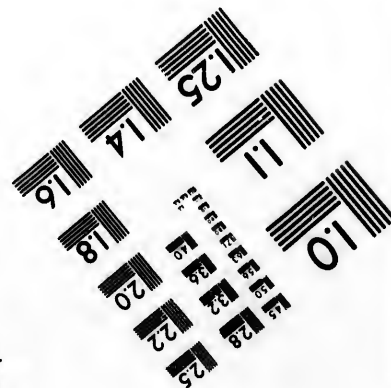
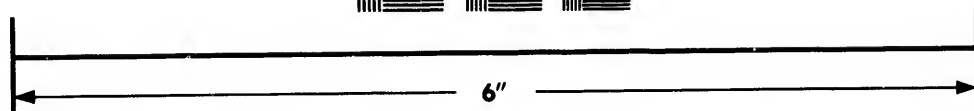
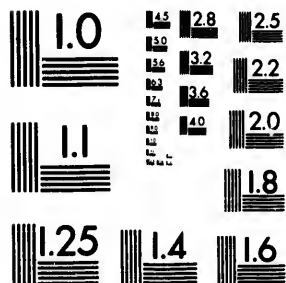


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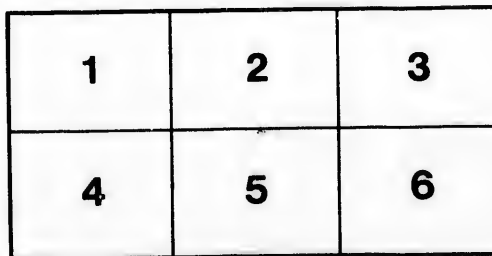
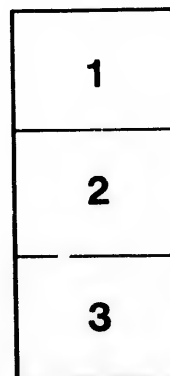
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# THE BEE,

OR

## LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

CONSISTING OF

ORIGINAL PIECES,  
and  
SELECTIONS FROM PERFORMANCES OF MERIT,  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

A Work calculated to disseminate useful Knowledge among all ranks  
of people at a small expence.

BY

JAMES ANDERSON, LL.D,  
F.R.S. F.A.S. S.

Honorary Member of the Society of Arts, Agriculture, &c. at Bath; of the Philosophical, and  
of the Agricultural Societies in Manchester; of the Society for promoting Natural History,  
London; of the Academy of Arts, Sciences, and Belles Lettres, Dijon; and Correspondent  
Member of the Royal Society of Agriculture, Paris; Author of several Performances.

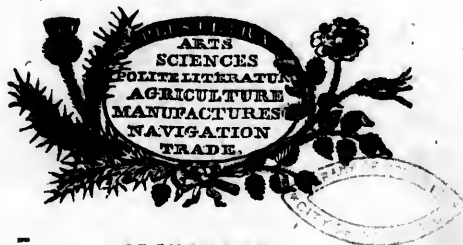
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EDINBURGH:  
PRINTED FOR JAMES ANDERSON, IN THE YEAR MDCCXCI.  
Vol. IV.

ENGRAVED FOR THE BEE.



*Frederick the 2<sup>nd</sup> King of Prussia.*

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# THE BEE,

OR

LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

FOR

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1791.

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*Slight Hints respecting the King of Prussia, Frederick  
Second,*

Illustrated with a Head of that Prince.

FREDERICK Second, king of Prussia, was one of such an energetic mind, as strongly to attract the attention of all Europe for many years; so that every man acquainted with some of the principal traits of the character of that great man. The kingdom of Prussia, when he succeeded to it, was one of the smallest in Europe: The unceasing object of his ambition was to render it large and respectable; and he succeeded in effecting that purpose to a degree, if not beyond his own expectations, at least beyond that of any other person in Europe.

It is the ambition of every young prince to excel in military exploits; and it is the pride of every benevolent and judicious potentate, as he advances in years,

VOL. IV.

A

*Prussia*

to augment the numbers, the wealth, and the happiness of his subjects. Both these objects Frederick obtained in a degree that has been equalled by few. In war, if he did not commit fewer faults than others, he at least excelled all others in effectually repairing those faults. A defeat to him was as a victory to others, the sure precursor of glory and renown. When he received a check, it was as if a temporary cloud had overshadowed the sun, which served only to make it burst forth with additional splendor immediately after it was withdrawn: for never did this prince appear so great as when he performed some striking action at the moment his enemies were triumphing over him, as if he had been entirely subdued. The ardour of his mind, and the vigour of his body, were such as never to be relaxed by any disastrous event: and his cheerful alacrity inspired his dependants with a confidence in him, that rendered them irresistible. It was his favourite maxim, that if an able general can so act as to bring his troops to repose implicit confidence in him, it is scarcely possible to form an idea of the extent of their powers.

But enough has been said of his military prowess. This was his greatest foible. He was sensible of it; and though he left behind him the ablest apology for his conduct in this respect that ever was penned; yet when it shall be examined by the cool eye of philosophy, his reasoning here will be found to be fallacious; and it only acquires currency in the mean time, by the still more fallacious reasoning, and the more absurd conduct of other states, on the same subject. Frederick himself was perhaps fully sensible of this when he wrote his apology, and was therefore at the greater pains to render it plausible.

It is as a man of letters, as an encourager of industry, and a protector of his people, that the philosopher pays just homage to the genius of the king of Prussia. Even in the midst of war he was attentive to this object; and in the greatest hurry of his military expedi-

1791. ANECDOTES OF THE K. OF PRUSSIA.

tions, he picked up the knowledge of many peaceful arts, that he transplanted to his own dominions. The ravages of war he endeavoured to repair, by a liberality that has no equal in the annals of modern times. Cities were rebuilt at his expence, villages repaired, roads formed, bridges built, rivers embanked by him for the public accommodation. The sums that were annually expended by him on these public works, especially towards the end of his reign, were immense, and would exceed belief, were they not authenticated in the most satisfactory manner. By these means he rendered the people in his dominions contented and happy in their private stations: Their numbers augmented with their prosperity. People flocked in from the neighbouring countries, who all received a cordial reception, encouragement, and protection. By these means, in spite of the many heavy wars he had sustained, he had the satisfaction to find that the population of his patrimonial dominions had increased during his reign to nearly double their original numbers, independent of those additional territories he attained. It is because of this conduct that Frederick the Second will in future ages be justly entitled to the name of GREAT.

But indiscriminate praise is ever a satire on MAN. Nor was this great prince an exception to this universal rule. Having imbibed in his infancy ideas of despotic power, he had not the magnanimity to renounce them at any part of his life. Jealous of his own authority, he never suffered any one to encroach upon it in the smallest degree. And though in general he exercised that absolute power with moderation, yet at times a vindictive spirit appeared in him, which tended much to detract from his glory. Like Elizabeth of England, however, if he ever did act the tyrant himself, he never suffered another to assume that character in his dominions, with impunity. And the ready access that his meanest subjects had to himself, by means of the common post, proved a most effectual check to

improper exertions of power in subordinate persons. His predilection, however, for the military order, proved a powerful check to his benevolent exertions. And as every good thing in his system of government depended on the talents and the virtues of the king, the institutions he made, and the general happiness he procured for his people, must be supposed to rest on a very unstable foundation. If he had had the magnanimity to have provided proper checks to guard against the bad effects of vices in the ruling powers, his name would have deserved to be perpetuated to all ages, as the most singularly beneficent of mankind; but to this glory he can lay no claim.

The following anecdotes illustrative of the private character of this great prince, were transmitted to the Editor by one who had much better access to know the truth of things of this nature than the common class of men, and whose name would add celebrity to this miscellany, were permission given to insert it. The facts, though they relate to a transaction pretty well known, never before came to the knowledge of the Editor; and he presumes they are known only to a few.

*To the Editor of the Bee.*

*Characteristic Anecdotes of Frederick the Great,  
King of Prussia, &c.*

SIR,

“NOBODY can have a greater contempt than I feel for frivolous anecdotes concerning men or women of frivolous description, let their rank or situation be ever so important; nor should I wish to see your excellent undertaking hurt by giving way to that rage for it which has disgraced our British commonwealth of learning for many years past.

“But however I may deprecate this abuse of the

noble and useful study of biography, I admit with pleasure, and a conviction of their utility, such anecdotes relating to great and useful characters, as have a tendency to unfold them more perfectly to view, for the contemplation and instruction of society. Among such, I boldly venture to give you the following particulars, which I have good reason to believe will be found to be authentic.

“ It is well known that the late king of Prussia incurred the displeasure of his father, a harsh and barbarous foldier, governing a rude people, destined to be polished and aggrandized by his successor, and that this displeasure was chiefly incurred by the prince’s honourable addresses to a young lady of the court, whom the tyrant caused to be whipped under the window of the royal lover, after which the prince resolved never to cohabit with the princess who was destined to supplant the unhappy mistress of his genuine affection.

“ This brutal insult offered by the king to the lady, to the prince his son, and to humanity, was committed by the instigation of a general officer in the king’s service, whose name it may be better, on account of his respectable family, to conceal from the eye of the public.

“ When after the release of the prince of Prussia from his confinement, where he laid the foundation of his future greatness, by learning wisdom in the school of adversity, the king became sick of that malady which carried him to his grave. He sent for the prince his son to his bed-chamber, where, upon his arrival, he walked up to the royal presence with the erect and stately step of a right-hand man of a battalion, and at a considerable distance from the king, he halted in the same soldierly manner. The king said, advance, my son. The prince advanced. The king said, come nearer, Sir. The prince came nearer. Kiss me, Sir, said the king, as a son ought to salute his father. The prince kneeled, and saluted his father,



“ I have been thought harsh to you, Sir ; and some of my worthy veteran officers have incurred your resentment, as advising my paternal discipline too strictly. I am now about to die, swear to me by God that you will forgive all those who were the causes of your discontent. I will forgive them all but ONE, Sir, said the prince, kneeled, and saluted his father, bowed three times, turned to the right about, and marched out *a la militaire* as he entered. The king died two days after.

“ Some time after the succession of the prince to the throne, he caused an intimation to be given of a general levee to his court and officers of the army, to which he sent a particular invitation to the culprit general who had advised his father to destroy his mistress.

“ The general attended, and after the levee, when he saw the general retiring, he ordered him to be informed that the king forbade him to retire till he had seen him, after the court was finished. When all were gone, the king said to the general, Follow me, Sir. The general, trembling, obeyed ; and as the king passed, he locked the door of communication with the anti-chamber ; and so passing through slowly the various apartments, he clicked the doors with his *pass key* behind him ; when at last, on opening the door of the great guard-room, on the other approach to the royal apartments, the unhappy general beheld the room hung round with black, and containing all the fatal apparatus of death by the hand of an executioner, who, with his axe in his hand at the block, and two clergymen standing by, were ready to perform the sentence of the law, which, awarded by a court-martial, was put into the hand of the general by the judge-advocate. After a long pause, while the cold sweat stood on the brow of the unfortunate man, the king said, Sir, you cannot but confess that punishment, tho’ slowly, has come at last, to reward your perfidy and your cruelty ; but I will not be the means of hurrying you to your exit, without giving you leisure to write your last will, and to see

your family. Having said this, a long and dreadful pause ensued suited to the king's purpose; he said to the general, Follow me, and went into an adjoining closet. He then looked with a mild but steady countenance on the general, and said, General, it is now all over. You have received your punishment, which must shew you experimentally, that the cruelty you advised my father to perpetrate was worse than a thousand murders, as murdering the finest feeling of humanity.

"I forgive you. There is your gold key again; there is your regiment, and your place upon the staff. Learn to be humane, to forgive, and to have no future occasion for forgiveness. There is a pair of colours for your eldest son. Come to the *Casse* to-night, and thank me. Adieu.

"Another instance of the great Frederick's sublime benevolence shall close this letter. One day at the *Casse*, when the king was in the midst of a most interesting conversation, he observed old Lord Marechal of Scotland, who had been sick, fallen asleep on a sofa in the corner of the room. The king immediately beckoned to the court for silence; and, treading softly towards Lord Marechal, and taking out his pocket handkerchief, he threw it gently over the old man's head, and retired into another apartment, where he took up the conversation just where it had been interrupted.

"I shall only add, in this place, one more characteristic anecdote of the great Frederick; who, on the 25th of January 1785, caused old Ziethen to sit in his presence at court, his son, brothers, and all the great officers being present, as a public testimony of his gratitude to the general, and his affection for the man. Of this magnificent and truly sentimental exhibition, there is a picture, from which an engraving was made by Chodowrecki at Berlin, and furnishes a proper ornament for the cabinet of a man who has a soul to perceive the beauty of the action. Ziethen is represented attempting to get up; and the king, with a noble ex-

pression of heroic tenderness, preventing him, by laying his right hand on the shoulder of the veteran. The tear stands in the eye of Ziethen; and all the spectators appear moved with what is passing. The persons represented in this piece with the king, are the hereditary prince, now king; prince Ferdinand, the king's brother; the prince of Brunswick; general Ziethen; general Mollendorff; prince Frederick; William of Württemberg; general Braun; general Pretwitz; general Schulemberg; general Holzendorff; Dols, the commander of the Gens d'Armes; Wolfradt, major commandant of Ziethen's Hussar regiment; Lentz, ditto; Tempelhoff, major of artillery; Wedel, lieutenant and adjutant of Waldeck regiment; Garten, ditto; Probst, lieutenant and adjutant of Ziethen's; Eichstadt, ditto; H. F. Christ. Lewis Ziethen, son of the old general; and Schildwacht, another officer in the king's service.

I am, Sir, with sincere desire to promote the reputation of your work,

Your humble servant,

ALBANICUS.

*Banks of Tweed,*

*April 12. 1791.*

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*A Slight View of the Changes that have lately taken place in Scotland, respecting National Industry.*

Few things are more pleasing to the mind, than to mark the state of national improvements, while these are advancing in a regular progression. Every inhabitant of Scotland has it in his power to enjoy this satisfaction if he pleases. The progress of these improvements he may indeed observe, with regret, has been in many cases retarded by circumstances that a short-sighted policy have suggested; but still the progress has

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1791. IMPROVEMENTS IN SCOTLAND.

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been great, though much short of what it might have been. The energetic vigour that pervades all ranks of people, is such as to enable them to overcome difficulties that our forefathers thought irresistible; and we have reason to hope that our descendants will be in like manner able to overcome those bars that now serve to interrupt our progress. In the present sketch, it is meant to give a slight view of the most striking changes that have taken place in this country within the reach of my own distinct remembrance, which may include a period of about thirty years.

The first great national improvement that I can recollect respects the state of the roads; an improvement which deserves to be first taken notice of, as it has been the original cause of introducing all the others that have followed. Before the period which forms the subject of our present discussion, no turnpikes had been erected, and few artificial roads of any kind had been made in Scotland. The communication by land from place to place, was along paths which necessity had traced out, that were marked only by the footsteps of the beasts that travelled along them, unless it was in a few bad passes through bogs, that could not be avoided, where a rough and narrow causeway of stones, badly laid together, afforded at least a *solid* footing to the beasts, though a very disagreeable and dangerous path to those who were obliged to use it. These roads were, of course, little frequented; nor could carriages of any kind be drawn along them. *Internal* commerce, the most copious, and the most productive branch of trade in every country, was thus necessarily precluded. Agriculture was obliged to languish; and manufactures could not be carried on to advantage. Indolence, poverty, and meanness of spirit among the great body of the people, were the necessary consequences. I remember the appearance of the people, and their mode of thinking and acting at that time, and I turn from it

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B

with disgust. Those who did not see it can hardly form an idea of the change. A few facts deserve to be enumerated, that will scarcely be believed by those who only know the country in its present state, but which can be well authenticated if necessary.

The whole of the intercourse between Glasgow and Edinburgh, at that time, was carried on by means of ten or twelve *pack horses*, which went and returned between these two places only once a-week, with much difficulty, and at great expence to those who employed them. To travel between these two places, though the distance be only forty-four miles, was *then* accounted a great journey; and at certain seasons of the year it was an arduous undertaking indeed, that could seldom be accomplished in less than two or three days; and if the weather was stormy, twice that time was necessary; the accommodations in the mean while, at the inns and baiting places, being such as to render a long stay at them extremely unpleasing. At present the intercourse is so easy, that hundreds of carriages of all sorts pass and repass every day. The usual time required to complete the journey, in a carriage, is from six to eight hours; the expence is less than a fourth part of what it used to be, and the trouble so little, that the most delicate lady can accomplish it without the smallest inconvenience.

In regard to agriculture, the whole articles that the farmer had to sell were then carried to market upon horses backs; and by the same mode of conveyance the inhabitants of towns were supplied with *coals*, and every other article of consumption. Hay could not then be transported from a distance, and of course it could not be had in town in any considerable quantity, though the price was high: and as dung could not be transported from town but at a great expence, it became a nuisance to the streets, and very troublesome to be got rid of. In these circumstances, few were the horses that

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1791.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SCOTLAND.

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could be kept in town, and these few were ill fed, and unable to undergo fatigue. Carriages for hire, there were scarcely any, and the few that could be had were cumbersome and inelegant; nor was it safe to use them, unless upon the sands of Leith, or for very short distances about the town. A four-wheeled chaise was then unknown; the usual travelling carriage for hire being a close two-wheeled chaise, placed very low between the shafts. Coaches were the only carriages that were then kept by gentleman, which were usually drawn by six horses. These were generally accompanied by running footmen, who were easily able to keep pace with the horses, and whose assistance was often wanted to support the coach on each side, to prevent it from being overturned, on the very few roads where they could be carried at all.

From a specification of these few particulars, the discerning reader will be able to form an idea of the state of many others, which it would be tedious here to enumerate. In general, it might be said, that the inhabitants of towns were debarred of many of the conveniences, and almost all the luxuries of life, and those of the country were condemned to indolence and poverty. How pleasing is it to observe, that by a very simple political regulation, easy in its operation, and beneficial in its effects, these evils have been so quickly and effectually done away! A little before the period in which this survey commences, the first turnpike act for Scotland was obtained, and it was impossible for me not to remark, with a kind of astonishment, the great changes that have gradually taken place in consequence of it. Roads were formed, and rendered better and better from year to year, till they are now, in those counties where this salutary practice was first adopted\*, nearly

B 2

\* I mention those counties in which turnpikes have been adopted, for, wonderful to tell! there are yet many counties whose inhabitants have been so blind to their own interest, as never yet

as good as in any part of Europe. Coals, grain, and other productions of agriculture, and materials of manufacture, are now all brought to town upon carts, which, by diminishing the price, has encreased the consumption of these articles. Dung can now be carried to a distance, and of course it yields a high price, instead of being a disagreeable nuisance to the streets. Hay, on account of the high price it then bore, was soon found to be a profitable article to the farmer, and it has since been reared in such abundance, as to reduce the price of it to the consumer to less than one half \*. It has thus become much less expensive to keep horses in town, and their number of course has been greatly augmented. The roads being now good, travelling carriages for hire have been multiplied to an astonishing degree, and their elegance proportionally improved. Stone for building, which can now be brought from the numerous quarries around this place, at a much smaller price than formerly, and

to have adopted this most simple and most salutary contrivance. These people always contemplate the expence of the turnpike itself, but never think of its effects. The following facts will speak for themselves on that subject.

Before the turnpike act in the county of Edinburgh, the usual load of hay in trusses on a horse's back, was ten stone. At present it is not unusual for a single horse to bring in upon a cart from 120 to 150 stone. The expence of the turnpike is two-pence. Thus do the inhabitants now get from 100 to 130 stone of hay, carried from some miles distance, at the rate of no more than two-pence.

Again, a horse load of coals was formerly 200 weight; the greatest was 400 weight. I saw a single horse last year bring to Edinburgh 2700 weight of coals for sale. Here again the inhabitants get 2300 weight of coals brought from the distance of five miles for two-pence only. Such are the effects of turnpikes!

\* The average price of hay, and very bad it was, before the turnpike act, was above eight-pence, now it is below four-pence a stone. But as the value of money has decreased more than one third in this country during this period, four-pence now would not be equal in value to three-pence then. I therefore say the price has diminished more than a half.

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1791.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SCOTLAND.

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consequently the expence of building is thereby dimi-  
nished. The price of carriage for rude manufactures  
being also decreased, commerce and manufactures began  
to thrive. The inhabitants of the towns have become  
thereby more active, more industrious, and more  
wealthy; a taste for greater elegance of living began to  
prevail. The houses with which they were formerly  
contented, were now found to be too small and incom-  
modious; new houses, on a more elegant plan, were rear-  
ed up. As the general opulence of the inhabitants  
increased, other houses still more elegant were wanted.  
New streets were contrived, new cities built, and such  
an astonishing change on the place has been produced,  
as could not by any person have been believed possible,  
before they actually saw them made. To effect these  
great changes, many artificers were employed, and num-  
bers of horses were required: to feed all these, a great  
additional quantity of grain, and an immense abundance  
of provender, was wanted. To furnish these articles  
gave great encouragement to the exertions of the far-  
mer, and induced this class of men to adopt many great  
and essential improvements, which have highly bene-  
fited themselves, and enriched their proprietors. An  
accelerated circulation of cash, that life's blood of the  
political body, has thus been produced: Health and  
vigour are the natural consequences of it; so that all  
classes of men are now more active, more industrious,  
more enterprising, and more wealthy than formerly.

It is impossible to contemplate this picture, which  
is in no respect exaggerated, without feeling a variety  
of reflections burst in upon the mind with irresistible  
force. Why should politicians torment themselves  
with idle dreams of constraining people, by compulsory  
laws, or allure them by expensive premiums, to become  
industrious! These overstrained efforts only tend to de-  
range the political œconomy, and to introduce vices  
that destroy, instead of invigorating the constitution.



All that is wanted is to remove those bars that prevent individuals from being able to benefit themselves by their exertions; this being done, they will soon avail themselves of their native powers, with an infinitely greater degree of energy than ever could have been otherwise conceived possible. Why should such exertions be continually making by the ruling powers of every state to acquire new possessions abroad, while the value of their internal possessions are so much neglected? Are manufactures the object in view? the opening a free intercourse between all parts of the country has done more towards diminishing the price of these than any thing else could have done; and lowering the price of these articles will obtain for them a much more abundant sale than all the treaties of commerce that ever were, or ever can be devised. Is trade the object? the present case affords a most striking example of the practicability of extending it much farther, by a little attention to a few seemingly trifling objects at home, than can ever be effected by any degree of attention to external objects: for the trade and manufactures of this part of the country have been increased by the single regulation above explained, to a tenfold degree, (to speak in moderate terms) beyond what they were before. But how could an augmentation of the national industry and trade obtain an augmentation even of *one tenth* in consequence of any external acquisitions? Is it revenue that is the object? the regulations above named have quickened the circulation to such a degree, as to be productive of an increase of revenue to an astonishing amount. For what purpose then do we perpetually grasp at extended dominion, while we so much neglect to improve our own possessions? A minister will not hesitate to lay out some millions of the national treasure to obtain a disputed title to an insignificant corner of a desert country, at many thousand miles from home; but had a hundredth part of that

D. July 13,  
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sum been wanted to carry on a national work at home, that would have demonstratively quadrupled the industry, the wealth and the energy of the whole nation, it never could have been obtained. Does not the barren rock of Gibraltar cost the nation every year greatly above *five hundred thousand pounds*? and what national benefit has it produced since we have obtained possession of it? Had this sum of money been faithfully applied for upwards of four score years it has now been in our possession, towards the cutting of canals through every part of the country, and thus opening a free communication, from place to place, without lockage dues, it would appear no exaggeration to such as have contemplated subjects of this kind with attention, to say that it might have augmented the numbers, the manufactures, the trade, and the wealth of this country, perhaps a hundred fold, and the revenue of the nation in proportion to it\*. Yet though these propositions be self-evident, where shall we look for the mi-

\* The public attention has been pretty much directed of late towards the extension of navigable canals, and the benefits that may be derived from them begin to be understood. The very extensive uses, however, that may be made of small canals, carried through extensive tracts, in a devious direction, so as to preserve a level, without locks, and without necessarily terminating at the level of the sea, have never been adverted to. Neither has sufficient attention been paid to the regulating the amount of lockage dues, which will be found to be in time a very heavy bur upon the internal commerce of this country. Where individuals risk their money for making public works, they ought to have a prospect of indemnification; and as the business at the beginning must necessarily be but small upon canals, the lockage dues will necessarily be then high; but as this business may afterwards greatly increase, so as to produce an exorbitant return to the undertakers, care should be taken, in the framing the acts of parliament, to guard against this evil, which I am afraid has not yet been adverted to. This subject will be resumed on some future occasion.

I am aware of the Utopian nature of the scheme mentioned in the text, yet it is very clear, that were the L. 500,000 a-year, that has been expended on Gibraltar, to be applied either for pur-

nister, who will adopt such a system of beneficent economy? where is the parliament that will recommend it? and where are the people who will demand it? *My* little voice will not be heard among the din of arms and the bustle of warlike preparations; but what I write may be preserved while these storms shall be overblown, and nothing remains to preserve the memory of them, but the sad remembrance of their baneful influence upon mankind.

After having taken this slight survey of the general change on the state of this country during the course of the last thirty years, it will perhaps prove satisfactory to many readers to see some particulars separately specified, which shall be done in some early number of this work.

charging the shares of the undertakers of old canals, at the rate it cost them, making up the deficiency of interest that may have been experienced, or cutting new ones, and charging no more transit dues than would be necessary to keep the canals in perpetual repair, the prosperity of the country would be augmented to an astonishing degree indeed: and, in consequence of that prosperity, without any new taxes, the revenue would be augmented in an indirect manner, to such a degree, as probably in time to be made to do more than equal the whole of the expenditure. Why should financiers have such an objection to this indirect and pleasing mode of augmenting the national revenue? they never can fall upon any mode of doing it so effectually as this would prove.

July 13,  
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*To the Editor of the Bee.*

SIR,

I HEAR with pleasure, that my translation of the letter to Capito has been well received by many of your readers, which encourages me to send you a translation of another, in the same valuable collection, from Thrasea Pætus to his son-in-law, Helvidius Priscus, which exhibits a striking contrast to that which is attributed to Petronius Arbiter.

It shows, that the miseries of Italy, and of the Roman Empire, after the usurpations of Sylla and Marius, and the destruction of the Republic by Julius Cæsar, were rather to be imputed to the effects of *absolute monarchy under the mask of the forms of the old constitution*, than to any general corruption (such as we see in Britain) that had pervaded the Commonwealth.

This letter, likewise, I flatter myself accompanied with biographical anecdotes of the Thrasean and Helvidian families, so rich in exalted female characters, may be found agreeable to the ladies who honour the Bee with their perusal, and confirm many of them in a belief which they begin to entertain, that it is not absolutely necessary that a book should be false or fictitious to give the same pleasure afforded by a novel.

Perhaps, indeed, as I find I am suspected of fabricating the letter to Capito, my publication may receive from this circumstance an additional interest. But on this head I may say, after the manner of Cardinal Richlieu to the courtier, who congratulated his Eminence on the appearance of a comet when he lay upon his death-bed, *Ah! mon ami, la comete me fait trop d'honneur. Ah! Monsieur d'Abeille, vos lectures me font trop d'honneur\**.

I am,

Monsieur d'Abeille, with regard, your constant reader,

A. B.

\* "Ah! my friend, the Comet does me too much honour."

—"Ah! Mr Bee, your readers do me too much honour."

---

*Thrasea Pætus \* to Helvidius Priscus †.*

“ I AM just returned from a most agreeable visit to our friend Quintus Volusius at his Baian Villa, on which I was accompanied by Seneca and his wife, young Lucan and Fabius Rusticus ; nor was my Arria, as you may suppose, left out of the party, which was indeed made up at her request, to shun the continued scene of horror at Rome, and to soothe her frame, after the strange confusions of the late public spectacles which she was forced, though with the greatest reluctance, to attend, from the fear of offending the harper.

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\* (*Thrasea Pætus*), a Roman senator in the reign of Tiberius and Nero, the origin of whose family is unknown, became publicly distinguished for the first time in the reign of Nero, during the Emperor's third consulship with Valerius Messala, by opposing the unreasonable and pernicious request of the citizens of Syracuse to increase the number of their gladiators.

After Nero's horrid parricide of his mother, an edict of the Senate passed, to place the statue of the monster in the senate-house, close to that of the goddess Minerva, and to insert the birth-day of Agrippina in the list of unhallowed days. Thrasea Pætus walked out of the Senate indignant, and brought upon himself the hatred and revenge of the tyrant, which, by a bold and continued opposition to the enemies of freedom, he at last raised to a fixed purpose for his destruction, which was soon after perpetrated by a decree of the venal Senate, and he received from the Senate by the Questor the notice of his condemnation, and submitted to a voluntary death with the same magnanimity with which he had resisted the allurements and the threats of the Emperor.

† (*Helvidius Priscus*) was the son-in-law of Thrasea Pætus, having married his daughter Arria, whose mother of the same name was the wife of Cæcinnus Pætus, and remarkable not only for her consummate virtue, but for her having killed herself to remove her husband's cowardly terror of a voluntary death, when he was condemned to die by the Senate.

"The weather was delightful, and we had no sooner got out of the suburbs, than we found ourselves, as it were, out of Tartarus, and tending towards the mansions of the blessed in Elysium.

"About the tenth hour, we reached the beautiful and magnificent villa of Volusius, a magnificence which he himself would have shunned, but which grew from the sixty years improvements of his excellent father, who shunning the troubles and enormities of the times, died there, peaceably, in the ninety-fourth year of his age, full of riches and reputation, that had never been obnoxious to the Cæsars.

"Quintus and his family we found looking out for us from an eminence in his garden, where he was in company with Flaccus Perseus, Barcas Soranus, and others, who had been that day listening to the recital of the satires of Perseus, and the history of Pamphyla the Greek.

"Serene and lovely was the day, and we partook of the bath; when, after changing our raiments, we went to supper in the hall of Ancient Virtue, which was, for the first time, that day to be dedicated to social intercourse.

"The supper abounded in all the excellent meats and fruits of the season, and ice was not wanting in abundance to cool both our water and our wine which were super-excellent. I write *water* with an emphasis, as you know I use more of it than of the other. It was served up with an order and elegance with which the whole company seemed charmed, and Attic conversation was not deficient to give a higher relish to the pleasures of the social board.

As she drew away the fatal steel from her breast, looking tenderly at Cæcinnia, she said, with her dying accents, "Pætus, it is nothing, it is not painful." Then Pætus, animated by the courage of Arria, struck himself to the heart with the same dagger, when Arria expiring said, "Ah Pætus, that blow was agony indeed!"

When she was prevented formerly by the soldiery from accompanying her husband from Dalmatia to Rome, she hired a fishing boat, and exposed herself to imminent danger, that she might attend him in the extremity of his misfortunes.

Priscus †.

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“ Seneca, after having most learnedly and pathetically lamented the luxury of the times, laid in a most sumptuous supper of the greatest delicacies, except where there were condiments of mushrooms and oysters, which he vowed never to taste, in consequence of a violent indigestion, but as he gave out to the Stoics, on account of their tendency to whet sensuality.

“ Flaccus was a cook upon the occasion, in his own stile, and roasted the good old philosopher almost to a cinder on the gridiron of temperance.

“ Seneca bore this raillery with great good humour, saying, that he found his rules were not proof against the wholesome and simple viands of Volufius's table, or against the assemblage of the best men, and the most amiable and virtuous women in Italy. Paulina smiled, and said, she always thought her husband carried his temperance to extremes; but would not allow Perseus to be an unprejudiced critic, as having no great relish for the doctrines of the Stoics, or the rigid manners of Seneca.

“ After this, the conversation turned on the calamities of the nones of February, the earthquakes and inundations of Campania, and the distresses of the people. Barcas Soranus proposed, that the company should contribute to the alleviation of these misfortunes by a sum of money, to be placed in the hands of the sacred college. Quintus, without hesitation, gave ten thousand philippics, and to the surprize of all present, Seneca gave as much.

“ The daughters of Volufius said, they had no money to give, but that they would celebrate the noble deed of charity, by making it the subject of a piece of tapestry, and their mother offered to afford them the materials. Pamphyla the Greek modestly observed, that the work of the Volufian Sisters would be well worth the legal interest of her three hundred and thirty-six books of Roman history, though they had been written with the elegance of Thucydides or Polybius. After supper we had a concert of music, both vocal and instrumental, in which the daughters of Volufius, and of Barcas Soranus, bore a conspicuous part; and after the concert was finished, we all retired to rest, in the happiest frame of mind imaginable.

" In the morning of next day, Quintus proposed to us a walk, to examine his improvements in agriculture, in which we were all of us much interested, both by inclination and a desire to show our regard towards Quintus, and to the memory of his venerable father, that none of us were absent at the time and place appointed, which was at the third hour, in the Hippodrome, when the horses were to be exercised. We first visited the vineyards and then his olive grounds, which were in the highest state of cultivation, and of great extent. These olive trees, said Volutius, which you see are old, were nevertheless planted by my father Lucius, when he was yet very young, in the lifetime of his father, and are near fourscore years growth; yet hardly are they arrived at their full bearing, so slow is the olive of coming to its full maturity !

" For my part, said Seneca, having been a younger son, and a stranger in Italy, addicted likewise, in my youthful days, more to the study of eloquence and philosophy, than to rural affairs, I had not the advantages of Lucius your worthy father, though my father Marcus was careful to instruct me at his country house near Tivoli in the culture of olives, which to bring the sooner to bear, he taught me two expedients, the first of which was, to cut the olive trees (whence you purchased the stocks of trees about thirty years old), about four feet from the ground, lopping off all the lateral branches springing from the trunk, and abating all the straggling and superfluous roots with a sharp instrument, and having dipped the roots in water tinged with rich manure, plant them at suitable intervals in trenches prepared for the plantation, ploughing or trenching some feet on each side, to form a ridge to cover the roots deeply, and then to trample and consolidate the earth firmly about the roots of each tree, forming around each as it were a little tumulus, to secure the fibres against the injuries of wet and of frost, and to establish the trees against the shaking by the winds. The other method was, to propagate the olive trees by large layers from old stools, which produced trees of greater beauty, but eight or ten years behind in the production of a plentiful crop.



“ From the olives we went to the orchard, and to the gardens, where we every where observed the most exquisite culture, and all under the immediate direction of Volusius himself. This, said he, is an indispensable requisite for a pater-familias, as if his overseer gets the upper-hand of him by superiority of knowledge, he dethrones the master, and may cheat him if he pleases. Quintus now conducted us to his sheep grounds, and other departments of his extensive farm, and so in a circle we returned to the Hippodrome, from whence we had departed.

“ From the Hippodrome we repaired to an extensive portico, opposite to which there was a noble platanetum, that most agreeably shaded us from the scorching rays of the sun. Here we reposed ourselves, and admired the beautiful works of the daughters of Volusius, who were weaving a piece of tapestry, representing Alexander of Macedon mourning the death of Darius's Queen, from a picture painted by Apelles, in which the expression of the grief and dismay of the mother and sisters of Statira, and the tenderness of the hero giving them his protection, is inimitable.

“ Fabius Rusticus, who is, you know, a great admirer of the antients, after having paid a thousand well-merited compliments to the Volusians on their needle work, broke out into an enthusiastic encomium on the Greeks. “I hold, said he, the men of Greece to have been the first of human beings, and to have exhibited in their character all that mortals can attain.

“ *Their genius was great and transcendent; their government free, and fitted to form heroic minds; their language was copious, philosophical, varied, and sublime, beyond all the languages of the earth; and even when they became corrupted and sunk into depravity, still they were Greeks, for they transgressed with a high hand, and sinned (as I may say) in a superior style, and exceeded others as much in their vices as they had done in their virtues.*”

“ From the ladies we went to the library, where we found some of Volusius's learned slaves employed in the arrange-

ments of the books, others in transcribing rare manuscripts, and others in preparing the volumes for being properly deposited in the library. Every thing breathed business, useful occupation, and rational curiosity. What a different scene, my dear Priscus, from that which I witnessed so lately at Rome, during the spectacles exhibited by the Emperor; to soothe his furious temper, on the loss of Augusta.

"Figure to yourself a show of gladiators and gentlemen pugilists, in which four hundred senators, six hundred knights, and many ladies of distinction entered the lists, and contaminated themselves in the dress and combats of the common gladiators. A Roman knight, of illustrious family, was seen riding full speed upon an elephant, down a steep descent; another attempted to surmise the Emperor, and amuse the people by flying in imitation of Icarus. He came from the top of one of the towers of the Palace to the amphitheatre, where his wings failing him, he fell from a great height upon the benches adjoining to the Emperor, who was besprinkled with his blood. After this was exhibited a pantomime of Afranius's composition, in which a house richly furnished was set on fire, and permission was given to the actors to plunder and rife it of its contents. Great was the applause of the wretched corrupted citizens, whose common address among the lower ranks to the Emperor, as he passes in the streets, is, *Domine, da panem et spectacula*. O! Helvidius what did my eyes behold, what do my ears listen to, but the disgrace and infamy of my country, which must be followed by its speedy destruction! May the Gods avert the dismal presages of my mind, and fortify our spirits by examples of virtue and magnanimity!

Farewell."

The two following Papers are inserted out of a great number the Editor has received on the same subject. This he thinks is sufficient to show his impartiality; but as his Miscellany would prove very little interesting to readers in general, were it to become a theatre for controversy, to avoid that, he must here beg leave to stop on this topic. He has repeatedly said, that every person has a full right to judge for himself in matters of *taste*, and he wishes that judgment to be exercised with perfect freedom. He hopes the apology will be accepted by those who write on either side of this question, for declining at present to insert any more upon that subject, either *pro* or *con*.

To the Editor of the Bee.

SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING of the high authority which pronounces the *Night Thoughts* of Dr Young to be *horrid*, and that they abound in *quaint expressions, wild conceit, and studied felches of metaphysical reverie*, (see last number of the Bee), I shall retain a great esteem for that poem, and consider it as abounding in many beautiful passages, which, without any "*ardour of imagination*," I think I understand. I have read that poem repeatedly, and for near these twenty years, and still find a pleasure in the perusal, which is more than I can say for the generality of books, for there are very few indeed that can bear to be read twice, without a long interval between.

I could here point out the particular passages that are to be admired; but this would take up too much of your time, as I can find them in almost every page; at the same time I perceive, and acknowledge, numerous defects; but these ought not to destroy our esteem for the poem in general; for on such a principle of criticism, the great *Shakespear* himself might be condemned, in whose works as "*juvenile and fantastical antithesis*" may be found, were one to condemn himself to the trouble of picking them out, as in the *Night Thoughts* of Young.

Take the following specimen.

*Love, heavy lightness! Serious vanity!*

*Mishapen chaos of well-seeming forms!*

Romeo and Juliet, Act I. Scene 4.

*My only love, sprung from my only hate.*

*Too early seen, unknown, and known too late.*

Ditto, Act I. Scene 6.

Examples of another nature.

*Do thou with heaven smile upon us.*

Ditto, Act II. Scene 3.

*This has some affinity with*

*Wits spare not Heaven, O Wilmington, nor thee!*

Young's Night Thoughts, Night II. last line.

Only the one is the unguarded effusion of affection for a friend, the other is put into the mouth of the hero of a play, as a proper expression of veneration for a subordinate clergyman.

This business, however, of picking out blemishes, deserves the same reward which Apollo, in a like case, adjudged to a critic of former times, who was ordered to pick the chaff from a quantity of wheat, and got the chaff for his pains.

I am, Sir, &c. NO CRITIC.

#### Further Observations on the same Subject.

SIR,

WHEN we cast a retrospective eye on the distinguished fame which was once possessed by eminent writers, and reflect on the approbation they once enjoyed, the applause they once gained, the instability of character and reputation must at the same time present itself to our view. This incidental reflection was occasioned by observing a criticism in one of your late papers on the Night Thoughts of the celebrated Dr Young. Some of the censure may be just, most of it sound and judicious, such as will very naturally occur to a mind that is cool, dispassionate, and discerning: I mean not to review the essay in any other way,

Vol. IV.

D

†

than merely to reconcile a few seeming absurdities. Some deference is surely due to opinions which custom has sanctioned; but these might have been the result of undiscerning admiration, misguided by the taste of the times, and won by ignorance. As comparisons when ill chosen are often disgusting, the author might have omitted the contrast between the writers of the *Night Thoughts* and of *Tristram Shandy*; writers so opposite in sentiment and character, that the resemblance must strike every one as remote and over-strained.

Pardon me, Sir, if I take up a rather unfashionable book to decide on the inconsistency of some of the Doctor's sentiments. I hope our Critic can have no objection to the judge. An example or two may suffice, as most of the rest are nearly similar.

All unknown! and yet well known!

And though invisible, for ever seen!

"Whom no man hath seen or can see" — "From henceforth ye know him and have seen him." John 15.

One other citation may somewhat tend to reconcile the "exaggerated opposites" of "worm" and "God."

"As for man, he is a worm." Job xxiv. 6.

"Thou madest him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honour, &c." Psalm viii. 4.

I should not have troubled you, Sir, with such quaint, old cited quotations, had the eyes of some people been bent on that beautiful, though antiquated piece of composition to which I refer, and had their judgments been penetrating enough to "distinguish affectation from sublimity."

It must be confessed, that the contrasts of Young are pointedly, and seemingly irrationally, opposite; though these could not be enumerated in the common mass, as their general contexture is surely warped with the scriptures. The rest of our author's remarks are most of them just and applicable, free from prejudice, and uninfused with severity: we must, however, except that long and justly celebrated expression from those which "common sense condemns."

"Procrastination is the thief of time."

July 13.

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1791.

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The figure is bold; it is not, however, irrational or in-  
conſiſtent.

Sir,—The inſertion of theſe remarks will confer a  
favour on,

Glaſgow, June 19. 1791.

PLUTARCH\*.

*Instance of Absence of Mind.*

Mr H—n of B—ns, near Glaſgow, is remarkable for  
being *absent*. A fortune-teller came one day to his houſe,  
and though deaf and dumb, found means to predict ſplen-  
did fortunes for his daughters the Miſſes H—ns. The  
youngest daughter came running to her father, "O! papa,  
the fineſt *ſpas-wiſe*, and ſhe is quite dumb!" Mr H—n  
addreſſed the woman, "Ay, poor woman, how long have  
you been dumb?" The woman dropped a curtſey, and  
anſwered, "Juſt fourteen years, Sir, this ſpring!" The  
worthy man's queſtion was nowiſe intended to enſnare, but  
by his ſincerity, the woman was taken unprepared. He  
ſaw not the abſurdity of addreſſing the deaf, nor did ſhe  
perceive the inconfiſtency of anſwering, though dumb.

*Anecdote of a Drummer.*

IN the late war, an Engliſh drummer having wandered  
from his camp, and getting too near the French lines, he  
was ſeized and brought before the French Commander, on  
ſuſpicion of being a ſpy diſguiſed in a drummer's uniform.  
On being aſked who he was by the General, he anſwered,  
a drummer in the Engliſh ſervice. This not gaining credit,  
a drum was ſent for, and he was deſired to beat a couple of  
marches, which accordingly he did, and removed the French-  
man's ſuſpicion. However, he deſired the drummer to  
beat a retreat. "A retreat, Sir! (replied the Briton); I  
don't know what it is, nor is it known in the Engliſh ſer-  
vice." This anſwer ſo pleaſed the French officer, that  
he diſmiſſed the drummer, and wrote to his General, com-  
mending his ſpirited behaviour.

\* It is hoped the writer will pardon an alteration of the ſub-  
ſcription, for reaſons that he will eaſily perceive. *Edit.*

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*Gleanings of Ancient Poetry.*

TIMES GOE BY TURNES. By ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

“ THE lopped tree in time doth grow againe,  
 “ Most naked plantes renew both fruite and flow'r :  
 “ The forriest wight may find releafe from paine,  
 “ The driest soile suck in some moyftning show'r.  
 “ Times goe by turnes, and chances change by course,  
 “ From foule to faire, from better hap to worse.

“ The sea of Fortune doth not ever flow,  
 “ Shee drawes her favours to the lowest ebbe :  
 “ Her tides have equall times to come and goe,  
 “ Her loome doth weave the fine and coarsest webb ;  
 “ No joy so great, but runneth to an end :  
 “ No hap so hard, but may in time amend.

“ Not alwaies full of leaf, nor ever spring,  
 “ Not endlesse night, nor yet eternal day :  
 “ The saddest birds a season find to sing,  
 “ The roughest storme a calme may loon allay.  
 “ Thus all succeeding turnes ; God tempers all,  
 “ That man may hope to rise, yet feare to falle.

“ A chaunce may winne that by mischaunce was lost,  
 “ That net that holds no great takes little fish ;  
 “ In some things all, in all things none are crost,  
 “ Fewe all they need, but none have all they wish.  
 “ Ummixed joyes here to no man befall :  
 “ Who least, hath some ; who most, hath never all.”

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*Sic Vita.*

By DR KING.

“ LIKE to the falling starre ;  
 “ Or as the flights of eagles are ;  
 “ Or like the fresh spring's gaudy hue ;  
 “ Or silver drops of morning dew ;

“ Or like a wind that chafes the flood ;  
 “ Or bubbles which on water flood ;  
 “ Even such is man, whose borrow'd light  
 “ Is straight call'd in, and paid to-night.

“ *The wind blows out ; the bubble dies ;*  
 “ *The spring intomb'd in autumn lies ;*  
 “ *The dew dries up ; the starre is shot ;*  
 “ *The flight is past ; and man forgot.*”

*The Linnet and her Young. A Fragment.*

HUSH! 'TIS MAN.

IN a grove where the trees were all cover'd with bloom  
 One evening in Summer I walked,  
 I breath'd the sweet scent of the living perfume,  
 And tenderly whisper'd and talked.

Louisa was with me, ah ! sweet was the scene,  
 And we rang'd o'er the meadow and hill,  
 The evening was mild, the sky was serene,  
 We sat down by the side of a rill.

When thus from a broom, “ Oh hush ! we heard, hush,  
 “ Be silent, my infants, my young,  
 “ Be still, little Tremblers,” was heard from the bush ;  
 ’Twas a Linnet, and sweet was her tongue.

“ Thy father is gone to provide thee with food,  
 “ Be still, my sweet infants, a while,  
 “ Hush, the strangers appear, on our haunts they intrude ;  
 “ You know not what's cunning and guile.

“ Lo ! thy father returns with speed on his wings,  
 “ He will feed you, my children so dear.  
 “ Well repaid for his toil, if I list while he sings,  
 “ And his carols prove sweet to mine ear.

“ In April, he said, let us build us a nest,  
 “ He sung, and love beam'd in his eye ;  
 “ I heard the dear charmer, and thought myself blest,  
 “ He press'd, and how could I deny.



" To work then we went, well pleased and content,  
 " We chose this retreat for our home ;  
 " Our days and our nights in sweet love have been spent,  
 " Nor e'er have we wished to roam.

" His smile gives me virtue, my husband, my all,  
 " And he help'd me to hatch my dear young ;  
 " More sweet is his voice, more seducing his call,  
 " Than the music of *Melody's* tongue.

" Now arriv'd with his store, see him chirp on the spray,  
 " And to chaunt his love tale he began ;"  
 We approach'd, and the fair one her fear did betray,  
 While the male flutter'd, *hush, it is man.*

Then I looked at Louisa ; she smil'd, 'twas divine ;  
 The big tear it flow'd soft from her eye ;  
 'Twas pity inspir'd it,—I said, Oh ! be mine ;  
 But she fear'd to alarm with reply.

Then we left the sweet place, to give ease to the pair,  
 And I lov'd her the more for her tears.  
 " If you pity these birds for their love and their care,  
 " Then kindly remove now my fears."

Q. D. C.

### On Hope.

HAIL ! airy cheater of the human race !  
 Fantastic promiser of bliss !  
 That mocks our souls with joys we ne'er embrace,  
 And unreal views of happiness.

Yet what's this world without thy coz'ning art ?  
 A joyless desert at the best :  
 Gloomy despair would soon assail each heart,  
 And in the grave we'd seek for rest.

ALEXIS.

July 13.

1791.

THE HOTEL OF BAGDAD.

31

### *The Hotel of Bagdad.*

BAGDAD, where the commander of the faithful, the powerful *Harour-al-Rasheed*, and his favourite *Schaherazade*, held a most amiable, polite and magnificent court, by its commerce, its situation on the Euphrates, and the residence of the Caliph, was the rendezvous of nations, and the capital of the east.

There was, at the most frequented caravansera of that city, a lodging, furnished with all the elegance of Asiatic luxury, and placed in the middle of a fine garden, shaded by a thicket of sycamores and plantans, watered by a simple stream. This building was covered by a balcony which commanded the whole city of Bagdad. On the one side, the view extended to the Bazar, crowded with shops, where pearls, jewels, stuffs, and all the rich productions of the east were exposed; on the other side appeared at a distance, on the fertile banks of the Euphrates, the ruins of that ancient Babylon, whose gardens realized the dreams of the poets, and the miracles of the fairies.

This pavillion, divided into four apartments, adorned and furnished according to the different seasons of the year, was not occupied by the first comer; the landlord had made a law, that it should only be given to the most distinguished among the strangers, whom necessity, interest, or the desire of knowledge had attracted to Bagdad.

A German, a Chinese, a Turk, and a Roman arrived here at the same time. The German, proud of his title of Count of the Holy Empire, and especially of his thirty-two quarters, pretended that the host of the caravansera could not refuse him that mark of distinction, in favour of his nobility. "If it is by that title that you claim it," said the Chinese to him, "these two strangers shall decide which of us two has the best right to it; you have thirty-two quarters of nobility, and I have no fewer than you; but in Europe, the merit of a father, and oftener still the favour which he enjoys by his riches, enobles his descendants, who haughtily profit by that advantage, without giving themselves the trouble to merit it. In China, on the contrary, a man who has served the State well, sees, for his reward, his ancestors enobled. I am a military mandarin; and for having saved the life of the Emperor of China at a battle, the nation has declared my forefathers noble, without my children partaking of that honour."—"I should," said the Turk, "give the preference to the Chinese, if I did not deserve it myself; neither my parents nor my children have transmitted

Q. D. C.

ALEXIS.

me nobility, and notwithstanding, I am the first noble of this Empire, next to the *Sultan*, by my place of *Vizir*. It is true, that if to-morrow I were displaced, I should not be more noble than the lowest *Bostangi* of his garden, or the last eunuch of his seraglio; but as long as I am *Vizir*, I am the first man of the State, and none of you can, I think, dispute with me the pre-eminence."—"Except me," said the Roman Prince, who had not yet spoken. "I have for progenitors those antient masters of the world, the lowest citizens of whom were above Kings; my ancestors counted more images in their family than yours count quarters. That word *images* does not appear to be familiar to you; this is what it means, and which constituted a kind of nobility among that gallant republican people from which I am descended. Every Roman citizen whom the suffrages of his countrymen had raised to the magistracy, had a right to get his statue made, and my ancestors have seen more than thirty-two of them in their gallery."

"There, replied the host, (who, in a corner of the hall had heard all these haughty debates, without saying any thing,) there are fine titles for your forefathers. However, I am very much at a loss, I confess, to decide between you four; and, if you will take my advice, you will leave it to the judgment of these three merchants of Bassora, who entered the inn at the same time with you, and who have listened to you with a singular attention." These three pretended merchants, unknown to the host himself, were no other than the Caliph *Harour*, his Grand Vizir *Chafar*, and *Mefour*, the chief of his eunuchs, who had all three disguised themselves to see what passed in the Capital.

*Harour*, advancing, said to the four strangers: "No more disputes about your nobility; it is the effect of chance; it is a frivolous and chimerical advantage, (except that of the Turk and Chinese) an advantage founded upon a prejudice as absurd as unjust. Honour is not a patrimony; one does not transmit his talents by a parchment, nor virtue by a title. To make you all agree, as this building is divided into four parts, I am of opinion, that you should each occupy a wing. Men are all born equal. The sage ought to prefer him who has most merit, and the host—him who pays best."

*Almanack Litteraire, ou Etrennes d' Apollon.*

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#### REVIEW.

*An Historical Disquisition concerning the Knowledge which the  
 Ancients had of India; and the Progress of Trade with that  
 Country, prior to the discovery of the Passage to it by the Cape  
 of Good Hope; with an Appendix, containing Observations on the  
 Civil Policy, the Laws and Judicial Proceedings, the Arts, the  
 Sciences, and Religious Institutions of the Indians. By William  
 Robertson, D. D. F. R. S. Ed. Principal of the University of  
 Edinburgh, and Historiographer to his Majesty for Scotland. Lon-  
 don, 1791.*

By a Friend.

THE author of this work is well known in the literary world. The present performance is probably the best which we shall ever receive from this popular and elegant historian. We cannot say that it contains upon the whole any new or important information; but the good sense and refined taste of Dr Robertson render him capable of fertilizing a barren subject. This disquisition is not calculated for the amusement of the multitude, nor is it likely that it will ever become a favourite performance with that class of readers. But upon the whole, the author has very faithfully and ably executed his plan; and it would be unfair to blame him, because his disquisition is not embellished with ornaments entirely foreign to his intention, and to the nature of the subject.

It would be an easy, an useful, but rather an unvidious task, to point out a few errors in the style of this publication. We are of opinion, that the author might have divided many of his periods with great advantage, both in regard to elegance and perspicuity. As, to an ordinary writer, verbal criticism is an endless task, but in a book which will undoubtedly be consulted as a model of language, the most trivial mistakes acquire a degree of importance. We suspect that there has been an accidental transposition in the following sentence. When Dr Robertson, p. 350, mentions a letter translated by Mr Orme, he adds, "I have been assured that the translation is not only faithful, but elegant." We suspect that the author originally wrote, "not only elegant, but faithful;" for of its elegance,

Vol. IV.

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the Doctor himself is a judge above exception, though he could not be a judge of its fidelity. Let not the reader be so idle as to despise this sort of microscopic criticism. It is only by attention to such *minutiae*, that a classical style can be formed.

The Appendix and Notes we consider as the most valuable and curious part of this collection. We could wish that the learned author had favoured us with some farther translations from ancient authors, such as Strabo and Ptolemy; and a translation of the celebrated fragment respecting Hanno's voyage, would have enhanced the value of this Appendix.

In the same part of his work, the author has touched slightly upon the astronomy of the Brahmins. Had his Dissertation been somewhat more copious, we would have recommended it as by far the most interesting part of the book. The conclusion which the Doctor seems to leave us to draw is, that about *five thousand years* ago, the inhabitants of the East Indies had made a progress in astronomy, which rivals in some respects the most important discoveries of the present age in that sublime and instructive science. The subject is not new to the public. It is well known what use Buffon and some other French writers have made of this fact.

In translating oriental poetry, of which we have large extracts in this Appendix, we observe, that the author makes frequent use of the obsolete termination *eth*: Thus in page 289. "My frame tremble*eth* with horror." Nothing can be more awkward or disgusting to an ear that has the least sensation of harmony. We shall conclude by an extract from the first section of this work, which begins as follows:

EXTRACT.

"WHOEVER attempts to trace the operations of men in remote times, and to mark the various steps of their progress in any line of exertion, will soon have the mortification to find that the period of authentic history is extremely limited. It is little more than 3000 years since the books of Moses, the most ancient and only genuine record of what passed in the early ages of the world, were composed. Herodotus, the most ancient heathen historian whose works have reached us, flourished 1000 years later. If we push our enquiries concerning any point beyond the æra where written history commences, we enter upon the region of conjecture, of fable, and of uncertainty. Upon that ground I will neither venture myself, nor

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endeavour to conduct my readers. In my researches concern-  
ing the intercourse between the Eastern and Western regions of  
the earth, and concerning the progress of that great branch of  
trade, which in every age has contributed so conspicuously to-  
wards raising the people who carried it on to wealth and  
power, I shall confine myself within the precincts I have mark-  
ed out. Wherever the inspired writers, intent upon higher ob-  
jects, mention occasionally any circumstance that tends to illus-  
trate the subject of my enquiries, I shall attend to it with re-  
verence. Whatever other writers relate I shall examine with  
freedom, and endeavour to ascertain the degree of credit to  
which they are entitled.

