government of the Western Territory, that I am induced to request you will be pleased to take the matter into consideration, and give me the orders you may think proper.

It is not to be expected Sir, that the Kentucky people will, or can submit patiently to the cruelties and depredations of those savages—they are on the habits of retaliation, perhaps without attending precisely to the nations from which the injuries are received. They will continue to retaliate, or they will apply to the Governor of the Western Country (through which the Indians must pass to attack them) for redress;—if he cannot redress them, (and in present circumstances he cannot) they also will march through that country to redress themselves; and the government will be laid prostrate.—The United States, on the other hand, are at peace with several of the nations; and should the resentment of these people fall upon any of them, which it is likely e-

nough it may happen, very bad consequences will follow; for it must appear to them that the United States either pay no regard to their treaties, or that they are unable or unwilling to carry their engagements into effect. Remonstrances will probably be made by them also to the governor, and he will be found in a situation from which he can neither redress the one, or protect the other; they will unite with the hostile nations, prudently preferring open war to a delusive and uncertain peace.

By a resolution of the late Congress, the governor of the Western Territory had power in case of hostilities, to call upon Virginia and Pennsylvania, for a number of men to act in conjunction with the continental troops, and carry war into the Indian settlements; that resolution, it is now supposed, is no longer in force. The revival of it might be of use, as it would tend to conciliate the western people, by shewing them that they were not unattended to; and would in some measure justify me, in holding a language to the Indians, which might obviate the necessity of employing force against them.

The handful of troops, Sir, that are scattered in that country, though they may afford protection to some settlements, cannot possibly act offensively by themselves.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your most obedient and most

humble servant;

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR

The President of the United States.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Halifax, Nov. 5.

PLAN of a SOCIETY for promoting AGRICULTURE in the Province of NOVA-SCOTIA.

His Excellency Lieut. Governor PARR, Patron.

1st. **A**NY person subscribing and paying one guinea, or upwards, annually, to be applied to such purposes as the Society shall direct, may be a member of the Society.

2^d. That there be a general meeting of the members annually on the first Tuesday in December; and that a President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary be then chosen to serve the ensuing year.

3^d. That twenty Directors be annually chosen at the above meeting; and that those Directors shall have authority to make

make rules, to propose premiums and establish regulations for conducting the affairs of the Society; and that any six of them, with the President, or Vice-President, may proceed to business: But that no person be eligible for a Director, unless he is a member of the Society.

4th. As gentlemen in distant parts of the Province may be desirous to become members of the Society, and to promote its design: That some of those, in different districts, shall be chosen for *Directors*: And that these, if not present at meetings of the *Directors*, may, by letter, suggest their sentiments on any matter; and their letter is to be considered as equivalent to their vote on that subject.

5th. That there be *three* stated times in the year for the *Directors* to meet; namely, the *second Tuesday* in March, June and September: But the President or Vice-President may call occasional meetings at other times, as business shall require; and that the Treasurer and Secretary, when present, shall have a vote at those meetings equally with other members.

6th. That the members shall pay in their Subscriptions to the Treasurer; at or before the annual meeting in December; and that the Treasurer shall make up his accounts to be laid before the Society at the same time.

7th. That the Society will correspond with others, and convey information to the public, by their Secretary; to whom also, they request that letters or communications relative to their business, may be directed.

8th. That the Honourable Richard Bulkley be President; the Honourable Henry Newton, Vice-President; Mr. Lawrence Hartjorn, Treasurer, and Mr. James Clarke, secretary of this society; to serve respectively till the annual meeting in December 1789.

The design of this Society embraces a great variety of objects, and will comprehend whatever relates to agriculture in general—The improvement of land by tillage, manures, clearing or draining—The cultivation of such grasses and other articles as may be most advantageous to the farmer and best adapted to our soil and climate—The properest kinds of seeds, with the time and manner of sowing, and the subsequent treatment of them—The culture of fruit and other trees, as well as the raising, feeding and management of cattle, are matters that will engage the particular attention of this Society; and they will be obliged to all who are conversant in these, or any other branches of farming, for their observations; and also

of information of the mode or practice, which they find to be the most successful, that the Society may publish them. Thus knowledge will be diffused, and the public will derive benefit from the experience of individuals. It frequently happens that useful discoveries and improvements in agriculture are lost to mankind for want of communication—they die with those who made them. This Society will preserve all discoveries and improvements of this kind that are communicated to them; and make them extensively beneficial by conveying them to others.