The original situation allotted to man by his Creator, was in  
the mild and fertile regions of the east. There the human race  
began its career of improvement: and from the remains of  
sciences which were anciently cultivated, as well as of arts which  
were anciently exercised in India, we may conclude it to be one  
of the first countries in which men made any considerable pro-  
gress in that career. The wisdom of the east was early celebrated,  
and its productions were early in request among distant nations.  
The intercourse, however, between different countries was carri-  
ed on at first entirely by land. As the people of the east ap-  
pear soon to have acquired complete dominion over the useful  
animals, they could early undertake the long and toilsome  
journeys which it was necessary to make in order to maintain  
this intercourse; and by the provident bounty of Heaven, they  
were furnished with a beast of burden, without whose aid it  
would have been impossible to accomplish them. The camel,  
by its persevering strength, by its moderation in the use of  
food, and the singularity of its internal structure, which enables  
it to lay in a stock of water sufficient for several days, put it  
in their power to convey bulky commodities through those de-  
serts, which must be traversed by all who travel from any of  
the countries west of the Euphrates towards India. Trade was  
carried on in this manner, particularly by the nations near to the  
Arabian Gulf, from the earliest period to which historical in-  
formation reaches. Distant journeys, however, would be un-  
dertaken at first only occasionally, and by a few adventurers.  
But by degrees, from attention to their mutual safety and com-  
fort, numerous bodies of merchants assembled at stated times,  
and forming a temporary association (known afterwards by the  
name of a Caravan), governed by officers of their own choice

and subject to regulations of which experience had taught them the utility, they performed journies of such extent and duration, as appear astonishing to nations not accustomed to this mode of carrying on commerce.

“ But notwithstanding every improvement that could be made in the manner of conveying the productions of one country to another by land, the inconveniences which attended it were obvious and unavoidable ; it was often dangerous, always expensive, tedious, and fatiguing. A method of communication more easy and expeditious was sought ; and the ingenuity of man gradually discovered, that the rivers, the arms of the sea, and even the ocean itself, were destined to open and facilitate intercourse with the various regions of the earth, between which they appear at first view to be placed as insuperable barriers. Navigation, however, and ship-building, (as I have observed in another work) are arts so nice and complicated, that they require the talents as well as experience of many successive ages to bring them to any degree of perfection. From the raft or canoe, which first served to carry a savage over the river that obstructed him in the chase, to the construction of a vessel capable of conveying a numerous crew, or a considerable cargo of goods to a distant coast, the progress of improvement is immense. Many efforts would be made, many experiments would be tried, and much labour as well as ingenuity would be employed, before this arduous and important undertaking could be accomplished.

“ Even after some improvement was made in ship-building, the intercourse of nations with each other by sea was far from being extensive. From the accounts of the earliest historians, we learn that navigation made its first efforts in the Mediterranean and the Arabian Gulf, and in them the first active operations of commerce were carried on. From an attentive inspection of the position and form of these two great inland seas, these accounts appear to be highly probable. These seas lay open the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and spreading to a great extent along the coasts of the most fertile and most early civilized countries in each, seem to have been destined by nature to facilitate their communication with one another. We find accordingly, that the first voyages of the Egyptians and Phenicians, the most ancient navigators mentioned in History, were made in the Mediterranean. Their trade, however, was

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not long confined to the countries bordering upon it. By acquiring early possession of ports on the Arabian Gulf, they extended the sphere of their commerce, and are represented as the first people of the west who opened a communication by sea with India.

“ In that account of the progress of navigation and discovery which I prefixed to the history of America, I considered with attention the maritime operations of the Egyptians and Phenicians; a brief review of them here, as far as they relate to their connection with India, is all that is requisite for illustrating the subject of my present enquiries. With respect to the former of these people, the information which history affords is slender, and of doubtful authority. The fertile and mild climate of Egypt produced the necessaries and comforts of life in such profusion, as to render its inhabitants so independent of other countries, that it became early an established maxim in their policy, to renounce all intercourse with foreigners. In consequence of this, they held all sea-faring persons in detestation, as impious and profane; and fortifying their harbours, they denied strangers admission into them.

“ The enterprising ambition of Sesostris, disdainful the restraints imposed upon it by these contracted ideas of his subjects, prompted him to render the Egyptians a commercial people; and in the course of his reign he so completely accomplished this, that (if we may give credit to some historians) he was able to fit out a fleet of 400 ships in the Arabian Gulf, which conquered all the countries stretching along the Erythrean Sea to India. At the same time his army, led by himself, marched through Asia, and subjected to his dominion every part of it as far as to the banks of the Ganges, and crossing that river, advanced to the eastern ocean. But these efforts produced no permanent effect, and appear to have been so contrary to the genius and habits of the Egyptians, that on the death of Sesostris, they resumed their ancient maxims, and many ages elapsed before the commercial connection of Egypt with India came to be of such importance as to merit any notice in this disquisition.

“ The history of the early maritime operations of Phenicia are not involved in the same obscurity with those of Egypt. Every circumstance in the character and situation of the Phenicians was favourable to the commercial spirit. The territory which they possessed was neither large nor fertile. It was from commerce



only that they could derive either opulence or power. Accordingly the trade carried on by the Phenicians of Sidon and Tyre was extensive and adventurous; and both in their manners and policy resemble the great commercial states of modern times more than any people in the ancient world. Among the various branches of their commerce, that with India may be regarded as one the most considerable and most lucrative. As by their situation on the Mediterranean, and the imperfect state of navigation, they could not attempt to open a direct communication with India by sea; the enterprising spirit of commerce prompted them to wrest from the Idumians some commodious harbours towards the bottom of the Arabian Gulf. From these they held a regular intercourse with India on the one hand, and with the eastern and western coasts of Africa on the other. The distance, however, from the Arabian Gulf to Tyre was considerable, and rendered the conveyance of goods to it

land carriage so tedious and expensive, that it became necessary for them to take possession of Rhinocolura, the nearest port in the Mediterranean to the Arabian Gulf. Thither all the commodities brought from India were conveyed over land, by a route much shorter, and more practicable, than that by which the productions of the east were carried, at a subsequent period, from the opposite shore of the Arabian Gulf to the Nile. At Rhinocolura they were re-shipped and transported by an easy navigation to Tyre, and distributed through the world. This, as it is the earliest route of communication with India of which we have any authentic description, had so many advantages over any ever known before the modern discovery of a new course of navigation to the east, that the Phenicians could supply other nations with the productions of India in greater abundance, and at a cheaper rate, than any people of antiquity. To this circumstance, which for a considerable time secured them a monopoly of that trade, was owing, not only the extraordinary wealth of individuals, which rendered the merchants of Tyre Princes, and her traffickers the Honourable of the World, but the extensive power of the state itself, which first taught them to conceive what vast resources a commercial people possess, and what great exertions they are capable of making.

“The Jews, by their vicinity to Tyre, had such an opportunity of observing the wealth which flowed into that city, from the

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lucrative commerce carried on by the Phenicians from their settlements on the Arabian Gulf, as incited them to aim at obtaining some share of it. This they effected under the prosperous reigns of David and Solomon, partly by the conquests which they made of a small district in the land of Edom, that gave them possession of the harbour of Elath and Esiongeber, on the Red-Sea, and partly by the friendship of Hiram king of Tyre, who enabled Solomon to fit out fleets, which, under the direction of Phenician pilots, sailed to Tarshish and Ophir. In what region of the earth we should search for these famous ports, which furnished the navy of Solomon with the various commodities enumerated by the sacred historians, is an enquiry that has long exercised the industry of learned men: They were early supposed to be situated in some part of India, and the Jews were held to be one of the nations which traded with that country. But the opinion more generally adopted is, that Solomon's fleets, after passing the straits of Babelmandel, held their course along the southwest coast of Africa as far as the kingdom of Sofala; a country celebrated for its rich mines of gold and silver. (from which it is denominated the Golden Sofala by oriental writers,) and abounding in all the other articles which composed the cargoes of the Jewish ships. This opinion, which the accurate researches of M. D'Anville rendered highly probable, seems now to be established with the utmost certainty by a late learned traveller (Mr Bruce,) who by his knowledge of the monsoons in the Arabian gulf, and his attention to the antient mode of navigation, both in that sea and along the African coast, has not only accounted for the extraordinary length of time which the fleets of Solomon took in going and returning, but has shewn, from circumstances mentioned concerning the voyage, that it was not made to any place in India: The Jews then, we may conclude, have no title to be reckoned among the nations which carried on intercourse with India by sea; and if, from deference to the sentiments of some respectable authors, their claim were to be admitted, we know with certainty that the commercial effort, which they made in the reign of Solomon, was merely a transient one, and that they quickly returned to their former state of unocial seclusion from the rest of mankind."

*To be continued.*

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*Remarks on some English Plays, continued from  
page 304.*

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*Philaster, a Tragedy ; altered from Beaumont and Fletcher  
by Wild.*

THIS, in so far as original, is a charming play, to be read over and over again. Sweet simplicity, and tender natural passion, distinguish it from the laboured affected strains of modern tragedy, though still far inferior to the force and genius of Shakespeare.

*The Guardian ; (From a collection of the most esteemed Farces.)*

How strangely different is this piece from the nature, sense, and humour of the old plays of Shakespeare, Johnson, Beaumont and Fletcher. I should score every line, and make the stuff illegible, if I took my usual method to mark by scoring what I damn as insipid, flat, affected, or unnatural. It was received with rapture at London, and yet pleals on that stage.

*The Apprentice ; a Farce.*

FARCE and mummery indeed. It is not easy to conceive by what fascination of acting, this piece pleases any audience on earth ; but outré is the taste of the times. I can hardly think Garrick had so little judgment as to approve of this performance ; but he knew, that with the help of his art, and the grimace of other actors, it would charm his audience, and "put money in his pocket."

*The Anatomist ; or, Sham Doctor.*

GRIMACE again, in place of good old sense, and humorous nature. This, too, is a favourite modern entertainment. The character of the French Doctor is natural, and ludicrous enough ; the rest is in the studied, affected, low, modern taste.

*The Sultan.*

ONE can say nothing of this, but, that it is nothing at all.

July 13.

Continued from

Mont and Fletcher

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# THE BEE,

OR

LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

FOR

WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1791.

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## TRAVELLING MEMORANDUMS.

[Continued from Vol. III. p. 316.]

LYONS, October 11, 1788.

I SET out on my journey southward by post—not having succeeded in my wish to purchase a fit horse, and being advised to avoid the passage by water, for fear of catching cold.—The bill presented by my very good landlady was manifestly undercharged.—I made her a present of two double louis d'ors, and it was still moderate.—I proceeded no farther this day than to *St. Simphorien*;—two post-houses, through a hilly country, covered with vines.—At the inn, the post-house, which is a very good one, I had a bottle of an exceedingly pleasant wine, I never before tasted, called *St. Pierre*, the growth of *Languedoc*.

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October 12. I was all night at *St. Vallier*,—well entertained at the post-house.—There is, in the country through which I have this day passed, an uncommon variety of hill and valley, fertility, and sterility.—The Rhone often made a cheerful, beautiful appearance in our view;—and all the way beheld, at no great distance, a most magnificent hill, near which the excellent wine called *Cote rotie* is produced.—A long track of hills adjoining, with a striking resemblance to our *Grampians*, excited in me a fond remembrance of my own country.—Woe be to the man who loves not his native land!—be it barren or fertile,—east, west, north, or south.—I have seen, in the course of this day's journey, several fields of potatoes.—The instruments of husbandry continue, in general, very bad;—ploughs formed without our essential article of iron coulter,—not to *turn* the soil, but only to scratch it.—Yet nature seems to supply the defects of art.—By a strong stubble, we perceive that they have had good crops of wheat and other grain.—In this part of the country I cannot conjecture how their cattle are maintained.—We see no sufficiency of pasture for many cows and sheep, though of a diminutive size.

October 13th. Breakfasted at *Teint*, the post-house.—A very agreeable stage along the banks of the Rhone, with fertile hills, all around.—I restricted, as usual, an extravagant bill for breakfast.—I was all night at *Montelimart*, the post-house, very well—bill for all, only ten livres.—About half way from *Teint* to *Valence*, we crossed a large river, the *Iser*, by a remarkably well constructed fly-boat.—We then proceeded through an extensive plain, surrounded by hills—one of which produces the famous wine called *Hermitage*.—I observe, since I entered *Dauphiny*, many flocks of black turkeys.—I have this day felt, very sensibly, the symptoms of a southern climate.—The weather is as hot, and we are as much pestered with flies, as in the middle of August in our country.—Yet, in the morning, there

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TRAVELLING MEMORANDUMS.

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was a hoar frost.—The clover fields, and garden products, are as verdant as with us, in a favourable and advanced spring-season.—Chefnuts, walnuts, and mulberries, cover the fields.—This day I had one of my casual interviews with French people, which pleased me very much.—As I waited for post-horses at *la Paillaiffe*, a very genteel company of three gentlemen, and three handsome ladies, with a most attractively beautiful girl, about nine or ten years of age, walked past, and observing my British carriage, (made by Creighton of Edinburgh, and admired wherever I travel,) they stopt at a small distance.—In a little while one of the gentlemen, in the politest manner, accosted me, and gave me a pretty little nosegay, which, he said, was presented by a young lady who had been married the day before,—a well-fancied marriage-token to a northern man.—At the same time he held in his arms the rising beauty, who smiled, and talked, and charmed like a cherubim.—I blundered out the best acknowledgements I could express of their pleasing attention, and my good wishes.—Too soon we parted.—I find that our posting expences, in this country, with three horses to the carriage, and one riding horse for a servant, come nearly to the same charge as two post-horses in Britain, including tolls, &c.

*October 14th.* I find a bunch of ripe grapes, taken in my carriage, answers well for breakfast;—so I go on, without any stop, except for fresh horses, till I chuse to put up for night-quarters.—This evening I stopt at *Orange*—the post-house, a good inn, where the bill was moderate, and the wine excellent;—particularly a rich and delicious white muscade wine, at three livres per bottle.

The face of the country through which I have this day passed, is much the same as yesterday.—We are now fairly in the south of France.—The climate sensibly improves as we advance, with circumstances of

local distinction.—This day we saw in the fields great plenty of fig and olive-trees.—Till this night, at my inn, I never tasted a ripe and fresh fig.—It regaled my palate, and was exceedingly agreeable to my stomach.—In passing through the country this day, I observed that one mode of maintaining their sheep is, by feeding them on the vine-leaves, after vintage is past.—There are many tracts, intermixed with the fertile lands in this country, of poor and stony, or gravelly, soils; on part of which they raise a kind of black oats, which serve for food to their turkeys and other poultry.—The turkey-corn is raised in a better soil, and is also used for feeding poultry, &c.

*Orange* is situated in an extensive plain, watered by various fine rivers;—yet the soil is generally poor.—In this plain mount *Ventoux* makes a great figure, and is reckoned the highest hill in France;—the top of it was covered with snow.

*October 15th.* I dined at *Avignon*.—I was all night at *Orgon*.—Till we approached near to *Avignon*, the country had little appearance of fertility.—The plain of *Avignon* is highly beautiful and luxuriant.—*Dutens* says it resembles the famous plain of *Piedmont*.—This territory belongs to the *Whore of Babylon*\*; but it looks like paradise.—I hope, on my return, to make some residence in this delightful spot.—I was allured to stay and dine here, by the sight of some fine sea-fish, and fared luxuriously on a fresh young turbot, well dressed.—They reckon the fish on this quarter of the *Mediterranean* better than at *Marseilles*.—As the products of different soils in the earth diversify the qualities of animal food—so do the products of seas and rivers vary the quality of fish.—I paid only three livres for my regale.—I found in the parlour where I dined a decent, genteel looking man.—I was in a hum-drum British humour—disinclined to speak first, yet willing to talk with him.—After some time he broke the silence, and I was

\* The Pope.

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TRAVELLING MEMORANDUMS.

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much pleased with his manners and conversation.—It is very evident that the French, in general, are disposed to favour and respect British people.—This gentleman, before we parted, set down his name and residence in my pocket-book,—and I promised to visit him, (*Monf. Thievy,*) at his villa, near Marfeilles.—He recommended *le Hotel de Prince*, at *Aix*, as a very good one.

*October 16th.* I arrived at the *Hotel de Prince, Aix*, the capital town of *Provence*.—This inn has every promising appearance, with one of those chearful, obliging, and hearty hostesses, who have merited my favourable opinion in the course of this tour.—A great part of the country through which I have this day passed is very deficient in soil; beset by a tract of barren and rocky hills on each side.—By mere force of climate the olive and mulberry-trees are numerous, but unthriving.—We observed the symptoms of corresponding poverty among the peasants;—meagre and pallid looks of men and women;—two asses in each of their scratching ploughs;—and the sheep kept from starving by shaking down the autumnal leaves of those trees.

*October 17th.* I find at this hotel (*Aix*, in *Provence*), a landlord sensible;—the first I have conversed with since I left Paris.—The wife, for most part, in French inns, is the active person.—The landlords are generally stupid drones.—I find this man sensible and attentive.—As I propose some residence here, and, if advised, to drink the mineral waters, or to use the bath,—I have settled my terms for very commodious and genteel lodging to myself and servants, and am to pay six livres *per* day, and dinner at the same rate.—None of his wines exceed four livres the bottle.—The Bourdeaux, at that price, is excellent.—He has very good cinnamon waters from America.—He has allowed me to try his own riding horse, which, though not handsome, is firm and steady, so that he will serve me to a wish.—Except at Calais and Paris, I have not found, even in the best inns of this country, our very simple, but



very material conveniency of bells, to ring for service when wanted.—I am not dissatisfied with the articles of entertainment here in general, but I am concerned to find a difficulty to get good cow's milk.—My landlord informs me that there are but three cows for all the town, though it contains twenty-three thousand inhabitants.—However, he has secured for me one English quart every morning.—To have it fresh, and to prevent mixture with water or ewe milk, the cow must be brought to the inn, and milked in presence of my servant.—For this article I gladly pay at the high rate of 1s. Sterling, for the English quart;—and I remark, that on such occasions only, I experience the benefit, for myself, of a superfluous income.—I have for many years been in the practice, almost every morning, in bed, of drinking about an English pint of warm milk from the cow, mixed with a little sugar, and a table-spoon full of good rum, the strength and spirit of which is extinguished, and you taste only its cordial flavour.—In place of the sugar I have long used a table-spoon full of honey;—it is a most delicious, nourishing, and salutary dose.—I have often been thanked for this prescription, which I had at second hand from the great Dr. Mead, who found in many cases that it was successful, when the milk of asses, or mares, and even of women, had failed; I now therefore set it down for the benefit of others,—to use the words, without the infincerity of quacks.—Here, and in other parts of the south of France, they make what they reckon good butter, of milk, just as it comes from the ewe, by tossing it with both hands in a barrel, or long wooden vessel made for the purpose.—Here we have plenty of sea-fish;—whiting excellent—sole and turbot very good, when proper care is taken to have them fresh;—but in this they are commonly deficient.—The climate, from Orange to this place, is esteemed to be much the same as at Marseilles;—only this country is more liable to violent and sharp winds, which is attributed to mount *Ventoux*, and other great hills.—I have long entertained an opinion,

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perhaps fanciful, that there is a certain character applicable in general to the different professions of men in lower life, without distinction of countries.—Thus, the gardeners have more genius and knowledge than any other class;—next to them, smiths, masons, and carpenters are sagacious and intelligent;—weavers and shoemakers are generally shallow fanatics;—plowmen and carters brutal and ignorant;—tailors, and their allies dancing-masters, are formal, conceited fops;—barbers are all talkative, but have rarely any common sense.—I was led into this odd train of reflection by finding, on my arrival here, a barber who surprised me with a saying, which I think is a *bon mot*.—After some painful progress in trying to shave my long-neglected, overgrown beard, he said, *ma foi, Monsieur, ce n'est pas sans raison que vous, voulez etre raze*.—"Pfaith, Sir, it is not without good reason that you wish to be shaved."

October 19th. I have now delivered my letter of recommendation and credit from *Mr Faye* to *Mons. Gregoire*, merchant here;—a man of excellent character—sensible, honest, and obliging.—He informs me of a curious fact,—that most part of the great waggon loads of cotton, which I saw on the road, are carried from *Marseilles* all the way by land to *Rouen* in *Normandy*, where it is wrought into thread, which is again transported back to different parts of the south of France, and manufactured chiefly into handkerchiefs—and that notwithstanding the great charges of carriage, and different provincial imposts, the manufacture is sold very cheap.—He says it is now in contemplation of government to abolish all provincial imposts on the raw materials, or manufactured goods.—Here I got the *Courier de l'Europe*, published at *London*; a very useful and general newspaper, furnished any where on the continent at a moderate expence.—In place of rum, I find a spoonful of excellent cinnamon waters improves my precious morning dose of milk. I believe cinnamon is

the richest and best of all stomachics.—I find it a most salutary ingredient to correct the ill effects of tea on weak nerves.—The climate, the retirement, the fine airings and good accommodation, and the circumstance of having a safe and sure-footed horse, at an easy hire from my landlord, induce me to make a longer residence here than I intended.—I observe, that the expence of a frugal, experienced traveller, may be very moderate in this country.—He goes to the *table de hôte*, and pays only two livres for dinner and an allowance of wine.—At night his charge is only two livres five sols for supper and lodging, with an allowance of wine again;—but it suits not me to adopt this mode of travelling,—though I sometimes try it for amusement.—Neither the butcher-meat nor poultry are good here.—They practise not the proper methods of feeding either;—so I dine on soup and fish, if fresh,—eggs, ripe grapes and figs, and I fare excellent well.—They reckon six hundred thousand inhabitants in *Provence*, of which number there are twenty-five thousand within the town and territory of *Aix*.—The situation of this town is very favourable and agreeable.—Though almost surrounded with hills—by their moderate height and sloping form, it lies open to the sun from morning to night;—yet the climate, though generally temperate and mild, is changeable;—the winds sometimes sharp, sometimes boisterous.—The people are not long lived; and it is rare to see any person past the age of seventy-five.—I ascribe this partly to the ill management of their animal food.—The avenues and promenades are remarkably pleasant and extensive.—The chief commerce of this place arises from the products of its territory, in vines and olives, and from their distilleries of brandy. The olives and the oils produced from them are esteemed the best in *Provence*.—Though their olive tree is small, it has thereby the advantage to be less in danger of damage by tempestuous winds.

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1791.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

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*For the Bee.*

*Biographical Sketches of Scottish Worthies.*

WILLIAM FRASER,

*Bishop of St. Andrew's, and Chancellor, 1280.*

WILLIAM FRASER, bishop of St. Andrew's, and chancellor of Scotland 1280, was brother to Sir Simon Fraser of Oliver Castle, in Tweeddale, who was father to the brave Sir Simon Fraser, so much celebrated for his gallant resistance to the arms of Edward I. of England, and for his behaviour at the memorable battle of Rossin.

Never did the glory of Scotland suffer so terrible an eclipse as in the age of these illustrious persons; or shine out thereafter with greater lustre, than in the emancipation of the kingdom from a foreign yoke. In the lapse of four centuries and a half, Scotland was to behold three great epochas of humiliation and disgrace; and thence was the spirit and address of that gallant nation and people to assert their independence, or to recover their honour.

Alexander III. king of Scots, and the last of his race, died in the year 1285. He left an only grand daughter, who dying in 1291, left Scotland to the baneful effects of a disputed succession, and a foreign invasion. Baliol, who according to our modern rules of succession, was the rightful heir of the throne, attained to it by the arms of Edward I. of England. The Scots had the mortification to see their country become a fief of their rival kingdom, and to witness the disgrace of the new king, and the nobility of Scotland. Then arose the spirit of a Wallace, a Fraser, and a Cummin, and exerted itself on the field of honour, at the battle of Rossin

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1301, and more signally and decisively at the memorable battle of Bannockburn; where king Robert Bruce, supported by the friends of Scottish independence, the Douglasses, the Campbells, the Hays, Seatons, Keiths, and Flemings, with many other illustrious captains, laid ten thousand Englishmen in their grave of war.

The 2d epocha was the faithless desertion of the tyrannical, but unfortunate, Charles I. and the apparent destruction of their ancient race of princes, accomplished by their ancient people, under the mask of friendship and protection.

Yet this stain likewise was wiped away by the reception of the son of Charles I. and by the just spirit of patriotism which appeared at the revolution, when the Scotch parliament had the sense and fortitude to declare their reasons for that violent measure; to vote that king James had forfeited the crown; that it was vacant, and stooped not to the poultry sophism of desertion and abdication.

The 3d, and most awful era to Scotland was the total extinction of their kingdom at the Union.

Then our fathers saw the fields of honour, and of fierce independence sold for the peace and conveniency of a growing empire; they beheld their ancient nobility stripped of their hereditary honours, and likely to become the mean and vagrant suitors of a distant court; their lands to be drained of its produce for the maintenance of absent proprietors, and their purses for the prosecution of proud enterprizes, uninteresting and unprofitable to *their* northern regions, and productive of endless incumbrances on their distant posterity. The return for all these sacrifices was to be peace and security to a warlike and turbulent nation; commercial channels to a country without harbours or manufactures, and colonics about to be separated, at no remote period, from the united kingdoms, for ever.

Yet from all these unfavourable circumstances has the ardent ingenuity, and commendable address of the

July 20,

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Scots, retrieved and extricated themselves. I will not go so far as the flattering and amiable author of the Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, but I may safely aver, that no nation so inconsiderable, and so unfavourably situated, ever played a greater part on the theatre of the world, or produced a greater number of illustrious persons.

Bishop Frazer, the subject of this article, was born at Oliver Castle in Tweeddale, about the middle of the 13th century. He was first rector of Cadyow, now Hamilton, in Clydesdale, and dean of Glasgow; promoted to the bishopric of St. Andrew's, and to the office of chancellor, by Alexander III. 1280.

When that prince died, he was chosen by the nobility one of the regents, during the minority of Margaret, the heiress of the Scotch monarchy; and afterwards he was one of the commissioners in England about the business of the succession to the crown, after the death of queen Margaret.

It is much to the honour of bishop Frazer, and worthy of imitation, that he was a faithful friend and servant to the house of Baliol, till the ignominious surrender of the independency of the Scottish crown.

He opposed the submission of Scottish affairs to the judgment of the English king; joined with Wallace and the other deliverers of his country; and, when he saw it enthralled by a foreign power, he retired into France, where he died at Arteville, broken with sorrow and disgust, on the 13th day of September 1297.

**BERNARD,**

*Abbot of Aberbrothawick, or Arbroath, 1303,*

Is allowed a place in this catalogue, on account of his having been king Robert Bruce's first chancellor, after his elevation to the throne, in 1306; and being supposed to have composed that spirited remonstrance of the Scotch nobility and barons to the Roman Pontiff, so remarkable in the history of Scotland. He held

the great seal till his death, 1327. Crawford supposes the abbot's surname to have been Linton.

GILBERT MURRAY, *Bishop of Caithness,*

Was one of the Scotch clergy at the convention held at Northampton, anno 1177, where John king of England, and William king of Scots, were present. He deserves to be mentioned on account of his strenuous opposition to the claims of the archbishopric of York to the primacy of Scotland; which, at that convention of ecclesiastics, he defended with so much fortitude and eloquence, that the pretensions of supremacy were waved, and afterwards entirely given up.

On this account he was, on his return to Scotland, made dean of Murray, and great chamberlain of that kingdom whose independency in ecclesiastical jurisdiction, he had so nobly asserted. He was made bishop of Caithness in 1222, and built a cathedral in that diocese at his own expence. He died anno 1245, and was afterwards held as one of our Scottish saints.

He is said to have been the author of two tracts; "Exhortationes ad Ecclesiam Suam," and "De Libertate Scotie Ecclesiastica."

WILLIAM ELPHINSTON,

*Bishop of Aberdeen, and Chancellor,*

Was born 1437, educated at Glasgow, and became rector of Kirkmichael, anno 1460; rector and official of Glasgow 1471, official of Lothian soon after, and was summoned to parliament by prerogative, though not a baron by birth or election, in the reign of king James III.

This circumstance, which occurs frequently in the annals of the Scotch parliaments, sufficiently shows the imperfection of our ancient constitution.

Elphinston was sent one of the commissioners to Lewis XI. of France, when James, Earl of Buchan, the king's uterine brother, and Livingstone bishop of Dun-

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

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keld, were sent to treat with the crafty French monarch, on the subject of the old alliance. He was, on his return, made arch-deacon of Lothian, 1479; bishop of Ross anno 1481; bishop of Aberdeen 1484, and lord high chancellor of Scotland in the year 1488.

King James III. dying soon after, bishop Elphinston returned to his episcopal functions at Aberdeen, and was sent ambassador to the emperor on a matrimonial negotiation; which having proved abortive, the bishop, on his return through Holland, effected a treaty with some of the States and Hans Towns, very much to the advantage of his country.

He was made lord privy seal 1492, and soon after formed the plan of erecting an university in the city of Old Aberdeen; which, in consequence of a bull from Pope Alexander VI. 1494, the bishop began soon after to found and erect.

The work received the royal patronage, and was named the King's College. The bishop was a great donor to the noble bridge of Dee, in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen; and was at much pains to decorate the cathedral, and furnish the library of the chapter with useful books.

The good bishop, after having had the mortification to survive the disgrace and carnage of Flodden-field, died at Edinburgh on the 25th of October 1514, in the twenty-eighth year of his age, and was buried in the collegiate church of Aberdeen, founded by himself, before the high altar.

There is an original portrait of bishop Elphinston, by Maubuse, in the possession of Lord Elphinston, at Cambernauld, the chief of that family from which the bishop sprung; and another, painted in France, is in the possession of King's College, from which a copy was made by Mr Alexander for the college-hall, where it hangs on the *presbiterium*.

A. L. B.



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*To the Editor of the Bee.*

SIR,

I HAVE read and considered, with great care and attention, the letters of Sophia on the subject of the education of women : and I must freely acknowledge, that her arguments have, in my mind, produced compleat conviction of the propriety of the system she wishes to establish. I contemplate this system as the most important branch of that *instruatio magna* which will take place in human society hereafter, and which in many respects is already begun. "Surely," said the admirable Maclaurin, in the last lecture he gave to his class of natural philosophy at Edinburgh, "it is in the womb of time, and in the power of God, to grant us a far greater improvement of our faculties, or even to endow us with new faculties, of which, at this time, we have no idea, for penetrating farther into the scheme of nature, and approaching nearer to himself, the first and supreme cause. We know not how far it was proper or necessary that we should not be let into knowledge at once, but should advance gradually, that by comparing new objects, or new discoveries, with what was known to us before, our improvements might be more compleat and regular; or how far it may be necessary or advantageous that intelligent beings should pass through a kind of infancy of knowledge. For new knowledge does not consist so much in our having access to a new object, as in comparing it with others already known; observing its relations to them, or observing what it has in common with them, and wherein their disparity consists. Thus our knowledge is vastly greater than the sum of what all its objects separately could afford; and when a new object comes within our reach, the addition to

“ our knowledge is the greater the more we already know; so that it increases not as the new objects increase, but in a much higher proportion.”

Now, Sir, let us apply this grand and luminous doctrine to the new system of education for *the Sex*, and we will see, at a glance, that it is impossible to calculate the beneficial effects it would have upon society.

The best employed women, in the higher ranks, have much more leisure than men; their organs are more delicate and irritable, their imaginations more vivid, and their situations much less subject to be sullied and debased by gross mixture with inferior society, much less subject to be degraded by intemperance; and, therefore, in the faculties of the mind, much more liable to be effectually improved.

Supposing there to be, at this moment, twenty thousand men in the world whose minds have been refined by science, by art, and by the general culture of philosophy and literature, in such a way, as in some important department or other, to increase the mass of useful science, and art to touch society at large, and to advance the welfare of mankind, we may fairly state the numbers of individuals, who would be added to the workers of this magnificent machine for raising the superstructure of human happiness, by the introduction of women, at an equal, if not a superior *quota*; and how much this might accelerate the improvement of society, upon Maclaurin's undeniable principles, is past all calculation.

Without going back to the age of the Scipios for examples, I shall venture to assert, that the education of boys by women (fitted for the task) is more favourable for the growth of great men than that conducted by pedants; and I believe all the truly great men the world has produced have been indebted to this circumstance for their superiority, where extreme adversity, and other very uncommon arrangements, have not been the means of calling forth their abilities. What the

texture, therefore, or the *race*, (as vintners call it in a vintage,) of the human species would be in succeeding ages, if this system were pursued, it is impossible to determine; but I will venture to foretell, that it would be more exalted and elegant, and in all respects more favourable to the extension of human happiness. I anticipate the jokes of philosophers upon these remarks, who will say, that by such means, no doubt, there might be an increase of philanthropy, with a thousand pretty little *et ceteras* on the subject; but, from long acquaintance with philosophers, I am raillery-proof, and subscribe myself, Mr Editor, with all due respect to the gentlemen, your constant reader,

PHILOGUNOS.

*To the Editor of the Bee.*

*On the Rose of Jericho.*

SIR,

YOU have inserted, in Vol. II. p. 264 of the Bee, a paper regarding the *Rose of Jericho*; for the satisfaction of your readers, I beg leave to mention to you that a specimen of that singular flower is in the Leverean Museum, in Albion-street, Surry-end of Blackfriar's-bridge, London. It is to be hoped that some of your correspondents there will have the goodness to examine it, and favour the public with a particular description of it. In the same collection, there is a similar vegetable production, viz. a curious seed-vessel, from the island of *Ceylon, East-Indies*, commonly known by the name of the Ceylon Rose; which, although it has been many years gathered, when put into water it gradually expands, and, on opening, discovers a cuirous flower; as soon as the water evaporates, it closes again, and is a specimen of great curiosity.

*Leith, 5th July,*  
1791.

M.

July 30,

1791.

ON PASTORAL POETRY.

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*On Pastoral Poetry.*

IF the difficulty of an art is to be estimated by the many attempts that have been unsuccessfully made to succeed in it, then we should be induced to conclude, that a talent for Pastoral Poetry is one of the rarest endowments conferred upon man. Among a few hundreds who have attempted Epic Poetry, a Homer and an Ossian, and in the drama, an Euripides, a Sophocles, and a Shakespear, will be admired while the languages in which they wrote are known; but among the myriads who have attempted to write *pastorals*, if Theocritus alone be excepted, (and it is even doubtful how far he will be allowed to be a fair exception) there is not perhaps another name that can be held up to the world as a model to be admired in this species of composition.

Yet nothing seems to be more natural to man than a taste for Pastoral Poetry. In every nation, where letters are known, poems of this sort abound, and they are read with avidity by the natives; they are read with avidity, but they are soon forgotten. Like leaves of trees, a new crop is annually produced, which are admired for the day, but quickly fade, and are swept into the devouring gulph of oblivion. Whence, it is natural to ask, proceeds this fluctuation of taste? and how does it happen that it should be so difficult to satisfy a desire that is so universal, and an appetite which is so keen, that it must have food of one sort or other? To answer this question may lead to interesting discussions.

Nature seems to be the same in all ages. The same passions and ruling affections that actuated the human mind from the earliest period of man's existence, continue to affect it at the present hour: an exact delineation, therefore, of those objects that are fitted to affect these passions at one time, should, it would seem, be capable of affecting them at every other time: but poetic descriptions do not produce these effects; hence we are led to conclude, that the error must lie in the poets departing from nature in their descriptions, and in nothing else.

But how should it happen that poets should so universally depart from nature as we find they do, since it is admitted that

M.

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the human mind is still, in real life, as powerfully affected by those incidents that tend to arouse the passions, and awaken the sympathetic affections, as at any former period? The answer to this question, respecting our own times at least, is not difficult to be given. Virgil, who wrote pastorals in a quaint and unnatural manner, though in smooth and beautiful versification, is put into the hands of every boy at school, before the passions have acquired force, or the finer feelings of the mind have been fully expanded. His unnatural flights are not then perceived.—The beauty of the verses are fascinating.—The taste for this kind of composition thus becomes corrupted at its source, and a fondness for unnatural conceits and disgusting affectation in this species of poetry, ever afterwards are the necessary consequences. That this is the real source of modern degeneracy needs little proof. Pope is a professed imitator of Virgil, with additional defects; and Pope's writings are among the first of our English poems that are put into the hands of boys; and as this writer is generally praised, whatever is found in his compositions is deemed, by inexperienced readers, worthy of admiration. Thus are we taught to study these authors, and their numerous imitators, instead of consulting the book of nature, which lies open before our eyes, but unobserved,—and the only aim of these imitators, is to devise some novel conceit of their own, to discriminate, in some measure, their own writings from those that belong to others. Is it surprising, that while this plan of study is adhered to, men should continue to write affected verses, where the language of nature alone can ever be deemed excellent; or that those beauties, whose excellence consists alone in their novelty, should quickly fall into oblivion.

If these observations be just, we ought to expect that Pastoral Poetry, in the pure language of nature and simplicity, can only be expected to be found among those unlettered bards whom nature, without instruction, sometimes produces in every region of the globe. To such persons the only interesting objects are those that affect the heart; and the only incidents that can serve for embellishment, are the objects in nature which first present themselves as connected with these. Nor ought we to look with a fastidious eye upon the unlettered muse, or think his poetical efforts beneath our notice, because we meet with little of that sort among the inferior ranks of people who fall under our observation, in that stage of civil society in which

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we are placed. Nature has been equally liberal of her gifts to all ranks of men, and it is only education or accidental circumstances that tend to call them forth to action, or to suppress them entirely. Every circumstance that occurs in *civilized* societies, as we are pleased to call them, tends to pervert the taste of the lower classes of men, and to render their minds dead to the more tender impressions of nature; among such persons, therefore, no poetry but that of the rudest and most barbarous sort is ever to be expected; but in an earlier stage of civil society, while the manners are more simple, and the occupations of mankind such as tend to encourage meditation and social converse, much greater scope is given to mental exertions, and the development of the natural feelings of the heart.—The pastoral life alone is favourable to this species of poetry—and it generally has this idea prevailed, that in all attempts of this sort, it is thought necessary to lay the scenes in pastoral society; and this very circumstance has become one copious source of affectation and unnatural conceit, that has tended very much to corrupt our taste, and to produce monstrous compositions. But among rural swains, whose ideas had never been able to stretch beyond the simple scenes they had been accustomed to contemplate, such corruptions were not to be expected. The objects that presented themselves to the imagination of the poet, would be only such as the strong feelings of his mind brought forward at the times; for it would be only while under the influence of very strong impressions, that his mind would acquire such energy as to burst forth in unpremeditated songs. Every object, therefore, that did not perfectly accord with the temper and colour of the mind at the time would be neglected. They would not be rejected, for they never would once occur to it. Hence we might expect in these pictures a harmony of that, and a rich glow of nature that can never be found in more studied efforts; and whether the subject was sportive or grave, joyous or melancholy, the same kind of harmony among all its parts would be observable, and none of those heterogeneous objects be introduced, which serve only to crowd the picture with variety ornaments, and to weaken the general effect.

\* The reader will observe how aptly this theory is confirmed by the productions of *modern bards*, too well known to need to be named in this place.

From this mode of reasoning, we would be led to expect, that the best specimens of genuine Pastoral Poetry may be looked for among all nations, during the prevalence of that state of society in which the milder occupations of the pastoral life obtained, and before a taste for general literature had got firm footing. Among such a people, the native effusions of the bard would only be communicated to his neighbours by his simple recital; these would affect them only in proportion to the simplicity and truth of the picture: Those pieces, therefore, that strongly affected the heart, and those alone, would be learned by others, and transmitted to future generations by memory, before the use of writing was known. How many excellent things may have been lost, as men gradually emerged from the pastoral state, and entered upon the agricultural and manufacturing life, it is impossible to tell, and painful to think upon: it is easy to see that they must have been numerous. A few, however, may have been preserved; and though probably corrupted and adulterated by the change of ideas that may have taken place among the people, before they were committed to writing, yet it is, perhaps, among the few remains of these antient, and now in a great measure obsolete, songs and ballads of every nation, that we are to search for genuine models of the truly simple and pathetic Pastoral Poetry. Something of this practice still, I believe, prevails among the Highlands of Scotland, where many a poem is composed by persons who cannot write a letter. The natives of the mountains of Calabria, and the *improvvisatori* of Italy and Spain, are to this day examples of the prevalence of this taste among a people not initiated into the practice of arts, or trained to laborious employment; and may easily serve to convince us of the universality of such a practice among all mankind, when in similar circumstances.

The question then naturally occurs,—Are any of the remains of the extemporaneous effusions of such bards still preserved, in any language that is intelligible at this day?—for it would be an agreeable exercise to contrast these simple effusions with the ornamented and highly polished compositions of the learned. That some such effusions do exist in all languages, I have no doubt, were they carefully searched for; but unfortunately the languages of most countries are so changed, that when found, they cannot be understood, but through the medium of translations, in making of which the simple beauties of the

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original must be in a great measure obliterated. A few of these, however, remain in our own language (the Scotch), which are still understood by almost every Scotman; and these are so very excellent, that they must tend, in a great measure, to preserve the language from being lost. The English dialect has been so much changed, that few, if any, of their compositions, which come under this class, can be at all understood by the natives. Even Shakespear, notwithstanding all his excellence and celebrity, is in a great measure obsolete among them; and some old effusions of this kind, which he has happily introduced into his works, are now so little understood, as to have their beauties relished only by a very few of his readers.

Many Scotch songs and ballads, which may be referred to this class, are, however, still preserved; but, as was naturally to be expected, the persons who wrote them, and the times when they were written, are not known; though from the simplicity of their stile, the circumstances that gave rise to them are often very distinctly specified. We are often even at a loss to know, to whom we are indebted for first having reduced them to writing; and from this circumstance, and others that shall be afterwards noticed, many persons have supposed, that all of these are modern compositions, that have been ushered into the world under an antiquated dress, merely to procure for them a certain kind of celebrity. But if we are to judge from the success of several attempts of this kind that are known to have been made with the same view, we will have no reason to suspect, from this circumstance, that the hypothesis above given is erroneous. This is the age of literary scepticism; and so much are the literati in general persuaded, that to believe in commonly received opinions, discovers a weakness of intellect, that to shun this error, they run to extravagant lengths in the opposite extreme; and to avoid the imputation of credulity, they give faith to arguments that have not one hundredth part of the probability to recommend them, that those possess which they so fastidiously reject. I shall here consider a few of the strongest of those arguments that have been in general urged against the authenticity of those poetical compositions, that the *vulgar* in general have been disposed to account of a more ancient date than the *learned* are willing to admit.

One of the most powerful arguments that have been laid hold of as decisive proofs of the spuriousness of such compositions, and



their vain pretensions to that high antiquity we contend for, is, that in most of these compositions some modern words are found, that are said not to have been known at the time these effusions are supposed to have been composed. But this argument I consider as of no avail. It is admitted, that the words were allowed to float a long while upon the memory, and were not committed to writing for many years after their first production; the repeaters, therefore, would naturally vary the words that became obsolete, to others of synonymous import that came into fashion, where the measure admitted of it, as we ourselves still do with these very poems; and those who first put them into writing would naturally take the same liberty: they might even perhaps interpolate whole lines, as we know has been done by many compositions that had been before reduced to writing. Such alterations, or even *interpolations*, are not therefore any proof that these poems were not composed at a period when such words as have been fitted into them were not known. By this mode of reasoning we might prove that Virgil never wrote a line; for there are evident interpolations in some copies of his works: And that the Gentle Shepherd was not written by a Scotsman, for we have now an edition of it, in which whole passages are purely in the English idiom. Was it not possible, that such an alteration of a poem could be made before it had been committed to writing? and was it not as possible that the original might be lost, and the copy preserved?

Another strong hold that the sceptical critic has taken possession of, to deprive these poems of all pretension to antiquity, is, the great difference between the whole strain of the language and style that is observed to prevail in these compositions, and that language and style which is known to have been written in this country at the time that they are thought to have been composed. For example, the *Flowers of the Forest*, which I would rank in this class of compositions, is written in a style and manner extremely unlike to that of Gawen Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld; who is known to have translated Virgil with great spirit, and to have written some original poems that are well entitled to a high degree of applause. That the language of the Bishop of Dunkeld, and other learned and courtly writers his cotemporaries, is very different from that of these simple rustic effusions, is undeniable; and that the difference between them ought to be very great, will likewise be admitted

we contend for, modern words are at the time these. But this argument, that the words were their first naturally vary the anonymous impost admitted of it, as is; and those who take the same line as we that had been even interpolations, were not compensated into them we might prove that don't interpolations gentle Shepherd was an edition of it, in itself idiom. Was it em could be made and was it not: allu d the copy: preserv

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by every impartial person. The rustics were totally unacquainted with any other language than their own: The names of every object they had occasion to mention, were given, purely and without disguise, in that language; but was this so with the *learned* bishop, or the courtiers at the time, whose highest ambition was to be distinguished as scholars, that is, as men acquainted with the Latin and Greek tongues, and with the rhetorical figures, and mythology of the antients? You cannot read two lines of Gawen Douglas, without seeing that his affectation of Greek and Latin words was extreme; and his allusions to *classical* ideas are infinite. The names of almost every object he has occasion to mention, are borrowed from the heathen mythology. In these circumstances, his language must have been intirely unintelligible to the vulgar, at the time it was written, as it is even now to us, in a much greater degree than that of the simple swains who dictated the effusions of which I treat. Should the *Rasselas* of Johnson, and the *Comparative View of Man and Animals* of Dr John Gregory, be preserved till future times, as justly might they say that this last could not have been written during the same age as the first; for it will doubtless be then much more easily understood, and will perhaps appear to be a full century later; nay, let Addison, who wrote more than half a century before Johnson, be compared with him, it might be as fairly inferred that Johnson lived a century before Addison. Such kinds of proof are not sufficient to ground any general conclusions upon.

Objections have been also started to particular pieces, because of allusions that occur in them to local customs and national manners, which the critic contends were not known at the time the pieces are supposed to have been composed. But this, at the best, can be only allowed to be an argument of a very fallacious nature. If it be admitted that alterations from the original, or interpolations that cannot be traced, might have taken place, the passages where such allusions occur might have been of that number. But independent of this, there is another source of fallacy that may here mislead. Few persons are sufficiently acquainted with the manners that prevailed in former times, and the practices that were in use, to be able to speak with certainty on these heads. The common sources of information respecting these particulars, historical dissertations by men in modern times, are wonderfully fallacious, as might be proved by thousands of instances; and I should consider an allusion to a

particular practice in some old poem, a much stronger proof of its existence, than many assertions founded on such doubtful authority, as proofs of the contrary. Allow me to give an example. A learned critic has endeavoured, in this miscellany, to reject the antiquity of the poem, called the Flowers of the Forest, partly on this ground, that the word *preachings* occurs in it; contending that the practice of field *preaching* did not come into use, till long after the period of the battle of Flodden. Here, however, the critic is evidently in a mistake; for, that the practice of preaching was at all times common in the church of Rome, is well known; and that there were popular preachings on particular occasions, in almost every age, is certain. Witness the preachings of Peter the hermit, to induce the people of Europe to undertake the crusade, and the famous field preaching of Saint Anthony of Padua, who not being able to command the attention of a sufficient number of human beings, summoned the fishes of the sea to attend to his divine admonitions, who reverently lifted up their heads and lent a willing ear to his discourses: also the preaching up of indulgences, which gave offence to Luther, because the order of Monks to which he belonged was not employed on this lucrative business, &c. And that the Catholics in Scotland were not insensible of the benefit their cause might derive from popular discourses from the pulpit, is clearly evinced by the sermon delivered at Saint Andrews by a priest, at the burning of Mr Wishart, whose text was from the parable of the sowers, in the 13th chapter of Matthew. Many other proofs might be adduced of the practice prior to this date, were it judged necessary.

It is by similar arguments to these, that our fastidious critics, and sceptics in religion, endeavour to support their opinions. To proceed farther in a refutation of such kind of arguments, could prove only tiresome and uninteresting to the reader; I shall leave this branch of the subject, therefore, without loading it with farther remarks,—trusting that what has been said will be sufficient to show, that no conclusive arguments have yet been adduced, that tend to detract from the antiquity of those simple and natural compositions, of the pastoral sort, that are still preserved in the Scottish dialect, or to invalidate the hypothesis above given respecting their origin; which so perfectly corresponds with all the accounts that are preserved, respecting the first discovery of any of those poems that were not known till a late

date.—Of which I shall take more particular notice in some future number of this work\*.

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*To the Editor of the Bee.*

SIR,

As the attention of the public is now in some measure directed towards Statistical Inquiries in this country, I thought it might be agreeable to many of your readers to be made acquainted with some general rules, that have been the result of many observations, chiefly respecting the increase and decrease of population; which if you approve of, I shall be glad to see inserted in the Bee. They have been collected from some German publications, the people

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\* Though I am not conscious of having borrowed any ideas on this subject from printed books,—yet it is with pleasure that I acknowledge myself indebted, for the greatest part of these ideas, to some hints thrown out in conversation by a gentleman of great knowledge, fine taste, and depth of research, but whose modesty is such, as to preclude him from offering to the public his own observations on this, and many other interesting subjects. One inducement I had to offer this essay to the public, besides the pleasure I hope it will afford many of my readers, is the hope I entertain of being able thus to induce my friend to communicate some of his own observations, were it only to correct the errors into which I may have fallen.

It would be unjust in me also not to acknowledge in this public manner, that an ingenious correspondent, under the signature *B*—, transmitted to me the notice of the sermon at Saint Andrews above alluded to, and some other historical notices of a similar kind, which, though well known to those who are versant in such researches, are overlooked by most readers.—His ingenious paper, tending to prove the antiquity of the poem of the Flowers of the Forest, in opposition to the opinion of a correspondent, V. 1. p. 67, together with some others to the same effect, would have been inserted entire at the time they were received, had I not been afraid of forfeiting my readers with too much at once on that subject. *Edit.*

Vol. IV.

in that country having for a long time past been particularly attentive to this branch of science.

Yours, &c.

GERMANICUS.

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*Statistical Notices.*

THE number of the inhabitants of a country or of a city is almost renewed every thirty years, and in an age the human race is renewed 3 and one third times.

If you allow three generations for an age; and supposing that the world was only 5,700 years old, there would be 171 generations since the creation of the world to our time, 124 since the deluge, and 53 since the christian era; and as there is not a house which can prove its origin even the length of Charlemagne, it follows, that the most ancient families are not able to trace their origin farther back than 30 generations; there are even very few who can trace so far without diving into fiction.

But what signifies 1000 years of illustration to 4,800 of obscurity.

Out of 1000 infants who are nursed by the mother, about 300 die; of the same number committed to the charge of strange nurses, 500 perish.

The mortality of infants has terribly augmented during this luxurious age. Convulsions and dentition carry off the greatest part of them.

Among 115 deaths there may be reckoned one woman in child-bed; but only one out of 400 dies in labour.

The small-pox, in the natural way, usually carries off 8 out of 100.

By inoculation, one dies nearly out of 300.

It is observed that more girls than boys die of the small-pox in the natural way.

From calculations founded on the bills of mortality, there is only 1 out of 3126 who reaches the age of 100.

More people live to a great age in elevated situations than in those that are lower.

The probability is, that a new born child will live to the age of 34 years and 6 months :

That 1 of 1 year will live 41 years 9 months.

3	45	7
5	46	4
10	44	9
15	41	6
20	38	3
25	35	3
30	32	3
35	29	8
40	26	6
45	23	0
50	20	11
55	17	0
60	14	2
65	11	5
70	8	11
75	6	8
80	4	10
85	3	3
90	2	0

The proportion of the deaths of women to those of men is 100 to 108 : The probable duration of a woman's life is 60 years.

Married women live longer than those who are not married.

By observations made during the space of 50 years, it has been found that the greatest number of deaths have been in the month of March, and next to that, the months of August and September : In November, December and February there are fewest deaths.

Out of 1000 deaths,—249 take place in Winter—189 in Spring—225 in Summer—and 237 in Autumn; more die therefore in the Spring than in any other season; but in large cities like London or Paris, Winter is the most fatal season\*.

\* Why? Because more persons are in town in Winter than in Summer.

The half of all that are born die before they reach the age of 17.

The number of old persons who die during cold weather, are to those who die during the warm season as 7 to 4.

The first month, and especially the first day after birth, are marked by the greatest number of deaths: of 2735 infants who die young, 1292 die on the first day, and the remainder during the first month.

According to the observations of Boerhaave, the healthiest children are born during the months of January, February, and March.

The married women are to all the female inhabitants of a country as 1 to 3, and the married men to all the males as 3 to 5.

The greatest number of births are in February and March, which answer to May and June.

The number of twins is to that of the whole number of single births as 1 to 65.

The number of marriages is to that of the inhabitants of a country as 175 to 1000.

In country places there is on an average 4 children born of each marriage; in cities it cannot be reckoned above 3 and a half.

The number of widows is to that of widowers as 3 to 1, but that of widows who re-marry to that of widowers as 4 to 5.

The number of widows is to the number of the whole inhabitants as 1 to 51, that of widowers as 1 to 15.

Upon an equal space of ground there exists,

In Iceland	1 man	Germany	127
Norway	5 —	England	152
Sweden	14 —	France	153
Turkey	36 —	Italy	172
Poland	52 —	Naples	192
Spain	63 —	Venice	196
Ireland	99 —	Holland	224
Switzerland	114 —	Malta	1103
Great Britain	119 —		

July 20.

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What a difference! Iceland is the poorest part in the world as to inhabitants, and Malta the richest. One fourth of the inhabitants of a country lives commonly in cities, and three-fourths in villages. Of 1000 living men, ought to be allowed yearly 25 deaths.

*To the Editor of the Bee.*

SIR,

I HAVE read with pleasure your observations on the Corn Laws, and should have been glad to see that subject continued, but you seem to have forgot it.

I cannot pretend to say, however, that I understood every part of your illustrations, but this I am inclined to ascribe to my own dullness. One assertion you make in a note, Vol. II. p. 54. which astonished me very much, as I think it is directly contrary to common sense; and I have waited with great impatience, to see the promised explanation of it you there pledged yourself to give. The assertion to which I allude is, that the rent of land does not tend to raise the price of its produce. I consider this as a paradox that you will find some difficulty to solve; at least it has so much excited my curiosity, that I should be sorry to lose sight of it. Lest it should escape your notice, among the multiplicity of objects that continually claim your attention, I give you the trouble of these lines, to bring it to your recollection; and I, Sir, with several brother farmers who constantly read your work, will take it as a favour, not to omit the first proper opportunity of discussing this subject, which cannot fail, I should think, to prove interesting to many of your readers.

I am, &c.

*East-Lothian, June 10. 1791.*

A FARMER.

The earliest opportunity that offers shall be embraced to satisfy the curiosity of our obliging correspondent in regard to the particular mentioned; but the Editor is shy to obtrude his own observations, when, to give room for them, valuable communications of his correspondents must be postponed. *Edit.*



## FOR THE BEE.

*An Advice from an Old Lover to a Young Wife on  
her Marriage.*

YOU'RE now, ELIZA, fix'd for life,  
 In other words, you're now a *wife*,  
 And let me whisper in your ear,  
 A wife, tho' fix'd, has cause to fear;  
 For much she risks, and much she loses,  
 If an improper road she chuses.  
 Yet think not that I mean to fright you;  
 My plan, *au contraire*, 's to delight you,  
 To draw the lines where comfort reaches,  
 Where folly flies, and prudence teaches;  
 In short, ELIZA, to prevent you  
 From nameless ills that may torment you;  
 And ere bright Hymen's torch burns faintly,  
 From nuptial glare conduct you gently,  
 Where (cur'd of wounds from Cupid's quiver),  
 A milder lustre beams—FOR EVER.

First then, ELIZA, change your carriage,  
 Courtship's a different thing from marriage;  
 And much I fear (by passion blinded),  
 This change at first is seldom minded.  
 Maids prais'd and flatter'd all their lives,  
 Expect as much when they are wives,  
 And think, when husbands cease palav'ring,  
 That love (sweet souls!) is surely wav'ring.  
 Then hey for pets, and cold distrust,  
 Doubt's sullen brow, and dreams accurst:—  
 The game goes on, Ma'am's in the dumps,  
 And JEALOUSY at last is trumps.  
 For thee (sweet flower! of softest dye,  
 That caught so late each vagrant eye!  
 Still opening charms, still blooming gay!  
 Beauteous in winter as in May,)  
 For thee, this truth the muse has penn'd,  
 (The Muse, but more thy anxious friends;)  
*Woman's bright charms were given to lure us;—  
 They catch 'tis true, but can't secure us.*

Young Wife on

Sage Solomon, who paints with beauty  
 A virtuous woman's worth and duty,  
 Compares her to a ship of trade,  
 Who brings from far his daily bread\*.  
 This *may* be true, but as for me,  
 I'll draw a closer simile,  
 And call a virtuous wife a *gem*,  
 Which for its worth we ne'er contemn,  
 Tho' soon its water, size, and hue,  
 Grow quite familiar to the view.  
 What then ensues?—Why, faith, I'll tell you,  
 We think of nothing but the—*value*.  
 Yet take this gem and lay it by  
 From the possessor's careless eye;  
 Prevent its lustre dazzling bright  
 From beaming *daily* on his sight,  
 I'll take you any bet at pleasure  
 Whene'er he views this tempting treasure,  
 With eager bliss and sparkling eyes,  
 He'll mark each new born charm arise,  
 And with the joys of first possession  
 Admire and rave *sans* intermission.

If women, therefore, would be wise,  
 Instead of murmurs, tears and sighs,  
 And sullen moods, and scolding frays,  
 When *lovie's* absent for some days,  
 Let ev'ry female art conspire  
 To drive him from the parlour fire.  
 Of all the plagues in married life,  
 To tease or to torment a wife,  
 There's none more likely to increase  
 The bane of matrimonial peace,  
 Than the tame husband always by  
 With prying and suspicious eye.  
 Mark then when \* \* \* goes to town,  
 Smile thou when other wives would frown.  
 He only goes (nay, don't be angry)  
 To take a walk to make him hungry;  
 To taste, a while unknown to care,  
 A change of object and of air;

\* She is like the merchant ships, she bringeth her food from afar. Prov. xxxi: 14.

Observe the *pert*, the *bold*, the *witty*,  
How different from his own sweet BETTY!  
Return impatient to his home,  
No husband, but a fond *bridegroom*.

Lastly, ELIZA, let me say,  
That wives should rather *yield* than *sway*.  
To thwart a husband's fix'd opinion,  
Is not the way to gain dominion;  
For *kisses* order, *tears* reprove †,  
And teach us rever'nice, fear and love.—  
O! born to soothe and guide the heart,  
With native softness void of art!  
Thou, whom no pride nor fashion sways,  
Unchang'd by flattery's giddy praise:  
And thou to whom a trem'ulous youth  
First spoke the tale of love and truth;  
Blinding with passion's fond alarms  
The bright'ning beam of Virtue's charms.  
Ah! lend not now a careless ear,  
Yet, yet, attend to *truth* sincere.—

These lines at least with smiles receive,  
The last, perhaps, thy bard shall give.  
While PLEASURE spreads his gawdy train,  
To lure the trifling and the vain;  
While SLOTH prolongs the lingering day,  
And sighs for concert, cards, or play;  
Be thine, ELIZA, more refin'd,  
The pleasures of the virtuous mind,  
Be thine the transports of the heart,  
Which *love* and *goodness* still impart,  
The tender glance, the tranquil smile,  
A husband's sorrows to beguile;  
The blush of joy divinely meek,  
That paints a mother's glowing cheek;  
The balm that friendship still bestows,  
The tear that drops for human woes.  
These, these, ELIZA! light the way,  
And cheer when other charms decay;  
Conduct thro' care and worldly gloom,  
And whisper joys—beyond the tomb!

PH—PH—S.

† Leurs ordres sont des caresses, leurs menaces sont des pleurs.  
*Rousséau.*

Our Readers have all heard of the political apostacy, as it is called, of the Abbe Raynal, and the proceedings in France respecting him which his famous Letter to the National Assembly has produced, but few of them have had an opportunity of perusing that Letter:—at the desire of several of our readers, it is here inserted entire.

*Letter from M. L'Abbe Raynal to the National Assembly. Read May 31. 1791.*

GENTLEMEN,

ON arriving in this capital after a long absence, my heart and looks are turned towards you; and I should have thrown myself at the feet of your august assembly, would my age and infirmities have suffered me to speak to you, without too strong an emotion, of the great things which you have done, and of all that remains for you to do, in order to confer upon this agitated land that peace, liberty, and prosperity, which it is your intention to procure to us.

Do not imagine, gentlemen, that I am one of those who are ignorant of the indefatigable zeal, the talents, the information, and the courage which you have shewn in your immense labours. A sufficient number of other persons have addressed you upon these subjects; a sufficient number have reminded you of the title which you have to the esteem of the nation: for my part, whether you consider me as a citizen availing himself of his right to petition, or whether, in indulging my gratitude in an unnumbered flight, you permit an old friend of liberty to return to you what he is indebted, for the protection with which you have honoured him, I beseech you not to reject useful truths. I have long dared to speak to kings of their duty; permit me now to speak to a people of their errors, and to the representatives of the people, of the dangers with which we are all threatened.

I confess that I profoundly lament the disorders and the crimes which have covered this empire with mourning. Can it be true, that I must recollect with horror, that I am not none of those who, in testifying a generous indignation against arbitrary power, have perhaps armed licentiousness! Do religion, the laws, the royal authority, the public order, require back from philosophy and reason, the ties which united them to that great society of the French nation, as it, in pursuing abuses, in flating the rights of the people, and the duties of the prince, our criminal efforts had broken these ties? But no, the bold conceptions of

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philosophy were never presented by us as the rigorous measure for acts of legislation. You cannot attribute to us as errors what could only result from a false interpretation of our principles. And yet, ready to descend into the grave, ready to quit this immense family, of which I have so ardently wished the welfare, what do I see around me? Religious troubles, civil dissension, the contentions of some, the audacity and passions of others, a government enslaved by popular tyranny, the sanctuary of the laws surrounded by ungovernable men, who will alternately either dictate or brave them; soldiers without discipline, chiefs without authority, ministers without means, a king, the first friend of his people, plunged into affliction, outraged, threatened, deprived of all authority, and the public power existing but in those Clubs, where ignorant and brutal men dare to decide upon all political questions.

Such, Gentlemen, is, beyond all doubt, the true situation of France. Another, perhaps, would not dare to tell it you; but I dare, because I consider it as my duty; because I am on the verge of eighty years of age; because no one can accuse me of regretting the former government; because, in lamenting over the present state of desolation of the church of France, no one can accuse me of being a fanatic priest; because, in considering the re-establishment of the legitimate authority as the only means of safety, no one will accuse me of being the partizan of despotism, and of expecting favours from it; because in attacking before you those writers who have blown the kingdom into a flame, and perverted its understanding, no one will accuse me of not knowing the value of the liberty of the press.

Alas! I was full of hope and joy when I saw you lay the foundation of the public happiness, attack all abuses, proclaim all rights, and subject the different parts of this empire to the same laws, to an uniform regulation. My eyes were filled with tears when I saw the vilest and most wicked of men employed as instruments in bringing about a useful revolution; when I saw the holy love of patriotism prostituted to villainy, and licentiousness march in triumph under the banners of liberty. Terror was mingled with my just grief, when I beheld all the resources of government destroyed, and feeble barriers substituted to the necessity for an active and repressing force. I have every where sought the vestiges of that central authority which a great nation deposits in the hands of the Monarch for its own safety; I have been no where able to find them; I have sought the principles whereby property is preserved, and I have seen them attacked; I have endeavoured to find under what shelter security and individual liberty reposed, and I have seen audacity always gathering strength from the multitude attending, and invoking the signal for destruction, which the factious, and the innovators, as dangerous as the factious, are ready to inflict.

I have heard those insidious insinuations, which impress you with false terrors, to turn aside your attention from real dangers;

July 20.

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ABBE RAYNAL'S LETTER.

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which inspire you with fatal projects, to induce you to destroy successively all the prop of monarchical government. I have particularly shuddered on observing in their new life, that people who are desirous of being free, not only disregard the social virtues of humanity and justice, the sole basis of true liberty, but receive with eagerness the new seeds of corruption, and suffer themselves to be surrounded with new causes of slavery.

Ah! Gentlemen, what do I not suffer on seeing in the midst of the capital, and in the very focus of information, this seduced people eagerly adopt with a ferocious joy the most criminal proposals, smile at the details of assassinations, sing their crimes as if they were conquests, stupidly invite enemies to the revolution, flatter it by complaisance, and shut their eyes upon all the evils with which they overwhelm themselves; for this unhappy people are ignorant that an infinity of calamities may spring from a single crime. I see them laugh and dance on the ruins of their own morality, even on the brink of the very abyss which may swallow up their hopes; this spectacle of joy is that by which I have been the most deeply affected. Your indifference with respect to this alarming deviation of the public understanding, is the first and perhaps the sole cause of the change which has taken place with respect to you, of that change whereby the corrupt adulation or the murmurs filled by fear have succeeded the pure homages bestowed upon your first labours.

But with whatever courage the approach of my last hour inspires me, whatever duty even that love of liberty which I professed before you existed, imposes upon me, I nevertheless experience, in addressing you, that respect and sort of fear, of which no man can divest himself, when he places himself in thought in a state of immediate communication with the representatives of a great people.

Ought I to stop here, or to continue to speak to you as to posterity? Yes, Gentlemen, I believe you worthy of hearing this language.

I have meditated throughout the whole course of my life on the ideas which you have lately applied to the regeneration of the kingdom; I meditated on them at a time when, rejected by all the social institutions, by all the interests, by all the prejudices, they only presented the seduction of a consolatory wish: at that time no motives induced me to weigh the difficulties of application, and the terrible inconveniencies annexed to abstractions, when they are invested with the force which commands men and things, when the resistance of things and the passions of men are necessary elements to combine.

What I neither ought nor could foresee at the time and in the circumstances under which I wrote, the circumstances and the time in which you act require that you should keep an account of; and I think it my duty to tell you, that you have not sufficiently done so.

By this sole but continued fault, you have vitiated your work; you have placed yourselves in such a situation as has perhaps rendered you unable to preserve it from total ruin, but by measuring back your steps, or by vindicating that retrograde march to your successors. Ought you to be afraid of being the sole object of all the virulence with which the altar of liberty is assailed? Believe, Gentlemen, that this heroic sacrifice will not be the least consolatory of those remembrances which you will be permitted to preserve. What men must those be, who, leaving to their country all the good which they have been able to do, accept and claim for themselves alone the reproaches which have been deserved by real and serious evils, but of which they could only accuse the circumstances! I believe you, Gentlemen, worthy of so high a destiny, and that idea encourages me to point out to you, without reserve, those defective parts which you have introduced into the French Constitution.

Called upon to regenerate France, you ought first to have considered what you could usefully preserve of the former government, and particularly that part of it which it would be improper to abandon.

France was a monarchy; its extent, its wants, its manners, its national spirit, were invincible objections to republic forms being ever admitted into it, without occasioning a total dissolution.

The monarchical power was vitiated by two causes; its bases were surrounded by prejudices, and its limits were defined but by partial resistances. To purify the principles, by establishing the throne upon its true basis, the sovereignty of the nation: to ascertain its limits, by placing them in the national representation, is what you ought to have done, and you think that you have done it.

But in organizing these two powers, the strength and the success of the constitution depended upon their equilibrium; and you had to guard against the propensity of your ideas. You ought to have seen that, in the general opinion, the power of Kings is on the decline, and that the rights of the people are on the increase: thus, by weakening beyond measure that which naturally tends to annihilation, and by strengthening beyond all proportion that which naturally tends to increase, you arrive by force at this melancholy result, *a king without authority, and a people without restraint.*

By abandoning yourselves to the wanderings of opinion, you have favoured the influence of the multitude, and infinitely multiplied popular elections. Did you not forget that elections incessantly renewed, and the transient duration of power, are a source of relaxation in political jurisdictions? Did you not forget that the strength of Government ought to be proportioned to the number of those whom it has to provide for, and whom it ought to protect?

You have preserved the name of King, although in your Constitution it is not only no longer useful, but even dangerous. You have reduced his influence to that point which corruption may usurp; you have in fact invited him to combat a Constitution which incessantly shows him what he is not, and what he may be.

This, Gentlemen, is a vice inherent in your constitution; a vice which will destroy it, if you and your successors do not hasten to extirpate it.

I will not point out to you all the faults which may be ascribed to circumstances; of those you are yourselves aware: but why will you suffer the evil to exist which it is in your power to destroy? Why, after having proclaimed the dogma of liberty in religious opinions, will you suffer the clergy to be overwhelmed with persecutions and outrages, because they do not obey your religious opinions?

Why, after having consecrated the principles of individual liberty, do you suffer to exist in your bosoms an inquisition, which serves as a model and a pretext to all those inferior inquisitions which a factious uneasiness has generated in every part of the empire?

Why do not you shudder at the audacity and the success of those writers who profane the name of patriots? More powerful than your decrees, they daily pull down what you erect. You are desirous of a monarchical government, and they endeavour to render it odious: You are desirous that the people should enjoy liberty, and they wish to make them the most ferocious of tyrants: You are desirous of reforming the manners, and they command the triumph of vice, the impunity of crimes.

I will not mention to you, Gentlemen, your operations of finance; God forbid that I should encrease your uneasiness, or diminish your hopes upon that subject. The public fortune is yet entire in your hands; but recollect, that where a government is neither powerful nor respected, there can be neither taxes, credit, nor an ascertained receipt or expenditure.

What form of government can stand against this new assumption of power of the Clubs? You have destroyed all the corporations, and the most colossal and most formidable of aggregations is raising itself upon your heads, to the destruction of all other powers. France at present contains two kinds of people exceedingly unlike. That consisting of the virtuous and of the moderate spirits; is scattered, silent, and alarmed; whilst men of violent dispositions, of which the other consists, crowd together, electrify each other, and form those terrific volcanos which vomit forth such quantities of inflamed lava.

You have made a declaration of rights, and that imperfect declaration has spread throughout the empire of France numerous seeds of anarchy and disorder.

Constantly hesitating between the principles which a false modesty prevents you from modifying, and circumstances which



extort exceptions from you, you constantly do too little for the public good, and too much according to your doctrine. You are frequently both ineffectual and impolitic, at the time when you endeavour to be neither. Thus, by perpetuating the slavery of the negroes, you have not the less, by your decision respecting the mulattoes, given an alarm to commerce, and expelled your colonies.

Be assured, Gentlemen, that none of these observations escape the friends of liberty: they demand back from your hands the deposit of the public opinion, of the public reason, of which you are but the organs, and which no longer possess any character. Europe, which may be shaken to its foundations by the propagation of your principles, is vexed at their exaggeration.

The silence of its Princes may be that of terror; but do not aspire, Gentlemen, to the fatal honour of rendering yourselves dreadful by extravagant innovations, as dangerous to yourselves as for your neighbours. Open once more the annals of the world; call to your assistance the wisdom of ages, and see how many empires have perished by anarchy. It is time to put an end to that by which we are desolated, to stop the revenges, the seditions, and commotions, and to restore to us at length peace and confidence.

To attain this salutary end, there is but one mode, and that is by revising your decrees, by uniting and strengthening the powers weakened by dispersion, by entrusting to the King all the force necessary to maintain the power of the laws, and by particularly watching over the liberty of the primary assemblies, from which factious have driven all wise and virtuous citizens.

Do not imagine, Gentlemen, that the re-establishment of the executive power can be the work of your successors; no, they will take their seats with less power than you possess: they will have to acquire that popular opinion of which you have disposed; you only are able to create anew what you have destroyed, or suffered to be destroyed.

You have laid the foundation of the liberty of every reasonable constitution, by securing to the people the right of making their laws, and determining their taxes. Anarchy will even swallow up these important rights, if you do not place them under the protection of an active and vigorous government; and despotism awaits us, if you continue to reject the tutelary protection of royal authority.

I have collected my strength, Gentlemen, to speak to you the austere language of truth. Forgive in favour of my zeal and love for my country, what may appear too free in my remonstrances, and believe my ardent wishes for your glory, as much as my profound respect.

GUILLAUME THOMAS RAYNAL.

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ADVENTURE OF GENERAL PUTNAM.

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### *A Singular Adventure of General Putnam.*

IN the year 1739, Mr Putnam removed from Salem to Pomfret, an inland fertile town in Connecticut, forty miles east of Hartford; having here purchased a considerable tract of land, he applied himself successfully to agriculture.

Our farmer, sufficiently occupied in building a house and barn, felling woods, making fences, sowing grain, planting orchards, and taking care of his flock, had to encounter, in turn, the calamities occasioned by drought in summer, blast in harvest, loss of cattle in winter, and the desolation of his sheepfold by wolves. In one night he had seventy sheep and goats killed, besides many lambs and kids wounded. This havoc was committed by a she wolf, which, with her annual whelps, had for several years infested the vicinity. The young were commonly destroyed by the vigilance of the hunters, but the old one was too sagacious to come within reach of gun-shot: upon being closely pursued, she would generally fly to the western woods, and return the next winter with another litter of whelps.

This wolf, at length, became such an intolerable nuisance, that Mr Putnam entered into a combination with five of his neighbours to hunt alternately until they could destroy her. Two, by rotation, were to be constantly in pursuit. It was known, that, having lost the toes from one foot by a steel trap, she made one tract shorter than the other. By this vestige, the pursuers recognized, in a light snow, the route of this pernicious animal. Having followed her to Connecticut river, and found she had returned back in a direct course towards Pomfret, they immediately returned, and by ten o'clock the next morning, the blood hounds had driven her into a den, about three miles distant from the house of Mr Putnam: The people soon collected with dogs, guns, straw, fire and sulphur, to attack the common enemy. With this apparatus, several unsuccessful efforts were made to force her from the den. The hounds came back badly wounded, and refused to return. The smoke of blazing straw had no effect. Nor did the fumes of burnt brimstone, with which the cavern was filled, compel her to quit the retirement. Wearied with such fruitless attempts (which had brought the time to ten o'clock at night), Mr Putnam tried once more to make his dog enter, but in vain: he proposed to his negro man to go down into the cavern and shoot the wolf: The negro declined the hazardous service. Then it was that their master, angry at the disappointment, and declaring that he was ashamed to have a coward in his family, resolved himself to destroy the ferocious beast, lest she should escape through some unknown fissure of the rock. His neighbours strongly remonstrated against

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the perilous enterprize : But he, knowing that wild animals were intimidated by fire, and having provided several stripes of birch bark, the only combustible material which he could obtain, that would afford light in this deep and darksome cave, prepared for his descent. Having accordingly divested himself of his coat and waistcoat, and having a long rope fastened round his legs, by which he might be pulled back, at a concerted signal, he entered head foremost, with the blazing torch in his hand.

The aperture of the den, on the east side of a very high ledge of rocks, is about two feet square; from thence it descends obliquely fifteen feet, then running horizontally about ten more, it ascends gradually sixteen feet towards its termination. The sides of this subterraneous cavity are composed of smooth and solid rocks, which seem to have been divided from each other, by some former earthquake. The top and bottom are also of stone, and the entrance, in winter, being covered with ice, is exceedingly slippery. It is in no place high enough for a man to raise himself upright, nor in any part more than three feet in width.

Having groped his passage to the horizontal part of the den, the most terrifying darkness appeared in front of the dim circle of light afforded by his torch. It was silent as the house of death. None but monsters of the desert had ever before explored this solitary mansion of horror. He, cautiously proceeding onward, came to the ascent; which he slowly mounted on his hands and knees, until he discovered the glaring eye balls of the wolf, who was sitting at the extremity of the cavern. Startled at the sight of fire, she gnashed her teeth, and gave a sullen growl. As soon as he had made the necessary discovery, he kicked the rope as a signal for pulling him out. The people, at the mouth of the den, who had listened with painful anxiety, hearing the growling of the wolf, and supposing their friend to be in the most imminent danger, drew him forth with such celerity that his shirt was stripped over his head, and the skin severely lacerated. After he had adjusted his clothes, and loaded his gun with nine buck shot, holding a torch in one hand, and the musquet in the other, he descended a second time. When he drew nearer than before, the wolf assuming a still more fierce and terrible appearance, howling, rolling her eyes, snapping her teeth, and dropping her head between her legs, was evidently in the attitude and on the point of springing at him. At this critical instant he levelled and fired at her head. Stunned with the shock, and suffocated with the smoke, he immediately found himself drawn out of the cave. But having refreshed himself, and permitted the smoke to dissipate, he went down the third time. Once more he came within sight of the wolf, who appearing very passive, he applied the torch to her nose; and perceiving her dead, he took hold of her ears, and then kicking the rope (still tied round his legs) the people above, with no small exultation, dragged them both out together.

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# THE BEE,

OR

LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

FOR

WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1791.

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*Sophia on Female Education, continued.*

*To the Editor of the Bee.*

SIR,

I AM charmed with the approbation you have done me the honour to express with regard to my unaffected and genuine description of my way of impressing the mind of my eldest daughter, while she was yet an infant, with a just perception and sense of her situation, and of gently and gradually leading her to effectual and useful habits of industry and virtue; and since I cannot but suppose that your desire to see an account of the progress of my plan arises from the suggestion of your readers, I shall, with great pleasure, though with a painful mixture of anxiety in appearing before a critical public, proceed to give you the result of my experience on this most interesting subject.

Alathea had now completed her sixth year, Isabella was fifteen months younger, and my name-daughter

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Sophia was little more than three years old, when, having brought the eldest to read and understand her own language grammatically, and to perform some of the little mechanical works necessary for her sex with pleasure and precision, I began to consider the scope of my undertaking with respect to my little scholars, as they should advance in their progress. Alathea, as the eldest, was by the nature of my husband's estate and settlements, destined eventually to succeed to the family estate; my younger girls to have no more than a thousand pounds a piece, and the clergyman's daughter, whom I had undertaken to educate along with my girls, could expect no more than what her father's life and œconomy might be able to afford on the life-rent freehold of a rectory, little more than 200l. a-year. Here then I had to consider the various situations and prospects of the individuals, and to shape their education accordingly, with due adaption to the different courses they were probably to take in society, and the various expectations they might be permitted to entertain of their future fortunes.

The eldest I considered as it were born to a political situation, as the eventual proprietor of a landed estate, which she could only surrender by becoming a wife. The younger girls to have no more than a civil connection with their country, except they were destined to become mothers and widows, charged with the guardianship of children for the benefit of the state; and the clergyman's daughter I was obliged to look upon as liable to a very subordinate, or actively industrious situation, all of which considerations were to guide me in the formation of their habits, principles, and capacities.

I beheld with uneasiness the preposterous, though fashionable, method of giving a similar education to girls of every station and fortune, and was afraid of shocking the feelings of my friends and acquaintance by forming my plan upon a different foundation from any I had seen adopted.

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I resolv'd however to make the probable future duties and stations of my pupils the platform upon which I was to raise my structure of education; and I set myself seriously to contemplate and to examine these, not theoretically, with books and treatises in my hand, and far less in concert with the systems of a Locke, a Rousseau, a Priestly, or even a Whitechurch, a Knox, a Chapman, or a Kaims; but I looked every day, and every where, into the great and patent book of common life, and common occurrence in society, that from thence I might draw rules, founded upon experience, to direct me in a matter that I durst not trust to hypothesis, and that I conceived to be infinitely too complicated, from the variety of tempers, situation, and circumstances, (not to speak of climates and countries,) to be subjected to the ordinary principles of demonstration. My plan of education, I thought, if executed in this manner, would as much exceed in beauty and utility the mechanical systems now in fashion, as a picture by a Raphael, a Corregio, a Guido, or a Michael Angelo, would a picture made by one of Watt and Bolten's machines for drawing perspective in the field, or a polygraphic transfiguration for a stair-case. I resolv'd, therefore, if I saw little probability of Alatheas having the succession of her family, to educate her nearly on the same plan with her sisters; but without allowing her to perceive it, still to infuse such principles, and to provide such faculties, as might enable her to hold with propriety the situation, if it should happen to take place.

I resolv'd to educate the younger girls to the compleat and effectual possession of such abilities, within the compass of their talents, as should render them capable of maintaining themselves handsomely by their own skill or handywork; but giving them such intellectual powers, and a taste for such rational pursuits as might excite farther curiosity, and fit them for being what is commonly called ladies of distinction, or ladies of independent fortune. With respect to my little Mary,

the parson's daughter, I determined, as I saw her genius and capacity direct, either to train her up to make some clergyman, or private gentleman of small fortune, or substantial yeoman, or good honest shop-keeper happy, as a thrifty, industrious wife; or, in case her talents should appear remarkable, to render her capable of being a first-rate instructress of young ladies upon my own plan, that I might have the happiness to foresee the future confirmation and improvement of my endeavours to make my sex wiser, and happier, and better.

O how happy should I be, could I but think that the result of my experience might be useful to posterity! I know how little chance an anonymous writer in a magazine has to gain attention from a public that is guided by names, and by reputation, by riches, and by honours. But if my writings deserve the application of my name and signature\*, they will at last obtain attention, and their principles will be adopted. Then might I indulge the vain and fruitless thought, that if by conviction of the truth of the principles that result from my experience, women, and society in general, should be induced to give a new form and colour to the sex, my sisters of the feeble frame would venerate the memory of Sophia, and, while they dropped a tear upon her grave, would say, Here lie the ashes of her who was the friend of weakness, and the enemy of corruption; the upholder of virtue, and the determined foe of its suborners.

And now, Sir, that I have paved the way for the sequel of my system, or rather of the simple narrative of my practice, it might seem expedient that I should separate the account I am to give of my method with my different pupils into schedules of their respective arrangements. But as the corner-stone of my fabric is Reason and plain good Sense, producing gradually acquaintance with Nature and Social Energy, I include all my pupils equally in the same mode of institution, till the eldest

\* Sophia, Wisdom.

is fit to speculate upon her future duties with suitable understanding.

I shall treat of my management of Alathea as nearly applicable to my other girls, or to girls in all the three situations I have described.

Health is necessary for a perfect state of intellect; and health is best promoted by living according to nature. My daughters went to sleep in winter at ten, and in summer at nine at night. When I observed them exhaulted with fatigue, they were advised to sleep in a cool shady place in summer, from one to three o'clock in the afternoon. In winter, they rose so as to be able to go to work as soon as the dawn of day would permit: nine hours sleep are necessary from infancy to ten or twelve; eight from that to majority; seven from thence till thirty; and thenceforward six may suffice. Sleep is the reward of exercise, the employment of body and soul, which acquire a fresh supply of spirits by repose. During six months, from the vernal equinox to the autumnal, three charming morning hours a-day may be added to the stock of active, pleasing existence; these my daughters never failed to enjoy. We are constantly complaining of the shortness of life. Three interesting and useful hours a-day added to our existence, may be fairly estimated at a fourth part of our whole rational existence. The morning is the season for vigorous perception, and placid clear enjoyment of the beauties and peculiarities of nature and sentiment. The nerves are well braced, the animal spirits flow regularly and gently; all is still; there are no glaring objects of sense, there is no dissipating occurrence of society to disturb the imagination in this delightful portion of the day. I trained my Alathea therefore by taking thought to add more than a span to her existence. She became every month more alert and vigorous by this practice. Instead of hanging her head and arms like the willow of Babylon, she skipped and bounded like the roe of the forest; but she was mild as a ze-



phyr, and placid as a summer evening, after gentle showers. It was my custom to walk out with my daughters, and snatch every interval of play to attract their attention to the beautiful and interesting objects of nature and art. I walked not with them like a stately governess, to be a spy upon their innocent enjoyments, but like an old friend, to add taste and ingenuity to their youthful inventions. This exercise of the morning succeeded immediately to their religious and moral lessons, which were enforced and rendered delightful by making them immediately as happy as possible after these serious considerations had been excited, that virtue and happiness might be associated in their infant minds, and that their affections to the bountiful Author of their beings might be warmed by the immediate sensual enjoyment of the innocent pleasures which are afforded every where, and at all times, to those whose minds are not corrupted and debased by vicious gratifications. Then we came home in the finest trim imaginable for study. The mind, fatiated with innocent amusement, returns with a rebound to the habits of regular employment. My young folks had warm milk from the cow, with a little bread, after their sports, and then an hour and a half was spent in reading, writing, and reciting, before breakfast. I contrived, by various means, to give them an aversion to Indian tea, butter toast, and the vile enervating breakfasts of boiling liquors, that have introduced indigestions, palsies, the scrophula, and a horrid train of diseases that follow from a relaxed state of the stomach.

The morning having been spent in the elementary study of the structure of language, writing, and arithmetic, an interval for amusement, in the open air, being allowed after breakfast, the girls accompany me in my superintendance of domestic affairs; go with me to the dairy, the poultry-yard, and the kitchen-garden. They ask me a thousand little questions, which I never fail to answer pertinently, and suitably to their under-

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ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

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standing, always taking care never to under-rate their capacities, but to treat them as rational little companions, who are deficient only in experience and firmness of mind. I teach them by these means to think and speculate more and more, and to speak less without forethought. On some occasion or other Alatheia had rudely called one of the servants from some useful occupation, and when reproved, she said, Mama, you know I would not for the world offend you, but it was only the scullion girl that I spoke to. Very well, Alatheia, I suppose you think the girl is of no use; but I will tell you she is of more use than you are, and that you could not do without her. No more passed on the subject till dinner, when a soiled plate was set before Alatheia at table. She looks confounded, and calls for another. The butler says, Miss, the scullion would not clean your plate, as you had told your mama that she was of no use, and supposed you meant by that you intended to clean your own platters yourself.

Suddenly the tear stands in Alatheia's eye, and she whispers me for leave to go away. I consent, and away she goes, and asks little Grizzle's pardon for her rudeness, is forgiven, and flies to the parlour with the news; the plate is sent away, and returned in trim from the skullery. Next week, when I expected a company of friends to dine with us, Alatheia was not to be found at the school hour after breakfast, nor did any of the girls know where she was; being sought for, she was found in the skullery, insisting on giving her services to Grizzle in neatening the plates! Thus you see the effects of my management. Not only was my daughter made sensible, without harshness, of her folly, and the injury to poor Grizzle, but she is led to repair it according to the principles of justice, and to learn a lesson which will guide her in all the incidents of her future life. She is drawn to reflect, and to be a moral agent, without sermons, lectures, and hardening reproofs!

The next portion of the day, before dinner, was dedicated to needle-work; and this was directed chiefly to such things as were to be applied to her own use, or done in affection to me, or to her sisters, or to Mary; or she makes up something for her father, to be worn on a birth-day, or something to be sent to a distant friend or relation, who has been kind to her. I teach her the true value of money, by making it the reward or the cause of industry and happiness. I pay her for her work, and if she gives away money, she gives it from the well-earned fruits of her own industry.

Every son and daughter of Adam, who has no taste or imagination, being disposed to sensuality, I obviate my daughters, by giving them scope for higher pleasures. I teach them to enquire concerning the nature and properties of every surrounding object, and I indulge their laudable curiosity with satisfactory answers. I engage them to seek for the favour of the servants by civility, sympathy, and attention, that they may instruct them in all the processes of the dairy, the poultry-yard, the garden, the farm, and the kitchen. Every thing is made to whet their curiosity, and they are always to ask before they receive instruction. They are all dressed in an uniform, which can only be varied in consequence of their own ingenuity and handy-work, after leave has been obtained in consequence of good conduct. I instruct them in practical morality, drawn from daily occurrences, without precipitating them into the gloom of superstition, or harassing them with the mysteries of religion. When I converse with my acquaintance before my children, I take care never to lay any stress on dress or outward show, but turn my conversation, as much as possible, on light and agreeable, but rational topics, within the reach of their capacity; praising acts of benevolence, speaking highly of industry, and of the immense superiority that is acquired by superior diligence and attention, in the acquisition of useful knowledge.

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Alathea, being the eldest of the groupe, I encouraged her to communicate her knowledge to the younger, to help them out occasionally with their little tasks, and to receive favours in return with gratitude and affection.

" Joy to the parents, who their darling charge  
Through childish years have happily up-rear'd,  
Taught them a pleas'd obedience, mov'd the soul  
To worthy emulation, and betimes  
Form'd virtuous habits in the infant mind.  
Them a rich harvest of rewarding bliss  
Awaits, whilst careful culture still bestows  
A close attendance on the precious hours."

Alathea at eight years old is further advanced in every respect than our boys now a days are when sent to a grammar-school ; a genius appears in her for the fine arts, and in my next I shall describe in what manner I gave it a favourable direction.

I am, Sir, with regard,

Your obliged humble Servant,  
SOPHIA.

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[Though the Editor disclaims all party connections, and will carefully exclude from his Miscellany unmeaning panegyric or abuse of any party, yet he has no hesitation in admitting the following paper, though some should think, at first sight, that it has a tendency to party prejudice, as he is conscious, that on cool reflection, they will see no reason for that opinion. He rejoices, indeed, to think that such a manly spirit of enquiry begins to discover itself in a part of our isle where we have not been taught to look for it, and he should think himself much to blame, did he endeavour to check a spirit, on the extension of which, he is satisfied the future prosperity of this

country must ultimately depend. The executive power in every state, if not properly checked, must prove ruinous to the people; nor can the ruling powers ever acquire a knowledge of what is beneficial or hurtful, unless the people themselves shall take *proper* notice of severe and impolitic regulations.]

*To the Editor of the Bee.*

Quæ jam dedecoris, quæ damni exempla superfuit?  
Quæ non pertulimus, vel mox ventura timeamus?

BUCHANAN \*.

SIR,

THE English language has been exhausted in panegyric upon the virtues and abilities of the present minister. We have likewise said a great deal more than was necessary about the *execrable* coalition. For my own part, I must think it a very mortifying circumstance that an enlightened nation should depend upon the talents of any single individual for the conduct of its affairs. There must certainly be a fundamental defect *somewhere*, in the principles of such a government. Indeed, our legislators have committed a variety of egregious blunders, and continue to do so every day. The tax upon pedlars was the only tax, I suppose, since the beginning of the world, which was avowedly intended to extirpate the object of taxation. The necessary consequence was, that in South Britain, at least, a very useful and industrious class of men were reduced to beggary. Had we been informed that *Nadir Shau*, or any other Oriental despot, had invented a tax for the purpose of exterminating its object, we should naturally have exclaimed, that *this was the extremity of oppression!* In the present case, however, we were satisfied with a few fine speeches about the immaculate mora-

\* Depletio status rei Calliæ, sub mortem Iran. diti secundæ regis.

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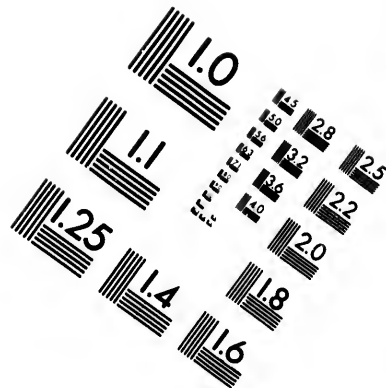
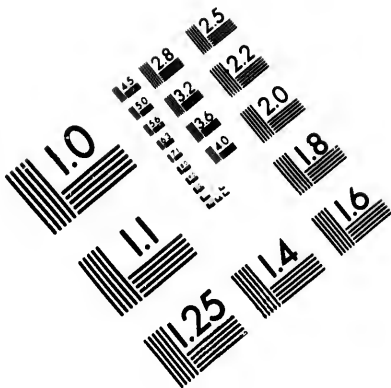
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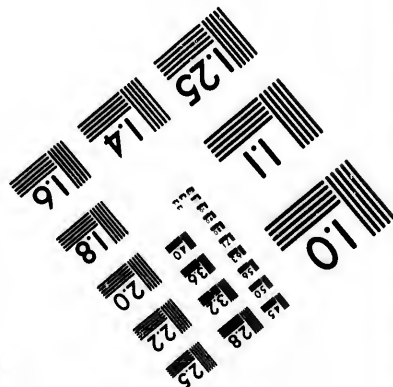
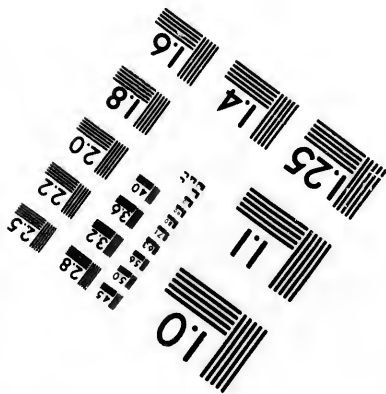
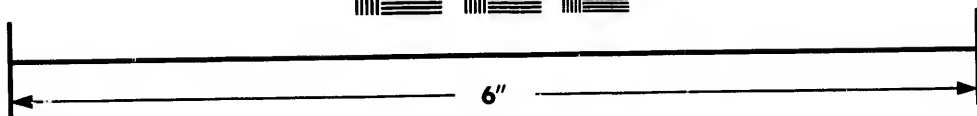
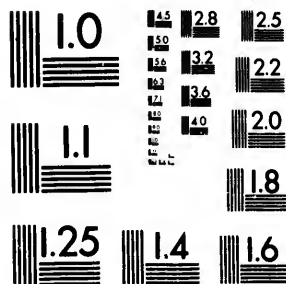
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lity of the minister, and the profligacy of an abandoned coalition; for with this last topic the greater part of ministerial speeches, for some years past, have ended, with whatever subject they set out. The shop-tax supplies another of many good reasons why the present minister cannot hope to be remembered with regret by posterity. My only reason for preferring him to his political antagonist is, the external decency of his deportment. We have never seen him at the head of an election mob, spreading terror and confusion through the streets of a great city; we shall never be obliged to pay his arrears for dice, for race-horses, or for concubines. His enemies have very foolishly attempted to turn into ridicule the best part of his character. I make no super-eminent pretensions to personal sanctity, but I know that there is a degree of duty of this sort incumbent on the governors of a great nation, as their bad example may have the most ruinous consequences.

As I live in a remote part of the country, and cannot always procure intelligence from the newspapers of some important particulars that I wish to know, I beg leave, through the channel of your publication, to communicate a few Queries, to which some of your correspondents may be able to give a satisfactory answer.

*Query 1st,* Whether it be true, that not many years ago, the greatest part of the manufacturers of starch in Scotland were reduced to bankruptcy? and whether it be also true, that all this ruin was owing to an absurd and oppressive mode of enforcing the excise laws, adopted about that time, and that the few who escaped were saved from destruction merely by a timely relaxation in the mode of executing these laws? And whether all this did not happen without any alteration of the law itself?

*Query 2d,* Whether it be true that there is twenty times less soap manufactured in this country than there was five years ago; and whether many of the manufacturers have not retired with their capitals into Eng-

land to avoid approaching bankruptcy, and carry on their manufactures there, where the excise laws are executed with far less rigour?

*Query 3d,* Whether the tax on agents before the Court of Session, and upon solicitors in the inferior courts of law, is not grossly iniquitous? A licence costs five pounds a year to an agent, who does not perhaps clear twenty by his practice; while an agent who clears a thousand pays only the same sums.

*Query 4th,* Whether the tax for a licence on tallow-chandlers is not liable to the same objections; and whether it has not been the means of depriving many families of bread?

*Query 5th,* Whether it is not a notorious fact that the excise laws are making a rapid progress in the final destruction of Scottish breweries, and several other manufactures? Whether the number of brewers in the city of Edinburgh is not diminished by two-thirds within the last six years? Whether seven or eight breweries, in the Canongate of Edinburgh, are not at present lying waste, which were lately possessed by reputable tradesmen, who have been driven from their profession by the burden of excise laws? Is there not one tenement of this sort, for which the proprietor ten years ago refused thirteen hundred pounds, and which at present stands unoccupied, though the landlord has offered to sell the whole premises for four hundred pounds?

*Query 6th,* When salt is employed for curing herring, we are told that the duty is to be remitted: Whether the numerous and expensive formalities, practised by the officers of excise, *only in this part of Great Britain,* do not render this indulgence totally useless? Whether this circumstance has not hitherto prevented the success of every attempt to promote the fisheries on this coast? and whether, if not removed, it will not frustrate the humane views of the patriotic society which at present exists for the promoting of fisheries? In short, Sir, there appears to be no end of such queries;

but I hope I shall live long enough to see an end to a part of the encomiums on the father of the horse-tax, and the creator of revenue farmers in Britain.

In this list of queries there is a wide variety of omifions, for we have hardly a manufacture in this country which has not, at one time or other, been reduced to the brink of ruin within these few years, by the severe oppression of revenue laws. It is true that both parts of the united kingdom are making rapid advances in wealth and population; but this is not in consequence of *good*, but in spite of *bad*, government. We are no more to thank Mr Pitt for the general improvement of the country than we are to blame him for the present cold summer weather. I do not pretend to say, that he has not, on many occasions, acted the best that circumstances would permit him to do; but is he the only person capable of acting so? My censure is levelled, not at the man, but at the wretched spirit of servility which pervades this island. One half suppose Mr Pitt the only person capable of preserving us from ruin; the other half, equally judicious, imagine that the favour of three kingdoms is only to be found in a stable, a gaming-house, or a bagnio. If you feel that independence which you profess, I am confident that you will insert this letter for the information of all concerned. We are daily printing whole libraries of books, on the most trivial topics, while matters of the greatest interest and importance are either altogether forgotten, or too frequently handled with the grossest partiality and ignorance.

Isle of Mull,

21st June 1791.

JONATHAN JERK.

## HISTORICAL DISQUISITIONS,

*Respecting the Origin of Government, and the principal Changes that have taken place in the Constitution of the Government and Parliament of Great-Britain, from their first Establishment to the present Time.*

IN disquisitious respecting matters of remote antiquity, historical facts are involved in obscurity; and, as in the infancy of man, no recollection can be had of the ideas that first began to dawn upon the mind; so neither can we trace, to their origin, in the infancy of societies, the customs that then began to prevail. In respect to the origin of such customs, therefore, we must be satisfied with conjecture and reasonings from analogy with regard to cases in some respects similar, that have fallen under our own observation. Yet so strong is the influence of custom and habit, when once established on the actions of men, that it is of much importance to discover, as early as possible, those national ideas which had begun to take place; for we shall find that those original notions continue to influence the conduct of mankind, long after they had been forced by a change of circumstances to adopt so many modifications of these as to make the ideas which now prevail seem to bear but a very slight resemblance to those from which they were derived.

It is upon these principles that I shall endeavour to take here a slight view of societies in their origin, in order to discover the nature and the causes of their earliest civil institutions, and to point out some of the circumstances that have operated in producing the changes that have taken place.

*The Patriarchal State.*

We can form no idea of the existence of man in so-

ciety without subordination.—A child is no sooner born than it is perfectly dependent upon its parents for its support, and every thing it enjoys;—it is weak and helpless; it looks up to them for assistance, and nature has bestowed upon the parents affections that induce them to cherish and support it.—It is wayward and foolish; nature has also endowed them with strength to correct its errors.—Reason comes gradually to be developed.—The child becomes sensible of the superior understanding that experience has conferred upon its parents, and, though at first, it submitted merely from necessity, it at length yields to their authority from a conviction of its propriety and utility.—This conviction, as the bodily powers encrease, and the understanding improves, is strengthened by habit and motives of gratitude.—Compulsion is then out of the question; and as society advances, it is from the sway that reason, derived from experience, confers upon him that the patriarch commands respect over his descendants, when they have obtained families of their own, and have acquired ideas of personal independence, his *advice* will be attended to when his *commands* can be no longer obligatory; and when, from the effects of age, he becomes debilitated in body and in mind, he will still be treated with respect, from a gentle recollection of what he has been. Such is the natural progress of patriarchal regimen;—the first which must have prevailed in every society, and what must have given the earliest idea of government in every country on the globe.

*Origin of national Assemblies.*

Here, as in every thing respecting man, the origin of influence is merely *necessary* and *casual*, and nothing *conventual*. *Necessity* lays the foundation, and *accidental circumstances* influence the superstructure. At the beginning, no idea is formed of the magnitude that the object may in time acquire;—provision is made for circumstances as they arise;—and reason and experi-

ence model it so as to suit the wants or desires of the parties concerned. Men being accustomed to venerate their parents, are naturally disposed, in the infancy of every small society, to pay respect to the opinion and advice of their elders;—hence the origin of assemblies, casually convened for deliberating on matters of great importance. The elders, in such assemblies, usually bear sway, as to advice. The senate of Rome retained, till the very last, the name of *Patres*, so that the whole order of senators were called *Patricians*. The younger and most vigorous are empowered to act under the general direction of the whole body, swayed by the opinion of the elders. In these first assemblies we can perceive no mark of compact, nor any other authority than that which a general assembly, without any previous deliberation, confers; nor any idea of its continuance, longer than that opinion prevails.

*Origin of regal Authority.*

Extraordinary talents, however, and uncommon exertions, especially in warlike exploits, will always inspire the bulk of such a people with respect and admiration, and consequently will confer upon the person who possesses those qualities, in a high degree, a singular sway over others, who without any deputation to that effect, venerate him, and are influenced by his will. *They* are pleased, and *he* acquires a sway proportioned to the general opinion entertained of his prowess. Their subjection is voluntary; and they submit to it as long as they feel themselves inclined to do so, and no longer.

But if men have been accustomed, for a time, to view another as greater than themselves, they thus imperceptibly lose the idea of equality. The longer this person is capable of securing this sway, the more they admire him, and sink themselves in their own opinion. He comes, in time, to be thought of a superior nature. His near connections participate, in some degree, of the respect paid to him. His family becomes elevated

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above others; and thus in time is formed, without foreseeing it, and without concert of any sort, a distinction of ranks, which gradually gives rise to hereditary authority and despotism.

Having given this short sketch of the rise of personal rank and hereditary authority, I shall next endeavour to trace, with somewhat more discrimination, the modifications of that authority in different stages, in the progress of civil society.

In the progress from rudeness to refinement in society, there are three stages that are distinctly marked. In the first, men subsist on the spontaneous productions of the earth, and the wild animals they can destroy. Men in this state of society are *Hunters*.

Man gradually acquires a dominion over some of the most gentle animals; tames them, and feeds them for his own use.—He lives upon the milk of his stocks, clothes himself with their skins, and eats their flesh when other provisions fail. This state of society is called the *Pastoral*.

In time, however, they learn to cultivate the fruits of the earth, and to make these subservient to their own use, both immediately by furnishing food to themselves, and mediately by affording meat to beasts fit for the sustenance of man. This state of society has been denominated the *Agricultural*.

Each of these stages of society give rise to particular notions and institutions; and as men in society always advance through these stages in the order above enumerated, the ideas and habits that had become familiar in the one state, continue to form the basis, and have a great influence on those of the succeeding period. It is necessary for us, therefore, if we wish to acquire a just notion of the political institutions that now prevail, to trace their progress from the first period to the present times.

*Hunters.*

While men continue to be *hunters* only, their civil



government will be of the rudest kind; and, of course, every head of a family will be then in a great measure independent. Assemblies of the people, however, must be called, to deliberate on national affairs, and to provide for the common defence of the whole tribe, when danger threatens them. In these assemblies, age will obtain a voluntary respect, and personal prowess and daring intrepidity will be admired, as constituting superior excellence. In this state of society, the idea of *country* strongly prevails.—In cases of danger they find it necessary to associate for mutual defence.—Extent of territory is, to men in these circumstances, extremely necessary.—An idea of property in territorial possession therefore takes its origin here;—but this idea of territory is only connected with the nation, or the tribe.—As no individual could make use of a small spot for his own wants, he is satisfied if the hunting grounds he values most belong to his tribe; he has no wish to annex any part of it to his own person:—therefore, in this state of society, the idea of *personal property in land* has not yet originated; and of course all the intricacies, in respect to civil government, which this engenders, and the disputes these give rise to, are entirely obviated.\*

*The Pastoral State.*

As men come gradually to tame animals, and pass into the state of pastors, the notion they had already imbibed, with regard to territorial property, continues to operate; but new institutions become necessary.—It is not enough that the territory belongs to the tribe. In this case it becomes necessary, when they stop from any migratory journey, in quest of pastures, by some conventional agreement, to distribute the land to individuals

\* The savage tribes in North America are, at this hour, in the state of society here described, and it is well known, that among them, all public measures are undertaken in consequence of deliberation in an assembly of the chiefs; and that territory is always considered as belonging to the whole tribe.

in such lots as may be found necessary to preserve peace and order among them. Here every man acquires, by degrees, a notion of personal property in land; but in this case his connection with that land is very slight;— he considers it as his property only so long as till the crop upon it, at the present time, be consumed.—After that is done, he relinquishes it, and goes in quest of fresh pastures elsewhere, within the territories of the state. In this situation, therefore, the idea that land is entirely the property of the state, still prevails; but individuals consider themselves as entitled to make use of its produce exclusively, for a time\*.

*Agriculturists.*

In temperate climates, where the surface of the country is diversified with hill and vale, and where fruits in abundance for man, and herbage for cattle, are to be found at all seasons, we can easily conceive an idea that communities may continue to exist, for many ages, in this migratory state, without ever acquiring any idea of personal property in land. But in less temperate climates that cannot be the case. There, the fruits that nature spontaneously produces are less abundant, and are to be found only at one season of the year. The herbage for cattle also fails entirely for a time, and the rigour of the winter's cold is such as to render the poor protection of a tent inadequate for affording the shelter required. To guard against this cold, and to provide places for storing up such fruits for himself, and provender for his cattle, as he can collect during the summer, more solid and permanent habitations become necessary for man. He builds himself a hut, and covers it in the most durable and effectual manner he can;— this he effects with no little labour to himself;—and having once reared, he becomes unwilling to abandon

\* In this state of society are the migratory hordes of Tartars that inhabit the great desert which divides Russia from China, at the present hour, according to the best accounts we have of these countries.

it.—He considers this therefore as his own, and thus gradually begins to acquire some slight notions of fixed personal property in land.

When he has thus attached himself to a place of fixed residence, he will endeavour to render it as commodious to himself as possible.—He finds some plants afford him a more agreeable repast than others;—he tries to cultivate them by art:—to prevent these plants from being destroyed by cattle, the ground must be inclosed:—within this inclosure he finds he can cultivate grain, which may be stored up for his own use, and that of his cattle, in winter. He therefore acquires as great a fondness for this bit of inclosed land as for his house. “This is mine,” he says, “and I will preserve it.” The idea accords with the general sense of men;—the community pronounce it reasonable, and decree, by a tacit consent, that it shall be his, and in the use of it he is protected by universal custom, which gradually forms the basis of law. Of this kind of territorial property we find mention made by Tacitus, and all the earliest Roman historians who have treated of Germany, under the name of the *field of the house*. Here too we have the origin of that kind of landed property which was afterwards known by the name of *Allodial*, in distinction to those feudal tenures which came into use at a later period of society in Europe. This kind of *Allodial property*, to which the owner claims no other title than that of possession, acquired by transfer from another, or descent, is known till this day in the Shetland isles, that lie off the N. E. coast of Scotland, under the name of *Udal* property; a kind of tenure that probably once prevailed over all Scotland, though the name of it be now lost in our law books\*.

\* An allusion to this kind of tenure occurs in the noted story of Robert I. king of Scotland, who, having imbibed ideas of property in England different from those in Scotland, demanded of his subjects a sight of their charter of tenure. Surprised at this demand,

In my next I shall endeavour to trace, by the same sort of induction, the origin of feudal tenures in Europe.

*For the Bee.*

SIR,

IN reading over Jaques's letter, page 141, vol. 2, I was surpris'd to see him think that manufactures are an hindrance to improvement in agriculture. What greater encouragement can be given to agriculture than a ready market for the produce of the soil? That agriculture is the first object to any state, emerging from the savage state to that of civilized society is certain; but it can make but small progress without the help of other arts and manufactures. Had a landlord a large spread of improveable land, at a distance from manure, could any thing assist him more effectually to turn it soon into a state of proper cultivation as a cotton mill, or other manufacture like it, which required the collecting together a great number of hands; as this would both afford an easy sale, without the trouble of a long carriage for the produce of the soil, and also more manure than the tenants could procure by any other means. It would be of very bad consequence indeed if the hands necessary for the cultivation of the soil were to be employed in any other way, so as to leave that most necessary article undone; but as it is agreed on

and ignorant of charters, the members of this assembly unanimously drew their swords, and presented them, saying, with these we procured our lands, and with these we will defend them. Those who are acquainted with the early history of Scotland know that the feudal system was introduced into it much later than into England; and perhaps it never was so perfectly established as there. Clanship, which prevailed till a very late period in the Highlands, may perhaps be called rather a modification of the patriarchal government than of the feudal.

all lands that a country life is both the most healthful and the most natural to man, it will always have the preference, unless the proprietors of land allow their labourers a less share of the profits of their labour than the manufacturer does his.—As to the effect that towns and large villages have on the morals of a people, no doubt that vice is most conspicuous in large societies, but this is owing to the corruption of human nature, for they are certainly more favourable to education than when men live dispersed through the country, in which state few, if any, of the lowest station, could afford to teach their children to read; and what morals would untutored men be possessed of? That ignorance is the mother of devotion is a maxim now exploded every where. Our attachment for any one particular business is too great when we envy the success of another; for the success of any lawful employment is an encouragement to population, which eventually proves a benefit to the public, in which each has his share. No doubt particular manufactures will sometimes be overdone; but as soon as that is the case, it will work a cure for itself. It is the cultivator of the soil that provides food for the manufacturer, but it is the manufacturer that enables the tenant to pay his rent: seeing then they are so dependent on one another it is the business of the state to encourage both. I am,

SIR,

Your humble servant,

CRITICUS.

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July 27;

*To the Editor of the Bee.*

SIR,

I AM one of that class of men, who having but little business of their own, are to be found sauntering about every large place, and observing the active operations of those around them. I sometimes amuse myself with speculating upon the incidents that occur, and shall, if you please, now and then communicate to you the result of such speculations. They will be always innocent at least, and may perhaps be sometimes useful.

I recollect, that when Mr Lunardi first ascended here with his balloon, I made a calculation of the loss that this country sustained by the suspension of labour that was occasioned by that idle show, which amounted to a very large sum; and when it was adverted to, that this happened in harvest, the eventual loss that might have been incurred in consequence of that suspension of labour can scarcely admit of any fair estimate.

On calling at your Bee Office on Wednesday last for your publication, which I impatiently wait for every week—and being informed, that the dissipation among the printers, occasioned by the races, had so much deranged your oeconomy as to render it impossible to publish on the usual day, I fell into a speculation of the same sort, and began to estimate the loss that may be incurred by manufacturers and others about Edinburgh, who employ labourers or servants, during the race week, and what might be the waste incurred by it to the families of these labourers.—Here is the result of it.

I compute that there may be about twenty thousand persons on the sands of Leith each day, on an average, during the race week.—And that each of these loses half a day's work at least.—The wages of these may perhaps be fairly estimated at one shilling a day each, so that the whole amounts to five hundred pounds—or,

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CRITICUS.

for the six days, to three thousand pounds. The greatest part of this loss falls upon the masters, as few think of stopping their wages for this time.

The loss to the private families of these persons, however, is much greater—for none go there without spending money, more or less.—Many of them spend the whole day in drinking and rioting, squander many days wages at a time; and as these are for the most part needy and dissipated persons, their families at home must be left, the while, in a state of want and misery. Persons of this description too, eager to embrace every plausible opportunity that offers for inveigling others to contribute to their own entertainment, watch this occasion to entice the young and unwary to participate in these scenes of riot and dissipation. In this manner, many a young man has been inadvertently drawn into bad company, that gradually corrupts his morals, and leads him into habits of vice and extravagance he never otherwise would have thought of.—Thus, Sir, I am convinced, this apparently innocent amusement may prove the foundation of many serious evils, which it is unnecessary here to enlarge upon.