There is no art more useful or necessary than agriculture—hereby mankind procure subsistence.—‘The profit of the earth is for all; the King himself is served by the field.’ Experience shews that every State, possessed of an extensive and fertile territory, will flourish and abound in the conveniences of life, in exact proportion to the industry of its inhabitants and their skill in agriculture. No other instance need be adduced, in proof of this, than that of the parent state, whose wealth and power are not more owing to manufactures, or commerce, than to agriculture; in the knowledge and practice of which, Great Britain confessedly surpasses every other kingdom or state in Europe; and the Societies, there instituted, for promoting agriculture, have contributed much to that superiour knowledge and practice.

Their example and success should stimulate us to similar endeavours. In fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, and other natural advantages, Nova-Scotia is inferior to few countries, and superiour to many: The design of this Society is to awaken the attention of the inhabitants to their situation, call forth their exertions, and assist them in improving those advantages which providence has so bountifully bestowed. Besides the information that shall be communicated to the public, from time to time, the Society will give such premiums as their funds may admit, in cases that shall be judged most likely to promote those purposes: They will also be attentive to procure from Europe, and other places, such seeds, plants, trees, &c. as may be deemed conducive to the same design. Actuated by these views and motives, they firmly rely on the assistance of all the inhabitants who possess any share of public spirit; since the greatest benefits may accrue to the Province from their united endeavours; not only by an increase of useful knowledge, of industry, and of provisions of every kind; but by a great advance in the value of lands, which is the certain consequence of the former.

An institution, which has, for its object, the real *welfare* and *prosperity* of the *Province*, cannot but meet with the most generous and liberal support; and those who have formed this Society freely invite communications upon all subjects comprehended within their extensive plan such persons, as incline to become members, are requested to signify the same to the Secretary, by letter, who will enrol their names, as such, upon their paying any sum, not less than a guinea, into the hands of the Treasurer. The Secretary will carefully lay before the Society every communication he may receive—Information, from gentlemen in the neighbouring Provinces, upon such matters as they may think conducive to the general design of this institution, will be gratefully acknowledged.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to nominate and appoint the following gentlemen to be Sheriffs of the several Counties within this Province for the year ensuing, viz.

James Clarke, Esq; County of Halifax.
William Winniett, County of Annapolis.
Hance Baker, County of Cumberland.
Geo. Koch, County of Lunenburg.
Elisba Dewolf, King's County.
Joseph Tinkham, Queen's County.
Ebenezer Parker, County of Shelburne.
Peter Shay, County of Hants.
James Lodge, County of Sydney.

12. By a letter from Shelburne, dated Oct. 31, we learn, that a small schooner called the Nancy, Captain Mitchell, failed on Saturday for New Providence; but the weather looking dirty, she came to an anchor off Gunning's cove; and at break of day the next morning, in the height of a severe gale, her cable parted. The Captain being below, and hearing what had happened, came on deck, and went directly to the helm to get her before the wind, the hands being forward hoisting the fore-sail. A sea struck her which made a water-cask that was on the deck fetch way—the water cask lifted the boom out of the crotch, knocked away the quarter rails, with some small oars that were lashed to it, and carried the Captain overboard. The hands did not see that he was overboard till the vessel had drove two or three times her length from him, and not being able to come to him, made the best of their way up to town, with the melancholy news that they had lost their Captain. His family, which consisted of a wife and two small children, were in the greatest distress imaginable, giving him up as lost, as the weather was so tempestuous. But

to the great joy of his family and friends; about one or two o'clock he was brought up to town in Colonel Van Buskirk's boat, having, after being about an hour and a half in the water, been drove on shore below the Colonel's house, who, being a physician, took such care of him, that when he was brought up he appeared as well as if nothing had happened to him. The oars which went over with him, were of great service to him, though he was so weak when he got on shore, that he fell several times before he reached the house, which was but at a small distance from the water.

MARRIED;

Nov. 24. Ensign Thomas Lane, of his Majesty's late regiment of South Carolina Royalists, to Miss S. Syhilla Houfeal; daughter of the Rev. B. M. Houfeal.

DIED.

Nov. 2. Mrs. Mary Jacobs, in the 50th year of her age, consort of Richard Jacobs, Esq.

20. Miss Fanny Cooke, after a lingering illness.

23. Mr. James Murphoy.

29. At Windsor, Mrs. Ann Monk, aged 65, relict of the late James Monk, Esq.

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS

Received since our last.

Charleston; (Island St. John's).

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Esq; Collector of his Majesty's Customs.
Mr. JOSEPH BEERS.

Digby.

Captain MOODY.
ISAAC BONNET, Esq.

Halifax.

ROBERT DOBSON, Esq; Captain of his Majesty's 20th regt.
ROBERT WALKER, Esq; Ensign ditto.

NOTIFICATION TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Enigmatics will appear in our next. G. is received, and is under consideration.