At the same time, it is proper to remark, that if these evils naturally result from whatever tends to interrupt the regular business of men in society, we in Great Britain have reason to be thankful, above many others, for the few interruptions of this kind that occur.—Perhaps the number of holidays that occur in most Roman Catholic countries, when compared with ours, contributed not a little to advance our manufactures above theirs during the reign of Elizabeth—and as the same cause has continued to operate ever since, we are no doubt indebted to this circumstance, in some measure, for that pre-eminence we decidedly enjoy in many branches of business, where industry and oeconomy are required to perfect them.

A SAUNTERER.





minianism and popery; and what was worse and worse, he said publicly that the reformers had done more harm to the Christian church, than the popes at Rome had done for ten ages. To any one who knows the spirit of the times in which he lived, it will not appear surprising, that *Mr. Thomas Forrester* should be accounted as a speckled bird by his brethren. He was indeed at length deposed, but not until 1638, fifteen years after he had been appointed to that charge; a strong proof that his brethren respected his talents in no very ordinary degree.

What became of this daring genius after he was ejected from his cure, or how long he lived after that period, or how he was employed, the writer of these slight notices knows not, but will be glad if any of the numerous readers of the *Bee* can supply this defect.

As to his writings, they have never, that I know of, been collected. *Messrs Thomas* was not only daring enough to recommend the use of the litany of the ancient church, but he composed a new litany of his own in verse, strongly ridiculing many characters and doctrines that were then esteemed sacred. Bishop Guthrie slightly mentions it in his memoirs, but no complete copy of it has been preserved that I know of. All that remains of it is a few detached passages, which I shall here present to your readers as a literary curiosity.

From *Dickson, Henderson, and Cans*\*,  
Th' apostles of the covenant,

*Good Lord deliver us.*

From the Jesuit † knave in grain,  
And from the she priest ‡ crack'd in brain,  
From her and a' sic bad lasses,  
And a' bald ignorant asses,

\* Names of noted clergymen, which are so well known as to require no illustrations here.

† One *Abernethy*, a jesuit priest who turned a zealous presbyterian, and was settled minister at *Hamam*, in *Tirnotdale*.

‡ This was one *Mrs Mitchelson*, who was looked on as a person inspired of God, and her words were received as oracles, not a few taking them from her mouth in writing as such. Most of her speeches were about the covenant. See *Burnet's Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton*, p. 83.

Such as *John Rest*, that donnart goose,  
And *Dan Duncanson*, that duney ghost §,

*Good Lord deliver us.*

From lay lads in pulpit prattling,  
Twice a-day rumbling and rattling,

*Good Lord deliver us.*

From sly devouring knaves like foxes,  
From all the knock-down race of Knoxes,

*Good Lord deliver us.*

With which last line the poem concludes. Perhaps some of your readers can supply these chasms, and the public will no doubt receive these communications with pleasure. Nothing discovers the internal state of a country so effectually as a well written satire. I shall only just observe from these specimens, that it will pretty clearly appear, that his crime was not that of loving popery, but of ridiculing alike the vices of all sects; an impardonable crime in all ages.

As another specimen of Mr Forrester's poetical talents, I shall transcribe the following epitaph, written by him on *Sir Thomas Hamilton*, who was dignified by James VI. with the title of *Earl of Melrose*, anno 1619, which he afterwards exchanged for that of *Haddington*. He was said to be very hard and severe on his vassals and feudars, which called forth good *Mess Thomas's* satirical talents.

Here lies one, who, while he stood,  
Was matchless—if he had been —

This line's a syllable too short,

Which, if you please, you may add to it;

But what that syllab doth import,

That noble peer could never do it.

§ What the meaning of the phrase *duney ghost* is, I know not; it is new to me, and if it be not an error of the transcriber, I shall be much obliged to any of my readers for an explanation of it. *Edit.*

It is also said, that the Epitaph on the Earl of *Strafford*, which is in Cleveland's poems, was written by him. The epitaph is:

Here lies wife and valiant dust,  
 Huddled up 'twixt fit and just,  
*Strafford*, who was hurried hence,  
 'Twixt reason and convenience.  
 He spent his time here in a mist,  
 A papist, yet a calvinist.  
 His prince's nearest joy and grief,  
 He had yet wanted all relief.  
 The prop and ruin of the state,  
 The people's vi'lent love and hate:  
 One in extremes, lov'd and abhorr'd.  
 Riddles lie here, and in one word,  
 Here lies blood, and let it lie  
 Speechless still, and never cry.

If these cursory remarks shall tend to induce any of your readers to give a fuller account of this remarkable man and his works, it will give pleasure to your constant reader,  
 MELROSENSIS.

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*A Query.*

MR BEE,

I am a lover of flowers, and recollect that about five and twenty years ago, I used to admire a kind of poppy, that was then in the possession of Mr Gordon, nurseryman in Fountain-bridge, for the beauty of its form and brilliancy of its colours; and having often mentioned it, while in India, to my acquaintance, I wished to show it to some of them when I returned; but, to my astonishment, I have not been able to find it in any of the gardens here: As a wager depends upon it, I will be much obliged to any of your readers who can point out where it may be found.

This is an annual plant, similar in all respects to the common carnation poppy, unless in what respects the flower. This forms a large globular ball, quite round and smooth like velvet, no fringes upon the petals; the colours are white and red, blended in various tints irregularly, and both the white and red of the purest brilliancy of any thing I have seen. Inset this and oblige your constant reader,  
 ASIATICUS.

*On the Character of a Wife.*

FROM MISCELLANIES IN PROSE AND VERSE.

*Si peregre it; plorat : redeuntem amplectitur, ulnis  
Comprimat, examinis deficit inque sinu :  
Accusatque moras, et verbis oscula jungit :  
Oscula dum jungit, sictibus ora rigat.*

BUCHANAN.

A WIFE, you say, is an expensive toy,  
But, wanting cost, we cannot purchase joy ;  
The richest miser must remain in rags,  
Unless he condescend to loof his bags ;  
The thread-bare bard, a coach who cannot hire,  
Is fain to waddle through December's mire ;  
And he, whose income won't extend to port,  
To the more frugal ale-house must resort.  
Before a doctor takes the pains to kill,  
His patient's purse must pay for every pill ;  
A British Premier too must bribe *the house*,  
Before they'll vote his Majesty a fous.  
At church, you know, as well as at the play,  
We cannot have a seat unless we pay ;  
And you and I, till some few pence are given,  
Must like two puppies from the pew be driven ;  
Nor gain one glimpse of glory, or of grace,  
Ere first we buy the *freedom of the place*.  
For all things else a price is to be paid,  
Why then refuse your money for a maid ?  
A wife, you say, destroys domestic ease,  
You cannot then do just whate'er you please.  
But tell me truly, when a fool is drunk,  
And all his senses in the liquor sunk,  
Ought he to be allow'd to range the street,  
And box with every blackguard he shall meet ?  
Embrace pollution, tumble in the mire,  
Or, reeling homeward, set his house on fire ?  
Far better fate attends the happy man  
Who weds a mate as early as he can ;  
His faithful spouse his every want attends,  
(One spouse is worth ten thousand bottle-friends) ;

She flatters, strips, and rolls him into bed,  
 Then binds a fillet round his aching head ;  
 She covers, carefully, each wearied limb,  
 For all her wishes center but in him ;  
 And, while coherently to curse he tries,  
 The briny shower comes rushing from her eyes.  
 In humble tone she ventures to complain,  
 He swore last week he ne'er would drink again ;  
 Reminds him that he plays a thoughtless part,  
 And hints what agonies have wrung her heart.  
 Then, which all other mortals would despise,  
 Beside her hopeful husband down she lies ;  
 But lest his horrid breath may do her harm,  
 She clings behind, to keep his shoulders warm.

A wife, besides, will bring you girls and boys ;  
 And though the monkies make incessant noise,  
 Though other children's din you cannot bear,  
 Yet theirs, believe me, won't annoy your ear.  
 None but an actual father ever knows  
 With what fond joy a father's heart o'erflows,  
 To see all Lilliput frisk up and down,  
 When every look reminds him of his own,  
 Or her's, who, in the summer days of youth,  
 Taught him the charms of tenderness and truth.

And are you sick ? 'Tis then her actions prove  
 (No words can paint) the frenzy of her love :  
 'Tis then the grandeur of her soul shines forth,  
 Then first you learn the vastness of her worth.  
 Your kindest comrades in attendance fail,  
 For all must weary of a sick man's tale ;  
 But, night and day, she still is at your side,  
 More soft, more charming far, than when a bride ;  
 For though corroding cares her bloom destroy,  
 Her generous love excites superior joy.  
 She watches every motion of your eye,  
 Your every want impatient to supply.  
 Affected smiles conceal her inward care,  
 Hopeless herself, yet checking your despair ;  
 While oft, in spite of all her female art,  
 A sigh escaping cuts you to the heart !  
 How cold mere friendship, when compar'd to this :  
 Without such women, what were human bliss !

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And should, as it may happen, Fortune frown,  
 And from the height of greatness hurl you down,  
 When every friend, *as usual*, turns his back,  
 And your soul lingers on the mental rack;  
 When every insult must be coolly borne,  
 The pedant's pity, and the rival's scorn;  
 When those you trusted, their connections change,  
 And those who hate you, give resentment range;  
 When every look, where-e'er you shew your head,  
 Is sure to make you feel "your kingdom's fled;"  
 When sordid Prudence stiffens every face,  
 And every tongue exults in your disgrace;  
 At such a time, does female friendship fail?  
 No; she herself attends you to the jail.  
 Such friendship cheaply with a world were bought;  
 Her bosom just admits one single thought—  
 Your peace of mind she breathes but to pursue,  
 Nor dreads a dungeon to be shar'd with you.  
 She, too, when death arrives to your relief,  
 Shall watch its progress with the purest grief;  
 Perform each duty that distress can crave,  
 And with fond tears bedew her husband's grave;  
 And still, with you, her tender mem'ry teems,  
 Still your lov'd image haunts her broken dreams,  
 And blasts each phantom of returning peace,  
 Till Heav'n, in pity, gives her own release.  
 Such are the sex we modestly despise,  
 And such the fools whom every fool decries.  
 To this you answer, with a scornful smile,  
 That common sense adopts a colder stile;  
 That many a wife turns out so very bad,  
 As soon to drive the tamest partner mad.  
 The scrub, who bargains for a mass of gold,  
 May catch, no doubt, a flatterer or a scold.  
 The brute whose passion is but rank desire,  
 May feel ten days exhaust his carnal fire.  
 The fool who marries for the sake of wit,  
 Is sure to find himself severely hit;  
 And he who seeks a spouse of noble blood,  
 Must bear, with patience, lectures long and loud.  
 But men of sense, with reason, hope to find  
 A graceful person with a modest mind;  
 Whose various charms we ever must admire,  
 At once the choice of wisdom and desire;

And for mere merit if you search around,  
Believe me, that is always to be found.  
The surest rules for chusing such a mate,  
Would furnish topics for a fine debate;  
But, lest the spirit of the verse expire,  
Your preacher, for the present, shall retire.

*To the Editor of the Bee.*

*Verses addressed to his Mistress by a Despairing Lover.*

O thou! whose charms first touch'd my youthful heart,  
And taught my soul to glow with soft desire;  
Whose mental powers do every grace impart,  
That in a woman's converse we admire.

List, while thy T—— recounts his bitter woes,  
Thy breast let pity's heav'nly ray inspire,  
But ah! no language can the pain disclose,  
With which thy absence doth my bosom fire.

Nor time nor absence can dissolve the charm,  
Or tear thy image from my faithful breast;  
No other fair can with soft wishes wain,  
Or with endearments lull my soul to rest.

F. T.

*From the 3d scene of the 1st Act of the Adriano  
of Metastasio.*

Yet from my hand a deadly blow  
Awaits the haughty chief of Rome.  
For Oira worsted by his foe  
Remains unconquer'd, tho' o'ercome.

Thus if the sturdy stubborn oak,  
That brav'd for centuries the blast,  
By a no common tempest's stroke,  
Fall to the earth o'erpower'd at last;

Soon, in a stately vessel's form,  
He proudly ploughs the yielding main,  
And triumphs o'er the very storm  
That laid him prostrate on the plain.

July 27.

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THE BEE,

LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1791.

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TRAVELLING MEMORANDUMS.

[Continued from Vol. IV. p. 48.]

*Aix, in Provence.*

AS I am unqualified to pursue the pleasures of youthful or fashionable travellers, I must find different amusements, and am particularly attached to objects of natural history.—In that line this is a precious territory.—It contains several marble quarries, petrified shells, and other maritime bodies, although not near the sea—mineral oils, fossils, and coals, on some pieces of which there appear impressions of vegetables and reptiles.—I have collected some specimens of these rarities.—Mons. *Darlus*, professor of Botany, in the university here, has published an ingenious and accurate natural history of Provence.—Upon the remains of ancient volcanoes, visible in this country, he observes, that the soil of them is remarkably fertile, producing legumes and garden stuffs of a superior quality, and exquisite taste;—he observes, that iron ore abounds in volcanoes, and is a great ingredient of fertility in all good soils.

Vol. IV.

P



—He remarks that iron, sulphur, and water are the chief and most considerable component parts of volcanoes and subterraneous fires.—Though the soil of this territory is not rich, the good cultivation and climate produce abundance of vines and olives, which are intermixed in the fields, Dr. *Darlue* says improperly, and that they would thrive better, if propagated in separate fields.—The mineral springs and hot baths, anciently esteemed for their salutary effects, were in the course of general devastation, destroyed by the barbarous conquerors of the Roman Empire.—They were lost for ages.—About the end of the last century, in digging the foundation for a house, a hot mineral spring was discovered.—From this spring, various fountains, in different parts of the town, were erected, and public baths have been formed, and used, they say with success, especially in rheumatic cases.—But none of these fountains are pure.—The water has an insipid taste, and does not, like other sulphureous and hot mineral waters, give a tincture to silver coin.—The lightest and warmest spring is that which supplies the public baths, and is called *la source de Pinchinater*.

When I am for some time resident in any place of distinction, I consult a reputable physician, not solely for advice in regard to health, but also to acquire learned and agreeable acquaintances, who are generally most capable to give a curious traveller the best information of whatever is most interesting on the spot.—With these views I consulted Dr. Philips, who is highly esteemed here.—He very candidly dissuaded me from using the hot baths, as improper for my complaints; but he desired me to try the experiment of drinking the water moderately, and to persist or not as I found it agree with me.—I did so; but not finding the effect of the Bath-waters in England, which was to brace my stomach, and give me a sharp appetite at least for breakfast, I soon desisted.—The inhabitants use these waters; they have no other, and it serves well for all common purposes.

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The Doctor informed me of a remarkable fact, relative to these waters.—About three or four years ago, the inhabitants were alarmed by a sudden and great defect in the usual flow of water from their fountains.—The flow gradually diminished, and in a few days they were almost dry; happily the cause of this scarcity was soon discovered, and easily remedied.—In fact, a farmer about the distance of half an English mile from Aix, had, at this time, on some scheme of improvement, dug up part of his ground, when, at a small depth from the surface, a body of water rushed out, and continued to flow very plentifully.—The fact being reported at Aix, they conjectured that the farmer had thus accidentally fallen upon, and diverted the stream which supplied their fountains; but, upon enquiry, the farmer's stream was found to have no degree of heat; on the contrary, it was a very cold spring water.—The experiment, however, was made.—The farmer's stream was replaced, and immediately the fountains of Aix were replenished with the same plenty and quality of water as formerly.—Thus it appears, with certainty, that this water acquires its heat in the course of running from the farmer's ground to Aix; but how or where, it is impregnated with the quality of heat, is not yet discovered.

I cannot omit to set down the relation which I have just now received, on good authority, of a long established usage in this country of *Provence*, because it is exactly similar to the customs and manners of our Highlands in Scotland.—During the season of harvest, and their vintages, the inhabitants of the mountainous parts of this country, and of the adjoining villages, assemble in bodies or hordes, and passing through the low countries, and fertile districts, they perform vintage and harvest work for very moderate wages.—Many of them continue to be employed, in the industrious towns and villages, during winter, and return home when the spring advances.—If we form our opinion of these

vagrant societies from their innocence and jollity, they say, and I believe justly, that we must rank them among the happiest of mankind, for this is the life of nature.—They laugh and sing, and dance, without vice, excess of any kind, or irregular gratifications.—Though they lye promiscuously for most part in barns and outhouses, the chastity of their wives and young girls is less suspected than in the ranks of affluent and indolent life, with all the restraints of pious or polite education.

The language of the common people in this country begins to have some mixture of Italian, and they often use the termination of *o*—as *jeuro, p. minado, voiture, &c.*

For some days past, I have experienced the changeable nature of this climate.—The weather suddenly altered, and has been raw, and blowing  $\text{S}$ —so I shall march on to *Marseilles*.—It is now the third of November.—My plan is to advance, with the progress of winter, to more favourable climates.—Though the distance is small, the climate at *Marseilles* is certainly more serene and uniformly mild than here.—In a more advanced season of the winter the climate of *Hyerès*, though also at a moderate distance southward, is more temperate and constant than at *Marseilles*;—and I have reason to believe, that after the spring season commences (the month of March), the climate of *Nice* is preferable to either.—On the approach of May, an invalid must retire from those countries, and move, by some well advised route, to cooler regions.—The intelligent Dr *Philips* advises me to return and go to *Montpellier* in April; to reside there till after the middle of May, and then proceed to the famous mineral waters at *Bourge*, in the Pyrenean mountains.—From that situation, I can easily take my rout either into Spain or Italy for the following winter.—I am well informed and convinced that the climate in the south of Spain, for the winter, is much superior to any situation either in the south of France or Italy—though the accommodations of travelling in that country are very bad and discouraging

to invalids.—Yet proper precautions can materially rectify inconveniencies of that nature.

I find essential benefit and relief in the course of my journey through France, from very simple precautions suggested to me in England.—Particularly I was advised to carry with me two cases of pistols, for myself and servants; the very sight of which serves as a safeguard; and above all, good bed-linen, with pillows, and a couple of large flannel night-gowns.

Nov. 7.—Having cleared all scores, and being well enough contented with the civility and moderation of this hotel at Aix, I set out, this forenoon, for Marseilles:—I have purchased from my landlord his riding horse;—he is not young nor handsome, but he is quiet and sure footed.—If I was to marry, I would look about for a wife of the same description—but I have a fixed opinion, that if a batchelor, after three score is capable of committing a sin against the Holy Ghost—it is matrimony.—This evening I arrived at the *Hotel du Prince—Marseilles*—where I am quite satisfied with the moderation, and every circumstance of my entertainment, though Marseilles is reckoned the most expensive town in France. I have very good accommodation for myself and servants, with fire and candle at ten livres per day; dinner, with variety of excellent fish, at six livres, and the best wines at three and four livres per bottle.—In the heart of the town, and near my lodgings, there are spacious and pleasant walks, called *the courts*;—but my chief objection to any continued residence here, is the want of airy and convenient avenues or roads for excursions either on horseback or in a carriage—and I languish for *Hyerès*, where I am still promised these, and all the enjoyments of a happy retirement.—Here there is too much bustle, social life, and gaiety for an old man—yet

I cannot but remember such things were,  
And were most dear to me.—

therefore I wish to continue as long as health and tolerable spirits permit.

I have delivered various letters of recommendation to respectable persons, and have been kindly received by all of them.—My principal letters were as follow— from Mr *Miligan* at Paris to Messrs. *Chester* and *Duff*; —I find that Mr *Duff* has removed from this city, being appointed consul at \*\*\*;—I am deprived of Mr *Chester's* conversation, which I highly valued by his sudden and threatening illness, soon after my arrival;—letter from Mr *Gregoir* at Aix to *Monsieur l'Abbé Bertrand*— a man of parts, and particularly eminent for knowledge in natural history.—I find him both intelligent and agreeable.—He has obligingly conducted me to some of the most noted cabinets of natural curiosities; —among others, to a collection which was the property of the deceased *Monf. Contoulet*;—it is now exposed to sale in parcels, by a handsome young lady, his daughter.—I found the prices too high;—however I purchased one box of fine shells for ten louis d'ors, and some pretty pieces of coral.—At a sale, in London, I lately bought a collection of shells, not less curious and valuable, for less money.

I delivered a letter from *Monf. Gregoir* to *Monf. Brethou*, negotiant, a sensible man, to whom I am much obliged:—He has been taught here to speak English well.—I also delivered a letter from *Monf. Faye*, of Lyons, with a large credit to Messrs. *Chaulon-Freres*, merchants.—By these gentlemen I have been favoured with every mark of attention and kindness:—The youngest of the three brothers proves an agreeable companion to me,—and goes about to show me all the objects of a traveller's curiosity;—these are of a substantial nature—objects of industry, commerce, police, population, and growing wealth, which make so glorious a figure that they already quite eclipse, and may in process of time extinguish the deformities and infamy of superstition.—Here we see no great

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palaces, magnificent churches, theatres, nor extraordinary fine paintings—no prince—no court;—but we see objects more eudearing, and respectable to uncorrupted minds, and the honest lovers of mankind.—This day I waited upon governor E—s.—My worthy friend Dr G—, of London, has introduced me to his acquaintance, which I esteem a singular favour.—The Governor is a gentleman of uncommon talents, and considerable fortune.—In conversation he is remarkably agreeable.—He has singularities of character, but, so far as I can discern, they are rational, beneficent and pleasant.—More than twenty years ago, a voyage was performed, chiefly under his direction, for discovery of the north-west passage to the East Indies, of which he published an account, which I have read with great pleasure.—I have experienced, that no man of affluent fortune entertains his guests with more unlimited hospitality, or greater variety of delicacies; yet he himself adheres strictly to a singular kind of epicurean temperance.—Though formerly an invalid, he now enjoys perfect health at the age of sixty-four.—His drink is pure water, mixed with a very small quantity of the richest, most costly and cordial wines.—His diet is very abstemious, yet luxurious, especially in fish dressed with all the ingredients, and art of the nicest cookery.—He uses little or no other animal food of any kind.—For twenty years past this gentleman has constantly, on the approach of winter, retired from Britain or Ireland, where he has an ample estate, to pass the winter in the south of France or in Italy—mostly at Marseilles.—He recommends *Pisa* as the most pleasant situation, and most salutary climate in Italy.—In early spring, he resorts to *Spa*—and returns mostly to London till late in autumn.—In all his route through France, he is known and expected like a bird of passage.—No man is more able to give prudent and proper lessons to genteel travellers.

[Note of the different sorts of fish to be found at Marseilles; turbot; sole; eel; whiting; mackerel:—I have never seen any haddocks.—The following species of fish are unknown in our seas, though plentiful in the Mediterranean;—I set them down with the descriptions I had from a French gentleman, who is a *bon vivant*:—

*Re Rouger*—delicate, *sur tout dans l'hiver.*

*La vive*—*legere pour la digestion.*

*Poisson Royal*—*vulgairement Pisto reo,*—delicate.

*Le Bouchon*—*estimé des Grecs.*

*L'Empereur*—*Bon*;—it is a large fish; and I take it to be a species of cod.]

To mix with my morning dose of milk, I here get Martinico rum;—it is strong, and in taste not unpleasant;—but it wants the high and agreeable flavour of our best Jamaica rum.—It is strange that no good history of this great and renowned city has ever been published.—The only history of it is written by one *De Ruffe*, very imperfectly, and in an old and obscure style.—The curious may find tolerable information concerning it in various books of travels; and more particularly in the following French books.—There is a Marseilles almanack which, I am told, contains a very distinct description of all the objects here deserving the attention of curious travellers; but I could not find it;—some descriptive and historical accounts of it are to be found in a book I have mentioned—*Monf. Dartue's* Natural History of Provence; in *Monf. L'Abbe Croyer's* Travels, seven volumes; in *Monf. Sortes Provençiales*; and in *L'Histoire de Provence*.—From what I have gathered in conversation with intelligent and communicative French gentlemen here, I set down a short detail of its origin and progress, with concise remarks.

(To be continued.)

[The following remarks, written by a native of Rome, afford such a natural picture of the manners of the people in that capital, the intrigues in the Pope's cabinet, and the government of the Pope's dominions in Italy, that they cannot fail to prove highly interesting to the reader. If these sketches exhibit Pope *Ganganelli* in a different light from that in which the more distant of the European nations have hitherto viewed him, this is only what happens in most cases where men have occupied an elevated station, whose real character is only known to a few of their most intimate acquaintance and domestics, during their own life, and slowly communicated to the public after they have quitted this active stage of existence. Of the authenticity of these remarks, no doubt can be entertained, as every page contains internal evidence that it could only have been written by a person who was well acquainted with the state of the country, and to whom scenes of the nature he describes, were quite familiar. As to the style, the Editor has corrected it with a very sparing hand—as he thinks the little of the foreign idiom it contains, serves only to afford a pleasing variety—as it will be every where quite intelligible to an English reader.]

*Anecdotes of Pope Ganganelli, and of the Court of Rome during his Pontificate.*

To the Editor of the Bee.

SIR,

I HAD sometime ago begun to set down on paper those anecdotes of Pope *Ganganelli*, which I could recollect, thinking they might have been acceptable in your *Bee*; but considering afterwards, that the English is not my native language, I was afraid to appear before the public in a dress, which perhaps would have made me look awkward. By the persuasions, however, of your ingenious friend, to whose acquaintance you was lately so kind as to introduce me, I have taken courage, have continued them, and such as they are, I send them to you. If they are not elegantly, they are at least candidly wrote, and of which I may say in several respects—*quorum pars magna fui.*

VOL. IV.



Pope Clement XIV, better known by the name of *Pope Ganganelli*, was the son of a physician of *St Angelo in Vado*, who had come there from *St Arcangelo*, both small towns in the Dutchy of *Urbino*. After the common routine of reading, writing, and Latin, he very early enlisted under the banners of *St Francis of Assisi*, in the division, however, less beggarly, less dirty, and, perhaps, less idle, called the *Conventuals*, wherein he had an uncle, who, as, it was reported, was famous for having killed with a stroke of his fist, a con-friar of his in a quarrel.—*Fra Lorenzo* (such was the Pope's christian name) had sufficient good talents, though nothing uncommon or remarkable. He went through the course of those monkish studies, afforded by his order of rancid peripatetic philosophy, and most subtle scholastic divinity. He presented himself as a candidate for a place in the college of *St Bonaventura*, in the convent of *Santi Apollini* in Rome. This is an institution peculiar to the conventuals, which serves as a second course of studies for those who have behaved well in the first, and have gone through a rigorous examination with success. After his collegial time was out, *Fra Lorenzo* underwent his other examination for the degree of master in the order, which among them, is equal to any university degree. And it is to be observed, that as it is customary on such occasions to dedicate the thesis to some patron, either in this world, or in the next, *Ganganelli* dedicated his to *St Ignatius Loyola*, the founder of the Jesuits.

Now *Padre Maestro Ganganelli* began to look about how to rise in his order. The regency of the college of *St Bonaventura* fell vacant; *Ganganelli* obtained it in spite of his competitor *Padre Maestro Meja*, who from that moment became his mortal enemy. As the latter had obtained the acquaintance of several cardinals and prelates, who are always courted by ambitious friars, *Ganganelli* endeavoured likewise to go in quest

of Patrons. The person he aimed at most directly, was Cardinal *Spinelli*, who was very much respected and consulted by Pope *Rezzonico*, (*Clement the XIII.*) (That same *Spinelli*, who had been obliged to fly from Naples, and was advised by Pope *Lambertini*, (*Benedict XIV.*) a man of learning, and of sense, to renounce that archbishopric, as he had attempted to introduce there a kind of inquisition, in fact under other pretexts.)—The *Abbate Ruggieri*, keeper of the *Imperial* library, a man of great learning, but very poor, as the generality of such people are, was very much *Ganganelli's* friend; and as he was likewise in high favour with Cardinal *Spinelli*, the *Padre Regente*, was, without much difficulty, introduced to the Cardinal.

A place of Consultor of the Holy Office fell vacant, *Moja* and *Ganganelli* were candidates; it was in the Pope's gift. All springs were put to work on both sides, *Spinelli* was a very strong one for *Ganganelli*; but *Moja* opposed, that according to rule the regent of *St Bonaventura's* college could not enjoy any other employment. It was left, therefore, to *Ganganelli's* option, who renounced the *regency* to obtain the *Consultorship*, as, to the latter, by a bull of *Sextus V.* was annexed likewise the employment of Pope's divine in the matters of the inquisition. *Spinelli* made use of him also in the same kind of affairs, and *Ruggieri* was all along his director and helper in all his performances.

At this time Pope *Rezzonico* was to proceed to a creation of Cardinals to fill up some places which were vacant in the sacred college, among whom he intended to promote a friar; in compliance with a bull of *Sextus V.* which orders, that at least four of the regular clergy should be always in the number of the Cardinals. Cardinal *Torrigiani*, the secretary of state, protected very strongly *Father Vezzosi*, a Theatin, and a relation of his; on the other side, Cardinal *Carlo Rezzonico*, the Pope's nephew, was very much interested in favour of *Father Abbot Nerini*, the general of the

*Gerolinine* monks, both of them men of extraordinary merit. The contentions of these two patrons were so great that the Pope, naturally pusillanimous, did not know which to choose, as there was only place for one. He complained to *Spinelli* of his minister, and of his nephew, who could not agree, and asked his advice; which was to supersede both their clients, and promote to the Cardinal's hat Father *Ganganelli*, who had equal merit with the other two, and was in the actual service of his Holiness. This advice was followed; *Ganganelli* was created Cardinal; the promotion of *Vezzosi* and *Nerini* was delayed until both might be brought in together; but they both died, without having their tombs honoured with a red-hat, although it was commonly expected that *Ganganelli*, after he was Pope, would have promoted them. *Moja*, in a short time after died; his corpse, when carried to the church, passed under the windows of *Ganganelli*, who was seen to weep; very few were of opinion they were any thing else than crocodile's tears.

Cardinal *Ganganelli* seeing himself so unexpectedly raised to that rank, out of which the sovereign of Rome is elected, began seriously to think how to succeed in it; and from the first moment went slyly to work. At this time, the destruction of the Jesuits had been resolved upon in Portugal; and by the indefatigable manoeuvres of *Pombal*, had more or less spread itself from the Portuguese cabinet into almost all the courts in Europe, especially that of Spain. *Monsignor Marefsebi*, who was afterwards Cardinal, was a violent, and most openly declared Anti-Jesuit. *Ganganelli* soon insinuated himself into this man's friendship, and by his means obtained that of *Don Emanuel de Roda* the Spanish minister at the court of Rome. A triumvirate was thus formed, which met every evening in summer beyond the *Porta Pia*, at a little villa, which had formerly belonged to Cardinal *Girolamo Colonna*, and was lent by his heirs to the Spanish minister; and in win-

ter, at the small conventual convent of *St Ephrem*, towards *St Mary Major*. It may be easily supposed that *Almada*, the Portuguese minister, was far from being inaccessible to *Ganganelli*; nor did the latter miss paying his court to the French ambassador, and even to every petty Abbé whom he imagined could have the least influence favourable to his designs. The pretensions of the court of Rome on the Duchies of *Parma* and *Piacenza* are well known; no Cardinal, therefore, ever writes to that sovereign, as none of them can stile him Duke of *Parma*; *Ganganelli* easily overstepped such trifling difficulties, and never failed writing to him those officious letters that are commonly wrote to great folks to felicitate them on the approach of the new year; to congratulate with them at the marriage or birth; and condole with them on the death of some of their relations. I was one day on a visit at the old *Abbate Spedalieri*, then agent of the Duke of *Parma* in Rome, when one of these letters came to him from *Ganganelli* to forward to his master: The Abbé smiled, and said to me, "I do not know what this friar aims at, for he is the only Cardinal who writes to the Duke." *Ganganelli* was very well persuaded, that if he could succeed in being openly and notoriously slighted; at least, if not persecuted by the Pope and his ministry, it would endear him the more to the forcing courts, and more easily pave the way for him to the throne; as he knew that every where the subsequent government, it is supposed, will be better than the former, when of an opposite nature; but perhaps no where this maxim is so true as in Rome. Cardinal *Ganganelli* was lucky enough soon to meet with a fair opportunity to reach at his aim with a good grace, and with such a strong appearance of justice and public spirit, that, although he was only not unpopular before, he became

\* So are those courts called which take a particular concern in the election of a Pope; Spain, Portugal, and Naples are the chief of these.

the darling of the people, who anxiously wished to obtain him for successor to *Rezzonico*, of whom they were mortally tired. A famine was raised in Rome and the adjacent country in spite of good crops, by the monopoly of the secretary of state *Torrigiani*, and some creatures of his who presided over the *Annona* of the corn. All kinds of grains were either exported or concealed, and the country left without resource. The time came when the weight of the penny-loaf was reduced by government, besides the reduction by the bakers; then a set number of loaves was assigned to each person, and the bakehouses were obliged to be guarded with soldiers, as the poor labourers, who were starving in the country, pillaged every unguarded bakehouse, as soon as they came into the town; several of them were found in the fields, starved to death, with their face on the ground, and the grass in their mouth. Whole villages came flocking to the capital in procession, following a cross, which was carried before them. The Pope, who was a pious good man, but weak, and his nephew Cardinal *Carlo Rezzonico* (who was really an *animella allegra*, "a boiled sweetbread," as the wrong-headed, but witty Cardinal *Passionei* expressed it, to characterize his innocent insipidity), not being apprized of the true cause of the famine, ordered public prayers to be offered to heaven, and entrenchments to be made in the outskirts of the town for the poor people that came from the neighbouring country. Commissioners were dispatched abroad to procure corn at triple and quadruple the price it had been sold for and exported; the concealed corn, by little and little appeared, and bread was made of it, spoiled as it was. It is needless to say that a great mortality ensued, especially of those poor people, who came from the villages and country; happily we escaped the plague, of which we were in great apprehension. The relief that was given to the public, was to be paid for; the treasurer had no money; recourse, therefore, must be had to the five millions de-

posted by *Sextus Quintus* in the castle of *St. Angelo* for most urgent cases; but this could not be done, without a peculiar consent of the consistory of Cardinals, and without the most legal clauses in consequence of the conditions expressed in the bull of *Sextus V.* It was on this occasion that *Ganganelli* displayed his sentiments, and so much the more he thought himself entitled to do it, as *Sextus V.* had been of the same order of Conventuals; and, therefore, he looked upon himself as obliged to hinder the squandering of the treasure left by his brother friar for the benefit of the state, and which must at last be refunded by a tax on the people. He observed the famine was not the result of bad seasons, it must be therefore the fault of the instruments of government; he insisted, therefore, that the true causes of the late distress should be enquired into, and that those who had fattened by the slaughter of the people, should refund the money, and be punished. His harangue was concise, and strengthened with passages of Scripture; but as it happens every where that favourite ministers will always have the majority in a venal senate, in spite of wise and just opposition, the Cardinals consented that the money should be extracted to pay for the wickedness of the monopolisers.

*Ganganelli*, who until then had not attracted the attention of the public, began to be the object of their desires; the Jesuitical party began to smell his intrigues with their enemies, and the Anti-Jesuits began to set him higher on the candlestick. Pope *Rezzonico* had been so much teized and harassed by the Bourbon courts, on the subject of the Jesuits, that he resolved at last (as it was afterwards known) to propose the abolition of them in a secret consistory, which he intended to have after the divine service in the Papal Chapel, on Candlemas; but his terror and his grief were so great at the image of an action that was of so much magnitude, that the night before, whilst he was at his prayers, he was seized with so strong a fit of the

asthma, to which he was subject, that he died in a few days.

(To be continued.)

*Historical Disquisitions on the British Constitution, continued from page 101.*

PART SECOND.

*The Origin of the Feudal System.*

In whatever part of the universe the feudal system first began, the idea of it plainly originated from the military subordination, and its final consolidation into a regular system can only have been effected in consequence of conquest and the regard for personal safety, that the violent subjugation of others inspires. While nations remained peaceable occupiers of their own territories, they could scarcely have acquired an idea of any other kind of property in land, but that which was derived from natural possession without subjection to any one; but the case is very different where the possession has been acquired at first by violence, and where it must be maintained by force; nor, in these circumstances, could any thing be more natural, or more effectual, in an early period of society, than the feudal system of subordination.

We have seen, in the foregoing part of this essay, that the first idea of territorial property that prevailed, was that it belonged entirely to the community; and, although we find from the Roman historians, that in Germany, that kind of private property which we have since termed *allodial*, was not unknown, yet at that period we cannot trace any very distinct marks of the feudal system. We can, however, discover ideas that might naturally give rise to it.

When a weak tribe was placed in the neighbourhood of one more powerful than itself, it was in

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danger of being robbed of part of its territories by a superior force. It was natural, in this case, to provide for its security, by forming an alliance with a more powerful neighbour.—In this case, the only lure that could be held out to the greater state, as an inducement to take the weaker under its protection, was, for the later to stipulate to assist the former with forces whenever it should be demanded. A reinforcement of men was the only tribute that a community, in the circumstances we have supposed, could desire; and a proud people, conscious of their own power, would require that the weaker should submit to certain humiliating ceremonies before they would agree to take them under protection; but this done, they would adhere to their engagements inviolably.—This is the first mark we can trace of feudal subjection in Europe, and we find innumerable instances of it in *Cæsar* and other writers.

When the idea once got footing among a warlike people, that territories might be devolved from one state upon another state, on condition of furnishing military aid, it was but a step farther to extend the same conditions to the enjoyment of personal property; and this we shall soon see, in cases of conquest, became not only natural but necessary.

It is easy to perceive, that among tribes little acquainted with agriculture, in a northern climate, the population of a territory would soon become too great for their means of subsistence. In these cases, great bodies of the most adventurous youths would sally forth under their most favourite leaders, to seize, by force, on such countries as came in their way. On these expeditions, each individual would range himself under the banners of that person of whose military prowess

*Cæsar de B. G. lib. 7. c. 75. Imperant Eduis, atque eorum clientibus, Sequanisque, Ambivarctis, Auleris Brannovicibus, Brannovicis, millia xxxvii.*—Innumerable other passages, to the same purpose, might be quoted.—The Romans make use of the terms of their own language, not having those belonging to the feudal system.



he had the highest opinion, and would follow him to conquest and to glory. And as the influence of every chief was proportioned to the number of his followers, he would be naturally disposed to do every thing in his power to conciliate the good opinion and the good wishes of his own people. The chief and his followers were therefore attached to each other by the bands of amity and kindness; nor had the chief any other authority than that which these conferred upon him. In military operations, however, subordination is so very necessary, that *one* chieftain or captain, must, on all occasions, be chosen, with whom the supreme command shall be entrusted, as long, at least, as the general opinion shall point him out as deserving of it.

When a body of men thus put under regular subordination, obtained, by the vigour of their arms, a conquest of any kingdom in which they chose to settle, the first idea that would occur, in conformity to what they had long adopted, would be, that the whole of the territory belonging to the conquered state had now become the property of the community, and that it should naturally be parcelled out among the chiefs, in the best way they could contrive, allotting the shares in proportion to the personal influence of each and the number of his retainers, as nearly as they could.

But before they separated, each to live upon his own domains, at a distance from others, it became necessary to adopt measures for the common safety of the whole: For, as the conquerors would not think of extirpating the natives, but merely of subjecting them to their will, and of making them work, as slaves, for their convenience, it was to be feared that these slaves would watch every opportunity to overcome their masters. The first and most necessary measure of government, therefore, was to disarm all the subjugated natives, while the conquerors alone, and their adherents, were allowed the use of arms. Nor was this enough: If the conquerors themselves could not be brought to

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act suddenly in a body in concert, they would easily conceive that they might be all cut off by a well-concerted insurrection of the natives, or by a powerful invasion of strangers. To guard against these obvious evils, it became necessary to constitute one among themselves, as first ruler, prince, general, or king; who, while the others were busied about their domestic concerns, should watch over the general welfare, and at whose summons, in cases of exigency, the whole force of the nation could be brought to act as one body. With this view they elected a ruler from among themselves, whose chief business should be to attend to public matters; and who, besides his own private share of the conquered territory, should have annexed to his office, lands and certain other large emoluments\*, and honours†; and who, under the controul and direction of the national council, which he was allowed to summon when necessary, and which was required to assemble at certain stated times, he was constituted the first executive officer of the state, in nearly the same manner as the Lord Mayor of London, or other magistrates, are chosen for managing the business of lesser corporations.

In apportioning the territory therefore, the state still retaining the property to itself, authorised their first officer, as acting for the community, to grant to individuals their several portions of it, upon swearing fealty in his hands, that is, acknowledging themselves, in a formal manner, to hold their lands from the state, or the crown, and engaging under pains of forfeiting the

\* Here we have the origin of CROWN-LANDS, that is, lands which were annexed to the office of governor or king, and had no personal connection with the prince, who, like the other chiefs, had his own share of land allotted to him with others. When the royal authority became hereditary, these two different classes of lands were confounded together in many cases, which has given room for much confusion in the history of the finance of the country in ancient times.

† When land afforded no other emolument to its leige lord except military services, it was necessary to devise other means for supporting

whole, to defend the public with their arms and whole forces, whenever they should be summoned by the crown to do so. These chiefs, in order that they in their turn, might be enabled to perform these engagements, in like manner parcelled out their lands to their retainers, on similar terms:—And so far was this from being supposed a burthensome tenure, that it must have, at first, been esteemed a mark of the highest honour, to be permitted in arms, to fight by the side, and in defence of the man they delighted to honour and protect. Such is evidently the origin of that feudal system which prevailed for many ages over all Europe: and such the origin of those feudal incidents, that were defined, in the course of many ages, to give rise to various, highly interesting to man, kind.

These are the great outlines of the feudal system, and these accordingly are to be traced in every modification of it;—but they assumed a diversity of shades in different countries, according to the more or less influence of certain circumstances that have variously affected it: so that although the system be radically the same over all Europe, yet it is considerably diversified in regard to lesser particulars in different countries. In some, it has degenerated into the most abject despotism, while in others, from accidental and more fortunate circumstances, it has given birth to a rational system of liberty and freedom that was unknown to the world in ancient

the honour of the chief. Hence the origin of the emoluments that were to be derived from the administration of justice, and many other particulars, which, in a more improved society, have been found incompatible with freedom and good government, and which of course are now abolished, or fallen into

The Crown in these days, being merely a temporary office, those who swore fealty to the person who held the crown at the time would be accounted only as swearing fidelity to the state, as represented by the person who held the office of administrator at the time. This fealty, therefore, had no personal, but merely an official reference to the king.

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times. Our business shall be to trace the gradual changes it has undergone in regard to Great Britain only, leaving others to investigate the changes that have taken place in other countries.

I shall conclude this slight lucubration with an enumeration of the different orders of men into which the state would naturally be divided, according to the above hypothesis. These would be all arranged under the general classes of freemen and slaves.

*Free-men.*

These would consist of the following orders, viz.

*THE KING.*

He who has since been called KING, was in fact only at the beginning one of the highest chiefs, elevated to that rank by the free voice of the people—at first only during pleasure—then for life by election—and at last it became hereditary.

*Marquisses, Dukes, Earls, &c.*

These, on their first institution, were merely the names of places of trust, that were filled by such men as were thought deserving of authority. The names continued, though the persons who held the office were changed, as the *sheriffs* in modern times. They were officers subordinate to the king, having the command of larger or smaller districts according to their rank. Individuals at first, like the king, only held these places for a limited time, till they at length came to be held for life, and then became hereditary\*.

*Thanes and Tenants in Capite.*

This order of men included all those chiefs who held their lands directly of the crown, and who were entitled and required to attend the general meetings of

\* At a subsequent period the names remained, while the offices at first denoted by them were abolished; and these constitute that class in society which is called *nobility*.

the national assembly. It is probable there was no distinction of orders among these at the beginning, unless that which arose from the lesser or greater; but these gradually came, in process of time, to be divided into many classes.

*Retainers.*

Under this title I would include all those who held lands under what we now call a *subject superior*, many of whom were men of high rank and power.

All the above classes were entitled to bear arms, and were expected to attend the crown in arms, when summoned for that purpose, though no particular rules were at first prescribed for that end.

*Allodial Proprietors.*

Some of these continued in every country long after the feudal system had been introduced, and even after the conquest of different territories, and probably owed their existence to the following circumstances:—When a hostile army invaded a country, especially after agriculture came to be generally practised, it would naturally happen that some of the proprietors, from indolence, from disaffection to the king, or perhaps from policy, did not take up arms to oppose the invaders;—good sense and policy in the conquerors would require that men in these circumstances should be distinguished from the others who had taken up arms;—while these last, therefore, were stripped of their property and enslaved, the first were suffered to enjoy their lands undisturbed, as formerly;—they were not, however, included under the feudal system,—neither were they honoured with the enviable distinction of being liable to be called forth in the common cause, to defend the state against foreign danger, or domestic disturbances. To the feudal tenants alone this distinguished honour was annexed. It is even probable they were not at first entrusted with arms at all, or expected to attend

the national council; though of these particulars I cannot speak with certainty. Sure enough however it is, that in after times, this kind of tenure, whatever we may think of it now, was accounted so degrading, and exposed the holder to so many disagreeable rubs from the greater feudal lords, that most part of those persons who held lands in this manner found it more for their interest, or more honourable, according to the notions of the times, to have fiefs; so that allodial property was in most cases surrendered, and new charters taken out to the proprietors, as feudatories of some powerful man, under whose protection they enjoyed a more comfortable existence.

The second class were *Slaves*, and were known by the titles *Villain*, *Servi*, *Bondi*, &c. None of these were entrusted with arms, or for many ages were accounted as any thing at all in the state: and though in most conquered countries these *Servi* must ever have constituted the bulk of the people, yet they were not, on any occasion, included under the name of *people*, till after the lapse of many ages, which produced many changes.

#### *Ceroles.*

From among this class sprung up, in time, a better order, and were known by the name of *Ceroles*, who might be said to rank in some respects with the *freemen* of Rome; these occupied somewhat of the same rank with *farmers* at present, but with a much smaller degree of respectability. In the Saxon times, in Britain, this order of men had grown into such consequence as to be in some measure free men, who were, in certain circumstances, protected by the laws; but they never were allowed to bear arms till after the spirit of the feudal system was weakened by a long and gradual change in the manners of the people, and circumstances of the nation, the progress of which we have not here time to trace, but which will be incidentally mentioned in some of the following parts of this disquisition.

*The Late Dr BLACKLOCK.*

Died at Edinburgh, July 7th, the Reverend Doctor Thomas Blacklock.

Deprived of sight in early infancy, nature seems to have compensated for this misfortune by opening to him many sources of enjoyment. Debarred from those amusements and avocations which distract and embarrass the mind, he devoted himself to the pursuit of knowledge. His favourite amusements were, music, poetry, the conversation of a few select friends, and sometimes giving lessons in Greek, Latin, or French, to his amanuensis, or other young persons in whose progress in literature he interested himself.

The Doctor received a liberal education at Edinburgh, and, being endowed with an uncommon genius, a vigorous understanding, and an ardent desire of improvement, he was distinguished by his proficiency in classical literature, in Belles letters, and metaphysics. These embellishments introduced him to the society of the literati, whose acquaintance he cultivated, and whose steady and warm attachment he experienced through life. As a poet, his merit has been long known and acknowledged. His poetry is marked with such elegance and force of diction, such a glow and propriety of description, and such an ardour of sentiment, as must excite the admiration and affect the feelings of every reader of taste. But what, most of all, endeared him to his friends, and the numerous circle of his acquaintance, was the benevolence of his heart, the humanity of his temper, the gentleness of his manners, his patience and cheerfulness in affliction.

The following lines, extracted from his own poems, occasioned by the death of an intimate friend, may be applied, with much truth to himself.

“ His nature with no common care design’d : —  
 O! with what ardour did his piercing view  
 Through every maze of nature truth pursue;  
 Sacred to virtue and the muse, his breast  
 With heaven’s own loveliest image was impress’d:  
 Like heaven’s eternal goodness, unconfin’d  
 His soul, with one fond wish, embrac’d mankind.”

• A correct edition of the Doctor’s writings, many of which are dispersed in separate tracts, would certainly prove acceptable to the public.  
*Edit.*

*Notices of some Rare and Valuable Books.*

In consequence of the notice taken of Froissart's History in some of the foregoing numbers of the Bee, and the wish that a new translation of that work might be made, the Editor has had the pleasure to be informed, upon the best authority, that the two following rare copies of that work, and the others that follow, were fortunately purchased at the *Pinelli* sale in London last year by Thomas Johnes, Esq; Member of Parliament for Radnorshire, by whom they will not only be preserved from destruction, but where, from the well known liberality of that gentleman, those who are curious in historical researches will be freely allowed access to them, with permission to make what extracts they shall think necessary. The title of these books, and the account given of them in the *Catalogue Raisonné* of that famous library, published by Payne, are subjoined for the information of the curious.

1. " *Le commencement des Chroniques que fist maistre Jehan Froissart, qui parlent des Guerres de France, d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse, d'Espagne, & de Bretagne.* 2 vols, folio, green velvet, M. S. in vellum.

" It is in perfect preservation, with a great number of miniatures. The text is considerably different from the printed copies, and came from the library of *Claude d'Urfé*."

2. " *Chroniques de France, d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse, d'Espagne, & de Bretagne, &c. par Froissart.* Paris, G. Eustace, 1514, folio, 4 vols, red Morocco calfs, printed on vellum.

" This work may be regarded as one of the rarest that exist; The copy is *unique*, and unknown to the best bibliographers; nor had it been seen by the editor, *Denis Sauvage*. The vellum is perfectly white and well preserved."

To these add, in the same gentleman's possession, the following rare and valuable books.

3. *Sommaires des grandes Annales & Chroniques d'Angleterre & d'Ecosse, depuis Brutus jusqu'à l'an 1565; ensemble les choses les plus memorables & celebres qui sont advenues es mesmes temps aux royaumes d'Irlande, Galles, Danemark, &c.*  
Vol. IV. S †



“ avec un table fort ample sur les principales matieres, par Jehan Benard, interprete du Roi en langues Angloise & Ecoissoise.

“ 1567, 3 vols, folio, M. S. on paper, with miniatures.

“ This work has been composed, and dedicated to Charles IX. King of France, and contains many minute circumstances of the manners of the age. It belonged to the family of Harcourt.”

“ 4. *Les grandes Chroniques de France, (dites les Chroniques de Saint Denis).* Paris, Antoine Virard, 1493, 3 vols, folio, printed on vellum, red velvet, in cases.

“ A book of the greatest rarity, and of astonishing magnificence, both for the equal beauty of so large a work on vellum, the size of the margin, and the immense labour of the illuminator; every capital letter is painted in gold, and it contains 953 miniatures, of which 13 are the size of the leaf, and 940 about four inches by three. is in its original binding, perfectly clean and well preserved. It came from Claude d'Urfe's library.”

“ 5. *Recueil des principaux Seigneurs qui passerent la mer avec Guillaume Conquerer d'Angleterre; & de plusieurs autres, qui apres le decés du dit Guillaume se retirerent en Angleterre, & quels honneurs & etats ils ont eu en la cour des Rois usqu'a present; ensemble leur faits, alliances, genealogies, mariages, &c. dedié au Roi, par J. Benard, 1568, folio.*

“ Original M. S. of considerable importance, and never printed. It makes a very interesting part of the English history, and having been composed by the Royal Historiographer of Charles IX. may be accounted of the best authority for the curious incidents it relates. This also belonged to the Harcourt family.”

*To the Editor of the Bee.*

*A Cure for a Distemper in Black Cattle.*

SIR,

As I see you are very ready to communicate any thing that may be useful in agriculture, I beg leave to mention to you the following instance of the preventing a fatal dis-

temper that black cattle are subject to. The disease I mean is what is commonly called the *Pfack Spald*. It is in some places known by the name of the *Quarter Ill*. The animal is seized by a most violent mortification, in some place or other of its body, without any visible previous complaint, which, when taken place, baffles all remedy, so far as I know. This last winter and spring I had several cattle, on different farms, who died by this distemper; they were of different sizes, and had been bred in very opposite situations and different soils; yet I found no difference in this of preventing the disease in the one place more than the other. I tried various remedies to no effect, until fortunately I had recourse to the use of bark: I gave each of my cattle a dose of the decoction of oak-bark, of betwixt two and three ounces to a year old, and proportionally more to older cattle, and continued every other day for ten days. Since I began to give them the bark none of my cattle have been seized: and I am apt to ascribe the prevention of the disease to the use of the bark alone, as many of my neighbours' cattle have been since affected, having not used this remedy.

Peruvian, as well as oak-bark, have been before now given to cattle to prevent this disease, though as far as I can learn without success: but upon enquiry, I find those that used it only gave one dose in the season, and that a very small one; it is not, therefore, surprising it failed in having effect.

From what I experienced of the success attending this remedy, I am determined to give all my cattle several doses of the bark in the spring and autumn each year, the seasons cattle are most subject to the distemper. My manner of preparing the bark is by boiling it with water until half the water is consumed, and giving to each about a chopin, (English quart), by pouring it from a bottle into the mouth. The remedy may be of great use, and at little expence or trouble, as I am convinced the oak bark, from its strong quality, may be equally efficacious with the Peruvian.

It would surprise one not acquainted with the circumstance, how many of our best cattle, in Scotland, die annually by this distemper; the prevention of it is therefore an object of importance. I shall be glad to know if any of your readers

Aug. 3.

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have tried the above remedy with success. Another experiment besides my own, in a different climate and situation, proving successful, infures, beyond a doubt, the efficacy of the remedy. K.

*Fifehire, June 25. 1791.*

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*Remarks on the Preceding Article.*

THIS disorder chiefly seizes calves, and cattle of one year old, and is more fatal among those that have been highly fed, and in great heart, than those that are leaner. The remedy above prescribed certainly promises to be very effectual, and ought to be attended to by all breeders of cattle: But as the effects of this disorder are very rapid and fatal, it may be of use to know, that the bark of the willow is possessed, in some degree, of the same astringent and antiseptic quality with that of the oak; as also the young shoots of the common bramble, and the eglantine, or sweet briar, and several kinds of the common dog-rose, or *big* bushes, to which recourse may be had in cases of extreme danger where oak bark cannot be had. A poultice of the same, externally applied to the parts affected, when the symptoms begin to appear, may have its use; but the progress of the mortification is so rapid, that unless it be taken at the *very beginning*, nothing can prove effectual. It is therefore right to give the beasts who are in greatest danger of suffering by this disorder, some drenches of the above towards autumn, by way of prevention.

Frequent and copious bleeding at that season of the year is also a powerful preventive, as I have several times experienced.

J. A.

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*The Matrimonial Creed.*

WHOEVER will be married, before all things it is necessary that he hold the conjugal faith: and the conjugal faith is this: That there were two rational beings created, both equal, and yet one superior to the other; and the inferior shall bear rule over the superior; which faith, except every

one keep whole and undefiled, without doubt, he shall be scolded at everlastingly.

The man is superior to the woman, and the woman is inferior to the man; yet both are equal, and the woman shall govern the man.

The woman is commanded to obey the man, and the man ought to obey the woman;

And yet there are not two obedients, but one obedient. For there is one dominion nominal of the husband, and another dominion real of the wife:

And yet there are not two dominions, but one dominion.

For, like as we are compelled by the christian verity to acknowledge, that wives must submit themselves to their husbands, and be subject to them in all things;

So are we forbidden by the conjugal faith to say, that they should be at all influenced by their wills, or pay regard to their commands.

The man was not created for the woman, but the woman for the man;

Yet the man shall be the slave of the woman, and the woman the tyrant of the man.

So that in all things, as aforesaid, the subjection of the superior to the inferior is to be believed.

He, therefore, that will be married, must thus think of the woman and the man.

Furthermore, it is necessary to submissive matrimony, that he also believe rightly the infallibility of the wife.

For the right faith is, that we believe and confess, that the wife is fallible and infallible;

Perfectly fallible and perfectly infallible; of an erring soul and unerring mind subsisting; fallible, as touching her human nature; and infallible as touching her female sex.

Who, although she be fallible and infallible, yet she is not two, but one woman; who submitted to lawful marriage to acquire unlawful dominion; and promised religiously to obey, that she might rule with uncontrouled sway.

This is the conjugal faith; which, except a man believe faithfully, he cannot be married.

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*Gleanings of Ancient Poetry.*
*On Felicity—by F. QUARLES.*

"WHERE lies she then? Or lies she any where?  
 Honours are bought and sold—she rests not there,  
 Much less in pleasures hath she her abiding,  
 For they are shar'd to beasts, and ever sliding;  
 Nor yet in virtue, virtue's often poore;  
 And, crush'd with fortune, begs from doore to doore;  
 Nor is she faint'd in the shrine of wealth;  
 That makes men slaves, is uncur'd from health:  
 Conclude we then, Felicity consists  
 Not in exterior fortunes, but her lists  
 Are boundlesse, and her large extension  
 Outruns the pace of human apprehension;  
 Fortunes are seldom measur'd by desert;  
 The fairest face hath oft the foulest heart;  
 Sacred Felicity doth ne'er extend  
 Beyond her self; in it all wishes end;  
 The swiftest of an outward form but can  
 Create contentious, not a happy man:  
 A peaceful conscience is the true content,  
 And wealth is but her golden ornament."

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*Scorn not the Least—by ROBERT SOUTHWELL.*

WHERE words are weak, and foes are strong,  
 Where mightier doe assault than doe defend,  
 The feebler part puts up enforced wrong,  
 And silent sees that speech could not amend;  
 Yet higher powers must thinke, though they repine,  
 When sunne is set, the little starres will shine.

While *Pike* do range, the silly *Tench* doth fly,  
 And crouch in privie creekes with smaller fish:  
 Yet *Pikes* are caught when *little fish* goe by,  
 These flecte asote, while *those* doe fill the dish:  
 There is a time ev'n for the *coorms* to creepe,  
 And suck the dewe while all their foes doe sleepe.

The *Martins* cannot ever soare on high,  
 Nor greedy *Grey-bound* still pursue the chace,  
 The tender *Larke* will find a time to flie,  
 And fearful *Hare* to runne a quiet race.  
 He that high growth to *Cedars* did bestowe,  
 Gave also lowly *Musbrums* leave to growe.

In *Haman's* pomp, poor *Mordetai* wept;  
 Yet God did turne his fate upon his foe.  
 The *Lazar* pin'd while *Dives'* feast was kept,  
 Yet he to heav'n, to hell did *Dives* goe.  
 We trample grasse, and prize the flow'rs of May.  
 Yet grasse is greene, when flow'rs doe fade away.

*Jeu d'Esprit.*—Par M. BOUFLER.

Enysré du brillant poste,  
 Que j'occupe recemment,  
 Dans une chaise de poste,  
 Je me campe fierement.

Et je suis en ambassade,  
 Au nom de mon Souverain,  
 Dire que je suis malade,  
 Et lui, qu'il se porte bien.

D'une jone enflée,  
 Je débarque tout honteux,  
 La Princesse, bien soufflée,  
 Au lieu d'une, en avoit deux.

Et son altesse sauvage  
 Sans doute a trouvé mauvais,  
 Que j'eusse sur mon visage  
 La moitié de ses attraits.

"Princesse, le Roi, mon maître,  
 "Pour ambassadeur m'a pris,  
 "Je viens vous faire connoître  
 "L'amour, dont il est epris.

"Si vous étiez sur le chaume,  
 "Il donneroit," m'a-t-il dit,  
 "La moitié de son Royaume  
 "Pour celle de votre lit."

La Princesse à son pupitre  
Compose un remerciement,  
Elle me donne un épître,  
Que j'emporte léstement.

Et je m'en vais dans la rue  
Fort satisfait d'ajouter,  
A l'honneur de l'avoir vue  
Le plaisir de la quitter.

[*A Translation is requested.*]

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VERSES written by SIR C. HANBURY WILLIAMS, in June 1743,  
and never before published. Communicated by a Friend.

SOME think Lord Cart'ret bears the sway,  
And rules the Kingdom and the King;  
The Lord of Bath do others say,  
And others swear 'tis no such thing.

That 'tis Lord Wilmington, no doubt,  
Directs the nation, Cary boasts;  
But in their guesses they're all out,  
We're govern'd by the Lord of Hosts.

A moment's patience, and I'll prove  
The argument I'm now pursuing:  
Who is there, but the Lord above,  
That knoweth what this nation's doing?

Whether the war goes on with Spain,  
(In which so many Britons fell),  
And what our fleets do on the main,  
The Lord, and he alone, can tell.

The Lord, and he alone, doth know  
How taxes will be rais'd this year;  
The Lord knows how much 'tis we owe,  
Which the Lord knows when we shall clear.

The Lord knows how our army 'll fare;  
We're govern'd by the Lord knows who;  
Our King is gone, the Lord knows where,  
And the Lord knows what we shall do.

Aug. 3.

*Extract from Dr Robertson's Disquisition on the Intercourse betwixt Europe and Asia, concluded from page 39.*

“ FROM collecting the scanty information which history affords, concerning the most early attempts to open a commercial intercourse with India, I now proceed with more certainty, and greater confidence, to trace the progress of communication with that country, under the guidance of authors who recorded events nearer to their own times, and with respect to which they had received more full and accurate intelligence.

“ The first establishment of any foreign power in India, which can be ascertained by evidence meriting any degree of credit, is that of the Persians; and even of this, we have only a very general and doubtful account. Darius, the son of Hytaspes, though raised to the throne of Persia by chance or by artifice, possessed such active and enterprising talents, as rendered him worthy of that station. He examined the different provinces of his kingdom more diligently than any of his predecessors, and explored regions of Asia formerly little known. Having subjected to his kingdom many of the countries which stretch south-east from the Caspian sea towards the river Oxus, his curiosity was excited to acquire a more extensive and accurate knowledge of India, on which they bordered. With this view, he appointed Scylax of Caryandra, to take the command of a squadron fitted out at Caspatyrus, in the country of Pactya, (the modern Pehkely) towards the upper part of the navigable course of the river Indus, and to sail down its stream until it should reach the ocean. This Scylax performed, though it should seem with much difficulty, and notwithstanding many obstacles, for he spent no less than two years and six months in conducting his squadron from the place where he embarked to the Arabian gulf.

“ The account which he gave of the populousness, fertility and high cultivation of that region of India, through which his course lay, rendered Darius impatient to become master of a country so valuable. This he soon accomplished, and though his conquests in India seem not to have extended beyond the district watered by the Indus, we are led to form a high idea of its opulence, as well as of the number of its inhabitants, in antient times, when we learn that the tribute which he levied from it was near a third part of the whole revenue of the Persian monarchy. But neither this voyage of Scylax, nor the conquests of Darius,



to which it gave rise, diffused any general knowledge of India. The Greeks, who were the only enlightened people at that time in Europe, paid but little attention to the transactions of the people, whom they considered as barbarians, especially in countries far remote from their own, and Scylax had embellished the narrative of his voyage with so many circumstances manifestly fabulous, that he seems to have met with the just punishment, to which persons who have a notorious propensity to what is marvellous, are often subjected, of being listened to with distrust, even when they relate what is exactly true.

“About an hundred and sixty years after the reign of Darius Hytaspes, Alexander the Great undertook his expedition into India. The wild sallies of passion, the indecent excesses of intemperance, and the ostentatious displays of vanity too frequent in the conduct of this extraordinary man, have so degraded his character, that the pre-eminence of his merit, either as a conqueror, a politician, or a legislator, has seldom been justly estimated. The subject of my present enquiry leads me to consider his operations only in one light, but it will enable me to exhibit a striking view of the grandeur and extent of his plans. He seems, soon after his first successes in Asia, to have formed the idea of establishing an universal monarchy, and aspired to the dominion of the sea as well as of the land. From the wonderful efforts of the Tyrians in their own defence, when left without any ally or protector, he conceived an high opinion of the resources of maritime power, and of the wealth to be derived from commerce, especially that with India, which he found engrossed by the citizens of Tyre.

“With a view to secure this commerce, and to establish a station for it preferable in many respects to that of Tyre, as soon as he completed the conquest of Egypt, he founded a city near one of the mouths of the Nile, which he honoured with his own name; and with such admirable discernment was the situation of it chosen, that Alexandria soon became the greatest trading city in the antient world, and notwithstanding many successive revolutions in empire, continued, during eighteen centuries, to be the chief seat of commerce with India. Amidst the military operations to which Alexander was soon obliged to turn his attention, the desire of acquiring the lucrative commerce which the Tyrians had carried on with India, was not relinquished. Events soon occurred that not only confirmed and added strength to his desire, but opened to him a prospect of obtaining the sovereignty of those regions which supplied the rest of mankind with so many precious commodities.”

*Proceedings of the British Parliament.*

*On Thursday the 25th of November 1790, the seventeenth Parliament of George III. met at Westminster. The Commons having proceeded in the usual forms to chuse a Speaker, the Right Honourable Henry Addington was, without opposition, re-elected to that important office, after which the House proceeded to administer the oaths to the members for the remainder of the day.*

*The oaths were administered to the Peers in their own chamber, who took them in succession according to their respective ranks.*

HOUSE OF PEERS.

*Friday, November 26. 1790.*

*At twenty minutes after two, his Majesty came into the House, and being seated upon the throne, Sir Francis Molyneux was directed by the Lord Chancellor to proceed to the House of Commons, and command their attendance upon his Majesty. Black Rod returned with Mr Addington, the Speaker, who approached the Bar between the Master of the Rolls and Mr Phillips, followed by upwards of two hundred members; after bowing reverentially to the throne, he addressed his Majesty as follows:*

*"Most Gracious Sovereign,*

*"In obedience to your Majesty's commands, your faithful Commons have proceeded, in conformity to their ancient privileges, to elect a Speaker, and their choice has fallen upon me, whom they now present to your Majesty for your royal approbation.*

*"The arduous situation in which I am placed, will require abilities and judgment infinitely beyond what your Majesty may expect from the Speaker of your House of Commons. It is with great reverence that I bend to your Majesty, when I appear before you to receive your royal approbation."*

*The Lord Chancellor approached the throne, and having received his Majesty's commands, declared his Majesty's full approbation of the unanimous choice his faithful Commons had made.*

*The Speaker then bowed to the throne, and on behalf of the Commons, prayed his Majesty to grant their ancient privileges, freedom of speech, &c.*

*The Lord Chancellor again approached his Majesty, and replied to the Speaker:—"His Majesty has, in the most ample manner, confirmed all your ancient rights and privileges."*

*His Majesty then made the following most gracious speech from the throne:*

*"My Lords and Gentlemen,*

*"It is a great satisfaction to me to inform you, that the dif-*

ferences which had arisen between me and the court of Spain, have happily been brought to an amicable termination.

" I have ordered copies of the declaration exchanged between my Ambassador and the Minister of the Catholic King, and of the convention which has since been concluded, to be laid before you.

" The objects which I have proposed to myself, in the whole of this transaction, have been to obtain a suitable reparation for this act of violence committed at *Nootka*, and to remove the grounds of similar disputes in future, as well as to secure to my subjects the exercise of their navigation, commerce, and fisheries, in those parts of the world which were the subject of discussion.

" The zeal and public spirit manifested by all ranks of my subjects, and the disposition and conduct of my allies, had left me no room to doubt of the most vigorous and effectual support; but no event could have afforded me so much satisfaction, as the attainment of the objects which I had in view, without any actual interruption of the blessings of peace.

" Since the last session of Parliament, a foundation has been laid for a pacification between *Austria* and the *Porte*, and I am now employing my mediation, in conjunction with my allies, for the purpose of negotiating a definitive treaty between those powers, and of endeavouring to put an end to the dissensions in the *Netherlands*, in whose situation I am necessarily concerned, from considerations of national interest, as well as from the engagement of treaties.

" A separate peace has taken place between *Russia* and *Sweden*; but the war between the former of those powers and the *Porte*, still continues. The principles on which I have hitherto acted, will make me always desirous of employing the weight and influence of this country in contributing to the restoration of general tranquility.

" *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*  
 " I have ordered the accounts of the expences of the late armaments, and the estimates for the ensuing year, to be laid before you. Painful it is to me at all times to see any increase of the public burthens. I am persuaded you will all agree with me in thinking, that the extent of our preparations was dictated by a due regard to the existing circumstances, and that you will reflect with pleasure on so striking a proof of the advantages derived from the liberal supplies granted since the last peace, for the naval service. I rely on your zeal and public spirit to make due provision for defraying the charges incurred by this armament, and for supporting the several branches of the public service on such a footing as the general situation of affairs may appear to require. You will at the same time, I am persuaded, shew your determination invariably to persevere in that system, which has so effectually confirmed and maintained the public credit of the nation.

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1791.

*“ My Lords and Gentlemen,*  
 “ You will have observed with concern the interruption which has taken place in the tranquility of our *Indian* possessions, in consequence of the unprovoked attack of an ally of the *British* nation. The respectable state, however, of the forces under the direction of the government there, and the confidence in the *British* name, which the system prescribed by Parliament has established among the native powers in India, afford the most favourable prospect of bringing the contest to a speedy and successful conclusion. I think it necessary particularly to call your attention to the state of the province of *Quebec*, and to recommend to you to consider of such regulations for its government, as the present circumstances and condition of the province may appear to require. I am satisfied that I shall on every occasion receive the fullest proofs of your zealous and affectionate attachment, which cannot but afford me peculiar satisfaction, after so recent an opportunity of collecting the immediate sense of my people. You may be assured that I desire nothing so much on my part, as to cultivate an entire harmony and confidence between me and my Parliament, for the purpose of preserving and transmitting to posterity, the valuable blessing of our free and excellent constitution, and of concurring with you in every measure which can maintain the advantages of our present situation, and promote and augment the prosperity and happiness of my faithful subjects.”

His Majesty being withdrawn, Lord *Paulet* moved an address to his Majesty for his gracious speech, which was seconded by Lord *Hardwicke*, and was carried unanimously.

Nothing was done in the house of Commons this day, and the two following days, but administering the oaths to the members.

The following is a correct list of the House of Peers, and the House of Commons at this time.

*List of the House of Peers, with their town residence.*

Those marked thus † took their seats now for the first time.

† A. Bercorn M. 4, Park-street	Aylesbury E. 10, Seymour-place
Abergavenny E. 10	May fair
Abingdon E. 6, Upper Brook-st.	Aylesford E. 7, Audley square
Albemarle E. 6, Berkeley square	Bazot L. 15, Upper Brook street
Amherst L. 15, St James's square	Balcarras E. 18, Manchester square
Ancaster D. 3, Saville row	Bangor Bp. 21, Great Geo ge str.
Argyll D. 14, Argyll street	Bath M. 4, Arlington street
Arundel L. 13, Portman square	Bath & Wells Bp. 20, Grosvenor pl.
Ashburnham E. 8, Dover street	Bathurst E. 10, Ashley House
Ashburton L. 16	Hyde Park Corner
Athol D. 11, Hanover square	Beaufort D. 2, Grosvenor square
Audley I. 12, Cavendish square	Bedulicu E. 11, Dover street

Bedford D. 2, *Bloomsbury square*  
 Berkley E. 6, *Grafton street*  
 Berwick L. 16, *Portman square*  
 Besborough E. 14, *Cavendish sq.*  
 † Beverley E. 1, *Portman square*  
 Bolingbroke V. 11, *Queen street,*  
*May fair*  
 Bolton D. 2, *South row Bloomsf.*  
 Boringdon L. 16, *Sackville street*  
 Boston L. 14, *Grosvenor street*  
 Brandon D. 3  
 Breadalbane E. 18, *Wigmore str.*  
 Bridgewater D. 3, *Cleveland row*  
 Bristol E. 7, *St James's square*  
 Bristol Bp. 20, *Davies street,*  
*Berkeley-square*  
 Brownlow L. 15, *Hill street*  
 Buecleugh D. 6, *Grosvenor sq*  
 Buckingham M. 4, *Post-mail*  
 Bucks E. 8, *Old Bond-street*  
 Bulkeley V. 16, *Stanhope street*  
 Byron L. 13, *Queen Ann street*  
 Cadogan L. 13, *Hanover square*  
 Camden E. 11, *John-street, Ber-*  
*keley square*  
 Camelford L. 16, *Oxford street*  
 Canterbury Abp. 19, *Lambeth*  
 Cardigan E. 6, *Upper Grosvenor str.*  
 Carlisle Bp. 20, *(Windsor)*  
 Caermarthen M. 11  
 Carteret L. 16, *N. Burlington str.*  
 Catcart L. 18, *Whitehall*  
 Chatham E. 10, *Admiralty*  
 Chedworth, L. 14, *King street,*  
*Covent garden*  
 Chester Bp. 20, *Bolton street*  
 Chesterfield E. 5, *Audley street*  
 Chichester Bp. 19, *Albemarle str.*  
 Chrimondeley E. 7, *Piccadilly*  
 Clarence, D. 1, *St James's Pal.*  
 Clarendon, E. 10, *Portman sq.*  
 Clifford L. 12  
 Clifford of Chudleigh, L. 13,  
*Bruton street*  
 Corke E. 13, *Park street, Queen-*  
*square*  
 Cornwallia E. *(East Indies)*  
 Coventry E. 6, *Piccadilly*  
 Courtenay V. 12, *Grosvenor sq.*

Cowper E. 7, *Charles street,*  
*Berkeley square*  
 Craven L. 13, *Charles street,*  
*Berkeley square*  
 Dacre L. 12, *Great Cumberland str.*  
 Darlington E. 9, *Clowl. H. St J. sq.*  
 Darnley E. 13, *Berkeley square*  
 Dartmouth E. 7, *Charles street,*  
*St James's square*  
 Delaval L. 16, *Portland place*  
 Delawar E. 9, *Saville-row*  
 Denbigh, E. 5, *South street*  
 Derby E. 5, *Grosvenor square*  
 Digby E. 11, *Brookstreet*  
 Devonshire D. 2, *Piccadilly*  
 Dorchester L. *(Quebec)*  
 Dormer L. 13, *South Audley str.*  
 Dorset D. 3, *Grosvenor square*  
 Dover L. 17, *Hill str. Berkeley sq.*  
 Douglas L. 17, *Lower Grosf. str.*  
 Downshire M. 10, *Hanover sq.*  
 Ducie L. 14, *Portman square*  
 Dudley V. 12  
 Dumfries, E. 18  
 Durham Bp. 19, *Portland place*  
 Effingham E. 8, *(Jamaica)*  
 Eglington E. 17, *Conduit street*  
 Egmont E. 14, *Grosvenor place*  
 Egremont E. 2, *Piccadilly*  
 Elgin E. 18  
 Eliot L. 16, *Spring gardens*  
 Elphinston L. 18, *Hertsford str.*  
*May fair*  
 Ely Bp. 20, *Dover street*  
 Essex E. 6, *St James's street*  
 Exeter E. 5, *Lower Grosvenor str.*  
 Exeter Bp. 20, *South Audley str.*  
 Falmouth V. 11, *St James's sq.*  
 Fauconberg E. 9, *Geoff. Han. sq.*  
 Ferrers E. 7, *Upper Seymour str.*  
 † Fife L. 17, *Whitehall*  
 † Fitherwick, L. 16  
 Fitzwilliam E. 8, *Grosvenor sq.*  
 Foley L. 15, *Chandos street*  
 Fortescue E. 11, *Hill street*  
 Gage L. 15, *Arlington street*  
 Gainsborough E. 6, *Harley str.*  
 Glasgow, E. 18,  
*Gloucester D. 1, Up. Grosf. str.*  
 Gloucester Bp. 21, *Saville row*

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- Gordon D. 10, *St James's sq.*  
 Grafton D. 2, *Piccadilly*  
 Grantham, L. 14, *Whitehall*  
 Granley L. 13, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*  
 Grayde Wilton L. 16, *Sackville str*  
 Grenville B.  
 Grimston V. 17, *Grosvenor sq.*  
 Grosvenor E. 10, *Grosvenor sq.*  
 Guildford E. 9, *Grosvenor sq.*  
 Hampden, V. 12, *Green street*  
 Harborough E. 7, *South Audley str.*  
 Harcourt E. 8, *Cavendish square*  
 Hardwick E. 9, *New Cavendish str.*  
 † Harwood, L. 17, *Portman str.*  
 Harrington E. 8, *Stable 74, St James*  
 Harrowby L. 15, *Park street*  
 Hawke L. 19, *Portland place*  
 Hawkebury L. 16, *Hertford str*  
 Heathfield, L. 17  
 Hereford V. 11, *Chandos street*  
 Hereford Bp. 20, *Cheshamfield str.*  
 Hertford E. 9, *Grosvenor street*  
 Holland E. 14  
 Howard L. 13, *New Burling. str.*  
 Howe E. 12, *Grafton street*  
 Jersey E. 7, *Grosvenor square*  
 Leicester E. 4, *Old Burlington str.*  
 Kelly, E. 18  
 Kenyon L. 17, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*  
 King L. 14, *Geo. str. Westminster*  
 Kinnoul E. 13, *Holles street, Cavendish squares*  
 Llandaff Bp. 20, *Great George street, Westminster*  
 Lansdown M. 4, *Berkeley square*  
 Lauderdale E. 18, *Great Geo. str.*  
 Le Despencer, L. 12, *Hanover sq.*  
 Leeds D. 2, *Grosvenor square*  
 Leicester E. 14, *Portland place*  
 Leinster D. 12, *Whitehall*  
 Lincoln Bp. 20, *Deanery of St Paul's*  
 Litchfield Bp. 21, *Wimpole street*  
 London Bp. 19, *St James's sq.*  
 Lonsdale E. 10, *Chandos street*  
 Loughborough L. 15, *Bedford sq.*  
 Macclesfield E. 7, *Cavendish sq.*  
 Malmesbury, L. 17, *Spring gar.*

- Manchester D. 3, *St James's pl.*  
 Mansfield E. 10, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*  
 Marlborough D. 3, *Pall Mall*  
 Maynard V. 11, *Soho square*  
 Middleton L. 13, *Portman square*  
 Milton L. 14, *Tinney str. May fair*  
 Monson L. 13, *Albemarle street*  
 Montagu L. 16, *Privy garden*  
 Montague V. 12, *Queen Ann str.*  
 Montfort L. 14, *Coarlotte street*  
 Montrose D. 8, *Grosvenor square*  
 Morav E. 17, *Queen Ann street Westminster*  
 Mount Edgumbe, E. 11, *Upper Grosvenor street*  
 Mountstuart V. 15, *Hill street*  
 † Mulgrave, L. 17, *Harley street*  
 Newcastle D. 4, *New palace yard*  
 Norfolk D. 4, *St James's square*  
 Northampton E. 5  
 Northumberland, D. 4, *Charingcross*  
 Norwich Bp. 21  
 Onslow L. 14, *Dover street*  
 Orford E. 8  
 Oxford E. 7, *Harley street*  
 Oxford Bp. 20, *Hill street*  
 Pelham L. 14, *Straiton street*  
 Pembroke E. 5, *Privy garden*  
 Peterborough, E. 5, *Dean street*  
 Peterborough Bp. 20, *George str. Hanover square*  
 Petre L. 13, *Park lane*  
 Plymouth E. 6, *Bruton street*  
 Pomfret E. 7, *Chandos street, Cavendish squares*  
 Porchester L. 15, *Tenison street*  
 Portland D. 3, *Piccadilly*  
 Portsmouth E. 8, *New Burlington street*  
 Poulett E. 7, *Stratford place*  
 Powis E. 8, *Portland place*  
 Queensberry D. 16, *Piccadilly*  
 Radnor E. 9, *Grafton street*  
 Rawdon L. 16, *St James's sq.*  
 Richmond D. 4, *Privy garden*  
 Rivers L. 15, *Hertford street*

Rochester Bp. 20, *Deanery, West.*  
 Rochford E. 6, *New Bond street*  
 Rodney L. 16, *Hanover square*  
 Romney L. 13, *Wimpole street*  
*Cavendish square*  
 Roxburgh D. 8, *Hanover square*  
 Rutland D. 3, *Albemarle street*  
 St Albans D. 2, *St James' place*  
 St Asaph Bp. 20, *Oxford street*  
 St David's Bp. 20, *Upper Seymour-*  
*street*  
 St John L. 13, *Portman square*  
 Sackville V. 12, *Pall mall*  
 Salisbury M. 4, *Arlington street*  
 Salisbury Bp. 20, *Cavendish square*  
 Sandwich E. 6, *Hertford street*  
 Sandys L. 14, *Portland place*  
 Saye and Sele L. 12, *Upper Harley*  
*street*  
 Scarborough E. 6, *Park lane*  
 Scarfdale L. 14,  
 Shaftesbury E. 6, *Portland place*  
 Shannon E. 16,  
 Shireborne L. 16, *Harley street*  
 Shrewsbury E. 5, *Stanhope street*  
 Somerset D. 2, *Upper Grosvenor str*  
 Somers L. 16, *Cavendish square*  
 Soudes L. 14, *Berkeley square*  
 Southampton L. 15, *Stanhope str*  
 Spencer E. 9, *St James' place*  
 Stafford M. 4, *Whitehall*  
 Stamford E. 5, *Charles street,*  
*Berkeley square*  
 Stanhope E. 7, *Mansfield street*  
 Stawell L. 14, *Hanover square*  
 Stormont V. 18, *Portland place*  
 Stourton L. 12, *Mansfield street*  
 Strafford E. 7, *St James' square*  
 Suffield L. 17, *Albemarle street*  
 Suffolk E. 4, *Lower Seymour str.*  
 Suffolk E. 7, *Stratford place*  
 Sydney V. 12, *Grosvenor square*  
 Talbot E. 10, *Stratford place*  
 Tankerville E. 7, *Portman square*  
 Teynham 13, *L. Clarges street*  
 Thanet E. 6, *Grosvenor square*  
 Thurlow L. 13, *Ormond street*  
 Torphichen L. 13,  
 Torrington V. 11, *(Brussels)*  
 Townshend M. 4, *Bruton street*  
 Vernon L. 14, *Hertford street*  
 Uxbridge E. 10, *Burlington street*  
 Waldegrave E. 8  
*Wales Prince of, 1, Carleton house*  
 Walpole L. 14, *Bruton street*  
 Wallingham L. 14, *Upper Harley*  
*street*  
 Warwick E. 8, *Oxford street*  
 Waterfordshire M. 16  
 Wentworth V. 11, *Wimpole street*  
 Westmoreland E. 5, *(Ireland)*  
 Willoughby de Broke L. 12, *Hill*  
*street*  
 Winchelsea E. 5, *South street*  
 Winchester Bp. 19, *Albemarle str*  
 Worcester Bp. 20, *Great Russell*  
*street, Bloomsbury*  
 York Bp. 19, *South Audley street*  
 York D. 1, *Whitehall*

*The following six Scots Peers, having had an equal number of votes at the last general Election, July 24. 1790, they have not yet taken their seats, the validity of the election having not yet been decided.*

Earl of Galloway  
 Earl of Stair  
 Earl of Hopeton

Earl of Selkirk  
 Lord Somerville  
 Lord Napier

*The List of the House of Commons will be given in our next.*





the important benefits of a free and independent republican state;—during that happy period, they not only flourished by commerce and opulence, but were also distinguished for learning, arts, and sciences.—The Greek language was spoken with high purity at Marseilles\*.—Cicero celebrates their literary fame, and attests, that in his time, the Romans sent their youth for education indifferently to the academies of Athens or to Marseilles.—With the loss of liberty, as usual, their glory and prosperity declined, and ceased to make a great figure in the world.—This city almost perished in the common ruin of the Roman empire, when conquered by the inundation of barbarous nations:—yet in consequence of a singularly great and natural advantage of situation, they soon revived; and even during the dark ages of Gothic ignorance and tyranny, they continued to practise a very considerable and extensive commerce.—It is certain, and demonstrated by experience of ages and nations, that the government of petty princes is less favourable to the security and interests of society than the government of monarchs who possess great and extensive territories.—The race of great monarchs cannot possibly preserve a safe and undisturbed state of government without many delegations of power and office to men of approved abilities and practical knowledge, who are subject to complaint, and responsible for their administration, or without an established system of laws and regulations—so that no inconsiderable degree of security and liberty to the subject is almost inseparable from, and essential to, the subsistence and duration of a great monarchy;—but it is usual for petty princes to practise an arbitrary and irregular exercise of power, by which their people are reduced to the condition of miserable slavery.—Indeed, very few of them, in the course of

\* Their common language now is either a Celtic jargon, called Patois, or a mixture of corrupted French and Italian;—but the better sort speak French properly.

ages, are capable to conceive any other means to maintain the ostentatious state, the luxurious and indolent pride, which they mistake for greatness.—I heartily wish that this observation and censure may not, in some instances, be applicable to great landed proprietors in some parts of Britain.

One of the most pernicious consequences of the Gothic conquests was, a distribution of vast territories among their leaders, or petty sovereigns, with the various titles of kings, princes, dukes, marquisses, counts, &c.—A great part of France was so divided and subdivided.—This country of *Provence*, comprehending *Marseilles*, was for ages governed by a race of Counts;—though they had assemblies of the states, or parliaments, those assemblies never possessed any regulated or established constitution, and were no more than feudal head courts of the superior, or over-lord, which he might call and dissolve at pleasure.—They were always either servile or tumultuary; and no real security or public advantage could arise from their unsettled and undefined pretensions to rights and privileges.—The state of Britain was not, for ages, materially different.—*Marseilles* languished under this government;—but ever since their union with the great monarchy of France they have been allowed to enjoy valuable public rights and municipal privileges,—and they have made a wonderful progress in industry, population, and opulence.

*Marseilles*, though locally part of *Provence*, is detached from it in regard to jurisdiction and the administration of government.—They elect their own magistrates, who have sufficient revenues and powers for internal police and good order.—The subsidies annually imposed by the king's edicts vary according to public exigencies, and are proportioned at certain fixed and established rules, on the different districts and communities of the whole province.—The proportion laid on this city is nearly one third of the whole subsidy.—It is not

levied by arbitrary or discretionary powers of a farmer-general, but by equitable and moderate rules of valuation, long established, and under the authority of their own magistrates, which is exercised without either grievance or complaint.

No person here will admit that the government of France is an absolute and despotic monarchy,—and, in fact, no great city in Europe enjoys a milder administration of government, or feels a less burdensome taxation.—Really and substantially they possess all the advantages, comforts, and blessings, of a republican state, without its disorders, and under the steady, effectual protection of a powerful monarch.—Indeed there can be no reasonable ground to suppose, or suspect, that the system of their free government, so manifestly beneficial to the state of France, so well and so long established, can ever be shaken or overturned, or that any king or ministry will ever be so mad as to oppress and provoke a great community, whose successful application to arts and industry acquires ever-growing wealth to the whole kingdom from distant nations; and whose extensive trade is the grand pillar which supports the maritime power of France.—With such benefits of government, and a situation most singularly commodious for trade to all parts of the world, with the additional advantages of a fine fertile country, and a healthful climate, it is no wonder that the people of *Marseilles* do in reality enjoy an extraordinary and enviable measure of public prosperity and private happiness.

They reckon above two hundred thousand inhabitants—yet the progress of building and population goes on rapidly.—Though the *Old Town* is ill built, and indeed very nasty, it is mostly inhabited by a numerous, useful, and uncorrupted body of people;—fishermen, and their families.—They still preserve the simple manners, industry, and frugality of their remote ancestors.—Strangers may easily distinguish them from the rest

of the people by their dress—the ruddy freshness of their complexions, and by the appearance of their persons, which are visibly more hardy and robust.—They have been for ages past all memory an incorporated body, and have enjoyed certain privileges, which are regularly confirmed by letters patent from every king after his accession.—Particularly, they chuse their own judges, who are four in number, and are called *Les prudes hommes*.

The charge of a law suit before them, (by regulation strictly observed,) cannot exceed two-pence halfpenny sterling to each party, and this sum is consigned when they enter the court.—Those rustic natural judges, (selected by the people subject to their jurisdiction,) have maintained an uniform reputation for the good sense and integrity of their determinations.—I have an engagement to visit their court soon, and may set down farther remarks concerning them.

The *New Town* is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful in the world;—the streets are clean, spacious, and extensive;—the houses fine, regularly built, and commodious.—The numerous inhabitants, besides many rich families who live in ease, gaiety, and luxury, are generally thriving merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, or mariners.—Their port exhibits the most admirable spectacle of commercial industry that can be seen or imagined.—At present they reckon above two thousand ships in this harbour.—The promiscuous and busy multitude, who crowd a fine extensive walk along the quay, have the appearance of a vast daily fair, formed by a constant resort of people of all nations and languages.—Nothing can be more amusing to a curious traveller.

There is an adjoining territory, of some extent, subject to the jurisdiction of *Marseilles*;—upon this territory the opulent inhabitants have erected a great number of country houses, called *Bastides*; they reckon between five and six thousand.—The soil of this territory is, in its natural state, very poor, rocky, and barren;—

but by the force of climate, by cultivation and manures, it is rendered fertile, and makes a charming appearance.

About three miles from the city, on the road to *Aix*, at a place called the *Vijla*, we are struck with astonishment and admiration on our approach from *Aix*, at so many great and pleasing objects, all together and suddenly presented to our view;—the city—the port—the vast shipping—the Mediterranean sea—the prospect of which is wonderfully varied and beautified by romantic rocks, promontories, and islands:—and, lastly, the large adjoining territory, so covered with villas, that at this distance it has an appearance of one extended town, intermixed with fine rural ornaments.—I was most heartily and hospitably entertained in one of those villas by my casual acquaintance *Monf. Thivy*, by which I had a desirable opportunity of visiting other villas in his neighbourhood.—They are more neat and convenient than splendid.—The adjoining lots of land, which, in various portions, every one possesses along with his house, are properly divided into small inclosures of vines, olives, or fine pastures. They neither affect the conceited, artificial gardens of the Dutch, nor the formal gravel walks and shrubberies of the British.—The owners are men thriving, or enriched by occupations of industry.—Little vanity, but an agreeable and evident mixture of good taste and utility appear in their stile of rural improvements.—My kind landlord gave me a simple and elegant dinner, *sans facon*, or superfluity; and he said, much to my satisfaction, “I never give a great dinner to one I wish to entertain as a friend, and to see often.”

The trade of *Marseilles* may be said to be universal, and their manufactures are very considerable.—They do not rival *Lyon* in the fine and magnificent fabrics of silk, sattin, and velvets, but they manufacture the same kind of stuffs from coarser and cheaper materials, which have a more general demand and vent in the various circles of commerce, especially at *Martinico*, and

in the Levant.—I fortunately became acquainted, and conversed with some of the first-rate merchants.—They allow that the English excel in some articles,—particularly in the manufactures of steel and leather ;—but they pretend to have the advantage in others,—and they specify their printed cottons and soap.—They say they can undersell the English in many articles for the American market ;—but that the capital advantage of the English hitherto lies in being able to sell on longer credits.—Besides those mentioned, they have great manufactories of sugar, glass, porcelaine, oil, coral, &c.

Reflecting on the happy state of *Marseilles*, and other parts of France, I cannot forbear to set down an observation, which I am sure must arise in the mind of every worthy British man who has assumed into his heart the noblest sentiment of humanity that ever was well expressed in words :

“ Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto.”

Such men, and many such, there are in Great Britain, will rejoice to be undeceived in the prevailing opinion of a miserable and total slavery and despotic oppression in France.—I fairly confess that I had long been one of the multitude of my countrymen who firmly believe that all the French, excepting their great people and clergy, are mere slaves, without protection of laws, or a secure enjoyment of property ;—that they all wear wooden shoes, and live upon brown bread and garlic.

Formerly the wines produced in this part of *Provence* were in no estimation, and, like other *vines du pays*, were consumed at very low prices by the common people ; but within eight or ten years past, they have discovered and practised such improved methods of managing their vintages, that they now make excellent wines, both red and white, which, in large quantities, are annually exported, mostly to their West India islands.—They even rival the *Bordeaux* wines, and make no inconsiderable branch of trade.

(To be continued.)

## ACCOUNT OF DRYBURGH ABBEY,

[Accompanied with an elegant View.]

**D**RYBURGH, a seat of monks since the 522, when Modanus was abbot, soon after the institution of those religious orders. In digging thereabouts money of the Emperor Domitian, and succeeding emperors are often found, together with fragments of Roman buildings; from whence it would appear, that where the monastery was fixed had been the *praetorian* residence belonging to the *Trimantium* of Antoninus's Itinerary, which was on the Eildon-hill, in the neighbourhood. The famous Strode, the friend of Chaucer and Gower was educated at Dryburgh. The Tweed winds round the site of the abbey, in the form of a horse-shoe. Grose, in his antiquities, has sufficiently described the present situation of the ruins.

Those who desire to be made acquainted with further particulars concerning this venerable and beautiful relique of monastic architecture, and the adjacent country, will find them in the following specimen of an attempt at a new style of epistolary writing, on the model of the ancients.

## ALBANICUS TO HIS FRIEND HORTUS.\*

You desire, my good old friend and neighbour, to know how I pass my time in the country, and to have a sketch of this beautiful district of Scotland, through

\* The Editor hopes to be pardoned by the ingenious writer of this letter for having postponed some observations on etymologies, and the beautiful verses inserted in this letter. The piece was too long for insertion entire; and he imagined these pieces could be detached and introduced by themselves in some future number, with less prejudice to the composition than if it had been divided into two parts, without selection, and given in separate numbers.

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*View of Dryburgh Abbey from the North-East.*

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which you have often passed with the dignity of office, but not with the leisure of rural contemplation. Trumpets and ermine, my dear Hortus, make a very improper fore-ground for a landscape. With such a fore-ground you have no doubt frequently looked down upon my humble residence, between the 36th and 37th stones on the road to Jedburgh, where the house and the ruins of the abbey are seen embosomed in the remains of an ancient forest. From this sylvan situation the name of the place is derived, Darrah-bruagh, pronounced Drybrugh; signifying, in the language of old Pictland, the Brow of Oaks; so that were I Roman, I would call this my Quereinian Villa; and, indeed, oaks continue to grow here with a procerity that shows they are perfectly at home. Around this place, forming a peninsula of fifty acres, the Tweed having left its ancient bed, washes the bottom of high ruddy rocks, and returns again within a thousand feet of its departure, shaping the perfect resemblance of a horse-shoe, as the Were does at the majestic city of Durham. It seems highly probable that this place had been, in ages exceedingly remote, dedicated to religious purposes; because, in making excavations for draining a stone quarry, at an eminence called the Bas-hill, I observed numerous interments of human bodies, all of them regularly placed, and many of them in Gaëlic sarcophagi of four pieces of thin stone. "Four grey stones, covered with moss, are all the memorial of Thee, O Thou who wert so great before!" *Ossian*.

The latitude of this place is nearly  $55^{\circ} 36$  min. its elevation above the level of the sea about 200 feet, below the level of the top of Eildon 1110; and, what may perhaps surprise you, near 74 feet lower than the pavement of the Royal Exchange at Edinburgh.

The soil, formed by a mixture of fine river sand and rich clay, is remarkably fertile, and productive both of corn and fruit. A pear-tree in my orchard produced last year a crop that sold for seven guineas; and so fa-

avourable is the situation, in every respect, to orchards, that I have planted one with my own hands, from which, if I live a dozen of years, I may be able to brew a considerable quantity of cyder, after supplying the neighbourhood with dumplin fruit to qualify their bacon. *Sero facturus*, (at any rate,) *nepotilus colicam*. The climate is very temperate; for I found here the *Citifus hirsutus* standing the winters, a plant which I hold to be one of the best vegetable thermometers, in this country; but from the mildness of our winters since the 38, I have not been able to determine how far I may venture in the introduction of delicate strangers.

The face of the country is extremely beautiful. The walk, or little riding, that I project about my place, will conduct us from the house half a mile, close by the woody margin of the Tweed, on the peninsula; and leaving it, by gently ascending the adjoining hill of Bemersyde, on a natural terrace, you will see on the left the beautiful windings of the river, through herds and flocks, intermingled with corn, and the country sloping with ascent to our Scottish Parnassus, with its triple head the *Trimontium* of the Romans, whose hues exhibit, according to the season of the year and the time of the day, all the colours of the celestial bow, from the rich violet and indigo to the fading reds and yellows of the setting sun; while the broad and extended shadow of the mountain obscures, in succession, the various parts of the landscape; and feasts the eye with the returning and flickering rays of the departing light. The windings of the river are seen towards Melrose; and the fly-boat bridge at Dry-grange, where the Lauder meets the Tweed, presents the perspective of very light and elegant arches. Here the woods and tower of Bemerside are a fore-ground; and returning along the eastern brow of the hill, we have the windings of the Tweed towards Kelso, and a fine champaign country, whose horizon is bounded by the Cheviot-hills,

Aug. 11,

orchards,  
from which,  
I saw a con-  
siderable neigh-  
bourly bacon.

The cli-  
mate *Citifus*  
I hold to  
be in this  
country since the  
time far I may  
conjecture.

Beautiful. The  
place, will  
lose by the  
distance; and  
the hill of Be-  
acon on the left  
with herds and  
country sloping  
with its triple  
coloured hues ex-  
tended the time  
long, from the  
red and yellows  
extended sha-  
de, the vari-  
ety with the  
dazzling light.  
Near Melrose;  
where the Lau-  
dative of very  
high and tower  
turning along  
the windings of  
the campaign coun-  
try Cheviot-hills,

1791.

ALBANICUS TO HORTUS.

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chequered and finished in its undulatory forms by Rubbers Law, and by the craggs of Minto.

My house, though within a few hundred yards of a beautiful prospect, has no more than a partial view of the river, beyond which appear the high ruddy rocks which I mentioned; and all around me is orchard and wood, through which are seen the ruins of the abbey.

The ruins of this monastery exhibit the spurious Roman, the Saxon and Norman, or Gothic architecture, in its different parts, erected in successive ages. All over the remains you behold the usurpation of Nature over Art, which marks the antiquity of its destruction. Here you see trees of majestic growth flourishing on the rubbish within the walls, and there others growing fantastically from the crevices of the over-hanging walls, so that the root of the tree is immediately above your head, and being on an arch, you pass below it as you walk to see the different parts of the building.

There is no occasion here for mock hermitages or hermits, for skulls, or strings of beads in imitation of a rosary; every step you take sufficiently indicates the original repose and sanctity of the abode.

Sometimes you enter into a dark and gloomy cloister; you open a door, and pass into a flower garden, which occupies what was formerly the quadrangle of the cloisters, where cypresses are planted, to mark the old foundations of the pillars of the arcades. In the centre of this little flower garden, which is 90 feet square, is a statue of Inigo Jones, lamenting the destruction of the noble edifice. On the pedestal the inscription is,

Vetrutio Britannico.

With his right hand he smites his bosom, and looks up to a beautiful circular window, which adorned the great hall or library of the abbey, and is now, with the rest of that part of the building, almost covered with

ivy, whose tender, fantastic tendrils creep along its astragal carvings from the circumference to its centre.

One thinks they hear old Inigo lamenting the dilapidation with an *O quam pulchra Domus! O quam miserabile fatum, tantum ambitio potuit suadere malorum!*

This quadrangle, in point of ruin, is perhaps just in the state that Wheatly, with a band of fanatic masons at his command, would have made it at the Reformation. Nothing is perfectly entire except a chapel, dedicated to St. Modan, and the chapter-house, which very anciently had been used as the conventual church, before its restoration and augmentation by the Constable Hugh de Morville, and his wife Beatrix de Beauchamp, in the reign of David I. in the year 1151. This chapter-house contains the bones of the founders, which I found very entire in sarcophagi, placed in the centre of its arca. You may believe I did not disturb the ashes of the venerable dead, but I could not resist the pleasure of satisfying the curiosity of the living in taking out the remains of the Great Constable's staff, which lay on the right side of Hugh de Morville, and a few of the beads of Beatrix de Beauchamp. Chalice, that were of base metal, and mouldered by time, were upon their breasts, some of the fragments of which I also took away. The quicksilver, with which they had been rubbed to make them more conspicuous, was found fluid, in dispersed globules among the ashes.

This room, if I am able, I mean to stucco, and dedicate to the portraits and contemplation of illustrious Scots, and to give the name to it of *The Temple of Caledonian Fame*. I see by your strenuous efforts to apply your super-abundant fortune to the succour of struggling merit in Scotland, that you are desirous of increasing my collection of pictures. May my countrymen strive to enter in at the strait gate of this venerable apartment. Marcus Aurelius and Seneca are on

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ALBANICUS TO HORTUS.

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the outside of this building. None can enter that are not truly Scots.

Veni Robur Scotiae anemoso pectore Robur,  
Veni Robur Scotiae inertum pectore Robur!

Of this abbey my noble and truly excellent ancestor, John Erskine, afterwards regent of the Scots, was commendator, during the life-time of his elder brothers, Robert and Thomas, Lords Erskine.

I am happy to think I may place his image, with the approbation of my countrymen, and of all Europe, in my temple of Caledonian Fame. His image, of whom the elegant historian of Scotland has truly recorded, that, in the worst and most corrupt of barbarous times, amidst their mutual animosities, both factions acknowledged his views to be honourable, and his integrity uncorrupted. May his image be displayed in my life, and in my character, though my private station forbids me to expect ever to employ the pen of an historian. I am happy in the enjoyment of intellectual delight, and in endeavouring to display the neglected fame of others that deserve it.

"I care not, Fortune, what you me deny;  
You cannot rob me of free Nature's grace;  
You cannot shut the windows of the sky,  
Through which Aurora shews her brightening face:  
The woods and lawns, by living streams, at eve  
Let health my nerves and finer fibres brace,  
And I their joys to the great-children leave;  
Of Fancy, Reason, Virtue, nought can me bereave."

THOMSON.

Farewel, my dear Hortus. Should you think of wandering from your own pleasant villa, come here, and you shall have milk in the morning, perfumed with cinnamon and odour of roses: nay, if I thought it would make you young again, I would provide a kettle, and bathe you in it; for with respect to my old friends, I

am quite of the mind I am about estates, thinking it much better to improve those we have, than running the risk of buying new ones.

Once more farewell.

Tweedside,  
July 25, 1791.

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*Anecdotes of Pope Ganganelli, and of the Court of Rome, during his Pontificate.*

[Continued from page 128.]

GANGANELLI, from the moment that the news of the Pope's death was spread, became invisible even to his most intimate friends. After the nine days funerals were performed, the Cardinals got into the Conclave, where, according to custom, they dallied away the time in mock scrutines, until the forcing Cardinals came in. Each Roman Catholic Court hath interested itself very much for the time past in the election of Popes; what they will do for the future I cannot tell; but in all appearance they little will mind who shall be *Bishop* of Rome, though some of them may take into consideration who is to be *Master* of it, if the Romans do not think for themselves, and do not kindle that ancient fire of liberty, sparks of which are still to be found, suppressed indeed by clerical tyranny, but not entirely extinguished, among the honoured cinders of the ancient Brutus'. The Cardinals have always been divided into two parties, that of the forcing courts, and the Roman party; very often there is a third, named *il partito de Zelanti*, the Zealous Party; sometimes it is called *partito Volante*, the Flying Party. The combinations of the several interests, and the sagacity of the several party chiefs, influence very much the election of a Pope

At this time the courts unanimously joined to make the Pope, and Cardinal *de Bernis* was appointed to be the chief of their party. It was in the public French and Florentine newspapers that Cardinal *de Bernis* had set out such a day from Paris, on his journey to the Conclave, to make Cardinal *Ganganelli* Pope; and it soon became plain that at this time the Holy Ghost, after having received his instructions from the French cabinet, was travelling towards the Conclave in the post-chaise with the plenipotentiary of the Family Compact. However, several people could not be persuaded that the single friar among the Cardinals should be elected Pope, at a time when, from all corners, destruction was portending all the regular orders. *Monsignor Braschi*, then treasurer, at present Pope *Pius VI.* behaved most impolitically on the occasion. Cardinal *Ganganelli* wrote a billet to him, recommending to him a *Signor Bischi*, who was in arrear with the treasury; *Braschi* not only gave him no answer, but not even went to pay him that officious visit which all prelates are used to do to each Cardinal in particular, in that interval between the Pope's death and the entrance into the Conclave. Three months after *Ganganelli* was created Pope. According to custom, immediately after the election, the new Pope was carried down into St. Peter's church, where, sitting on the papal altar, he received the homage of the Cardinals and Chapter. I was close to *Braschi*, and did not miss observing him attentively; his lips were like wax, and his countenance entirely like that of a man in vexation; we both went in our turns to kiss the Pope's toe, but with different hearts.

Every body imagined that *Ganganelli* would have assumed the name of *Sextus*, as he always affected to shew great respect to the memory of *Sextus Quintus*; but he feared perhaps the reflection that was made upon *Alexander VI. Sextus Tarquinius, Sextus Nero, Sextus et Isle, Semper et a Sextus perdita Roma fuit*; and



therefore took the name of the Pope by whom he had been made Cardinal, as it has been very often done. When *Brafchi* was made Pope he declared he would belie the diltich; how far he has succeeded the Romans may tell.

As *Ganganelli* had been seated on St. Peter's chair to be a passive and obedient tool to the forcing courts, and especially to that of Spain, the first orders he received from that king was in regard to the choice of his secretary of state: this was Cardinal *Lazarus Pallavicini*, of a rich Genoese family, who had been possessed with sufficient money to run the career of the Nunciatures, or Embassies, had lately been Nuncio at *Madrid*, where he had address enough to declare himself an Anti-jesuit, in order to insinuate himself into the good graces of the king. However, the Pope gave him no great trouble; and except in the common course of the internal affairs of the state, made no use of him. Indeed it was never known he was fit for any thing else than dancing a minuet, which, it was allowed, he did to perfection.

*Clement XIV.* performed the solemn function of taking possession of the papacy. He was riding upon a fine horse belonging to *Prince Borghese*, when he came to the equestrian statue of *Marcus Aurelius* on the Capitol, the *Conservatori*, a kind of magistrate, and representatives of the Roman people, who were holding the golden tassels hanging from the horse's head, drew them too tight, upon which the beast became very unruly, and the Pope was thrown to the ground, but was not hurt, and completed the ceremony of going to St. *John Lateran* in a chair.

Some time after he proceeded to make his first promotion of Cardinals. *Maresfichi* was undoubtedly his first creature. *Brafchi* was likewise made Cardinal, that the place of treasurer might be filled up by another. When on the evening of his creation, the Cardinal went, according to stated ceremony, to thank the

Pope, the latter told him very homely, that he had no reason to thank him, but he might thank the employment he was in. The place of treasurer is a *Carica Cardinalizia*, that is to say, an employment from which one is only displaced by getting the Cardinal's cap, and if the Cardinal is continued in the employment he is called *Pro-treasurer*.

All eyes were turned towards the new Pope, in expectation of very great things. The fate of the Jesuits was the principal topic; fear or impatience kept their friends and foes in equal anxiety; but it was never coming to a crisis. Meanwhile his Holiness affected great secrecy, never consulted any Cardinal, nor had the least intimacy with any of them, not even with *Maresfibi*. He never saw any company, except at night, in the apartment of Father *Magstro Bonempi*, which was over that of the Pope, and where nobody else was admitted but *Angelo l'Apparatore*, whose trade was to hang the churches on particular festivals; *Lovatti* the mason, the *Abbate Lovatti*, his brother, the *Abbate Bonanni*, a sorry poet, who served as a kind of a silly buffoon, and *Fra Francisco*, a lay-brother, who had served the Pope for several years, but was nothing better than a coarse ploughman in friar's dress. The Pope would stay with them some time, in a very familiar manner, pinching them, or knocking upon their hands with a key, or some other such childish tricks. It was always observed he took a delight in such things; when he was a friar, if he met any of his brethren in the corridors of the convent he was sure to give a knock on their hands with the key of his chamber; however, he got once a black eye in consequence of it.

The constant place where Pope *Ganganelli* went to take the air in the afternoon was the *Villa Patrizi*, out of the *Porta Pia*, he would leave there his attendants in the billiard-rooms, whilst he took a walk round the villa; at his return he was sure to have under his *mozetta* a bunch of nettles, with which he would whip

their hands. *Monsignor Potentiani*, the *Magistro di Camera* observed, that the Pope never attempted to strike *Monsignor Stonor*, (an English gentleman, who had been chamberlain to the Cardinal of York, by whose interest he got to be made one of the Pope's chamberlains, as his Royal Highness was very glad to kick him up stairs, in order to be rid of a man of sense and of honour.) *Potentiani* therefore asked the Pope why *Stonor* should be deprived of the favour of His Holiness's nettles? *Chi si vuol impicciare con quella faccia parlamentaria?* replied the Pope: "Who would meddle with that parliamentary face?"

Another of this Pope's occupations was, from the west balcony of his apartment to pursue the swallows with the reflected rays of the sun on a mirror which he had in his hands, and which he very often turned towards the eyes of those he had been acquainted with, if they happened to pass through the adjacent court of the *Panetteria*. From the windows immediately over this court he would often throw goblets of water over the people who passed, especially when he saw the celebrated *Setteminefre*, (seven soops), who got such a nick-name by his supping up all the remainder, which, from the pilgrims' table, returned into the Pope's kitchen, when he was there a scullion, and was raised in his career by acting the buffoon to the young nephews of Pope *Rezzonica*, and afterwards to *Ganganelli* and *Bontempi*.

All *Ganganelli's* old friends expected to have something done for them, especially as he was very lavish and frank in his promises and professions of friendship, which the event shewed he never meant to perform. Poor *Ruggieri*, who was the source of his exaltation, not being able to get an audience from him, shot himself. *Abbé Grant*, a person well known to all the British gentlemen who have travelled to Rome, by introducing them to *Ganganelli*, got so much, as he imagined, into his favour, that notwithstanding all I could

say to him, in consequence of my experience of *Ganganelli's* character, to undeceive him, he firmly expected he was to ride in his coach, as the Pope had repeatedly promised to him. But the Pope died and left the honest abbé like the rest, who died likewise about seven years ago, not at all rich, in the firm belief that *Ganganelli* would have performed his promise if he had lived. *Rosetta*, a kitten which I gave Cardinal *Ganganelli* some months before he got to his papacy, was much more lucky than myself: she was allowed to caper in the pontifical apartment, to purr majestically on His Holiness's desk, and sweep with her tail the dust from the neglected petitions; whilst I got a heap of fine words through the means of *Father Bontempi*, whose favourite phrase was, *Date tempo al tempo*; "Give time to time:" but I soon perceived the vanity of all these promises, as I had been early taught to know that, "Curfed was the man that trusted in princes." I would not perhaps have the pleasure, at present, of your friendship, that of our amiable *Atticus*, of the astonishing *Tirefais*, and of a few others out of the short catalogue of liberal and honest men, although this same pleasure has been but too much embittered by the refractory behaviour of some of the stupid children of overbearing ignorance:

But to return to *Ganganelli*, he did some good things. He diminished several taxes which were heavy on the poor; he took to himself the undertaking of the lottery, and bestowed the profit of it in enriching with antiquities the *Clementine Museum*, which he began at the Vatican, and has been magnificently continued by *Pius VI.* *Pope Rezzonico*, who was a very great bigot, had given an oral order to the governor of Rome expressly forbidding gambling and dancing, even in private houses, by which all dancing-masters were sent a begging. *Ganganelli* being asked by the governor how he was to behave in regard to such orders, the Pope answered, "As for gambling, let the prohibition remain in its full force,

“it being the ruin of families; but let the people dance as much as they like, for when they are tired they will sit down of themselves.” In *Rezzonico's* reign public balls were deemed hellish; *Ganganelli* permitted them in the carnival time, as it had been formerly used, and when Cardinal *Marcontonio Colonna*, a haughty proud bigot, who was the Pope's vicar in the spiritual department, presented him with a list of the friars who had been in masquerade at the balls, *Ganganelli* was nettled, and told him very sharply that he might present his Eminence likewise with a list of the secular priests who had been there. When *Prince Charles Stuart*, after his marriage returned to Rome with his amiable lady, *Princess Louisa of Stolberg*, the Roman nobility were very eager to shew them all possible civilities, particularly as they looked upon him as a Roman citizen; but they did not know how to behave in consequence of the difficulties the court of Rome had in *Rezzonico's* reign to give him the same title they had given to his father. *Ganganelli*, being requested to say whether there would be any harm in addressing to him in conversation with the title of Majesty, answered, No harm at all, provided they do not stile him *Divine Majesty*.—*Ganganelli* was never known to be a bigot, but always behaved very decently, according to his system of religion, and had his canonizations.

I must here beg leave to observe, that the story which *Dr. Moor* relates of a Scots minister in *St. Peter's church*, whilst *Ganganelli* was going to perform solemn divine service, must, I am convinced, be a mistake. I myself never missed once attending the Pope in similar occasions, and never was witness to a like transaction. *Dr. Moore's* mistake probably proceeded from a wrong recital of the following incident: It is very well known in Rome, that towards the beginning of this century, in the pontificate of *Clement XI.* of the *Albani* family, some Scots fanatic religionist took it in his head to convert the Pope; accordingly, he walked to Rome, and

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one day that the Pope was going to the altar, carried high on his chair, in his pontifical dress, the zealous minister bawled out as loud as he could, *Papa, habeo aliquid tibi dicere ex parte Dei.* "Pope, I have a message to you from the part of God." Many thousands were present, as it is usual, in St. Peter's church, in great solemnities. Cardinal *Hannibal Albani*, the Pope's nephew, with great presence of mind, took one of the Swiss guards with him, to open the way directly through the crowd towards the place from whence the voice came, met the mad-man, and said to him, *Ostende mandatum;* "Shew me your credentials." The Scot'sman had no more to say, was put into custody, was treated charitably, as a person deranged in mind; his rags were changed for a good new coat, and was let go about his business. But this is not the only inaccuracy respecting Rome to be found in those pleasant letters; indeed it could not be expected that a stranger should receive accurate information respecting every particular that was mentioned to him in the course of a temporary visit to that metropolis.

(To be continued.)

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EQUAL RIGHTS.

To the Editor.

SIR,

As the numerous friends of Freedom in this country must receive additional satisfaction from every increase of the spirit of liberty, and every instance in which the common cause of the human race is attended with success, I doubt not but you will readily gratify your readers of the above noble description, by inserting, for their information, what a zealous admirer of those doctrines, which, now the eyes of all nations are opened,

are so rapidly adopted in various places, has, in his contracted sphere, done towards realising their wishes of a general emancipation.—A convert to the doctrine, “that all mankind are by nature equal,” and despising and detesting the inconsistency of those who acknowledge the truth of principles, neglect to reduce them to practice, I some time ago came to the resolution of laying down that uncontrouled authority with which I formerly reigned over the small domain of my own house; and thinking no day so proper for making this resolution known to my family as the glorious 14th of July, I, on that day, convened my wife, children, and servants, and endeavoured to explain to them those liberal principles by which I had determined in future to be guided:—Those badges of tyranny and slavery, the titles of master and servant, I have entirely abolished; desiring to be called either by my name, or the title of Fellow-citizen, and have now the satisfaction of not governing mercenary slaves, but directing those who freely serve. My eldest son, but six years old, is already become sufficiently manly to have and support an opinion of his own; the other day I told him I thought he stayed too long out in the damp; he freely said, “You may think so, but I do not: and surely I have a right to think for myself.”—My daughter, on my stating that she seemed to eat too plentifully of a particular dish, replied, that her stomach and palate had, by nature, the right of determining for themselves; and my footman is of opinion that he cleans his plate as well as any one, and requests me not to be tyrannical in requiring more of him:—In short, the seeds I have sown appear to have taken an early and deep root, and I hope my house will soon exhibit, on however small a scale, a perfect model of an equal-republic.

Indeed my wife, who is in her heart, a determined Aristocrate, often objects to these proceedings; she wants to wean my youngest boy, who having several

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EQUAL RIGHTS.

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teeth, she says, frequently puts her to much pain; but as he is to suffer a loss in this case, I think it is just that he should, as far as he can, have a vote in it, and he expresses, by every gesture, his utter dissent from being deprived of his accustomed meal. The Cook, she complains too, asserts a right of exercising her own discretion in matters within her line; and says that her Mistress' ordering her to roast a joint of meat for any particular time is exerting an absolute authority with which no mortal ought to be entrusted. So that to listen to this would be a despot of a woman. I must allow that my liberal behaviour has introduced nothing but confusion into my house, and that the consequences of the most firmly-established authority (that which is founded on Free Will) will, at last, prove discontent, ruin, and unhappiness.

I find, indeed, my weekly expenses somewhat increased by a claim my servants have made to an equality of diet with myself, and which, without controverting some of the principles I have taught them, I know not how to combat: and the other day, when I requested that the dinner might in future be served up at a different hour, I received a representation that so great a change in the Administration of the house ought not to be made without a General Assembly of the Family being first called to authorise it. At this representation, my wife affected to laugh in a very ill-natured manner, saying it was but the harbinger of encroachments that would at length strip me of all my own both rights and property, and render the persons I had taught to make them much more unhappy than they would have been, had I let them continue ignorant of what she, in her spite, calls my *mushroom maxims*.

But obloquy, Sir, is ever the attendant of merit; and conscious that I am doing no more than what every man, whose mind is enlightened by the beams of true philosophy, ought to do, I despise her sarcasms,



and look with eagerness to the honours I shall receive for being the first, who in private life hath realised those noble principles. For I will not fear to confess, that I hope to receive a letter of congratulation from the *Constitutional Society*, accompanied, perhaps, with the sermons of the Rev. Champions of the cause: nor am I without expectation of having my name mentioned in that Assembly, of which the Members are more venerable than those Roman Senators, whose throats their ancestors cut—that of the Notables of France.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.  
*See James's Chronicle* POPPICOLA.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE CLIMATE OF GREECE.

[From *Travels of Young Anacharis; by the Abbé Barthelemy.*]

IN the happy climate, under which I at present dwell, the spring is like the morning of a fine day; one enjoys the benefits which it brings, and those which it promises. The rays of the sun are not obscured by thick vapours; they are not irritated by the burning aspect of the dog star. They give a light pure, unalterable, which reposes softly upon all objects: with such light the gods are crownd on Olympus.

When the day appears above the horizon, the trees move their new born leaves; the banks of Ilissus resound the song of birds; and the echoes of Hymettus the sound of rustic reeds. When it is about to be extinguished, the sky is veiled with glancing clouds; and the nymphs of Attica trace, with timid step, their light dances on the turf. But soon morning returns, and then we regret not the freshness of the last night, nor the splendour of the former day; it appears that a new sun rises upon a new universe, and that it brings from the East colours unknown to mortals. Every instant adds a new stroke to the beauties of nature; at every instant the great work of the development of beings advances to its perfection.

*Slight Memoirs of MR RODERICK MORISON.*

SCOTLAND has lately sustained a loss, by the death of Mr Roderick Morison of Taunera, that cannot be easily repaired. When a man of fortune or high rank dies, his place is in general easily supplied by his heir; when a man of literary acquirements drops off, another of abilities perhaps nearly equal to his own may be found; but when a man who knows how to put in motion the first springs of active industry, where it has not before existed, is called away, who shall we find to supply his place? and who can estimate the amount of the misfortunes that will be brought by that event upon a numerous body of persons, who looked up to him for subsistence and support.

Such was the man whose death we now deplore. Mr Morison, whose father, a clergyman in Lewis, having left a numerous family of young children, with a slender provision for them, was educated in the village of Stornoway, and was indebted to nature alone for the acquirements he made. Of a hale and active temperament of body, enterprising disposition, and intuitive strength of genius, he entered early into the business of fishing, the only active employment that can be there pursued, with astonishing alacrity, and with a success proportioned to the vigour of his exertions, directed by the most sagacious judgment. He felt the sweets of industry, and perceived the benefits of independence. He wished to acquire in the village where he was bred, a settlement that he could call his own; but while others were invited from all quarters to come and purchase *feus* in that place, he had the mortification to find himself singled out as an obnoxious person, and could not obtain for himself, what every other person was invited to accept of. He was constrained to seek elsewhere a settlement; and obtained the promise from the Trustees of the Annexed Estates, of a *feu* of part of the Island of Taunera, in the mouth of Loch Broom, which he, with some difficulty, at last got possession of. Here he erected a red herring house; a pier, and many other conveniences for carrying on the business of the fisheries with success. He built vessels fitted for that business, was almost

constantly at sea in one or other of these himself, and had the others manned with able hands, of whose talents he was capable to form the justest appreciation.—Liberal in his dealings, active in all his pursuits, and frank and affable in his manner, he had the perfect confidence of all the persons around him, and could command their utmost exertions on a moment's warning. No stipulations were made when he called, for it was well known he never took an undue advantage of any one; none attempted to impose upon him, for it was as well known that he was a perfect judge of every department of his business, and would not submit to be abused: He thus became the stay of the industrious, and was shunned by the idle. Envy dared not there to spit her venom at him; for the attempt only excited general detestation. A mutual confidence, therefore, prevailed between him and those who were dependant on him: they cordially wished to promote each other's interest, and in this way every undertaking in which he engaged was forwarded in the most oeconomical manner, with alacrity: He came also at last to be so well known by respectable people in Edinburgh, that revenue officers stood in awe of him, and durst not attempt those tricks with him, which, in those distant regions, they too often practised with impunity on others. Thus did he lay the foundation of an active oeconomical industry on those coasts, which was gradually extending its sphere wider and wider every day, and which never can be established with success but by men who have been from their infancy accustomed with the people, their habits, and the inconveniences to which they are subjected.—He died in the prime of life, about the age of forty-five.—He fell overboard and was drowned, in the prosecution of his usual business of fishing, in the end of May last, and left behind him a widow and several children, who are all young, and I am afraid none of them yet are capable of supplying his place.

Monuments are erected to perpetuate the memory of Generals who have laid provinces waste, and spread misery and devastation around them. But where is the monument that has been erected to perpetuate the memory of those who have recalled the idle to habits of industry, and who have fed the needy, by enabling them to be benefited by the labour of their own hands? When such a thing shall be attempted, we shall then expect to

see a monument erected by the public, and inscribed with the name of RODERICK MORISON.

His wife was the daughter of a man respectable in his time, who knew not so well as his son-in-law how to estimate the value and talents of mankind; and he suffered from the want of that knowledge. May this worthy woman be preserved to educate her family in a proper manner, and may she have the happiness of seeing them pursue their father's footsteps with success!

Nor was Mr Morison the only person in those regions who know how to adapt themselves to the situation of the country, and to call forth the active powers of the people. There are others, though few, still alive, who deserve a similar applause; and I would vain hope that the proprietors in that country will not be so blind to their own interest, as to let them languish in neglect; far less to feel the iron hand of oppression. To obtain such a person on an estate in that neighbourhood, is an acquisition, the value of which no man at present can estimate, and few, I am afraid, are at this period disposed to set themselves seriously to make the calculation.

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#### *Anecdote—of Cardinal Richelieu.*

THE Cardinal Richelieu boasted, that in four words of writing, even on any indifferent subject, he could find cause for putting the author into the Bastille: One of his Courtizans wrote immediately with a pencil, *three and one are four*. Three are only one, cried the Cardinal; this is blasphemy against the Holy Trinity: To the Bastille.

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#### *Of Mezerai.*

WHEREFORE have you painted Lewis XI. as a Tyrant? asked Lewis XIV. at Mezerai.—Wherefore was he one? answered the intrepid historian.

*The Editor has been favoured with the following Lines addressed to the late Dr Blacklock, whose memory will long be dear to every lover of the Muses in Scotland. The answer strongly marks that kind of modest diffidence and resignation which peculiarly characterised this amiable man during the latter years of his life.*

*To Mæonides on my Birth Day, 1782.*

My Muse, O Poet, never yet could climb  
 To the bold height, of high inspired rhyme:  
 Never could I, it's borders wandering o'er,  
 Of the sam'd mount the asperous way explore:  
 But thou, blest Poet! Thou! who blind can mount  
 Up that high hill, and taste th' inspiring fount,  
 Deign to accept on this my natal day,  
 The lisping accents of my infant lay.  
 This sun eight lustra o'er my head has seen,  
 Dear to my friends, tho' few these friends have been,  
 And I the bright meridian now survey,  
 That must to shame or glory lead the way.  
 Me, when a boy, fair Science deign'd to take  
 From boyish sports, and her own son to make;  
 Then Virtue rigid, with the look severe,  
 Came close behind, and firmly fix'd me there.  
 When yet a child, few childish plays I had,  
 Thoughtful I often was, and sometimes sad;  
 Oft from my father to the hills I'd go,  
 And ponder thoughts that made the tears to flow.  
 Great Nature's book my joy was to explore,  
 New knowledge came, yet still I sought for more.  
 Oft did the brooks my wandering steps beguile,  
 To me a Ganges, or a sourceless Nile.  
 The naked minerals there I keenly view'd,  
 Gather'd new plants, or butterflies pursued.  
 Then did my days in sweet succession flow;  
 No greater pleasure can this life bestow.  
 Next came my youth, and trammels of the lore,  
 No yoke to me, but that you found before.  
 Thy spires, St Andrews, ay shall find a part,  
 A sweet remembrance in my grateful heart:

Thee to-revisit once I fondly went,  
 Gaz'd at the marks where oft my bow I bent;  
 Saw on thy walls engrav'd my youthful name,  
 Cut by my knife, my first attempt at fame.  
 Some tears of sweetly trickling joy I shed,  
 Then from thy spires, O *Regulus*! I sped.  
 Let not, O Poet! thy nice taste accuse  
 The devious wanderings of a feeling Muse,  
 Mournful, yet pleasing to the soul serene,  
 With Scythian glance to eye the youthful scene:  
 With \* \* \* \* I took the manly gown,  
 \* \* \* \* that man of high renown.

High was the star of Great Britannia's fame,  
 Just were her laws, and unimpeach'd her name;  
 But now, sad change! now hardly hope to save  
 Her, sinking, trembling, on the western wave.

Thus, friendly Poet, to thy gentle ear  
 My words I utter, while I drop a tear.  
*Pitt*, my great friend, or else the stars beguile,  
 Fell with the glory of the white-cliff'd isle.  
 Oft have I strove by noble means to gain  
 A place as actor on the mighty scene,  
 Where Britain's glory Britain might restore,  
 If Britain's sons could act for aught but ore.  
 But now, my friend, these views to me are past,  
 Three lustra's strife has made me wife at last:

I, not ignobly, quit the public stage,  
 With feelings suited to another age:  
 From public life no fugitive I go,  
 But yield to manners as the manners flow.  
 Henceforth ('tis fixt) Philosophy shall bind  
 With Reason's cord, the tenor of my mind.  
 And thou, chaste matron with the milder eye,  
 Then too shall sometimes heave the tender sigh,  
 And shall be heard, yet still in reason's ear,  
 Nor Friendship be deny'd the social tear;  
 And you, ye nine, companions of my youth,  
 Shall guide me smiling on from truth to truth,  
 And hope extending far to greater things,  
 Shall soar to wisdom, and look down on kings.  
 Farewell, my Poet, may the light of light  
 Be inward eyes to thee, and better sight!

*The Answer of Mæonides.*

O thou! to form whose mighty mind conspire,  
 Art's polish'd touch, and Nature's genuine fire,  
 Whose happy 'talents with new honours grace  
 The brightest annals of the noblest race;  
 Whose breast fair Science as her sane design'd,  
 Enlarg'd with culture, and with taste refin'd;  
 Whose shining virtues, to a sinking age,  
 At once display the patriot and the sage:  
 May each fresh year thy natal day restore,  
 In gayer splendor than the former wore!  
 As restless time accelerates his flight,  
 May each new hour come fraught with new delight!  
 Till Fate and Nature can no more bestow,  
 And joys above succeed to joys below!—  
 For me, whom stars malignant still infect,  
 Involv'd in darkness, and with years oppress;  
 No more the Muses with congenial flame  
 Dilate my heart, or animate my frame;  
 As winter melts before the solar ray,  
 By slow, but sure gradations, I decay.  
 'Tis all to which on earth my hopes aspire,  
 With innocence to live, with decency retire.

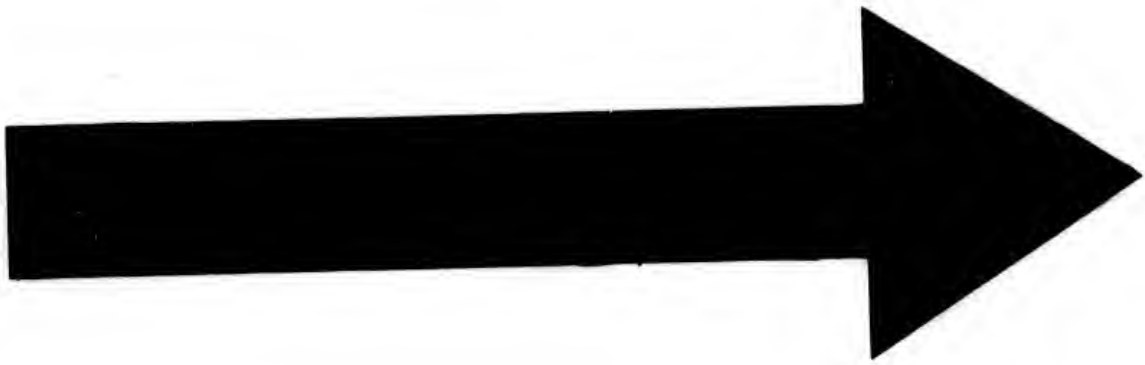
*Imitation of Chaucer.*

Right wele of learnet clerkis is it saide,  
 That wemenheid for mannis use is made;  
 But naughtie man liketh not one or so,  
 He lusteth aye unthriftily for mee;  
 And whom he whilome cherished, when tyed  
 By holie church, he cannot her abyde.  
 Like unto doge whilke lighteth of a bone,  
 His taile he waggeth, greede therefor ygrown;  
 But thilke same bone if to his taile thou tye,  
 Perdie, he fearinge it, away dothe flye.

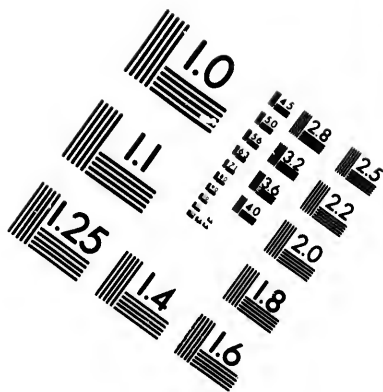
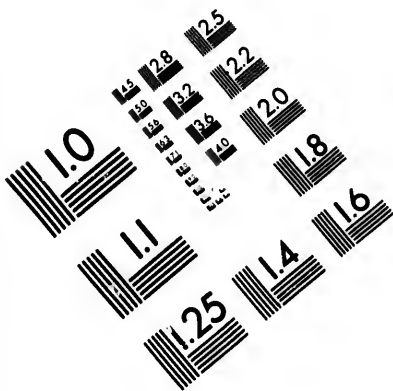
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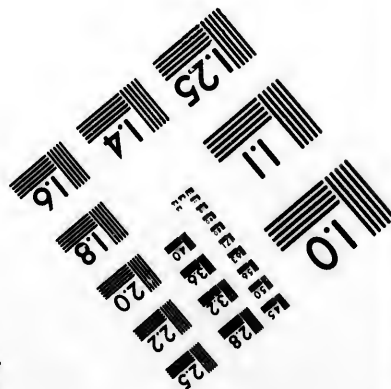
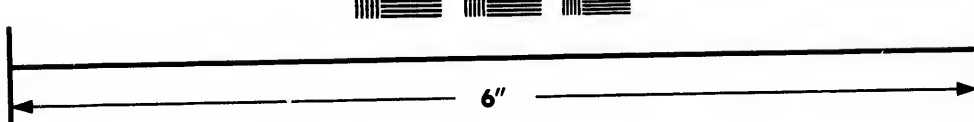
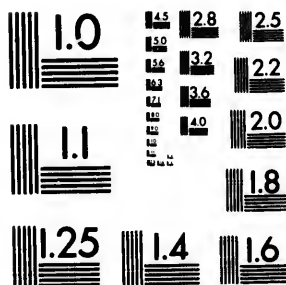
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## REVIEW.

*An impartial Account of the Conduct of the Excise towards the Breweries of Scotland, particularly in Edinburgh; pointing out the beneficial effects of the new mode of survey, by which several thousand pounds per annum have been already added to the Edinburgh Collection, and by which, if generally adopted through Scotland, many thousands more might be annually put into the Exchequer, not only without detriment, but with advantage to the Manufacturers. 8vo, Edinburgh.*

THIS Pamphlet, consisting of 85 pages, is a publication that should be very interesting to all ranks in this country; it treats of a branch of the *public revenue*, a subject of the highest importance in every state of civil society, since it is from abuses in this department the greatest political evils originate: Every proposal, therefore, that promises to remedy disorders in that department ought to be weighed with the greatest attention by the members of the community at large. In Scotland in particular, this subject ought not to be overlooked, for it is a fact well known, that the manufactures of this country have been more retarded by the baneful operation of the revenue laws, as they have been here carried into execution, than by all other obstructions put together.

The objects aimed at in this pamphlet are, *1st*, to augment the revenue: *2dly*, To protect the manufacturers from being wantonly harassed, and interrupted in the course of their business; and, *3dly*, To check the insolence, and to correct the negligence of excise officers in the discharge of their duty, so as to compel them alike to do justice to the public, and to respect the rights of individuals; and if the facts that are here stated be true, of which we can see no room to entertain a doubt, it seems to have gone far to effect all these objects.

The writer of the essay before us, who is evidently under the direction of a set of brewers who have had good access to understand the subject he treats of, sets out with combating an

opinion which has been generally received, viz. "That brewers cannot pay fairly the duties required by law, and that it is absolutely necessary for every one of them to smuggle, if they hope to escape ruin." This he asserts is false, and maintains, that were the revenue laws fairly enforced, so as that none could be allowed to smuggle, the brewers would be much better off than they have ever been while smuggling was permitted, the consumers of *beer* be much better served, and the country, upon the whole, be much benefitted by the change. Upon these principles he proceeds to state, that a general association of the brewers in Edinburgh was formed some time ago, who devised a mode of Excise survey, by which it was impossible for any evasions to be made, or that smuggling could be carried on; that these men recommended this mode of survey to the Commissioners of Excise, who, after duly considering it, approved of it, and caused it to be adopted in *Edinburgh*. "The good effects of this change, they proceed, were instantly perceived by the vast increase of the revenue; which, from 300l. or little more, arose very near to 1000l. per month, as will fully appear from the following statement of the duties for some years past:

	1785	L. 4274	9	9	} under the old mode, Mr Maitland Surveyor- or-General.
Years ending	1786	4370	5	0	
Midsummer.	1787	4825	7	2	
	1788	4691	15	8	} under the new mode, Mr Burnet Surveyor- General.
	1789	8011	15	11	
	1790	10,817	12	9	

This, it must be admitted, is a satisfactory enough proof, that the new mode of survey had proved beneficial to the revenue at least; and we are assured by the writer, that the brewers found themselves in a better situation than formerly. But unfortunately, as he alleges, this was not the case with the revenue officers, whose emoluments were thereby greatly curtailed, and who, on that account, are violent in their opposition to the new mode of survey, and adopt, as he asserts, very unjustifiable measures to prevent its farther extension.

The charge here brought against the revenue officers is a heavy one indeed, and is urged home with great force, in a direct and open manner, that bears much the air of a firm cou-

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vision, not only that the facts alledged are really true, but that they can be fairly proved if called in question; for many particular cases are stated, and the names of the persons concerned put down, without the smallest attempt at palliation or disguise. The revenue officers are here directly charged with having made it their study to encourage smuggling, by winking at evasions of the law, in order that they might have an opportunity of making seizures at times, and in order to receive emoluments from the brewers, which they cannot expect when surveys shall be impartially made, without favour to any one: This, he says, is an evil so much dreaded by them, that they have adopted every art they could think of to frustrate the plan of improvement; and with that view, as is alledged, they have cajoled some of the associated members who proposed the improvement, and have induced them to withdraw from it, in the hopes of obtaining unjust indulgences from these men. It is to obviate the evils that must arise from a partial adoption of this mode of survey, that the present pamphlet has seemingly been written. "The committee", it is said, p. 55. insist for nothing but what the meanest capacity must in a moment determine to be fair and upright. They are willing to pay the full duties to Government, and they ask no favour in any case for themselves; but they insist, that whoever transgresses the laws, shall be subjected to such penalties as may effectually prevent them from committing transgressions of a similar kind in time to come.

"It may, he proceeds, seem strange, that when a trader is conscious of integrity, and paying the duty on all occasions, he should have any reason to fear an Excise-man, or to be in danger from him. Nothing indeed of this kind could happen, if the Excise-men were always willing to act uprightly; but the committee complains that this is not the case, but that their brethren are encouraged in their iniquity by their solicitor, and even supported by the decisions of the Justices themselves."

From this specimen the reader will be able to judge of the

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\* This committee was a select number of the associated brewers, who were empowered to draw up the new plan of survey, which was afterwards approved by the whole body, and adopted by the Commissioners of Excise.

bold and direct manner in which this pamphlet is written; and these general charges are supported by many particular facts distinctly specified. So direct are the charges against several individuals distinctly named, that it would seem to us, if they be unfounded, the parties will have just grounds to claim legal redress. At the same time, it is difficult to suppose that such charges would have been brought forward by a person of common sense, unless the facts had been notorious and undeniable. If therefore the parties blamed decline to seek redress themselves, it certainly behoves those who have the charge of the executive department in regard to revenue in this country, to look into this matter, and to give that redress which justice requires; or, if these shall decline to do it, the public have certainly a right to call "even *the biggest*" to account for negligence in the discharge of such an important branch of their duty.

We congratulate the public on the appearance of this pamphlet; for though a due submission to law constitutes the only safe basis of political freedom, yet a tame subjection to the arbitrary regulations of those who are entrusted with the execution of the law, is as sure a foundation of civil oppression and ministerial despotism. In this last respect, the people of Scotland have been too tame, and every well-wisher to his country ought to rejoice to see that men here begin to think for themselves, and to act with some degree of firmness in vindication of their legal rights and privileges. If this be done with temper, moderation, and steadiness, the situation of this country will soon alter very much for the better.

*An Alphabetical List of the House of Commons.*

<b>A</b> BBOT, Charles, <i>Helfstone</i>	Anneley, Francis, <i>Reading</i>
A'Court, W. P. A. <i>Heytesbury</i>	Anson, Thomas, <i>Litchfield</i>
Adam, Will. <i>Ross-shire</i>	Anstruther, Sir John, <i>Anstruther, &amp;c.</i>
Adams, James, <i>Hindon</i>	Anstruther, John, <i>Cockermouth</i>
Addington, Rt. hon. Henry, <i>Speaker, Devon</i>	Antonie, W. Lee, <i>Great Marlou</i>
Adeane, Ja. Whor. <i>Cambridge-sh.</i>	Apsley, Lord, <i>Cirencester</i>
Aldridge, John, <i>New Shoreham</i>	Arden, Rt. hon. Sir R. P. <i>Hastings</i>
Amyatt, James, <i>Southampton</i>	Arden, Lord, <i>Warwick</i>
Anderson, Jo. Will. <i>Okehampton</i>	Aubrey, Sir John, <i>Clitbero</i>
	Auckland, Lord, <i>Heytesbury</i>

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Commons.

, Reading  
Litchfield  
John, Anstru-  
Cockermouth  
Great Marlow  
renewer  
R. P. Hastings  
arwick  
Clitbero  
Heytesbury

Baker, William, *Hertfordshire*  
Balfour, Nesbit, *Wigton, Sc.*  
Balfour, John, *Orkney*  
Banks, Henry, *Corff Castle*  
Barclay, Robert, *Kincardineshire*  
Baring, John, *Exeter*  
Barlow, Hugh, *Pembroke*  
Barne, Barne, *Dunwich*  
Barrington, Jo. *Newton, Hants*  
Barwell, Richard, *Winchelsea*  
Basset, Sir Francis, *Penryn*  
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Bearcroft, Edw. *Saltsb*  
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Beaufoy, Henry, *Yarmouth*  
Beaumont Sir George, *Beeralston*  
Beckford, William, *Hindon*  
Belgrave, Lord, *Chester*  
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Bentnick, Ld Ed. *Nottinghamsh.*  
Benyon, Richard, *Peterborough*  
Berkeley, hon Geo. *Gloucestershire*  
Bernard, Scrope, *Aylesbury*  
Bernard, Viscount, *Winchelsea*  
Best, George, *Rochester*  
Bickerton, Sir Richard, *Rochester*  
Bingham, hon. Rich. *St Albans*  
Blackburne, John, *Lancashire*  
Blandford, Marq. of, *Oxfordshire*  
Bloxam, Matthew, *Maidstone*  
Bond, John, *Corff Castle*  
Boone, Charles, *Castle Rising*  
Boscawen, W. A. S. *Truro*  
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Bridgeman, Orlando, *Wigan*  
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Burgoyne, Rt. hon. Jn. *Preston*  
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Burrard, Harry, *Lymington*  
Burrard, Harry, jun. *Ditto*  
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Burton, Francis, *Oxford city*  
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Call, John, *Callington*  
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Clive, William, *Bishop's Castle*  
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Coke, Dan. Parker, *Nottingham*  
Coke, Edward, *Derby*  
Coke, Tho. Will. *Norfolk*  
Colhoun, William, *Bedford*



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Conway, Hon. H. S. <i>Wendover</i>	Dundas, Lawrence, <i>Richmond</i>
Cornewall, Sir George <i>Herefordshire</i>	Duntze, Sir John, <i>Trereton</i>
Cornwallis, Hon. Wm. <i>Eye</i>	Eardley, Lord, <i>Coventry</i>
Cotes, John, <i>Wigan</i>	Edmonstone, Sir Arch. <i>Dum-bartonshire</i>
Cotton, Sir R. S. <i>Cheshire</i>	Edwards, G. N. <i>Rutlandshire</i>
Courtenay, John, <i>Tamworth</i>	Egerton, Jn. William, <i>Brackley</i>
Courtown, Rt. hon. Earl, <i>Marlborough</i>	Eliot, Hon. Edw. Jani. <i>Liskeard and St Germains</i>
Coxhead, Thomas, <i>Bramber</i>	Eliot, Hon. John, <i>Liskeard</i>
Crawford, Gibbs, <i>Queenborough</i>	Elliot, Sir Gilbert, <i>Hellstone</i>
Crespigny, T. C. <i>Sudbury</i>	Erskine, Sir J. St. Clare, <i>Morpeth</i>
Crewe, John, <i>Cheshire</i>	Erskine, Hon. Tho. <i>Portsmouth</i>
Criekitt, C. Alex. <i>Ipswich</i>	Estcourt, Thomas, <i>Cricklade</i>
Crosbie, William, <i>Newark</i>	Edwick, Samuel, <i>Westbury</i>
Crutchley, Jer. <i>Grampound</i>	Evelyn, William, <i>Hythe</i>
Currie, William, <i>Gaston</i>	Euston, Earl of, <i>Cambridge University</i>
Curtis, William, <i>London</i>	Fane, Hon. Henry, <i>Lyme Regis</i>
Curzon, P. A. <i>Chitbero</i>	Fane, Hon. Tho. <i>Lyme Regis</i>
Cust, Fra. Cockayne, <i>Grantham</i>	Fane, Francis, <i>Dorchester</i>
Damer, hon. George, <i>Dorchester</i>	Fellows, William, <i>Andover</i>
Dance, Nathaniel, <i>East Grinstead</i>	Ferguson, Sir Adam, <i>Airshire</i>
Darell, Lionel, <i>Heydon</i>	Ferguson, James, <i>Aberdeenshire</i>
Dashwood, Sir H. W. <i>Woodstock</i>	Fetherstonhaugh, Sir Harry, <i>Portsmouth</i>
Davers, Sir Cha. St. <i>Edmondsbury</i>	Fielding, Visc. <i>Newport, Corn.</i>
Davidson, Dun. <i>Gromartyshire</i>	Finch, Hon. Edw. <i>Cambridge</i>
Dawkins, James, <i>Chippenham</i>	Finch, Hon. W. C. <i>Surrey</i>
De la Pole, Sir J. W. <i>Westlooe</i>	Fitzpatrick, Rt. h. Rd. <i>Tauistock</i>
Dent, John, <i>Lancaster</i>	Fitzroy, Ld. Cha. St. <i>Edmondsbury</i>
Devaynes, William, <i>Barnstaple</i>	Fitzwilliam, Visc. <i>Wilton</i>
Dickens, Francis, <i>Northamptonshire and Camb. Town</i>	Fleming, Sir Mich. <i>Westmoreland</i>
Dimdale, Baron, <i>Hertford</i>	Fletcher, Sir Henry, <i>Cumberland</i>
Dolben, Sir Wm. <i>Oxford University</i>	Fludyer, George, <i>Chippenham</i>
Douglas Sir George, <i>Roxburghshire</i>	Foley, Hon. Edw. <i>Worcestershire</i>
Downe, Visc. <i>Wootton Bassett</i>	Foley, Hon. Andrew, <i>Droitwich</i>
D'Oyley, Sir J. H. <i>Ipswich</i>	Folkes, Sir M. B. <i>King's-Ignis</i>
Drake, William, <i>Agincourt</i>	Ford, Richard, <i>Appleby</i>
Drake, William, jun. <i>Ditto</i>	Forester, Cecil, <i>Wenlock</i>
Drummond, Hen. <i>Castle Rising</i>	Fox, Rt. Hon. C. J. <i>Westminster</i>
Duncannon, Visc. <i>High Ferrers and Knarsbor.</i>	Francis, Philip, <i>Bleebingly</i>
Duncomb, Henry, <i>Yorkshire</i>	Fyddell, Thomas, <i>Boston</i>
Duncomb, Cha. jun. <i>Shaftesbury</i>	Gage, Henry, <i>Warwick</i>
Dundas, Sir Tho. <i>Stirlingshire</i>	Gamon, Rich. <i>Winchester</i>
	Gardner, Alan, <i>Plymouth</i>
	Garforth, J. B. <i>Cockermouth</i>

Garlies, Viscount, *Salisbury*  
 Gafcoyne, Bamber, jun. *Liverpool*  
 Gilbert, Thomas, *Litchfield*  
 Gipps, George, *Canterbury*  
 Glover, Richard, *Penryn*  
 Goddard, Ambrose, *Wiltshire*  
 Gordon, James, *Truro*  
 Goring, Sir Harry, *New Shoreham*  
 Gould, Sir Charles, *Breconshire*  
 Gould, Charles, *Brecon Town*  
 Gower, Earl, *Staffordshire*  
 Gower, Hon. J. Levelson, *Newcastle under Line*  
 Graham, George, *Kinrosshire*  
 Grant, James, *Sutherlandshire*  
 Grant, William, *Shaftesbury*  
 Grant, Sir James, *Barnsborough*  
 Grant, Lewis Alex. *Elginshire*  
 Gregg, Francis, *Morpeth*  
 Gregor, Francis, *Cornwall*  
 Grenville, Rt. Hon. Ja. *Buckingham*  
 Grenville, Rt. Hon. W. W. *Bucks*  
 Greville, Hon. Thomas *Aldborough*  
 Grey, Charles, *Northumberland*  
 Grey, Lord, *Aldborough*  
 Grieve, William, *Peebles, &c.*  
 Grosvenor, Thomas, *Chester*  
 Hamilton, Rt. Hon. W. Ger. *Hastemere*  
 Hamilton, John, *Haddingtonshire*  
 Hammet, Sir Benj. *Taunton*  
 Harbord, Hon. W. A. *Luggerstall*  
 Harcourt, John, *Ipswich*  
 Hardinge, George, *Old Sarum*  
 Hare, James, *Knareborough*  
 Harley, Rt. Hon. Tho. *Herefordshire*  
 Harrison, John, *Great Grimsby*  
 Hurlley, Wm. Hen. *Berkshire*  
 Hawkins, Christ. *St Michael's*  
 Haynes, Samuel, *Brackley*  
 Heathcote, John, *Rutlandshire*  
 Heathcote, Sir Will. *Hampshire*  
 Henegage, Jo. Walker, *Cricklade*  
 Herbert, Lord, *Wilton*  
 Hill, Sir Richard, *Shropshire*  
 Hill, John, *Shropshire*  
 Hinchinbrook, Rt. Hon. Visc. *Huntingdonshire*  
 Hippeley, J. C. *Sudbury*  
 Hobart, Hon. Henry, *Norwich*  
 Hobart, Rt. Hon. Rob. *Lincoln*  
 Houghton, Sir Henry, *Preslow*  
 Home, Patrick, *Berwickshire*  
 Honeywood, Sir John, *Canterbury*  
 Honeywood, Filmer, *Kent*  
 Hood, Lord, *Westminster*  
 Hope, Hon. Jo. *Lincolnshire*  
 Hope, Hon. Cha. *Dyfford, &c.*  
 Hopkins, Rich. *Queensborough*  
 Hopkins, B. B. *Malmesbury*  
 Howard, Sir George, *Stamford*  
 Howard, Henry, *Steyning and Arundel*  
 Howel, David, *St Michael's*  
 Hunter, John, *Leominster*  
 Huxley, William, *New Sarum*  
 Jackson, George, *Colchester*  
 Jekyll, Joseph, *Calne*  
 Jenkinson, Hon. R. B. *Rye and Appleby*  
 Jervis, Sir John, *Clipp. Wycomb*  
 Jervoise, T. C. *Yarmouth*  
 Impey, Sir Elijah, *New Romney*  
 Inchiquin, Earl of, *Richmond*  
 Ingilby, Sir John, *East Retford*  
 Jodrell, Rich. Paul, *Seaford*  
 Johnes, Thomas, *Radnorshire*  
 Johnstone, R. B. *Weymouth, &c.*  
 Jolliffe, William, *Petersfield*  
 Jones, Thomas, *Weymouth, &c.*  
 Keene, Whitshed, *Montgomery*  
 Kempe, Thomas, *Lewes*  
 Kenington, Ed. *Haverfordwest*  
 Knatchbull, Sir Edw. *Kent*  
 Knight, Rich. Payne, *Ludlow*  
 Knight, J. G. *Aldborough*  
 Knubley, Edward, *Carlisle*  
 Kynaston, John, *Shropshire*  
 Ladbroke, Rob. *Okehampton*  
 Lake, Gerard, *Aylesbury*  
 Lambton, W. H. *Durham*  
 Langton, John, *Bridgewater*  
 Lascelles, Edward, *Northallerton*  
 Laurie, Sir Rob. *Dumfriesshire*

Law, Ewan, *Westbury*  
 Lawley, Sir Rob. *Warwickshire*  
 Lawrence, William, *Ripon*  
 Lechmere, Edmund, *Worcester*  
 Legh, Thomas Peter, *Newton, Lancashire*  
 Lemon, Sir William, *Cornwall*  
 Lenox, Charles, *Suffex*  
 Lester, Benjamin, *Poole*  
 Lethicullier, Benj. *Andover*  
 Lewes, Sir Watkin, *London*  
 Lincoln, Earl of, *East-Rutford*  
 Lisburne, Earl, *Cardiganshire*  
 Littleton, Sir Ed. *Staffordshire*  
 Lloyd, James Martin, *Steyning*  
 Long, Sir Ja. Tynney, *Wiltshire*  
 Long, Charles, *Rye*  
 Long, Samuel, *Sichester*  
 Lorne, Marq. of, *St Germain's*  
 Loveden, Ed. Loved. *Abingdon*  
 Lowther, James, *Westmoreland and Haslemere*  
 Ludlow, Earl, *Huntingdonshire*  
 Luffington, Stephen, *Hellstone*  
 Luttrell, J. F. *Minchbad*  
 Lygon, Wm. *Worcestershire*  
 Lytton, Hon. G. F. *Bewdley*  
 Macdonald, Sir Arch. *Newcastle under line*  
 M'Dowall, And. *Wigtonshire*  
 M'Dowall, Will. *Glasgow, &c.*  
 Mackreth, Robert, *Ashburton*  
 Macleod, Norman, *Invernessh.*  
 Macpherson, James, *Camelford*  
 Mainwaring, Will. *Middlesex*  
 Maitland, Hon. T. *Jedburgh, &c.*  
 Mann, Sir Horace, *Sandwich*  
 Martin, James, *Teakbury*  
 Martin, Henry, *Southampton*  
 Master, Thomas, *Gloucestershire*  
 Master, Rich. *Cirencester*  
 Medlycott, Will. Coles, *Milborne Port*  
 Melbourne, Vif. *Newport, Hants*  
 Mesurier, Paul Le, *Southwark*  
 Metcalf, Philip, *Plympton Erle*  
 Middleton, Sir Will. *Northumberland*  
 Middleton, Vifc. *Whitburn*  
 Milbanke, Ralph, *Durham Co.*  
 Millford, Lord, *Pembrokeshire*  
 Miller, Patrick, *Dumfries, &c.*  
 Mills, William, *St Ives*  
 Milner, Sir W. M. *York*  
 Milnes, R. S. *York*  
 Minchin, Humphry, *Bosney*  
 Mitford, John, *Beeralston*  
 Monckton, Hon. Edw. *Stafford*  
 Montagu, Matt. *Tregony*  
 Montague, Hon. J. G. *Huntingdon*  
 Montgomery, Wm. *Peeblesshire*  
 Morgan, John, *Monmouthshire*  
 Morington, Earl of, *Windfor*  
 Morris, John, *Calne*  
 Morthead, Sir John, *Bodnyn*  
 Mostyn, Sir Roger, *Flintshire*  
 Muncaster, Lord, *Milbourn-port*  
 Mundy, Ed. Miller, *Derbyshire*  
 Munro, Sir Hector, *Fortrose, &c.*  
 Murray, Hon. Ja. *Pertshire*  
 Murray, Sir Ja. *Weymouth, &c.*  
 Murray, David, *New Radnor*  
 Murray, George, *Pertb, &c.*  
 Myddelton, Rich. Jun. *Denbigh*  
 Nesbitt, John, *Gatton*  
 Neville, Rd. Aldw. *Reading*  
 Nisbet, Will. *East Grinstead*  
 North, Lord, *Petersfield*  
 North, Dudley, *Great Grimby*  
 Nugent, George, *Buckingham*  
 Onslow, Hon. Tho. *Guildford*  
 Orchard, Paul, *Callington*  
 Orde, Rt. hon. Tho. *Harwich*  
 Owen, William, *Montgomerysh.*  
 Page, Francis, *Oxford University*  
 Paget, Lord, *Carnarvon*  
 Paget, Hon. Will. *Anglesea*  
 Palk, Lawrence, *Ashburton*  
 Palmerston, Vifc. *Newport, Hants*  
 Pardoe, John, *Westlooe*  
 Parkyns, T. Boothby, *Leicester*  
 Parker, Vifc. *Minchbad*  
 Payne, Jo. Willet, *Huntingdon*  
 Payne, Sir Ralph, *Fowey*  
 Peel, Robert, *Tamworth*  
 Peirse, Henry, *Northallerton*  
 Pelham, Ch. Anderson, *Lincolnsh.*

Pelham, Hon. Henry, *Lewes*  
 Pelham, Rt. hon. Thomas, *Suffex*  
 Pennymann, Sir James, *Brerley*  
 Penton, Henry, *Winchester*  
 Phelps, Edward, *Somersetshire*  
 Phillips, J. G. *Carmarthen*  
 Phillipson, Rich. Burton, *Eye*  
 Phipps, Hon. Henry, *Scarborough*  
 Pierrepoint, C. *Nottinghamshire*  
 Pitt, William Morton, *Dorsetshire*  
 Pitt, Rt. Hon. Wm. *Cambridge*  
*University*  
 Pitt, John, *Gloucester*  
 Plumer, William, *Hertfordshire*  
 Pochin, William, *Leicestershire*  
 Pole, Hon. W. W. *Eastloo*  
 Popham, Alexander, *Taunton*  
 Portinan, H. B. *Wells*  
 Poulett, Hon. Vere, *Bridgewater*  
 Powlett, W. P. *Totnes*  
 Powney, Penniston *Portlock,*  
*Windsor*  
 Powys, Thomas, *Northamptonsh.*  
 Praed, William, *St Ives*  
 Pringle, Mark, *Selkirkshire*  
 Pulteney, William, *Shrewsbury*  
 Pybus, Charles Small, *Dover*  
 Radcliffe, Sir C. F. *Hythe*  
 Rainsford, Chas. *Newport, Corn.*  
 Rashleigh, Ralph, *Fowey*  
 Rice, Hon. G. T. *Carmarthensh.*  
 Ridley, Sir Mat. White, *Newcaf.*  
 Robinson, John, *Harwich*  
 Robinson, Maurice, *Borough-*  
*bridge*  
 Rodney, Hon. John, *Launceston*  
 Rogers, Sir F. L. *Plymouth*  
 Rolle, John, *Devonshire*  
 Rooke, James, *Monmouthshire*  
 Rolfe, George, *Christchurch*  
 Ross, Sir Charles, *Tain, &c.*  
 Rous, Sir John, *Suffolk*  
 Rushout, Sir John, *Evesham*  
 Rushworth, Edward, *Yarmouth*  
 Ruffel, Lord Will. *Surrey*  
 Ryder, Rt. Hon. Dudley, *Tiverton*  
 St. John, Hon. St. Andrew,  
*Bedfordshire*

St. Leger, John, *Okehampton*  
 Sargent, John, *Seaford*  
 Satterthwaite, J. C. *Carlisle*  
 Sawbridge, John, *London*  
 Sawyer, John, *Leominster*  
 Scott, Sir John, *Woobly*  
 Scott, Sir William, *Downton*  
 Scott, David, *Forfarshire*  
 Scott, John, *Stockbridge*  
 Scudamore, John, *Hereford*  
 Selwyn, Geo. Aug. *Luggershall*  
 Senhonic, Humph. *Cumberland*  
 Sheffield, Lord, *Bristol*  
 Shelley, Timothy, *Horsham*  
 Sheridan, R. B. *Stafford*  
 Shuckburgh, Sir G. A. W. *Wau-*  
*wichshire*  
 Shuldham, Lord, *Fowey*  
 Simcoe, John Graves, *St. Marves*  
 Sinclair, Sir John, *Caithnessshire*  
 Sloane, Hans, *Christchurch*  
 Smith, Samuel, *Leicester*  
 Smith, Robert, *Nottingham*  
 Smith, Joshua, *Devizes*  
 Smith, Richard, *Wareham*  
 Smith, John, *Pontefract*  
 Sotheron, William, *Pontefract*  
 Spenser, Rt. Hon. Ld. Robert,  
*Warham*  
 Spencer, Lord H. J. *Woodstock*  
 Stanley, Thomas, *Lancashire*  
 Stanley, John, *Hastings*  
 Stanley, Jo. Tho. *Wootton Bassett*  
 Steele, Thomas, *Chichester*  
 Stephens, Philip, *Sandwich*  
 Stephenson, John, *Tregony*  
 Stewart, Sir James, *Lanarkshire*  
 Stewart, Alex. *Kircudbright*  
 Strachey, Henry, *Bishop's Castle*  
 Strutt, J. Holden, *Malden*  
 Stuart, Hon. Charles, *Pool &*  
*Air, &c.*  
 Stuart, Hon. James, *Bosfiney*  
 Stuart, John Shaw, *Renfrewshire*  
 Stuart, Hon. John, *Cardiff*  
 Steuart, Andrew, *Weymouth, &c.*  
 Sturt, Charles, *Bridport*  
 Sullivan, Rich. Jos. *New Romney*

Sullivan, John, *Old Sarum*  
 Sumner, George, *Guilford*  
 Sutton, Sir Rich. *Boroughbridge*  
 Sutton, Jn. Manners, *Newark*  
 Sutton, George, *Grantam*  
 Sykes, Sir Francis, *Wallingford*  
 Tarleton, Banastre, *Liverpool*  
 Taylor, Clement, *Maldstone*  
 Tempest, John, *Durham City*  
 Temple, George, *Honiton*  
 Thomas, Geo. White, *Chichester*  
 Thomas, Sir Geo. *Arundel*  
 Thompson, Thomas, *Evesham*  
 Thompson, Bellby, *Heydon*  
 Thornton, Henry, *Southwark*  
 Thornton, Sam. *Kings up. Hull.*  
 Thornton, Robert, *Colchester*  
 Thorold, Sir John, *Lincolnshire*  
 Townshend, J. T. *Whitechurch*  
 Townshend, Rt. H. Ch. *Yarmouth*  
 Townson, John, *Okelampton*  
 Trevanion, John, *Dover*  
 Trevelyan, Sir John, *Somersetsh.*  
 Tudway, Clement, *Wells*  
 Turner, Sir G. P. *Thirsk*  
 Tyrconnel, E. of, *Scarborough*  
 Valletort, Visc. *Leffwithiel and  
Forsey*  
 Vanneck, Joshua, *Dunwich*  
 Vanfittart, George, *Berkshire*  
 Vaughan, Hon. John, *Berwick*  
 Vaughan Evan Lloyd *Merionethsh.*  
 Verney, E. *Buckinghamshire*  
 Villiers, Rt. Hon. John Cha.  
*Dartmouth*  
 Upper Ossory, E. of, *Bedfordsh.*  
 Vyner, Robert, *Thirsk*  
 Wallace, Thomas, *Crampound*  
 Walpole, Hon. Horatio, *K. Lynn*  
 Walwyn, James, *Hereford*  
 Warren, Sir George, *Lancaster*  
 Watson, Brook, *London*  
 Watson, James, *Bridport*  
 Webb, John, *Gloucester*  
 Weddell, William, *Malton*  
 Wemyss, William, *Fifehire*  
 Wenman, Visc. *Oxfordshire*  
 Western, Cha. Callis, *Malden*  
 Weymouth, V. *Weobly & Bath*  
 Wharton, John, *Beverley*  
 Whitbread, Samuel, *Bedford*  
 Whitmore, Tho. *Bridgenorth*  
 Wigley, Edmund, *Worcester*  
 Wilberforce, Will. *Torkshire*  
 Wilbraham, Roger, *Bodmin*  
 Williams, Watkin, *Finn*  
 Williams, Sir Hugh, *Beaumaris*  
 Williams, Robert, *Carnarvonsh.*  
 Williams, Tho. *Great Marlow*  
 Wilmot, John, *Coventry*  
 Winn, Sir G. A. *Ripon*  
 Winnington, Edw. *Droghda*  
 Wodehouse, Sir John, *Norfolk*  
 Wood, Robert, *East Loce*  
 Worcester, Marq. of, *Monmouth,  
and Bristol*  
 Wortley, Sir Rich. *Newton, Hants*  
 Wrexall, Nath. Wm. *Walingford*  
 Wycombe, E. *Chio. Wycombe*  
 Wyndham, Tho. *Glamorgansh.*  
 Wyndham Rt. hon. Will. *Norwich*  
 Wyndham, Hon. P. C. *Midbursh*  
 Wyndham, Hon. C. W. *Midbursh*  
 Wyndham, Hon. C. *Tarvisock*  
 Wynne, Rob. Wat. *Denbighshire*  
 Yarde, Fr. Buller, *Totnes*  
 Yonge, Rt. Hon. Sir G. *Honiton*  
 Yorke, Jos. Syd. *Ryegate*  
 Yorke, Cha. *Cambridgeshire*  
 Young, Sir Will. *St Marwee*

Aug. 10.

George, Lancaster  
 London  
 Bridport  
 Gloucester  
 am, Malton  
 am, Fifeshire  
 Oxfordshire  
 Callis, Malden  
 Weobly & Bath  
 Beverley  
 muel, Bedford  
 o. Bridgenorth  
 and, Worcester  
 Will. Yorkshire  
 oger, Bodmin  
 kin, Flint  
 Hugh, Beaumaris  
 bert, Carnarvonsh  
 Great Marlow  
 Coventry  
 A. Ripon  
 Edw. Droghda  
 Sir John, Norfolk  
 t, East Loce  
 sq. of Monmouth,  
 ich. Newton, Hants  
 Wm. Walsford  
 Chio. Wycombe  
 ho. Glamorgansh.  
 hon. Will. Warwick  
 ton. P. C. Midhurst  
 ton. C. W. Midhurst  
 on. C. Tavistock  
 Wat. Denbighshire  
 ellers, Teinest  
 on. Sir G. Honiton  
 yd. Ryegate  
 Cambridgeshire  
 Will. St. Marces

1791

WEDNESDAY, August 17, 1791.

# THE BEE,

## LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

FOR

WEDNESDAY, August 17, 1791.

### CHARACTERISTICAL SKETCHES.

#### LORD CHATHAM.

Here is no room to tell with what strange speed  
 And secretly he used to prevent  
 The enemies designs; nor with what heed  
 He march'd before report; where what he meant  
 Fame never knew herself, till it was done.

J. DANIEL.

OF all the distinguished characters which have appeared in our times, in Great Britain, no one has been more conspicuous than William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. He began his political warfare very early, by a bold attack, in the House of Commons, on the minister of the day, which that minister believed might be easily checked by a little timely severity; but he mistook his man. Pitt was not to be intimidated: indeed difficult:

ties, during the whole course of his life, only served to excite more vigorous exertions. Pitt knew not how to yield to any one.

His mind was of that intrepid cast which seeks resources within itself on every trying emergency; and possessing, as he did, an elegant person, a clear and melodious voice, an energy of manner, and a spontaneous flow of words, which he delivered with dignity and pathos, he soon felt his weight in the House of Commons, and resolved to make the best use in his power, of that patrimony which Heaven had bestowed upon him; for these talents were the chief fortune he possessed when he came into the world.

It does not appear that he was ever remarkable for his progress in learning; and reading was an exercise in which he took no delight. His active mind, strongly occupied in his early years with the care of providing for himself, had not leisure, seemingly, to dwell on the beauties of classical lore;—and when he began to feel his powers in a popular assembly, he soon perceived that a knowledge of the human mind, as it might be obtained by carefully studying the living objects around him, would answer his purpose much more effectually than any other kind of study he could possibly pursue: to this object therefore he attached himself with the most ardent application, to the exclusion of almost every other; and he never had reason to think that he had not judged rightly as to this particular.

Fame, as the mean of rising to emoluments and power, was the object of his unceasing ambition; nor did he scruple to adopt every device that he could discover, for quickly effecting these purposes. Some statesmen have been so wrong-headed as to attempt to make a people happy *in spite of themselves*; but this was by no means a maxim of Mr Pitt. He deemed it lost labour to discover for them sources of future enjoyment that they did not know, nor care for: it was enough to him to be able to perceive, what were the objects the minds

of the people were bent upon *for the present moment*, that he might gratify their wishes at the time, and thus obtain their confidence. If he could do this, his highest ambition was gratified; and his greatest enemies dare not deny, that considered in this point of view, the whole of his conduct through life was uniform, steady, and consistent, and discovered a depth of understanding, and a solidity and propriety of judgment that can be equalled by few men in any age or country.

Nor was Mr Pitt singular in this respect. Most men who grasp at power in Britain are sensible of the importance of popular fame: but few of them have known so well as he did, how that is to be obtained. Having neither fortune nor friends, at his first outset in life, to push him forward, he was obliged to depend upon his own exertions alone for success. He was therefore extremely attentive; and being endowed by nature with an acute and penetrating genius, he soon became expert in distinguishing human characters, and in discovering, from the slightest incidents, the bent and disposition of mind of those with whom he conversed. He soon perceived the vast importance, to him, of being accounted by the people at large, wise, disinterested, and virtuous. His conduct was therefore at all times regular, steady, and sedate. Economy was to him a necessary virtue, and he saw too clearly the importance of moderation not to be scrupulously attentive to avoid every appearance of unnecessary expence and youthful levity. Dignified in his manner, he stooped not to the servility of courting the great by an obsequious behaviour, but with an elevated tone, becoming a mind conscious of self importance, he moved forward in his political career with a manly firmness that seemed to originate from a spirit of independence, and a disposition truly patriotic. In vain did his opponents try to detract from his merit, by representing him as ambitious and interested. The purity of his conduct defied their attacks, and facts were wanting to support



their assertions. The opinion that the people entertained of the purity of his principles augmented from year to year; and in spite of the jealousy of the great men at court, to whose order he industriously at that time paid little court, and the acknowledged personal dislike that the King bore to him, his influence in the nation at large, and in the senate, became so great as to render it necessary to respect him in a high degree. At length, from the misconduct of a weak ministry, the accumulated disasters the nation sustained by a series of ill-conducted warlike operations, were so numerous as to raise the indignation of the people, who, with a furious importunity, demanded their dismissal, and the exaltation of their favourite in their place: the popular cry at the gates of St. James's itself being then, *No Pitt, no King!* He was thus exalted to power in spite of the sovereign himself, and elevated to dignity, notwithstanding the secret wishes of the patrician body in general to exclude him. On this trying occasion the judgment of Pitt deserted him not. He insulted not the feelings of the Sovereign by that petulance of conduct which a man of weaker talents would have indulged, but courted his good-will by a respectful deference to his opinions, and a regard even to those prejudices which long habits had rendered dear to him. Though he was too conscious of the importance of an apparent independence of conduct, publicly to pay court to the nobles, merely because of their rank, he was at the same time too discerning not to know the benefit to be derived from the secret good will of men of high station, or to withhold that just deference to rank that men of sense see necessary ever to bestow on what has the sanction of public approbation. By this judicious conduct he soon conciliated the favour of many of those who at first opposed him, and became tolerated at least by the King, who found his services highly beneficial.

Never was a man placed more in his native element than William Pitt, when he was appointed the confi-

Aug. 17,

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LORD CHATHAM.

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dential minister of a great prince, at the desire of a magnanimous nation, while it was engaged in the arduous enterprises of war against a potent rival; for there, and there only, he had full scope to display those talents which peculiarly characterised the man, and to indulge, to their fullest extent, those dispositions that were congenial to his mind. Glory was the great object of his ambition; and success, he knew, could alone secure it for him. The price at which success was to be obtained, was never, to him, an object of any moment. Prodigal of blood, and lavish of the national treasure, these considerations were never to stand in the way of any enterprise that could be productive of renown. Well skilled in the knowledge of men, and considering every circumstance as of secondary moment that did not tend to crown his military operations with success, he was capable of distinguishing in others the talents he had occasion to employ, and had firmness of mind to employ those who possessed these talents, though others of superior political interest might have claims that another would not have been able to parry. He thus employed the persons in whom he could confide, in executing all enterprises of great importance. But he knew at the same time how to create offices where they were wanting, and confer upon others, of inferior talents, whom it would have been imprudent to disgust, honourable and lucrative, though not confidential employments, without putting upon them any apparent slight, or disrespectful inattention. Like Cromwell, whose cast of mind and dispositions were greatly similar to his own, he saved no expence in obtaining the most authentic information concerning the operations, the projects, and the resources of opposing powers. His orders were therefore clear and precise;—and those to whom they were given knew they must be executed with promptitude, and with the most determined valour. Excuses to him were vain, and interest unavailing: whoever failed in doing all that

was possible in every case, were sure of finding no future favour at his hand;—and whoever succeeded in executing any enterprize entrusted to their charge, whatever the expence of money it might require, or the waste of blood it might occasion, and however disproportioned to the value of the conquest these might be, were equally certain of emoluments and favour. Success, he knew, was necessary for his own continuance in office, and success he must have, wherever it was possible to be obtained.

On these principles he acted \*, and on these principles whoever will act in a nation like Britain, if his own talents are not defective, will be certain at all times to obtain success in war. The ardour that these vigorous exertions soon inspired into all ranks of people, can scarcely be conceived; and though some of his military plans were unbecoming a great people to adopt, and others too chimerical to be carried into full effect, yet the success of Britain, upon the whole, during that war, was greater than ever was known in modern times. Repeated success intoxicated the nation;—nor did the

\* The following fact was well known at the time it occurred.—When Mr Pitt assumed the helm, he made as few alterations in office as was possible; and, in particular, was desirous of keeping in place old officers, who had been formerly distinguished for their services, and who on that account possessed the confidence of the people. Two of that description occupied the chief place, one at the Admiralty, and the other at the Ordnance board. Mr Pitt, soon after his accession to office, sent a message to these gentlemen, requiring of the one that a certain number of vessels should be ready at a given day and place, and of the other, that a certain quantity of ordnance, &c. should be ready at the same time. These officers had been accustomed to dally with the orders of his predecessor, and both returned this brief answer, "*It is impossible.*" Mr Pitt immediately returned this message, "It must be done.—If you cannot do it, I know who can, and who will do it.—I desire to know by the bearer if you are to do it or not."—They then saw the matter was serious, and each found it necessary to exert himself;—nor did they find it at all *impossible* to comply with the order.—He himself knew before he gave the order, that it could be done, and was peremptory it should not be neglected.—Such was the vigour of this man's administration!

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people once dream of the inutility of these conquests, or count the price at which they were obtained. In their wild ideas nothing seemed impossible for this nation to achieve, under the auspices of Pitt; nor was it possible for him to propose a measure that they would not approve of. Many individuals grasped, in idea, the conquest of the universe; and whoever proposed to stop their career, was execrated as an enemy to his country.

Such chimerical notions, however, were too wild ever to be cherished by one of so much solid judgment as Mr Pitt. Notwithstanding his encreasing popularity, and his unbounded sway in the House of Commons, he found that success was only to be purchased at an expence that could not long be sustained by the nation, and that peace must be obtained at all events: but no peace, he was well aware, could ever be procured that would in any degree answer the expectations of the people in Britain; of course the minister who should make that peace must be unpopular. To take this ungracious load upon himself was very contrary to the principles he had adopted, and the plan he had invariably pursued; he therefore dexterously laid hold of a circumstance that occurred, which gave him a pretext for resigning, when he found he could no longer hold his place upon those terms he coveted. He retired, and left another, of whose political finesse he entertained not the least jealousy, to conclude the peace, not doubting but he should soon be able to resume the helm in less critical circumstances. The latter part of his life, however, was less brilliant than the former; nor could the trappings of peerage, to which rank he aspired, nor the unmeaning compliments of men he did not esteem, and who had no cordial regard for him, compensate, in his mind, the want of that real power he had so long exercised with unlimited sway.

During the days of his exaltation, Mr Pitt's conduct was manly and becoming. Instead of assuming those airs of superiority and state in private affairs, which marks the little mind, he now became to his inferiors and equals more easy in his conversation, more affable in his manner, more attentive than he had formerly been. Every man who came to him upon business found ready access; and he knew so well how to mingle the language of kindness with that of business, and particular enquiries concerning the situation and circumstances of the person with whom he conversed, with the more general concerns that brought them to him, that no one ever left his presence without being convinced that they themselves had become the particular objects of his esteem and kind regards. This was his invariable conduct to those who were modest and unassuming: To those, however, who assumed airs of superiority he paid no particular respect. Condescension, with him, must be entirely voluntary; whenever it was demanded as a due, it was instantly withheld; and never did minister support the national dignity with a higher hand, in treating with foreign states, than Pitt did. In this, as in many other respects, he was the exact *counter-part* of Cromwell.

His mind, continually fixed on one great object, never wavered; nor did a single circumstance that could tend to advance his views seem ever to escape his attention. His dexterity in accommodating himself to circumstances, and in employing the foibles of others to forward his views, admits of few parallels in modern history. His political conduct, of necessity, varied with his own change of situation; yet he had the dexterity to persuade the multitude that it continued invariably the same. While he opposed the ministry, the great arguments on which he continually dwelt were the expences of the war, and the ruinous consequences of continental connections; but no sooner was he in place than the expence of the war was prodigiously aug-

mented, and our connections with the continental powers, during his administration, were carried much farther than by the former ministers. The *first* he knew was necessary to give brilliancy to his administration, and the *last*, though highly detrimental to the nation, as he well enough knew, yet as it tended to conciliate the good-will of the old King, became necessary to insure his own stability. Before he got into power, he persuaded the nation that every exertion made in Germany was worse than useless, and tended only to produce national ruin to us, without distressing our enemies; after he was in power, he was not ashamed to maintain, because he knew his word would be taken as a proof of the fact, that "America had been conquered in Germany." He knew in both cases to whom he addressed himself, and he availed himself of the circumstances in which he was placed, to effect his purposes by such arguments as were suited to the reasoning powers of those who were to judge.

This was the rule Mr Pitt prescribed to himself on all occasions as an orator. Strict logical accuracy of reasoning he despised; it could only serve to impose upon himself a restraint that would be troublesome and useless: but, in respect to the modulation of voice, the cadence of sounds, the energy of tones, and the choice of attitudes, he had studied them from his infancy with the most sedulous care, and attained in time to a proficiency in the display of these accomplishments, that none other could pretend to equal. It was to the full display of these talents that we are to ascribe that irresistible power over the hearers which many of his harangues are known to have produced, and which those who read the best accounts of them have considered as incredible. His oratory, however, partook of the native cast of his mind, and was, upon the whole, rather commanding than conciliatory, more forcible than elegant; yet, when circumstances required it, he showed that the pathetic was not beyond his reach: but his pathos

resembled the pathos of Milton rather than the tenderness of Ovid.—It was strong, though not enchanting.

As a war minister, as the leader of a popular assembly, and as the head of a political party in a free nation, the character of Pitt will long stand very high in the records of British story.—But here his eulogy must end.—As a patriotic minister, by which I mean, a minister who has the permanent interest of his country at heart, and as a legislator, he will rank among the lowest of those who have ever born sway in this realm. Political economy, and the principles of legislation were but little understood, and seldom studied at the time he was a young man:—Nor do they seem ever to have claimed any particular share of his attention. His study was, not so much to discover the means by which the national prosperity might be augmented as to perceive what steps were required for securing his own power as long as possible. The laws which he himself took an active hand in bringing forward during his administration all tended therefore towards this point; and those to which he lent his concurrence, were in general calculated either to aggrandize some great and powerful companies, to enrich some wealthy individual, or to pamper some overbearing corporation on monopolising principles. He found it convenient to feed the wealthy, as by the friendship of such men, he was always sure of money when it was wanted; nor was his respect for men of rank and political influence exceeded by that of any minister in Britain, though he took care that this circumstance should not start forward on the canvas.—As to the poor, though for the sake of popularity, he often had their name in his mouth, and pleaded their cause with a sympathetic energy;—yet, if his laws are to be considered as a criterion of his inclinations, it appeared that he considered them in no other light than as a set of destined tools of power, whose blood might be shed without mercy, and whose means might be drained from them without

compunction whenever these served to add to the glare that will ever accompany brilliant actions in war. His ignorance of political subjects was indeed so complete, that towards the end of his life especially, those who were of his party, found no difficulty in persuading him to speak and to act with the most marked inconsistency when it suited their purpose.—Thus his system of legislation respecting America was at the same time the most arbitrary and insolent—and the principles he laid down as fundamental constitutions, the most tyrannic that ever were devised, while his mode of enforcing them were alike weak and inconsistent, and only calculated to produce anarchy and confusion.

Towards the end of his life, Mr Pitt, now become Lord Chatham, had lost much of that popularity which had long accompanied him; but at the very close of his days, an accidental circumstance chanced to revive it. The party which then made use of him as a tool, got him prevailed with to go to the house of Peers to make a popular harangue on a question much agitated in those days, the American war. His health had been much impaired before that time, and his strength diminished.—The exertion he made exceeded his powers; and he sunk down in the midst of a warm speech in favour of the people in America, without having been able to finish it. Thus he fell, as it were, a voluntary victim at the altar of liberty, and obtained the crown of political martyrdom.—This circumstance tended to throw a blaze of glory around him at the hour of death, which nothing else could have insured to him, and added fresh laurels to the hoary head which had grown grey under the lengthened accumulation of continued viclorics\*.

\* Never was there performed on any theatre a more ridiculous farce than that which took place in the House of Commons on the death of Lord Chatham:—One party had been disturbed, for many years, by the harangues of this popular leader, who did every thing in his power to disconcert their plans, and therefore they secretly rejoiced at an event



Such was the man, who for thirty years together, made a most distinguished figure on the political theatre of Britain, and who for a long period bore more absolute sway in the government of this nation than perhaps was ever exercised by any other man within it since the days of Cromwell. The victories obtained during his administration were greater than any other minister could ever boast of.—His popularity, was of course unbounded, and his power, during the time, unlimited. By those who judge only from external appearances, his memory will be ever adored;—but by the philosopher who is inclined to confer praise upon a minister only in proportion to the happiness he procured for the great body of the people who were under his guardianship, though the extent of his talents may extort a kind of admiration, the general tendency of his administration will excite only indignation mingled with contempt.

which remedied this evil. The other party gladly, indeed, made use of him as a tool to help them into places, hoping that his constitution was so broken as to render it probable he would not long be able to thwart their measures by his over-bearing conduct, should they get into power. These were their secret views at the time;—but when the event of his death spread such a blaze of glory around him, both parties wished to obtain the popular favour. Each of them, therefore, with the most precipitant emulation, strove who should be first in proposing, and most liberal in decreeing honours to perpetuate the memory, and pensions to enrich the descendants of the man who had expended above an hundred millions of the national treasure, and sacrificed the lives of nearly half a million of British subjects, for what was not worth to the nation five brass farthings. On that occasion, one person alone had the magnanimity to despise the public opinion, and to disregard the interest of parties so much, as to oppose his single negative to these otherwise unanimous votes; an instance of mental fortitude that can scarcely be paralleled; nor shall it ever be forgot, while this little book exists, that the name of this truly respectable person was JOHN STURT. Malden in Essex had the honour to return this gentleman as their member to parliament.

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*To the Editor of the Bee.*

Qui feret hanc, fallat, palpet, pro tempore fingat:  
At me simplicitas, nadaque vita juvat.

BUCHANAN.

SIR,

LITERATURE has hitherto formed the favourite amusement of my life; and when I meet with a book entirely unworthy of its title-page, I am as heartily chagrined as an Epicure would be, if invited to a feast of turtle, and then presented with shin-beef and bullock liver.

As I have been a very diligent reader for at least twenty-five years past, you will easily imagine that my mortifications of this nature have been extremely numerous. After suffering long in silence, I am now resolved, *with your kind permission*, to take vengeance on some offenders who have robbed me of the money I paid for their books, and what I more value, of my time. I begin with

PETER HENRY BRUCE, ESQ.

His Memoirs, price one guinea, were printed at London in the year 1782. They fill four hundred and forty-six quarto pages, of which I have perused the greater part; and I am forced to conclude, either that the said Peter Henry Bruce never existed, or, that if he did, he was one of the grossest impostors of the present century. To transcribe every absurd or incredible story in the book would be an endless task. I shall only cite a few as a specimen of the rest.

Passing over his grandfather's midnight adventure with an Elector of Brandenburg, in the midst of a vast forest, we come to page 7, where we are told, "That

“ this year (1706) was remarkable for the King of Sweden’s entering Saxony, where he raised FIVE MILLIONS sterling, by levying contributions!”

After the return of Captain Cook from one of his voyages, a spurious account of it was, as usual, published. The author assured his readers that he himself had, in the course of these discoveries, *seen* a mountain SEVENTEEN miles high. The two stories have a fraternal resemblance, and are perhaps the productions of the same pen.

In the remainder of the first book, which in whole extends only to thirty-two pages, we are, *inter misera sidera*, presented with the following tales.—1st, “ A remarkable story of the author’s landlady.”—She had born a child to a captain of dragoons;—she afterwards put on breeches, and enlisted in his troop;—and, “ the captain used sometimes to tell his volunteer that he was very like an old mistress of his, but *never had the least suspicion* that he was speaking to the very person.” The rest of this story is suitable to such a beginning. It has been remarked of the petulant and loquacious Montaigne, that with whatever topic his essays may commence, they always terminate in *himself*. So however this writer’s fabrications begin, they almost always end, like the present one, with battle and death.

We next meet with “ A remarkable accident to Prince Eugene.” He received a letter containing a *greasy paper*.—“ This paper was tied about a dog’s neck for an experiment, and he died within twenty-four hours, notwithstanding a *counter-poison* was given him.” It is mortifying to reflect that a book, stuffed with such nonsense, has had an extensive sale, and has been admitted into some of the best libraries.

I pass by the surprising stories of the powder-bags, and the milk-barrels, page 14. “ The sad misfortune to six Scotch officers, whose legs were all blown away by a cannon shot.” p. 28. and “ the terrible story of the Jesuits at Tournay, p. 32. respecting the rape and

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MR BRUCE'S MEMOIRS.

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"murder of a shoemaker's wife."—"The story of a  
"Swiss recruit," p. 23. might have been credited from  
the pen of a more reputable writer.

It is not worth while to notice a multitude of other  
strange tales, which the *Captain* has contrived to crowd  
into his *first* book. The other *eleven* are exactly in the  
same stile. Page 87. we are told that the Czar's filter  
had provided for a wedding "several small coaches,  
"drawn by *Shetland* horses!"—The long-winded story  
of "a virtuous young lady," p. 91, is beneath all criti-  
cism.—In p. 70 we are told, that the Czarowitz was  
married to the Princess of Wolfenbuttle, and that "in-  
clination, *on his part*, had no share in the union."—  
But in p. 126 we learn, that "all this bad usage of so  
"good a princess was the more surprising, since she was  
"his own free choice," &c.—In p. 186 he pretends to  
give an account of the death of the Czarowitz. His  
*additions*, to what we already know are only fit for an  
old woman in a chimney-corner; and yet they have  
been quoted in at least fifty different Magazines, Re-  
views, Annual Registers, &c. &c. as an important  
supplement to the modern history of Russia.

The story, p. 237, of a stone ten yards long, six  
yards broad, and six yards deep, with two inscrip-  
tions, one on the upper, and one on the under  
side, is, if I mistake not, copied *verbatim* from  
JOHN STRUYS, a famous Dutch traveller of *most au-*  
*thentic* memory: our *Captain* seems to have set this  
man before him as his literary model\*. The original hint  
is to be found in a well known passage of Herodotus.

In the conclusion of the ninth book, the *Captain*  
seems determined to glut us at once with the *wonder-*  
*ful* and the *terrible*. I shall pass over the stories of "a  
"narrow escape from ice"—of "a wild girl" and a  
"cruel robbery" and hasten to a town inhabited "by  
"above two thousand families" who had remained un-

\* Struys visited the island of Formosa, where he saw men with tails!  
He ascended Ararat, and cut a crucifix from the ribs of Noah's ark!  
He is often quoted by the wise Buffon.

discovered in the centre of Russia, from the time of Peter the Great's grand-father to the year 1724!—At this period, they sent a submissive deputation to the Emperor, who, to be sure, *had never once heard of them before.*

In short Sir, this volume consists of almost nothing but ridiculous, extravagant, and disgusting lies, of which the limits of the Bee cannot allow me to quote a fiftieth part. That such a wretched farrago should have gained any degree of attention, is a perfect disgrace to the *national understanding.*—What were all our Monthly and Critical Reviewers about, when they permitted to gross an imposture to receive their approbation?

I shall at present conclude, with my best wishes for the *spiritual* concerns of a writer of the same stamp, viz. JOSEPH MARSHALL Esq; whose more shining passages have been so judiciously inserted in Dodsey's Annual Register. He has obliged the world with four volumes of his travels into the north and south of Europe,—and I read with patience and pleasure to the end of his third.—I hope that he has adjusted, in an amicable manner, the quarrels between “his factor, and the tenants of his estate in *Nottinghamshire*,”—and I beg leave to assure him, that were I Lord Chief Justice of England I should strain a point, for the transcendent satisfaction of conducting him and his bookfeller to the whipping post and the pillory.

If you approve of these remarks, you shall hear some farther observations on modern travellers from

BOMBARDINION.

WHAT need have we of riches? (saith a Chinese moralist,) Produce me the man, who, content with a straw cottage, and a little inclosure of canes, employs himself in reading the writings of wise men, or in discoursing on virtue; who desires no other recreations than to refresh himself with the cool air by moonshine, and whose whole sollicitude is to preserve in his heart the love of innocence, and of his neighbour.

## TRAVELLING MEMORANDUMS.

[Continued from Vol. IV. p. 159.]

## Marseilles.

I THIS day visited one of their great wine cellars, plentifully stored with wines in tuns and other casks, ready for exportation.—I have also visited one of their most considerable soap manufactories;—it belongs to a *Mons. Bartholomey and Son.*—He was originally a common journeyman at these works, and has raised himself by extraordinary sagacity, spirit, and persevering industry, to be the first man in this great branch.—He has acquired the property of several different soaperies,—employs from eight hundred to a thousand workmen, and is reckoned worth three millions of livres.—In the process of this curious and valuable manufacture there is no mystery, no measures taken to conceal the art;—all is open to common inspection and enquiry.—I never attempt minute or scientific description of arts;—I only remark such circumstances as may excite the curiosity of sensible travellers, without being ridiculous to skilful artists.—In this manufacture there are a number of caldrons constantly employed in succession, for boiling up the various ingredients.—The last operation of boiling requires an extraordinary force of fire and heat;—it is, when at the height, so violent, that the liquid stuff rises in a surprising manner above the caldron;—it is then unsafe to stand near it;—it resembles, in this state, an artificial *jet d'eau*;—a more amusing object than the King of France's grand, but useless, parade of water-works at *Marle, St. Cloud, &c.*—Dryden says, with a singular degree of wit and satire,

"We're all but children of a larger growth."

This censure seems peculiarly applicable to such favourite objects and amusements of high life.—Fine furniture, feasts, gaudy dresses, public shows, fighting, gaming, masquerades, races, only discover the child's taste grown to maturity of age;—the baubles are different, but the taste the same.—These always have been, and will continue to be, the most proper subjects of poetical wit and philosophical satire.—To select one of a thousand instances, Is there any thing in human life, civilized or savage, so ridiculous as an ugly old woman, having a wrinkled face, bedaubed with paint, and a feeble person overloaded with embroidery and jewels?—Rich dress can neither correct deformity, nor improve real and natural beauty; though, if managed with art, it may embellish mediocrity in either sex.—This idea is quaintly, but pleasantly expressed by Cowley;—

"Th' adorning thee with so much art  
Is but a barb'rous skill,  
'Tis like the poisoning of a dart,  
Too apt before to kill."

I return to my manufactory:—they use coal for fire, which is brought from a pit about three leagues distant.—I enquired for what reason they forbear to make domestic uses of this coal;—they said, the objection to such uses is a certain offensive odour, of which I was not very sensible.—They suppose, that when their wood fails, which, in course of time, not remote, will probably happen, they may fall upon means to correct this inconvenience, or by custom become insensible of it, as the workmen now are.

One of the principal ingredients of their soap is olive-oil; they esteem what is brought from the *Levant* as best and fittest for this purpose.—The oil of *Provence* is of too fine a quality, and too costly for this manufacture.—The *Levant* oil comes much cheaper, and as it is of a stronger and more substantial quality, a smaller quantity of it serves.—One of the most curious and

indispensible ingredients of their soap is called Barilla; it resembles our kelp, but it is not a marine production.—In its original state it is a plant raised from seed in cultivated land.—It is converted, by an operation of burning, into the appearance and form of large stones, each of about one hundred pounds weight; and in this state the best of it is imported from *Alicant* in Spain, at the rate of from fifteen, up to twenty livres *per* hundred weight.—They say it is not to be found of so good a quality any where else, except in *Sardinia*, where this and every other ingredient of soap are produced in great perfection;—yet they have no soap manufactory in that island,—a strange supineness in the government and people!—They bring a kind of Barilla of inferior quality from *Naples*;—it is also serviceable, but they cannot yet turn this species of Barilla into the solidity of the other by burning:—so it is imported here in sacks or bags, and in the form of powder or sand.—It is reckoned that they export soap to the value of more than twenty millions of livres yearly.—There is a necessary cessation of the soap manufactory during the hot months of June, July, and August.—They say it is an object of much amusement to see the activity and vigour exerted by their workmen in the month of May, to lay in provision for an approaching vacation.

On the Sabbath day, after divine service is over, they (it is thought very properly) hold their courts of justice here.—This day, with my usual companion, I attended two of them;—first in the town hall, where I saw the *Echevins*, or magistrates, and their assessors, sitting in judgement. They tried and determined, both with proper deliberation and dispatch, several causes relative to the peace, good order, and police.—I was next conducted to the *salle* or chamber, where those remarkable judges called *les prudes hommes*, hold their courts.—All the four judges were present.—I was really charmed with the artless manner, the simple dignity, and the unaffected solemnity of their appear-



ance. I verily thought I saw in all their faces a great degree of natural sagacity and integrity;—and I doubted not that their community had selected the fittest men.—They have no dress or robe of distinction.—Shakespeare says,—“Robes and furr’d gowns hide all “defects.”—These artificial ornaments of power and office are unnecessary, when natural merit and probity in public service command respect.—They observe no forms;—they admit no pleaders;—but they hear and interrogate the parties, and, if necessary, examine witnesses; like the Roman *judices pedanei*, they determine in the most summary manner, and parties are generally satisfied. These judges had antiently a jurisdiction to trye criminal cases, and even to inflict capital punishment; but their power has for a long time been limited to the preservation of the peace among fishers, and to all civil questions concerning fisheries within a certain territory.—In all competent cases their determinations are final, and without any appeal.—My conductor told them that I was a judge in a far distant country;—upon which they all paid respect to me, in a very obliging manner.—One of them attended me, to shew and describe some ornaments and pictures in their hall, which I did not admire.—He was the senior judge, and an excellent looking man; but he spoke a sort of *Patois* language, which I did not understand without my interpreter.

November 22. This day Governor E————s introduced me to *Mr. de la Tour*—first president of the parliament of *Aix*—distinguished for uncommon talents, and in high popular favour by his spirit and firmness in a late public contest with the court.—Past seventy years of age, he has the figure and countenance of a handsome middle-aged man.—I was much gratified by his politeness and conversation.—He entertained me, with unaffected kindness, as a brother judge; and if I return to *Aix* I have promised to visit him.—I have also been introduced to *Mons. Berträd*, a gentle-

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man of extraordinary merit, and of considerable distinction in this city.—His rank as a merchant is very high, and he is at the head of a great African company.—He is a man of superior parts.—He speaks English very well, though never in England.—Last night I had the pleasure of a long, private, and agreeable conversation with him, in the course of which, he gave me clearer ideas of the powers of provincial states and parliaments than I had ever understood.—For proper information in regard to such public matters, and the finances of France, he recommended to me a perusal of *Monf. Necker's* writings, particularly *l'Administration des Finances*, and *le Memoir sur les etats Provinceaux*.

My worthy friend Lord D—f—s and his amiable family arrived here, some days ago,—a fresh allurement for me to continue my residence here, and they have made me acquainted with the celebrated *Abbé Raynal*; an additional inducement;—but I am resolute on my retreat to *Hyerès*, as essential for health; and shall set out in a few days.—Indeed my good friend and sensible physician Doctor Congleton, who attends his Lordship's family, approves of this resolution.—Though I have found no place in the course of my travels so very interesting as *Marseilles*, and in which I have exerted so much industry, to be fully informed; yet I find I must suspend my enquiries, as to some objects, until I may return.—However, I this day visited the coral manufactory,—which is curious.—The manager of it has a small, but very elegant collection of natural history.—The manufacture of coral makes a considerable branch of trade, chiefly with *Martinico* and the *Levant*, in such ornaments of dress as suit the negroes and Turks; not materially, or, at least, philosophically, different from our taste for fine dresses on a birth-day at court.—*Monf. Collet*, the King's apothecary, has the best and most considerable cabinet of natural curiosities I have yet seen;—it consists of corals, shells, mi-

nerals, &c.—choice pieces, and well arranged.—The long-continued fame and prosperity of the city is, I think, justly ascribed, in a great measure, to the established form of their government.—The admirers of Mr Pope, a numerous class both of males and females, are very apt to quote these lines as excellent ;—

“ For forms of government let fools contest,  
“ Whate'er is best administer'd is best.”

The lines, however, are trivial and bad, both in poetry and sense.—Pope owes his excessive reputation more to harmony and smoothness of rhyme than to the extraordinary force of genius and soundness of judgment, which are found in the works of our truly great poets Shakespear, Milton, Butler, and Dryden.—Superficial beauty, however, has always many admirers.—I repeat again that the poetry of these lines is trivial, and the opinion expressed in them is even grossly false.—A well contrived and judicious form of government in the societies of mankind, has ever been productive of salutary and permanent administration.—The greatest characters exhibited in all the history of the world are those who have instituted wise forms of government, or those who have hazarded, and in many instances have sacrificed, their lives and fortunes for preservation of good, or reformation of bad forms.—These great men are termed fools by Mr Pope.—Butler, (a better, though not so thriving a poet,) conveys much sense in a single line ;—he says,

“ No argument like matter of fact is.”

I think it is impossible to contest this general position in fact ;—“ That under free and republican governments the societies of mankind have been more intelligent, more prosperous, happy, and famous, than under monarchies ;”—I mean absolute monarchies.—Indeed a total subjection to unlimited power, in one race or family, can with no propriety be denomi-

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TRAVELLING MEMORANDUMS.

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nated a *form* of government.—The Greeks and Romans most justly called this mode of government *tyranny*, and their subjects barbarians.—Learning, laws, and arts, appearing under monarchies, have ever been derived from free States; the influence of their vicinity has, in all ages, restrained and moderated the most intolerable excesses of despotism.—It seems easy to demonstrate that, if no free and well constituted forms of government had ever been established, the world, to this day, would have continued in a general state of total ignorance and barbarity.—British government has much of the republic in its constitution; one real evidence of which is, that in fact men of extraordinary abilities and experimental knowledge in state affairs, can raise themselves to power and administration by dint of popular esteem and favour, in opposition to the will of kings, and the interest of courtiers.—The government of France is not despotic, though the limits of the sovereign power are not yet defined and fixed, which was truly the state of Britain before the Revolution.

November 23, I set out from Marfeilles with regret.

O! mihi preteritos referat si Jupiter-annos.

I travelled only two posts to *Aubagne*:—all night at the *Hotel de Notre Dame*, where I had good entertainment, and a reasonable bill.—On the 24th, in the afternoon, I arrived at the *Croix d'or, Toulon*, where I paid highly for good accommodation and entertainment.

Most part of the road from Marfeilles to Toulon is directed through a winding glen, with very high rocky hills on each side.—There are some fertile vales, of small extent, but well cultivated, and planted with vines and olives.—On the face of the rocky hills we saw natural fir and other trees of the pine tribe, thinly scattered, and of a very diminutive size, by defect of soil; but they serve for fire-wood.—When we came within seven or eight miles of Toulon, we passed, for

near the space of two miles, on a road, cut with great charge and difficulty, from the bottom of a track of bare, barren, horrid craggs, which make a most romantic and tremendous appearance.—In several places, among these hills, we observed people employed in working and burning lime-stones, by kilns like ours in Scotland.—I have not observed the use of lime as a manure any where in France, except in Picardy.

*Toulon* is a large garrison town, distinguished by its arsenal, quays, and port for the king's ships of war, and naval stores.—By fixed regulation, rarely dispensed with, British subjects are not permitted to see the arsenals, &c.—and they say the same regulation, with regard to Frenchmen was first introduced in England.

I had a very obliging letter of introduction from the Bishop of *Rodes* to *Monf. \_\_\_\_\_*, marine commandant here.—He had gone to *Paris* on public service.—I had also a letter from the Bishop to *Madame the Countess of Colbert*, a lady of superior talents and high breeding.—She had retired to her country seat, at a considerable distance; but I was afterwards much honoured by her polite and kind attention.—These disappointments vexed me the less, as I grew impatient for my winter retirement at *Hyerès*.

In travelling through this part of *Provence*, I cannot forbear to remark the regret I felt in observing that certain obscure Roman Catholic saints have robbed many hills, and fine villages, of their more respectable ancient names, derived from the heathen gods.

The north-east wind, called the *menstral*, has severe effects at all times in this country, particularly at *Marseilles*.—*Toulon*, and *Hyerès* are much sheltered from its rigours by high lands in that quarter.

(To be continued.)

*In a former number of this work, we had occasion to take notice, that many of the phenomena of Frost were not well known, and on that occasion, explained a few of these, see Vol. II. p. 292. The following very accurate observations on this subject describe some others that have been very little attended to. These judicious observations will be read with pleasure by every person who is desirous of becoming acquainted with the oeconomy of nature.*

*Curious Account of the Effects of Frost on Corn and other Vegetables,—by the Reverend MR FINDLATER of Linton. From Sir John Sinclair's Statistics, just published.*

THE high lands of Tweedale and Lanarkshire are all subject to Harvest Frosts, which often damage the crop. These frosts are generally dreaded about the latter end of August, and during the month of September. Rainy weather about this time generally terminates in this kind of frost, which, in the year 1784, destroyed the whole barley crop, in the month of August. The highest lands are always the last in suffering by this kind of frost; the lowest is in the greatest danger. In a calm evening, after rain, this frost is always apprehended; when it sets in, a low, white, thick, creeping vapour is observed to arise, after sun-set, from the running waters and low lying mosses, which gradually spreads to a certain distance, and to a certain height, on the lands in the neighbourhood. These frost-mists are observed to attract each other; and wherever they rest, they destroy vegetation when in a certain state, or where their baleful influence is not counteracted by particular circumstances. The half of a field, contiguous to the running water or moss, is often destroyed, while the more remote half, on the same level, or part equally near, but more elevated, remains safe. In part of a field of potatoes, in the line of the attraction of two mists, the stems became black and soft like soap, while the neighbouring drills remained green and vigorous. These frost-mists manifest their noxious quality first on the potatoe stems, second crop of clover, and pease. It requires a greater degree of intensity in the frost to hurt other crops: It scarcely affects turnips. The stems of the potatoes and clover grow black and soft, and fall down; the leaves, and the pods of the pea, are spotted with white spots. The potatoe is supposed to grow no more, though the roots are safe; the pease, in proportion to their greenness, are soft, wrink-

led, and watery, become of the colour of a pickled olive, and acquire a disagreeable sweetish taste. When threshed, the frost-bitten are distinguished from the sound, by throwing them into water; the sound sink, the others swim. A field of oats, when frost-bitten, acquires, in a few days, a bluish cast; and barley, if early frosted, as in 1784, remains erect in the head, which acquires a reddish brown colour, or, if later, a deadish whiteness. The kernels, when unhusked immediately after the frost, are wrinkled, soft, and watery, and, after a while, grow shrivelled and dry. The kernel of frosted oats, even if threshed in spring, when examined between the eye and the light, appears cloudy, and not of that uniform transparency which sound grain possesses.

In the morning after the frost, the vegetables are stiffened; but its effects are not observable till after sun-rise. If wind arises through the night to prevent the mist from settling, or, if the next day is cloudy, and especially if it rains before sun-rise, or if the field be shaded by hills from the rising sun, so that the crop may be gently thawed by the encreasing heat of the atmosphere, before the sun's rays shine directly upon it, no danger is to be apprehended. In conformity to this experience, a small field of potatoes has been known to be saved by sprinkling them with well water before sun-rising; but this can never be expected on a large scale. Attempts have also been made, though without success, to save oats and barley, by dragging something over them, before sun-rise, to shake off the hoar frost, or *ryme*, or *cranreuch*, as it is called, which is deposited wherever the mist settles.

This frost affects the vegetation of corn, only at a certain period of its progress. Pease are frosted, however green, in the grain, and the greener the more readily; they are not killed by it when hard ripe; but to this state they seldom arrive at Linton. Barley and oats are not hurt by this frost when hard ripe, and fit for the hook; and it is probable that they are not hurt by it, even though they are shot, and the ear beginning to fill, as long as the juices are watery, and have not yet come to the consistency of thickish milk. It is certainly the case with oats. In the year 1784, the frost was on the 17th and 18th of August. The uppermost grains of the oats, which always fill soonest, had thick milk into them, and were frosted four or five grains down the head; the grain below these all ripened well. The barley, which might be about equally forward with the top grains of the oats, was totally destroyed. Probably the upper grains had sheltered the under ones from the frost, the crop being very thick and strong; and this might have been the reason why the undermost grains ripened: But as a proof, above all exceptions, that the frost does not greatly hurt oats while the juices

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EFFECTS OF FROST.

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*in the ear are watery*, there were several contiguous fields sown with late seed oats, whose best ripened grains were no further advanced than the undermost grains in the field above-mentioned, and they all ripened very well, though equally exposed to the frost.

Dr Roebuck's experiments on oats, in 1782, correspond with this observation; for, even the last parcel he cut, *was not ripe when cut*; of course it may be probably conjectured, that, in the time of the frost, none of the oats in question had thick milk into them.

Crops cut and stacked before the frost, are safe, except pease, the upper surface of which will frost till they be thoroughly ripe. To save them, it is usual to turn the exposed side downwards, to thaw gradually before sun-rise.

This frost affects only the low ground, and only hardens a very thin crust on the surface of the earth. In 1782, the frost penetrated several inches into the ground, so as to destroy the roots of potatoes.

*To the Editor of the Bee.*

SIR,

*The following anomalous case in the Natural History of Animals, lately fell under my observation; and as it appeared to me a fact of a very singular nature, I hope you will think it deserves to be preserved in your useful repository. On its authenticity you may perfectly rely.*

MEDICUS.

HAVING been called to visit a patient in the country, I took notice of a nest in the corner of the window of an uncommon construction: It was placed as those of the house-martin, commonly called *Swallow* in this country, usually are, but of larger dimensions, and in particular, the entry to it was much wider than usual in martins' nests. On examination, I found it had been built by the joint labour of a female sparrow, and a male swallow, who had chosen to cohabit together. The outside of the nest was built by the swallow with mud as usual, but with the



alterations in size and form already specified. The inside consisted of feathers, as in a common sparrow's nest.—The young were hatched at the time I first observed them, and were three in number—they seemed to be about eight days old. As I intended to watch them when they grew up, and have the young brood tamed, I requested they might not be disturbed till my return: But to my great mortification, when I came back, the nest was gone. It had been pillaged by my own patient, a wayward boy, who must be indulged. He wanted to tame them, and as that was my intention, it was thought there was no harm in indulging him in this particular. They had been, however, so carelessly guarded, that the cat got at them, and destroyed the whole; so that not so much as a feather of them could be recovered. In these circumstances nothing remained for me to do, but to make the most exact enquiries I could respecting this singular family.

The persons in the house were perfectly acquainted with the nature and appearance, both of the sparrow and martin, and had observed their mode of living together. Both male and female were assiduous in caring for the young brood; and they were fed indifferently by the cock and the hen: It is therefore probable, that they were fed with worms by the mother, and by flies, &c. by the father; and this kind of mixed food agreed very well with them, for they thrive apace. They were not fully fledged when taken from the nest, so that their appearance could not be observed; nor were the persons in the family capable of making scientific discriminations; they only observed in general, that the young were of a much darker colour than the sparrow, especially on the back, though lighter on the breast, and that the tail was evidently forked; their call was a faint kind of filp; but the observations were so inaccurately made, that no great reliance can be had upon them.

I have not learned that this pair have as yet begun to make a new nest, but shall have it in my eye, and if so, you shall hear of the particulars.

July 10. 1791.

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*Gleanings of Ancient Poetry.*

*Persuasions to Love*—by T. CAREWE, Esq;

STARVE not yourself, because you may  
 Thereby make me to pine away ;  
 Nor let brittle beauty make ;  
 You your wiser thoughts forsake,  
 For that lovely face will faile ;  
 Beauty's sweet, but beauty's fraile :  
 'Tis sooner past, 'tis sooner done,  
 Than Summer's raine, or Winter's sun :  
 Most fleeting when it is most deare,  
 'Tis gone while we but say, 'tis here.  
 These curious locks so aptly twin'd,  
 Whose ev'ry haire a soule doth bind,  
 Will change their auburn hue, and grow  
 White, and cold, as Winter's snow :  
 That eye which now is Cupid's nest  
 Will prove his grave, and all the rest  
 Will follow ; in the cheeke, chin, nose,  
 No lilly shall be found, nor rose ;  
 And what will then become of all  
 Those, whom now you servants call ?  
 Like swallows when their Summer's done,  
 They'll flye and seeke some warmer sun.

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*On Death*—by F. QUARLES.

To be afraid to die, or wish for death,  
 Are words and passions of despairing breath :  
 Who doth the *first*, the day doth fairly yield,  
 And who the *second*, basely flies the field.  
 Man's not a lawfull steersman of his dayes,  
 His bootlesse wish, nor hastens nor delays ;  
 We are God's hired workmen, he discharges  
 Some late at night, and, when he list, enlarges  
 Others at noone, and in the morning some :  
 None may relieve himselfe till he bid come :  
 If we receive for one half day as much  
 As they that toil till ev'n'ing, shall we grutch ?

*A Parallel between Riches and Poverty.*

FROM THE GREEK OF LUCIANUS.

*From Miscellanies in Prose and Verse.*

An ancient bard had reason to complain,  
That all mankind are ignorant and vain;  
Nor in prosperity their pride repress,  
Nor with calm dignity support distress,  
To those below them with contempt behave,  
To those above them act the downright slave.

Thus, he who is in want of daily food,  
Feels no bold courage animate his blood;  
Nature to him no beauties can display,  
He curses fate, and shuns the light of day.  
The rich, in public, tell aloud their mind,  
The poor, in servile silence, sink behind.  
"Chill Penury" each generous thought controuls,  
And freezes all the ardour of their souls.  
Nor should we rail at the corrupted times,  
'Tis Poverty which fills the world with crimes:  
For very few begin to rob or steal,  
Till once they've fear'd the want of many a meal.  
If halters only for the rich were made,  
Poor Ketch might starve, or seek a better trade;  
His office merely keeps poor rogues in awe,  
For great men's crimes are sanctified by law.  
To what I say, exceptions will be found;  
But 'tis a common case the world around.

The great adopt a surer, safer course;  
They neither break a shop, nor steal a horse;  
They seldom pick a purse, or forge a note,  
Or point a pistol at a coachman's throat;  
Yet all to vice are equally inclin'd,  
Their misdemeanours vary but in kind;  
The poor dare only cheat, the rich oppress;  
The first must hide, the last avow success;  
The blushing foot-pad plunders in the night,  
The noble felon dares the noon-day light.  
And sure of mortals, the most foolish thing,  
Is, for the most part, what we call a king;  
Vile sycophants, devoted to his will,  
Define his right to conquer and to kill;

And some poltroon, who, bred among the poor,  
 Had scarce dar'd thrust a vixen from his door;  
 Commits whole empires to the sword and flame,  
 Dreaming destruction dignifies a name.  
 But instant vengeance treads upon his heel,  
 And all his pride inflicted makes him feel.  
 Survey that class with an impartial eye,  
 How few have died as wise men wish to die  
 Though fools may deem the day of vengeance past,  
 Guilt, in repentance, always ends at last.

*A Pacific Proposal.*

PARCE PRECOR PÆAN, ET TU DEPONE SAGITTAS.

C. id.

QUEEN of the North, and thou puissant Turk,  
 Compose your feuds, and cease your bloody work;  
 Or if the East betwixt you won't divide,  
 By single combat the fell strife decide.  
 'Tis was that method anciently pursu'd,  
 Oft hostile Heroes pour'd their proper blood,  
 While armies spar'd, well pleas'd spectators stood.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 Soon the Czarina shall exclaim no more:  
 I strike, dear Turk, to thy superior power,  
 Make my Black Eagle to your Creicent bow,  
 The Euxine's navigation disavow,  
 And yield the long contested Oczakow:  
 But as (what female has of faults no spice?)  
 I have in butter long been over-nice,  
 Indulge me, Ottoman, one single whim,  
 And leave me still possession of the CRIM.

Peace thus procur'd, his huge but useless spear,  
 The God of War shall break and disappear;  
 While Venus' banner by the loves unfur'd,  
 Shall wave triumphant o'er a smiling world.

M.

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*To the Editor of the Bee.*

*The following Letter was taken from a Manuscript in the possession of the present family of Kelly, now in Lord Kelly's Library, which was taken from the original letter of Publius Lentulus, at Rome.* A CHRISTIAN.

*Letter of Publius Lentulus to the Senate of Rome, concerning Jesus Christ.*

It being the usual custom of Roman Governors to advertise the Senate and people of such material things as happened in their Provinces, in the days of the Emperor Tiberius Cæsar, Publius Lentulus, President of Judea, wrote the following epistle to the Senate, concerning our Saviour :

“ THERE appeared in these our days a man of great virtue, named Jesus Christ, who is yet living among us, and of the Gentiles is accepted for a Prophet of truth, but his own disciples call him the Son of God—he raiseth the dead, and cureth all manner of diseases—A man of stature somewhat tall and comely, with very reverend countenance, such as the beholders may both love and fear—His hair of the colour of a chefnut full ripe, plain to his ears, whence downwards it is more orient, curling and waving about his shoulders.—In the midst of his head is a seam, or partition of his hair, after the manner of the Nazarites—His forehead plain and very delicate.—His face without spot or wrinkle, beautified with a lovely red.—His nose and mouth so formed, as nothing can be reprehended.—His beard thickish, in colour like his hair, not very long.—His eyes blue and quick.—His look innocent and mature.—His eyes grey.—His voice clear and quick.—In reproving he is terrible.—In admonishing courteous and fair spoken.—pleasant in conversation, mixed with gravity.—It cannot be remembered that any have seen him laugh—but many have seen him weep.—In proportion of body most excellent.—His hands and arms most delectable to behold.—In speaking very temperate, modest and wise.—A man, for his singular beauty, surpassing the children of men.”

Aug. 17,

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Kelly's Library,  
Publius Lentulus,  
CHRISTIAN.

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THE BEE,

OR

LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

FOR

WEDNESDAY, August 25, 1791.

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SOPHIA ON FEMALE EDUCATION,

[Concluded from Vol. IV. p. 89.]

To the Editor of the Bee.

Oh! blest of heaven, whom not the languid songs  
Of luxury, the sycen! not the bribes  
Of fordid wealth, nor all the gaudy spoils  
Of pageant honour can seduce, to leave  
The ever blooming sweets, which from the store  
Of Nature fair imagination culls  
To charm the enlivened soul! What tho' not all  
Of mortal offspring can attain the heights  
Of envy'd life; tho' only few possess  
Patrician treasures or imperial state;  
Yet Nature's care, to all her children just,  
With richer treasure, and an ampler state,  
Endows at large whatever happy man  
Will deign to use them.

*The Pleasures of Imagination, Book III. at the End.*

SIR,

THE effects of air, exercise, temperance, simplicity of  
life, rural occupation, and the continued cultivation of  
the understanding, were seen to bring my Alatheia much

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fooner forward towards rational perfection, than we observe from all the instructions of a governess, and all the tutors and tutrices of a boarding-school; yet, though I saw in her evident symptoms of sensibility and genius, I did not foster them till she arrived at the age when it was necessary to give a proper direction to her own unassisted efforts. When she was about twelve years old, I observed her frequently sauntering out alone into the fields, and heard her singing some airs, that appeared at a distance to be very plaintive and pretty. I stole near her, unobserved, and found she was, with considerable taste and variety, singing *Oswald's Maid of Selma*, which she had accidentally heard sung by a young lady of our acquaintance; she lengthened out the notes, made pauses, and swelled the expression of the song very differently from the original; incorrectly, to be sure, but very beautifully in point of sentiment. Then advancing carelessly to where she was, the sound of my approach immediately produced her silence. I saw, therefore that her sensibilities were fully in the song, that it was a song of nature and sentiment, not imitative and artificial, but that it arose from the season of her life, and the temper of her soul. I did not therefore chuse to intermeddle with her innocent delights, but I said, my dear Alatheia, I heard you humming over that pretty Highland song of the Maid of Selma;—I'm happy to think you like music, particularly of that kind where sense, and sentiment, and beautiful sound, are united. The tear was in her eyes; she smiled and blushed, and said, Yes, Mama, I do love the song exceedingly; it has been upon my ear, with the other pretty Scotch airs Miss Hardy sung, ever since she was here.

Well, my dear, I heard how you was puzzled to bring Miss Hardy's sett of it to agree with your idea of the sentiments in the song, and since you seem to like that kind of music, I shall try to find an opportunity of letting you hear all the finest Scotch ballads sung in the

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ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

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same manner you like, by a capital performer; but first you will like to study the old words of these beautiful songs, that you may be able to judge how far the way of expressing them agrees with your notion of the original intention of the composers.

Music, my dear Alatheia, is the effusion, in sound, of a chaste imagination wandering over the lovely ideas of nature and sentiment. Music, therefore, can no more truly exist without words, than the soul in this world can without the body; and when the music of a flute, or any other instrument, can afford pleasure, it can do it only as recalling to our recollection the sentiments we suppose connected with the sounds; or if a piece of music we have heard before, it may in some cases only please, from having been heard in some situation where we have been happy, and which we remember with a pleasing regret; or a merry tune may please us as associated with dancing, without having any peculiar beauties in itself. That's true, indeed, my dear Mama, but I never thought of it before: I should like to know more about music! for indeed I doat on it exceedingly.

I lose no time now to give Alatheia just notions of melody, but I take care that she shall have nothing to do with counter-point, till her taste is fully formed. She has already acquired the elements of the Italian language, but I keep Italian ballads out of her way, till she has fed sufficiently on the real genius of that beautiful soft tongue, and can cloath the sense with sentiment and expression.

Now a days, the performer in music directs his attention more to surprize than to please. Trick and execution have superseded sentiment, and we are oppressed with a roar of unmeaning chorus, or a continuation of instrumental counter-point, for hours together, without any thing Epic to sustain the attention of the audience. In short, we have made music every where,



except in Italy, an amusement, like fox-hunting, a noisy, fatiguing, troublesome diversion, calculated only for the honour, glory, and sport of the performers, or for talking about in the evening, without the participation of society at large. A concert ought to treat of something, and have a beginning, a middle, and an end, together with a catastrophe and a moral; otherwise it is no more than a tiresome medley, or a practising for fiddlers.

Convinced of the truth of these remarks, I took care that Alathca should know and feel that the design of music, as well as of all the polite arts, is to excite pleasing and virtuous sensations in the mind; which object is most effectually obtained by not overcharging the melody with a redundancy of subject. That a general character should overspread and regulate the piece, and that though the movement may be changed frequently, with repeated advantage, the affections and understandings of the audience must not be trifled with, to gain credit to the skill and dexterity of the performers.

When she has fed upon the finest of her native airs, and is able to accompany herself upon the harpsichord or piano forté, I make her dissatisfied with not understanding the principles of music as a science. Then I cheerfully gave her the ablest tuition that the country could afford, in acquiring the radical principles of thorough bass; and as she is possessed of mathematical principles and demonstration, which she is able of herself to apply to every part of music, I introduce her into a boundless region of scientific amusement, while, at the same time, the enjoyment of melody is undiminished.

There will be no risque of Alathca's either giving up the practice of the art, or of associating with performers, because she is too fond of the first, from knowing its philosophical and moral perfections, and must be incapable of relishing the company of the latter from the want of these perfections.

There is no danger of music usurping the more essential place of Alatheia's engagements, because she has been made practically moral, and, as it were, mechanically virtuous, by a constant association of duty and happiness in the whole course of her education. Her companions were of her own choice, and, you may be sure, girls of her own turn, and with a pretty equal degree of attainment in knowledge, though in different departments; but her sister and Mary held the first place in her confidence, as I may truly say I did in her esteem and affections.

The unfolding of this domestic drama is, I confess, very fortunate, but by no means extraordinary; and I will venture to say, that in common cases, though unlucky circumstances may and must intervene to disappoint, yet if my plan is carefully and uniformly carried into execution, it will produce as much satisfaction as can be expected from the imperfection of our situation in the midst of passions, and the caprices of the free-will of human agency.

The greatest difficulty I had to encounter with my daughter was, the dislike she had to the company of the *beau monde*, where it was proper she should often appear; the rude conversation of racers and fox-hunters, or the frivolous address of our nobility, was certainly much more felt by Alatheia than by other young ladies; and how was it possible she should not blush for the sottish, tiresome, and trifling talk of both sexes in the common circle? But her good sense, improved by extensive knowledge of propriety, made her accommodate herself, in every thing that was allowable, to common life, and to common-place company. She had about her a *maniere* and a dignity that was, and always is, the offspring of sensibility and experience; but she was playful and gentle, modest and unassuming, easily pleased, never *enragee*; and would not for the world advance a magisterial opinion in company with her lowest inferiors, nor any opinion any where with a tone of decision.

My second daughter's favourite amusements were botany, natural history, and drawing, in which she had Alathea for her instructress. I took care that these accomplishments should be acquired in the same effectual manner as the music of Alathea; and my youngest daughter, who was decidedly attached to the study of natural philosophy and astronomy, carried her attainments much farther than most of our *noblesse*, without in the least encroaching on the employments of her sex, or the offices she had to perform as my occasional house-keeper. In short, Sir, I am experimentally convinced that there can be but one objection to the plan I have done myself the honour to describe; and for the ease of your readers, have fortunately brought to a final conclusion, in this letter, which is the old adage of, "Let us bear of it, reject it, no changes." "Why should we know more than our worthy grandmothers and aunts?" The British constitution of government is perfect; it must be perfect, because Mr Burke has shewn the impossibility of altering it. The British constitution of the education of women must therefore be perfect, as a part of the wonderful whole.

I am, Sir,

With regard,

Your obliged,

humble Servant,

SOPHIA.

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ANECDOTES OF POPE GANGANELLI,

[Concluded from Vol. IV, p. 173.]

As I have already several times named *Bontempi*, it is but natural for you to wish to have some information about him. His father was livery footman to Cardinal *Mosca*, but he thought it more genteel to put on the

livery of St Francis. *Ganganelli* made use of him as an amanuensis when he was Cardinal, and continued to keep him when Pope, as he knew perhaps too many secrets to let him go. As he was never known to have been a young man of learning or abilities, and had nothing to recommend him but a smug face, the wicked wags of Rome used to call him *Padre Maestro Antinoo*; for he was made, through Cardinal *Ganganelli's* interest, a *Maestro di grazia*, which gave him only the title, without the other privileges of the degree. He was the Pope's private secretary, and some time after, his confessor. He was the only person who went backwards and forwards to the forcing ambassadors with the Pope's messages, all the time that the latter was endeavouring to bamboozle their masters in regard to the abolition of the Jesuits.

At length the courts were tired. *Tanucci*, the old minister of the Court of Naples, openly declared that he would cause to be printed and exposed to the public all the Pope's letters. It is a pity he did not; for the world would then have had a genuine copy of *Ganganelli's* letters, in place of the French imposition of *Marquis Carraccioly*, a moral and ascetic book-maker by trade, which has been supinely swallowed as a genuine performance, and as such translated into several languages. The Italian edition bears all the marks of its being a negligent translation from the French, in the infinite number of Gallicisms which are to be found in it.

*Ganganelli*, when Cardinal, had certainly promised to abolish the Jesuits. Upon the strength of this promise *Avignon* and *Benevento*, which had been seized by the French and the Neapolitans in *Rezzonico's* reign, were, by an apparent mediation of the Duke of Parma, restored to *Ganganelli*. At last, after much insisting and threatening on the part of the courts, the brief for the suppression of the Jesuits was made out, and sent to Spain, from whence it came back corrected and

changed in many places, and on the 16th of August 1773, it was put in execution.

The few soldiers the Pope has in Rome were all employed to take possession at the same hour of the posts within the several houses and colleges inhabited or directed by the Jesuits, which were ten. A congregation or committee of the five Cardinals *Maresfichi*, *Palavicini*, *Corfini*, *Trajetto*, and *Zelada*, with *Monsignor Maccedonio* as secretary, was assembled in *Trajetto's* palace, near the *Gesu*, the principal house of the Jesuits, where the General resided. The brief of suppression was read to the Jesuits by a prelate appointed at each college; and rockets were fired from the top of *Trajetto's* palace, to give notice to the panting Pope that every thing had been executed without any disturbance; indeed it was all a panic fear. I do not pretend to make here an apology for the Jesuits, this letter is already long enough without it; I shall only beg leave to observe to you, that as they were a collection of men they must have had faults, but certainly they had not such as to obliterate the great use they were of in the education of youth, nor such as might be reproached to several other regular orders. But had they crimes to be condemned to a total dissolution, to a defaming civil death? If there were, why have they not been brought forth? Why had not the Jesuits a fair trial? When *Rexzonico* desired to know from the king of Spain what were their crimes, *Carlos Terzero* answered, they were reserved in his royal breast: and *Ganganelli*, in his brief, gives no other reason for his abolishing them but to have peace. An analysis of this brief would be a curious thing, if the world did care any thing more about the Jesuits; but their fate, and that of the Templars, will always be a riddle of arbitrary power, which will little interest posterity.

*Lorenzo Ricci*, the last General of the Jesuits, was on the 17th conveyed in a coach to the English college, where he was confined to a small gallery at the top of

the building, where there were three rooms, two for him, and one for a person to serve him, which he much needed, being 71 years old. The English college, on this occasion, was called by the Romans the *Tower of London*. His examinations began here, and were continued in the *Castel St Angelo*, where he was transferred on the 24th of September, and most strictly confined in regard of seeing any body; but had two rooms on the north side of it, towards the fields. I have by me a copy of a narration of this process, written by the General himself, and sent by him to a person of rank and unexceptionable character, after *Ganganelli's* death; if you think it may be acceptable in your Bee, I will translate it, and send it to you: it agrees with the legal process which got its way to the public some time after, and through the whole of it you will perceive such a character of sincerity, moderation, and innocence, that cannot be imitated by imposture: notwithstanding *Pius VI.* did not dare release him; although he wished it. Several other Jesuits were likewise confined in the castle, where some of them died; the others were released under the new Pope; but they received from the congregation of Cardinals, deputed by *Ganganelli* for the Jesuistical affairs, a severe intimation, that they should never speak with any body on the subjects of their examinations.

This great stroke being performed, for which alone *Ganganelli* had been exalted, his understanding began to be evidently deranged. He would start, and ask his attendants what the bells of the *Gesù* were ringing for, at a time there was no such thing; he would walk up and down his apartment, and imagined to see fires from his windows, where there was not the least blaze. One day that he was going, as usual, to take the air towards the *Porta Pia*, he stared at a gentleman, who was used to walk in that same road, "What does that man want every day here?" said *Ganganelli* to the prelates who were with him; the gentleman was informed of it, and

took care to change his walk. The Swiss guards, at the gates of the palace at *Monte Cavallo*, were ordered not to let in dogs, nor any person with walking canes. His wild looks were observed by every body: at length, his inward agitations and panic fears made him imagine, on the Thursday before Easter 1774, that poison had been put in his chocolate; if it had been true, nobody but his faithful *Frà Francesco* could have done it. He got a box of *counter-poisons* from England, by the means of an English gentleman residing at Rome; what use he could make of them I cannot tell, he not knowing what kind of poison he wished to counteract. He then took to a regimen of copiously perspiring, so advised, as it was reported, by *Dr Branchi* of Rimini, whom he consulted. He would, therefore, in the excessive heats of July and August, sit in a chamber with a brasier of fire, and change six or seven shirts a day, quite dripping. This method he used to follow, not only in his own apartment, but likewise at the *Villa Patrizi*, where he closed himself up in a room with his valet de chambre. This soon carried him to an ex-nanition, that in the month of September was the cause of his death, and accounts for the sudden *spbacelum* of all his limbs, which was imagined by some a consequence of the poison.

After a Pope dies people's tongues in Rome enjoy a perfect emancipation; you may imagine what a pleasant music it was for a disinterested observer to hear the discordant concert of the panegyrics of *Ganganelli's* admirers, and the satire of his enemies; the latter condemned him eternally to hell, whilst the former were ready to canonize him as a saint; and many a stupid fanatic have I seen in St Peter's church kneel before his tomb in very fervent prayers, and many a miracle was said to have been wrought by him.

In regard to his being poisoned, *Dr Saliceti*, who was physician to the Conclave, and afterwards to the present Pope, was ordered by the Cardinals to give his

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Dr *Saliceti*, who  
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opinion in a *votum pro veritate*, and his opinion was, that *Ganganelli* had not been poisoned. I was intimate with Dr *Adinolfi*, *Ganganelli's* physician; I put the question to him, his answer was, "as much as you or I have been poisoned, but he has poisoned himself by the remedy he has taken, and I dared not speak, for he never consulted me about it."

*Ganganelli*, as you may imagine, had two very opposite characters given to him; but if I may tell my opinion, he did not deserve either the one or the other; he was one of those characters that are to be met with almost at every step, and which is the result of a contracted education, blended with a selfish ambition, nothing is noble and generous, every thing is shrewd and low cunning; he cared for nobody, nor had he the least spark of generosity. It has been an inveterate custom in the Court of Rome, that every Pope provided for his personal courtiers, by giving them, for seven years, an ecclesiastical pension, reserved on fat livings, in proportion to the rank they were in, which pensions they afterwards enjoyed for life. *Ganganelli* neglected some for three or four years, and others entirely; so that when he died, the most of them were in debt, on account of the expences they were at in their new station, and nothing to pay them. When his body was opened, his heart was observed to be of an uncommon small size, an old *valet de chambre*, who was by, could not forbear crying out, that "he had known that long ago." It cannot be said that he enriched his family, for the *Abate Fabri*, a grand nephew of his by a sister, never had the satisfaction, as I had from his own mouth, to be presented to the Pope. The king of Spain obliged *Pius VI.* to declare *Fabri* Prelate, and send him to Spain with the Cardinal's cap, to a new Spanish Cardinal; poor *Fabri* there one day over-eat himself, and died not at all lamented by *Brafchi*. Twelve thousand crowns was the only



personal property which was found belonging to *Ganganelli*, after his death, and was given to his necessary heir, the father of *Monignor Fabri*.

When the Pope died, he had eleven Cardinals reserved *in petto*, among whom were supposed to be some of those prelates who had been principal instruments in the actual suppression of the Jesuites, and likewise *Padre Bontempi*. But, notwithstanding all the entreaties, the Pope could never be persuaded to declare and name them on his death-bed, as if he had some scruple of conscience that hindered him to do it. *Bontempi*, after the Pope's death, got from the king of Spain, as a reward for his services, a pension of fifteen hundred crowns, part of which he very piously bestowed to adorn, in the church of *Santi Apostoli*, the chapel of St Joseph from *Cupertino*, a gentleman of the Conventuals, who, as it is said, was famous in his lifetime for flying up in his extasies several yards from the floor.

I do not know, my dear Sir, whether what I have scribbled may be of any service to you; you may insert it in your *Bee*, or you may suppress it as you like, or you may dress it up anew, if you think it worth your while. I make you entirely master and proprietor. *Hæc tu melius, vel optime omnium. Ego quæ pertinere ad te intelligam studiosissime omnia, diligentissimeque curabo: tuorumque (hoc) tristissimo meo tempore mentorum erga me memoriam conservabo. Vale.*

TURNES ITERDONIUS.

THIS year, said \_\_\_\_\_ one day to himself, I am now fifty-six years of age; few people live beyond seventy, I have therefore but ten or twelve years to hope for; of this small remnant of life, the inconveniences of old age will consume a great part; there remains then but a small pittance of time in which I can do good; how then shall I dare to steal any from it to do evil?

To the Editor of the Bee.

Hints to the Highland Society and the Proprietors of Waste-lands in Scotland, particularly on the West-coast.

Fortunatus & ille, deos qui novit agrestes,  
Panaque, Sylvanumque Senem, Nymphasque  
Sorores!

SIR,

WHAT has been done for promoting the industry, prosperity, and happiness of the poor Highlanders of Scotland in the fishery will bring immortal honour to the names of Knox, Dempster, Beaufoy, Anderson, and the other active useful movers of the truly excellent institution The Highland Society.

The writer of this article, more than ten years ago, brought out his little bark to assist in piloting these best of Argonauts into the harbour of well merited fame; desiring neither to be known, nor to have any other reward than the heart-felt consciousness of having been serviceable to his country and to humanity. Compared to this pleasure all sensual enjoyments, and even all other intellectual delights, are as nothing. The proper affection, as well as study of mankind is man; and the only rational devotion with which we can be actuated, is on account of the goodness of the Father of the Universe to us his children, as of one blood and of one family.

THE creation of productive and useful labour in the fisheries of Scotland is an immense national object, and will, I sincerely believe, become in time an immense national advantage; but it may be proper to consider of the means of increasing the national stock or capital by other operations suited to our climate and situation, and the circumstances of the country; the chief of which are the judicious exploration of mines, and the

extensive rearing of valuable timber. I shall, in this paper, confine myself to the consideration of the latter.

I made a progress through Scotland many years ago, with a view to its future improvement, and made a calculation, as I proceeded, of the quantities of wasteland that might be profitably allotted to the rearing of coppice-wood, and of timber. Of the two first, in the north and east Highlands, I found the quantities very great indeed, and tending to its essential improvement, by shelter for both corn and pasture. Of the latter I found a great deal in the west Highlands, old stools of oak, that could not possibly be employed so beneficially as being planted with oak, ash, and elm, all which trees would come to full bulk and perfection on the shores of those inlets of the sea, which are there called lochs, and which would hereafter afford an immediate conveyance for the produce to market. In the north-east district of Scotland, every body told me, with regret, that trees would not grow, yet I observed that where-ever the business had been gone about judiciously, the plantations, as to coppice, and wood, thrived very well, and no experience could be had for a century with respect to timber. I observed these unfortunate planters, who had made up their minds to the total impracticability of obtaining wood in their country had all of them laid out and planted their grounds upon a small scale, and without any previous contemplation of the difficulties that were to be surmounted. I wrote a short memorial on the subject for a Caithness proprietor, the substance of which was as follows: Go to a considerable eminence and take a view of your estate, observe where the north-east and south-west wind has free scope, and will beat always most violently. Lay out large plantations on spots calculated to act as flankers or skreens for your estate from the cold or violence of these winds; fill these flankers with all kinds of trees natural to Scotland, particularly birch and alder; sow abundance of tree-seeds, and plant seedlings very thick



national, and, I may say, political. For I will venture to say, from what I saw when I surveyed the country, there are more than an hundred thousand acres of land on the lakes or lochs communicating with the sea that are fit for bringing to perfection the best of oak-timber, both for knee and for plank. This is an immense object, and ought to be attended to by the proprietors. It is now a sheep country, and the fences must be made absolutely impregnable, if planting with this view is attempted; for a cropped oak becomes good for nothing. Most of the plantations hitherto made in the west Highlands have been more for ornament than use; but some of them already show what a noble country it is for the growth of timber; look at Lord Frederick Campbell and the Duke of Argyll's plantations at Roseneath and Ardncappil, and you may guess what might be done, in similar situations, up all the lochs on the west coast of Scotland.

A. B.

It has been generally supposed that the British trade to America has greatly decreased since the independence of those states, in consequence of their great attachment to the French nation. The best refutation of this notion is a fair statement of the following fact, extracted from *the Gazette of the National States*, January 15, 1791:

Arrivals at the port of New York from Jan. 1, 1790, to Jan. 1, 1791.

Ships	127	of which were American	688
Brigs	260	British	288
Snows	13	Spanish	14
Schooners	217	Portuguese	8
Sloops	326	French	8
		Dutch	6
		Dane	1
Total	1013	Total	1013

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TRAVELLING MEMORANDUMS,

[Continued from Vol. IV. p. 216.]

*Hyeres.*

**H**YERES lies at the distance of about eleven English miles to the south-east from *Toulon*.—On the 28th of November 1786, I arrived there, and put up at the *Hotel de St. Pierre*, where I have met with very good entertainment, at reasonable rates.—Both the hotels are without the bounds of the village.—I have hired a convenient, well furnished, and delightfully seated villa, near the hotel, in the middle of an orange grove, for three months certain, at the moderate rate of five *louis d'ors* per month;—I say moderate, for there are apartments very sufficient to accommodate three families like mine.—The village has a singularly fine situation, on the face of a pleasaunt hill, with a most charming prospect over beautiful orange gardens, and an extensive plain to the Mediterranean sea, and the pretty islands of *Hyeres*.—They reckon about four thousand inhabitants;—generally very poor;—but, in the prevalent character of French people, they appear to be contented and chearful.—As usual, in circumstances of poverty, the bulk of their houses are incommodious and dirty;—though, like other parts in *Provence*, they are supplied with plentiful streams of good water.

Though the orange gardens in this territory do not occupy a great extent of the ground, they annually yield a very considerable, though sometimes precarious rent.—The orange crop for this year is almost wholly blasted by an unusual severity of frost, for the four last days of Dec. 1786.—Their crop of lemons is not considerable; but as they are more delicate than the orange, they are totally lost.—The season of ripe oranges and lemons is not, like other fruits, in the autumn;—they

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must remain on the tree till the beginning of May in the following year, to be thoroughly ripe;—so that in early spring, we see the full blossom and fruit together on orange trees:—an object richly beautiful.—Till now I never rightly understood Sir Francis Wronghead's joke in the play, "A maid of honour is like an orange-tree that bears blossoms and fruit at the same time."—Oranges destined for exportation are reaped during the winter, before they are fully ripe.—During winter they also send from this territory artichokes, cauliflower, and various garden-stuffs, to *Toulon* and other parts of *Provence*.—These products fully prove a superior climate in this district.—It also produces all fruits which are common in the south of France, particularly olives in great abundance.—I am informed, that by an art of pruning and cutting the dead wood from their olive-trees, lately discovered and practised, this valuable product is greatly improved and augmented.—The orange-trees are often damaged by boisterous winds.—By the extraordinary hard winter in 1709 they were almost extirpated in *Provence*.—In this territory of *Hyeres* they suffered least.—It is almost inclosed and sheltered round by pleasant hills, and by the islands.—*Abbé Coyer*, in his travels, written with an agreeable levity, concludes a description of this territory in the following words:—"C'est dans ces heureuses positions que le vieillesse devoit achever de vivre."—The winter is undoubtedly milder than any where else in the south of France; yet I have not experienced that uninterrupted softness and serenity which I expected:—even in the month of March tempestuous and cold winds, and sometimes rainy or raw weather, have broken in upon the ordinary sweetness and constancy of this climate.—I must, however, set down from personal experience a material testimony in its favour, that for many years past I have, during winter, been afflicted with severe colds, cough, and deluxion, which I have wholly escaped here.

In this neighbourhood there are several French families of distinction.—I was recommended to the re-

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spectable and much esteemed family of *Bourgare*, and I shall not forget, though I cannot repay, their kind attentions.—I also became intimately acquainted with *Monf. Laume*, a French gentleman of easy fortune, who lives in the town of *Hyeres*, and is one of the most agreeable, intelligent, and obliging companions I have ever met with.—I found here, as travellers, a few English families;—we frequently made our parties together, and lived in a very sober, social, and friendly manner, without any tincture of the vile vulgar distinctions of north and south.—I shall ever cordially remember the acquaintance I here formed with Mr N—— and his agreeable family.—Mr N—— is an English clergyman of rank and excellent character. If real merit, elegant manners, and superior parts secure preferment in that church, I think he cannot fail to rise.—Our accidental acquaintance grew to a hearty friendship, which, I am confident, will last unabated as long as we live.—The Duke and Duchess of Saxe Gotha pass the winter here.—Indisposition of the Princess obliges them to live retiredly;—but their easy, obliging manners, especially to the British, gains our respect; and they have given proofs of charity, humanity, and beneficence, which are the cardinal virtues of high life.

Having free access to my friend *M. Laume's* good library, I have very agreeably employed some portion of my time during this winter in reading, particularly the French dramatic writings.—Whether I have a just taste in that branch of literary entertainment I know not, but I am sure I have a strong predilection, and singular pleasure, in whatever I think true productions of genius in this line.—In my course of perusing French plays of reputation, I set down any critical remarks that occur to me, without study or method.—I own I can never forbear to recollect and testify the high and super-eminent merit, which, in my opinion, Shakespeare possesses above all dramatic writers the world has produced, or, I believe, ever will produce.—*Nec ortus tale nec oriturus*, is applicable to him.—Perhaps



this is an unfortunate taste, in which I know I am not quite singular; for we are often disgusted when the bulk of a crowded, and what is called a splendid audience, receive many modern plays with rapture and applause.

*Hyerès*, February and March 1787. I have read the dramatic works of *Crebillon*, which are all tragedies, and generally esteemed as next in merit to those of *Cornille* and *Racine*.—As a specimen of laconic biography, which expresses in few, but perspicuous words, only what is memorable, I set down a short account of his life, character, and writings.—Though a poet of strong and high imagination, he was a very modest and reserved man—so being unqualified to impose upon the great and rich by flattery and insinuating arts, he was always poor. He had no share of the political assurance and crafty address of his successor in dramatic fame, *Monf. Voltaire*; yet, in my opinion, he had a greater share of true poetic fire and fancy.—He was a very singular example of longevity.—Though a man of pleasure in his youth; though a remarkable gormandiser through life; though addicted for more than fifty years to the ill habit of smoking tobacco in excess, he lived, with talents unimpaired, to the age of eighty-nine.—He could never be induced, though often urged by his friends, to correct his compositions.—It is certain that our great *Shakespeare* had such an aversion to corrections, perhaps for similar reasons, which are thus significantly and elegantly expressed by *Crebillon*.—“*Je n’ai jamais en grande foi aux corrections;—la plupart ne font que des fautes nouvelles:—lorsqu’on n’est plus dans la chaleur des premières idées, on ne peut trop se fier des secondes.—Je n’ai pu me garantir d’un vice que nous est commun à tous, et qui est la véritable source de nos déreglemens poetiques.—Je veu dire l’impatience, quelques fois l’entêtement et plus souvent l’oriquel.*”—i. e. “I never had great faith in corrections and amendments; for the most part, they only turn out to be a repetition of faults.—When the fervour of a poet’s first

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"ideas is spent; he cannot be too diffident of cool re-  
"flection, or second thoughts.—To confess a truth too,  
"I have never been able to correct infirmities in myself,  
"which are common to us all, and which are the real  
"sources of our poetical disorders;—I mean impa-  
"tience, sometimes obstinacy, and most of all our  
"pride."—There is a short, but admirable passage in  
his preface to the tragedy of *Idoménée*, which I must set  
down, as containing more sense than many volumes of  
criticism which I have read.—He says, "*Ceux qui sont*  
"*donés d'un génie heureux puisent des leçons dans leurs pro-*  
"*pres talents; ceux qui en sont dénués n'ont besoin que*  
"*d'un seul précept, c'est ne point écrire.*"—That is,  
"Those who are endowed by nature with the true and  
"happy genius of poetry, derive the best rules of ex-  
"cellence in composition from their own talents;—  
"those who are destitute of genius have but one precept  
"to observe, and that is, Not to write at all."—I sub-  
mit to those who are qualified to determine, and even  
to readers of common sense, if there is not more sound,  
satisfactory judgment, and true taste, in this single ob-  
servation, than in all the scientific, laboured, artificial  
rules which can be found in all the works of our mo-  
dern critics, with *Voltaire* at their head, and *Warburton*  
at their tail.

*Remarks upon some of Crebillon's Tragedies.*

THE IDOMENEE.

"*Incredulus Odi.*"—Though it has poetical merit,  
this and such plays must appear utterly ridiculous to  
those who have formed their taste on the writings of  
Shakespeare, and not upon fantastical or metaphysical  
rules of criticism.—We cannot feel ourselves interest-  
ed by incredible fable and romantic love, though we  
may admire the splendid diction and fine flowing poe-  
try.—The perfectly singular genius of Shakespeare in-  
fuses indeed probability into the wildest fables, and  
forms the characters of nature in monsters, necroman-  
cers, fairies, and witches, though he generally chooses

to adopt plots which are entirely credible or historical, and characters of real life highly displayed and embellished by his extraordinary powers.

*The Atreú & Theſte.*

This play has many poetical beauties, and is less romantic than the former.—The provocation was outrageous, and the revenge, though extravagant, is not unnatural.

*The Electre.*

WE can hardly form a precise opinion of a piece so complicated in the plot, and so various in the composition.—yet I can admire, in many passages, and even in some whole scenes, the poetical talents and genius of this author.

The rhyming in French plays, is certainly a great impediment to just and natural dramatic composition, which ought to exhibit a true, though elevated image of real character and conversation.—Shakespeare alone seems to have possessed this faculty in perfection which, probably, his matchless genius could never have attained had he been subjected to the fetters of rhyme, and to the scientific rules of criticism.—Our modern emendators of Shakespeare, shamefully encouraged by the multitude who fill our theatres, illustrate his superior judgement and abilities in drawing and supporting true characters, by their absurd and affected refinements, in their attempts to reform his plays. I mark a strong instance of this false taste; one Tate, a dull poet, has transformed the hardy and pleasant, though, profligate bastard in King Lear, to a whining modern French lover.—Had Tate's bastard been in the original play, it is evident he would have softened the rigor of *Voltaire's* criticisms, which are levelled at the want of refinement in Shakespeare. As a specimen of Tate's refinements, his bastard dies in pretty, feeble rhymes;—they are too contemptible for recollection, or insertion here; but I remember that he is quite charmed to *lose his breath*, when he sees two fine princesses contend for him in DEATH!—Of a piece, is the

studied, hard strained speech of Garrick's expiring Romeo,

*Rom.* My powers are blasted!  
 'Twixt death and love I'm torn—I am distracted!  
 But death's strongest—and I must leave thee, Juliet!  
 Oh cruel, cursed fate! *in sight of brass'n.*  
*Jul.* Thou rav'st—lean on my breast.—  
*Rom.* Fathers have stony hearts, no tears can melt 'em.  
 Nature pleads in vain.—Children must be wretched.—  
*Jul.* Oh, my breaking heart.—  
*Rom.* She is my wife.—Our hearts are twin'd together.—  
 Capulet, Forbear,—Paris, loose your hold.—  
*Jul.* Pull not our heart-strings thus—they crack—they break.—  
 Oh Juliet! Juliet!  
*Jul.* Stay, stay, for me, Romeo—  
 A moment stay; fate marries us in death,  
 And we are one,—no power shall part us."

*Faints on Romeo's body.*

I have often witnessed a wonderful applause to this dying fustian.

Colly Cibber was less injurious to Shakespear. He did not presume, like Garrick, to compose additional passages in his original plays; yet he compiled a play, and called it his own Richard the Third, though all the valuable materials of it are drawn from Shakespear's works.—This sort of plagiarism is singular, and in many passages evidently incongruous, by misapplications. As one example, Cibber borrows for a dying speech to King Richard, the highly animated execrations of Northumberland, uttered when he was in the full vigour of life, and enraged at the news he had just received of his heroic son Piercy's death.—The passage is so admirable and so much in the stile of Shakespear's excellence, that I cannot forbear to set it down.

" Let Heaven kiss earth! now let not Nature's hand  
 Keep the wild flood confin'd! Let order die!  
 And let this world no longer be a stage,  
 To feed contention in a lingering act,  
 But let one spirit of the first born Cain  
 Reign in all bosoms, that each heart being set  
 On bloody courses, the rude scene may end,  
 And darkness be the burier of the dead."

If ever a just and sensible taste become generally prevalent we shall restore Shakespear's original works,

damn the *bulk* of his critics, and expel *all* his emendators from our theatres.

(*To be continued.*)

Our Readers will be pleased to mark the spirit that prevailed in the middle ages, by the following oath, which was administered to every person on his being honoured with the order of Knighthood.

*The OATH of the KNIGHT.*

I. YE shall fortifie and defend the Christian religion, and Christ's holy evangell, presently publickly preached in this realm, at the uttermost of your power.

II. Ye shall be leyl and trew to our soverane Lord the king's majestie, to all ordure of chivalrie, and to the noble office of arms.

III. Ye shall fortifie and defend justice at your power, and that without fear or favour to any partie.

IV. Ye shall never flie from your soveraine Lord the King's majestie, nor fra his heines lieutenant in time of melle.

V. Ye shall defend your native cuntrie from all aliens and strangers.

VI. Ye shall defend the just action and querruelles of all ladies of honor, of all true and friendles widows, orphelins, and maids of good fame.

VII. Ye shall do dilligence quhaire ever ye hair thair are any murtherars, traytors or masterfull thieves and ravaris that oppresseth his Majestes ledges and poore, to bring them to the lawes or justices with diligence at all power.

VIII. Ye shall maintaine and uphold the whole estaites of chivalrie with horse, hairnes, and other knightly aviliaments, and shall help and succor all thame of the famen ardure if they stand in need.

IX. Ye shall acquire and seek to have the knowledge and understanding of all the articles and points requisite for you to know, contened in the books of chevalrie.

X. Ye will promes to observe, keep, obey, and fulfill all the promises to the uttermost of your power. So help you God, be your owen hand, and be God himself.

*The following Fragment of a Letter fell accidentally into the hands of the Editor, without his being able to discover either by whom it was written or to whom addressed.—He thinks it will confer a favour on many of his readers by inserting it. Should it fall into the hands of its unknown author, he requests the favour of his finishing the sketch so happily begun.*

*Fragment of a Letter written in February 1782.*

DEAR MADAM,

YOUR account of Tea I have received and read; but as Tea and Tea-Table talk; never afforded me great pleasure, and could contribute little to your instruction, I shall at present say nothing on that head.

You are upon the point of finishing a second time, I am told, the history of the renowned Charles V. You need not now be told, that the fetters of ignorance and superstition, in which the human mind had been bound for a thousand years, began to be broken in the end of the 15th and during the 16th century; that the discoveries then made removed those barriers that had formerly separated kingdoms and continents from one another, and united, by means of commerce, all the regions of the globe into one great society. In this vast society of the world, empires and kingdoms are the same thing that individuals are in our petty domestic parties. In the one, as well as in the other, there is generally one person that rises to a degree of superior eminence, to whom the attention of the rest is steadily directed, who for a season stands forth as the most capital figure in the picture, and then sinks into an equality with those who were once inferior, while another pushes forward to that rank which he had formerly maintained. During the first half of the 16th century, Charles was superior to every European prince; his steps were narrowly observed by every other power, and his conduct, like the awful nod of audent Jove, gave peace to mankind. Accordingly, the history of his reign is the history of Europe. His son Philip II. heir of his dominions in Spain, in the Netherlands, and in both Indies, became after him the most powerful Monarch of his time. Hence his reign characterises the age in which he

Vol. IV.

I i

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lived. The many important revolutions which happened in Europe while he swayed the Spanish Scepter, render his history peculiarly interesting. The grand rebellion in the Netherlands, the rise and progress of the Seven United Provinces, the religious wars in France, and the vigorous struggles of Henry IV. for that Crown, the marriage of Philip with Mary Queen of England, the bloody persecutions of her cruel reign, and the death of that infernal Princess; the succession of the illustrious Elizabeth, the establishment of the Protestant Religion in Britain, and the destruction of the Spanish invincible Armada; the death of Don Sebastian King of Portugal, and the Union of that kingdom with Spain,—these, and similar events render the reign of Philip as striking and as much fitted to command the attention as the best written tragedy. This is the book you are next to read; and you see here a little peep of what various entertainment is yet before you.—The prodigious exertions made by Charles and Philip in the bloody wars they carried on, added to the banishment of the Moors from Spain, and the emigration of thousands of Spaniards to America, so exhausted that fine country of men, manufactures, and commerce, that from being the bravest and most powerful kingdom in the world, it has degenerated into one of the most insignificant and contemptible states of Europe.

After the death of Philip, and of Henry IV. during the minority of Louis XIII. the religious wars still continued to disturb the peace of Christendom. The house of Austria, tho' weak in Spain, was powerful in Germany, (for you know that Charles, upon his own resignation, had caused his brother to be elected Emperor), and threatened the liberties and religion of the protestant states. To check the exorbitant power and oppressive designs of the Emperor, a great man happily appeared in a country that had hitherto been thought to have little influence in the balance of Europe; this was Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden. He took upon him the management of affairs in Germany, fought bravely in the cause of Liberty and Religion, and with 30,000 Swedes made his Imperial Majesty tremble on his throne. The history of his reign, which was brilliant, but short, is the history of the age.

A few years after the death of Gustavus, a prince began to appear, whose reign was remarkably long, and who makes the greatest figure of any Monarch in modern history. This man

you will guess to be no other than the famous Louis XIV. He had in the beginning of his reign a series of the most rapid success; for his generals, the great Condé and Turenne, were attended by victory and triumph wherever they turned their steps: they raised the military glory of France to the highest pitch, and made the Sovereigns of Europe dread that Louis would actually realize that universal monarchy to which his ambition prompted him to aspire; but his haughty heart was doomed to feel a sad reverse of fortune. William the King of England, during several campaigns, gave a check to the progress of his arms; but it was a woman, the good and peaceful Queen Anne, who had the honour of reducing him to the greatest distress. Marlborough and Eugene struck every Frenchman's heart with terror, won every battle in which they engaged, and forced the aspiring Louis humbly to sue for peace. He died in the year 1715.

For some years before and after his death, a striking scene was displayed in the North of Europe. Peter the Great of Russia, and Charles XII. of Sweden, fought, the one like a madman for the ruin of his country, the other like a patriot and a hero for the advantage of his subjects, and for laying the foundation of an empire that may one day prove fatal to the liberties of Europe.

After Peter and Charles had quitted the scene, a new hero arose in this present century, who has almost renewed the age of *Louis Quatorze*; I mean Frederic the Third King of Prussia. His ancestors were but petty Dukes of Brandenburg; his grandfather was the first who was dignified with the title of King: His father, fond of military parade, raised and supported a numerous army, introduced a rigid military discipline, and laid the foundation of his son's grandeur. In 1740, an occasion was offered to Frederick of displaying his talents in the art of war.—The Emperor of Germany died without a son; his daughter was married to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and was to succeed his father.— \* \* \* \* \* *The rest is wanting.*

Aug. 24,

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*The Editor has been favoured with a Poem on Largo Law in Fife, which has considerable poetical merit, but is too long for this Miscellany. The following extract, giving a fanciful account of the formation of Largo Bay, may serve as a specimen of this performance.*

*Largo Bay,*

FAR west, as *Leven's* solitary stream  
Is lost in Ocean, like a nightly dream,  
To where *Kincraig* extends his arm to save  
The sea-beat sailor from the German wave,  
Within these bounds, a mighty Forest stood,  
Green were its groves, and brown the bordering wood;  
Tall grew the Elm; the Beech, the Plane, and Pine,  
Rear'd verdant crests, that wav'd above the line  
Of humble shrubs—These in close copes unite  
To form deep dens, (impervious to the light;)   
For prouling wolves, and Caledonian boars,  
Whose dreadful tusks th' unwary trav'ler gores,  
The neighbouring hill, not half its present height,  
Discharg'd fierce flames, which cloth'd the wood with light,  
For many a year the huge volcano burn'd;  
Hills sunk to vales, and vales to mountains turn'd;  
Earth teeming trembles, and the lava flows.  
From year to year the smoking mountain rose;  
Till nature tir'd, unable to sustain  
The mighty load of the incumbent plain,  
Refus'd her lava, and her wonted fires,  
And pent in earth, far from the mount retires.  
Three days thus she—Nor wind was heard to blow,  
Nor sun to shine was seen, nor sea to flow;  
Till the fourth morn, when lo! a crackling sound  
Was heard in air, and trembling seiz'd the ground;  
The swelling waves in fury threat the shore,  
And from beneath internal thunders roar;  
Volumes of pitchy smoke invade the sky,  
And flaming rocks from the Volcano fly;  
When lo! a crash! too loud for human ear,  
The mountain rock'd, the sea retir'd with fear;

Retir'd but to return—but ah! the wood  
 Return'd no more: when sunk beneath the flood,  
 Within the vast abyfs the Forest lay,  
 The fea rufh'd in, and formed *Largo Bay*.

NAUTA.

*Largo, 23th May 1791.*

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*For the Bee.*

*A poetical verſion of the Epifode of Colde in the Dargo of Oſſian.*  
 By Sir J. F.

'Twas under valiant Trenmor's ſway,  
 That Caolt dwelt on Etha's bay;  
 The branchy deer before him fly,  
 The groves re-echoed to his cry.  
 Minvela ſaw him on the plain,  
 Her light ſkiff haſtes to meet her ſwain,  
 Th' un pitying ſouth wind roſe in air,  
 O'erſets the ſkiff and hapleſs fair.  
 Caolt diſtracted hears the cry,  
 Help, help, my love, or elſe I die.  
 Night ſpread her ſable mantle round,  
 And weaker grew the feeble ſound;  
 As when we rills at diſtance hear,  
 Whoſe tinklings ſcarcely reach the ear.  
 Upon the ſhore, when morning came,  
 Lifeleſs was found th' ill-fated dame.  
 Hard by the beach her corſe was laid,  
 Where winds the ſtream, where waves the ſhade.  
 Long Caolt mourn'd his hapleſs love,  
 For many a day in Etha's grove;  
 And many a night was heard his moan,  
 The ſea-fowl ſtartling with his groan.  
 But Trenmor's ſhield ſounds wars alarms,  
 The kindling Caolt ſtarts to arms,  
 Time ſlowly ſooth'd the mourner's pain,  
 The chafe, the ſong, give joy again.

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*Vide Smith's Gaëlic Antiquities, Edinburgh, 4to, 1780. p. 140.*

## Sonnet I.

Fair shows the rose, but soon its beauty fades,  
 And soon its balmy breathing fragrance fails,  
 The downy peach, sweet pear decay assails,  
 And clustered purples of the vine invades.

Nor does alone the vegetative realm  
 Feel the destroyer's over-bearing power:  
 He joys in ruin, cities to o'erwhelm,  
 To shake the column, and to sink the tower.

Nor yet can beauty, radiant as the morn,  
 Escape his wrath: The rosy cheek he pales;  
 O'er all the lily of the skin prevails,  
 And flowing honours that the head adorn.  
 The soul refin'd in sentiments and truth,  
 Divides his power, and smiles eternal youth:

ELLA.

## Sonnet II.

Blest is the Poet, if his songs can raise  
 Some kindred genius that will catch the fire,  
 With answering notes awake the trembling lyre,  
 And give to far posterity his praise.

Yet double pleasure fills his aged days,  
 If chance responsive to his fond desire,  
 While from the lips of youth the notes aspire,  
 In the warm breast the flame of virtue blaze.

And still a greater pleasure should the sky,  
 That while from virtue's breast the musick flows,  
 Caught by the song, the voice, the speaking eye,  
 In every heart th' illustrious purpose glows.  
 Even he, the Poet, nobler worth should warm,  
 By virtue, greatly rous'd in —'s form.

ELLA.

*Interesting Intelligence for Poor Highlanders.*

THE emigrations which continue to take place every year from the west coasts of Scotland, ought certainly to attract the attention of Government, and the landed proprietors of Scotland, with a view to contrive means of rendering the situation of the people so easy as to prevent it. Without a repeal of the Salt Laws, it is certainly impossible that the fisheries can ever be carried on there, so as to become a general source of employment to great numbers of people; and as this depends upon the Legislature at large, individuals have it not in their power to make any effectual establishments of this sort. But individuals may do something to render the situation of the people less distressing than it at present is in many places. Mr Dempster, so well known in this country for his patriotic, though too often unsuccessful attempts in Parliament to benefit his country, is now busied as a private individual in contributing what he can to render the lower ranks of people under him more easy in their circumstances, and more contented and happy than formerly. On his estate of Dunnichen, in Angus, he has given advantageous fees to manufacturers, who have reared up, in a few years, upon it a chearful village, which promises soon to become equally beneficial to the proprietor, as comfortable to the feuars: And on his estate of *Skibo*, in Sutherland, he holds forth the following inducements for people to settle upon it, in the agricultural line.—As the Editor has been favoured with a copy of these proposals, he with pleasure inserts them in this publication, because he thinks the knowledge of them may suggest some ideas to those who have estates upon the west coast, that may prove, in the end, equally advantageous to themselves, and beneficial to their country.

“ Mr Dempster gives notice, That the Waste Lands on the estate of *Skibo*, situated in the parish of *Creich*, and the Highland part of the said estate, in the parish of *Dornoch*, both in the coun-

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ty of *Sutherland*, have been surveyed, and are found to contain a great deal of land fit for being settled, and that the said Waste Lands will be divided into lots; and the following encouragement will be given to new settlers or mealers on the said lands. That is to say,

" 1. Every settler will have given him a stone of iron, for making hammers, or other instruments.

" 2. Also seed, whether potatoes or corn, for what ground shall be cultivated in the first two years.

" 3. The new settlers will be free from all services whatsoever, and from thirlage to the mill.

" 4. They will only have to pay 1s. a-year of rent, during the life of the first settler.

" 5. Their heirs, or children, will have a preferable right to their possessions, if cultivated and inclosed, at such a rent as shall be fixed at the time of their succeeding to the possession, by arbitrators mutually chosen.

" 6. No addition will be made to this rent, during the life of the said heir or children.

" 7. The same rule of preference will be observed in favour of all future heirs of the settler; so that the possession may belong for ever to the family of the man who made the first settlement: provided always, That the heirs or children of the first settler shall build stone houses upon the possession; and that the houses in time coming, be roofed with straw, slate, or heather, and not with divets.

" 8. The new settlers will have a right to take peat from the nearest mosses upon the estate for their own use."

Leases will be granted on these terms to each settler on his entry, in the proper form of law, so that the heirs of the proprietor shall be so bound as to afford to them the most perfect security.

There is one fault in these proposals: after the land had risen to a certain height, say, a boll of corn, or 12s. per acre, it should be stationary, and not subject to any greater rise.

*To the Editor of the Bee.*

*Hints respecting the New Prison.*

SIR,

I beg leave, through the channel of your useful miscellany, to offer a hint to the Magistrates of Edinburgh, which it may be of use for them to know.

We are made to understand, that a new Prison is to be erected on the Calton-hill, which will be more roomy, airy, and healthy than the confined nasty holes in the city at present: Of course we must suppose, that if debtors are to be confined at all, apartments will be provided for them there; and as it is always of use to have prisoners arranged into classes, and separate wards provided for each, that can be subjected to distinct regulations, I beg leave to propose, that a particular ward should be appropriated for receiving *excise prisoners*, and that it be denominated the *Excise ward*. Of what extent this division should be, I cannot take upon me to ascertain; but that the Magistrates may be enabled to form some idea on this head, let them advert, that at present there are confined in the prisons of Edinburgh and Canongate, for revenue debts, as I am assured, above half a dozen *brewers* alone, and many others are in daily expectation of being sent the same road, who may lie there God knows how long. Now as also distillers, rectifiers, chemists, starch-makers, soap-makers, candle-makers, paper-makers, paper-stainers, callicoe-printers, tanners, curriers, glue-makers, glass-makers, sugar-bakers, brick-makers, tile-makers; dealers in spirits, wines, rum, brandy, hats, gloves, perfumery, tea, coach-hyers, horse-hyers, chaise-owners, *revenue-farmers*, house-holders, *masters of servants*, tobacco-manufacturers, &c. &c. as well as brewers, are all subjected to the Excise laws; a proper allowance ought to be made in this house for the reception of all of these: And as it seems to be the system at present to extend the Excise laws farther and farther, which will of course bring more numerous inhabitants to this ward, it will be proper, at this time, to pay attention to this circumstance, that before it be too late the bounds appropriated to this ward may not be too small.

And as the officers of excise are not the most *immaculate* class

of mankind, I submit it to the consideration of the Worshipful Magistrates, whether it might not be proper also to provide a set of apartments for those among this class of gentry, who shall be convicted of endeavouring to oppress the lieges by false surveys, and other fraudulent arts; and whether these apartments should not be in that part of the prison appropriated for the purpose of a *bride-well*, where they may be made to atone for their misdeeds by hard labour.

One word more, and I have done: As the business of the Justice of Peace Court, or, as we emphatically call it, *the King's Court*, must increase with the extension of the Excise laws; I beg leave humbly to submit, if it might not be proper also to provide an apartment in it for their *Honours* also: For as they have no proper Court-house at present, that is peculiarly their own, it subjects them to the inconvenience of being obliged to hold courts in public houses, which leads, you know, to expences, that must be paid by the public, all of which might be saved if they had a *proper* apartment prepared for them here. I am, &c.

*An Inhabitant of Edinburgh.*

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### *Intelligence respecting Arts, &c.*

#### AGRICULTURE.

A MOST respectable old gentleman, in the south of Scotland, having had lately occasion to repair an old fruit-wall, on which the fruit trees were much fogged, as it is vulgarly called, or covered with moss, found, that from the lime and lime-water that got upon the trees in the drudging of the wall with hot mortar, the disease was perfectly removed, had that the trees which had suffered from it were rendered clean in the bark, and much more productive.

This led him to rub and wash the stems of his orchard fruit-trees with lime-water, with similar success, which will probably soon establish a most beneficial practice in those parts of the country that abound in fruit trees, planted in a strong soil, or so close to each other as to produce these vegetable excrecences.

This worthy gentleman has also found, that by sowing hot lime on his turnip ridges, the invasion of the fly has been con-

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IMPROVEMENTS.

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stantly and effectually prevented, and he thinks there is reason to believe, that by showering orchards with lime-water in the month of April, before the blossom is fully blown, the caterpillar may be checked in its progress from the chrysalis, and the same operation may be successfully repeated after the fruit is set.

The same gentleman has most successfully practised the drilling of wheat, an unspeakable improvement for the cleaning of wheat-land, and keeping a favourable spot of land in a farm constantly employed in that most lucrative production; especially in countries far distant from the manure of cities.

It is much to be regretted that none of the drilling machines, made by Mr Cooke, have yet reached this country, as by many accounts from various parts of England, it appears that this machine answers the purpose in a most effectual manner.—The expence of freight, from London, may prove an interruption to the progress of this improvement; but might not the machine be taken to pieces, and put up in a box, with the parts marked, so as to be easily set up anew by any ordinary carpenter?

TRADE.

A Wool and Cloth market, which has been long desired in the south of Scotland, is now likely to be established at Gala-shiels; a place which, in spite of the scarcity and price of fuel, is thriving wonderfully.

It is to be hoped, that the gentlemen in that part of Scotland will not suffer so excellent an undertaking to miscarry for want of encouragement.

NAVIGATION.

Robert Whitworth, Esq; has been lately employed in making a survey of the proposed line of navigation from Coldstream to Kelfo, and has chalked out the method of rendering the Tweed navigable below. The same gentleman has been employed by the gentlemen of Lanarkshire, &c. in surveying the middle country below Short-hills, with a view to a new Canal from Monkland, which we are assured is found to be a very practicable measure, and towards the executing of which great undertaking, considerable sums of money have been already subscribed.—Could such a plan be carried into effect, the benefits to be



derived from it by the country at large, would be unspeakably great. The iron stone, and coals, which are found in abundance in the tract of this Canal, could then be brought to market at a small expence; which, without something of this sort, must remain for ever a useless treasure, buried in the mine.

A plan is now in agitation for a new turnpike road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, by Corstorphine, Gogar, Ingleston, Broxburn, Hinstown, Dechmont, Kirktown, Bathgate, Airdry, &c. which will not only save four miles of way, but avoid the steeps of Shotts, the Hirst, and other hilla on the other road, and be without any pull the whole way of more than one foot in eighteen. This road, if executed, and made to co-operate with the other plans of improvement projecting in Lanarkshire, would put quite a new face upon that district of Scotland. We are assured, that it is now finally agreed to apply in the next Sessions of Parliament for an act to carry this road into effect.

Mr. Whitworth's reports on these tracts of survey will be forthwith communicated to our readers.

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#### REVIEW.

*Plan submitted to the Public, by the Society for the Improvement of British Wool.* 8vo, 9 pages.

SIR John Sinclair is indefatigable in his researches concerning this important object of national improvement. The plan before us, drawn up by him, contains many particulars that the public ought to be fully apprized of. In this plan he takes a rapid survey of the qualities of the different breeds of Sheep that most deserve the Farmer's attention, under the heads of Hill sheep, Lowland sheep, Island sheep, and foreign breeds; pointing out the distinguishing excellencies and peculiarities of each. The reader will judge of the importance of these remarks from the following extract:

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ON THE CHEVIOT SHEEP.

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I. HILL SHEEP.

“ THEIR first object undoubtedly must be, to bring hill sheep to perfection. By much the greater proportion of the northern parts of the island is mountainous; and of all the kinds of flock adapted to that sort of country, sheep is the most profitable. The Highlands of Scotland are at present devoted to the most miserable of all purposes, that of rearing lean cattle to be fattened in other districts. The same ground appropriated to sheep farming would produce half a million worth of wool, which, if manufactured at home, might easily be worked up into goods to the value of at least three millions; and perhaps even a greater quantity of meat would be raised for the sustenance of the people, than at present. The astonishing difference between the two modes of management need not be enlarged on.

“ The original breed of the northern hills of Scotland was a small white-faced sheep, producing very fine long or combing wool. This breed is now in a great measure extinct, being found of a delicate nature, and not having so valuable or weighty a carcase. Where they are still preserved, they may prove the foundation of a very valuable stock, by means of judicious crossing either with Spanish or Cheviot rams.

“ The black-faced and brook-faced breeds, so frequent in the southern districts of Scotland, are nearly the same. They have some properties, being hardier and larger than the northern white-faced, and producing excellent mutton. But their wool, worth only from 6d. to 10d. per fleece, resembles hair more than wool, and does little more than repay the expence of smearing and clipping it. The wool of this breed may perhaps be improved by a cross with the Spanish; but, if it cannot be mended by some means or other, the owners ought certainly to try, by fair experiments, how far any other breed, with finer fleeces, will suit their grounds.

“ Of all the breeds for the hilly parts of England or Scotland, the Cheviot or south border breed is by far the most valuable. Two of the directors (Sir John Sinclair and Mr Belfches) having resolved to examine the nature and properties of this breed upon the spot, were not less charmed with the beautiful scenes of nature they saw in the course of the excursion, and the pastoral and hospitable manners of the shepherds of the

Cheviot, than they were pleased to find the great perfection to which their flocks were brought, far surpassing the most sanguine expectations that could possibly have been formed of them.

"Perhaps there is no part of the whole island, where, at first sight, a fine woolled breed of sheep is less to be expected. Many parts of the sheep walks in those hills, consist of nothing but peat-bogs and deep morasses. During the winter, their hills are covered with snow for two, three, and sometimes even four months; and they have an ample proportion of bad weather during the other seasons of the year; yet there a species of hill sheep exist, taking all their properties together, equal, if not superior, to any other in Great Britain, and which will thrive in any part of it.

"These sheep are long bodied. They have in general fourteen ribs on a side. Their shape is excellent, and their fore-quarter in particular is of a full and proper weight. Their limbs are of a length to fit them for travelling, and to enable them to pass over bogs and snows, through which a shorter legged animal could not well penetrate. They are white-faced, and have rarely any black spots on any part of their body. They have a closer and shorter fleece than the black-faced, which keeps them warmer in cold weather, and prevents either rain or snow from incommoding them. They are excellent snow-breakers\*, and are never accustomed to any other food, excepting the grass and natural hay produced by their own hills. They are, it is said, less subject to diseases than the common black-faced breed, particularly the bruxy and the Sickness. They sell at a good price for feeding. Draught, or cast ewes, when lean, fetch 16, 18, and 20 shillings a-piece; and widders, 2½ years old, 14 and 16 shillings. Their weight, when fat, at four years old, is from 17 to 20 pound per quarter. Lambs for feeding sell for about 7s. a-piece. From eight to nine fleeces make a stone of 24 pounds weight. The laid or smeared wool sells from 14 to 18 shillings per stone; the white or unlaid from 18s. to 20s. and some as high as a guinea.

[The remainder of this article in our next.]

\* When the ground is covered with snow, the sheep are often obliged to procure their food, by scraping the snow off the ground with their feet, even when the top is hardened by frost; hence they have obtained the name of Snow-breakers.

## Parliamentary Proceedings.

## IMPEACHMENT.

THE first business of importance that engaged the House of Commons, (after the address, which was moved for by *Mr Mainwaring*, and seconded by *Mr R. P. Carew*, and carried without a division), was a question of great moment respecting the liberties of the subject, viz. whether a trial by impeachment was ended by a dissolution of Parliament or not.—*Mr Burke* indeed slightly mentioned this subject as early as the 30th of November, even before the address was moved for, when the *Speaker* declared it was his opinion, in the most unqualified manner, that the dissolution could not affect in any degree the conduct of an impeachment in which the House of Commons were disposed to proceed,—but the question was not fully brought forward until Thursday the 9th of December, when it appeared the House was by no means unanimous in this opinion.

*Mr Burke* moved, "that the House, on such a day as should be agreed upon (Friday se'ennight), should resolve into a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the state in which the impeachment of *Warren Hastings Esq*; late Governor General of Bengal, was left at the dissolution of the last Parliament." Which motion having been seconded by *Mr Pitt*, was agreed to after a few observations from different members; it having been previously agreed, that the great constitutional question alone should then be considered, "Whether a dissolution ended an impeachment or not, without any particular regard to the case of *Mr Hastings*." On the day appointed for considering this question, (Friday, December 17th), *Mr Burke* having moved that the *Speaker* leave the chair,

*Mr Balford* observed, that the questions which were now proposed, were two: *first*, with respect to the rights of impeachment; and *secondly*, with respect to the application of those rights to the particular case of *Mr Hastings*. He was of opinion that the dissolution of Parliament by no means affected the rights of the House in proceeding with an impeachment, but he did not see that it was necessary to enter into that question at present. If they should enter into it, and not persist in it, by the doubt which such a conduct would imply, and by rendering it the subject of dispute, they might betray the rights of the House. He meant to oppose the motion, that the *Speaker* do leave the chair, and to move, "that the consideration of *Mr Hastings*' trial be postponed for three months." His reasons for this motion, were the great hardships *Mr Hastings* had been already subjected to by the tediousness of his trial, and those still greater to which he would be subjected should the trial proceed in the manner he apprehended it must go on, should the

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motion be agreed to, as he imagined that the whole proceedings should begin *de novo*, computing from what had already been done in that trial, that it could not be ended in less than forty-two years.

If they should enter into the general question, he advised them, as they valued the rights of the House, to persist in it. But he observed, that none ought to be accused without speedy trial and decision; for his part he should object against a trial without end, and moved accordingly.

*Colonel Macleod* seconded the motion.—He wished to avoid then entering into the great constitutional question of right; but contended that the principles of the constitution, justice, honour, and humanity, demanded of them to give up the impeachment—he insisted that the proceedings of the last Parliament were not obligatory upon the present. An impeachment, he said, was a resolution and not a law,—therefore, there could be no impropriety in giving up the impeachment, which measure he warmly recommended.

*Mr Jones* considered the right of impeachment as the safeguard of the people, and that its operation should not be affected by the dissolution of Parliament,—if an impeachment were to terminate with a dissolution of Parliament, no check would remain on the conduct of administration. A minister might levy armies, and do many other unconstitutional things; yet, by dissolving Parliament, avoid the consequences of impeachment, over-rule all enquiry, and defy punishment.

*The Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in a few words, endeavoured to convince the gentlemen who were for the motion, that it would be improper to avoid the general constitutional question at that time, as it would tend to unhinge the constitution, nor could the mode they proposed serve to vindicate Mr Hastings. When once the right is declared, the impeachment may be modified as shall be found necessary. The great objects in the present question were, first, deliberate enquiry; and then a clear vote. These were the objects they were bound to pursue, as they respected the privileges of the House, loved justice, regarded the constitution, or considered the reputation of Mr Hastings.

*Mr Fox* concurred entirely in opinion with the Chancellor of Exchequer, and waved at that time entering into any other discussion.

*The Solicitor General* asked, whether his assent to the motion for leaving the chair, would imply likewise his assent to the continuance of the impeachment, and remarked, that the best security for the privileges of the House, was to enter upon this consideration with great deliberation and care.

It having been signified that his assent in the one case had no influence on his opinion as to the other, the question was put, that the chairman do leave the chair, and carried in the affirmative.

The House resolved itself into a committee, Sir Peter Burrell in the chair. [*The proceedings of the committee in our next.*]

Aug. 24.

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*DRAWN AND ENGRAVED FOR THE BEE.*



*MERCHISTON HOUSE NEAR EDINBURGH,  
Viewed from the North.*

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THE BEE,

OR

LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

FOR

WEDNESDAY, August 31, 1791.

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*To the Editor of the Bee.*

SIR,

The following Memoir, written some years ago, by a man well acquainted with the very important subject of which he treats, will, I doubt not, be deemed very interesting by a great majority of your readers.—Pity it is that the attention of the governors of this nation should be so little directed towards those regions, which, in several respects, seem to be intended by nature for restoring this country to strength and vigour, when it otherwise would be forced to sink into the decrepitude of old age. Your's,

SCOTIANUS.

*Memorial concerning the Oak Woods in the North West Highlands of Scotland.*

**I**N this age of industry, when improvements are making rapid progress in all other corners of Great Britain, the Highlands of Scotland are much neglected.

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Something might be done there in the woollen trade, to employ the poor inhabitants, who are starving for want of bread, and a great deal might be done to improve the fisheries; but as I am not a perfect judge of these matters I will pass them over, and take a view of the woods.

The Highlands might be made the capital forest of Great Britain, the grand magazine of the nation for ship building timber. It is capable of being made a very large one; and, in time, the best and most convenient in all Europe.

There are a great many thousand acres in the lands of the Duke of Gordon in Lochabar, and in those annexed to the crown in the counties of Ross, Inverness, and Argyle, which are situated upon the banks of salt water navigable lakes, and the farthest but a few miles from the sea, which are a rich stool of oak, in a deep soil, where the most luxuriant shoots are produced in summer, while the goats are on the hills; but they are soon browsed down in autumn, and kept level with the heath, by the goats and other cattle; and if any chance plant is so lucky as to get up its head out of the reach of the goats, it is soon destroyed by the axe of the Highlandman, who strips off about four feet of the bark quite round, a little above the root, and leaves the young tree, standing, to die a lingering death, as a monument of his barbarous greed.

I have seen, in the lands above-mentioned many thousands of fine young trees in this shocking condition, in all degrees of decay, and some of them grown up to the size of two feet in diameter, and more.

The West Highlands are extremely convenient for rearing a great quantity of large timber, being every where cut and indented by salt-water lakes; many of which, as natural canals, push up into the heart of the country. These would make an easy conveyance for the timber any where by sea.

I will point out a few of the places I have seen, which are stools of oak, neglected and browsed down.

A considerable part of the estate of Cromarty, particularly moit of the woody, rocky, and heathy parts of Coygach, upon the west coast and north side of Loch-broom. A considerable extent in the lands of Kenloch-moydart, upon the banks, and within two or three miles of Loch-moydart.

Several thousand acres of the estate of Lochiel is a rich stool of oak, in a proper soil, situated along the north shore of that fine salt canal Lochiel, and a great deal upon the rising ground, and up the glens, at the head of Lochiel, where some fine oak is pretty well advanced; upon the banks of the river, and upon the hill side, and up the glens upon the north side of the river Lochy, along the north side of Loch-lochy, both sides of the river Arkaig, and both sides of Loch-arkaig, are beautifully and richly covered with oak, birch, and fir; where a good deal of the oak is grown up out of the reach of cattle, and is in a very thriving condition.

There are very good stools of oak upon the farms below Fort-William, belonging to this estate.

All the estate of Callart, which stretches along the north shore of the salt Loch-Leven, is a good stool of oak, beautifully interspersed with spots of arable and pasture land.

Some oak appears in part of the woods of Ardsheil, and a good deal peeps out of the heath upon the braes of that estate, in summer. All the woods of Ardsheil have a good soil, in which it might be proper to drop some acorns, where the stool of oak is thin.

There are very extensive stools of oak in the Duke of Gordon's lands in Lochabar, particularly in those situated near Lochiel and Loch-Leven, below Fort-William. Those situated on the south bank of the river and Loch-lochy, both sides of the river Speyan, and all the way up Glen-speyan, and the several collateral glens branching from it. A thick stool of oak appears among

the heath over great part of that extensive muir which is situated between Fort-William and the river Speyan, and along the sides of the hills, and up the glens, on the south side of that muir. The Duke has a spot of the finest young oaks in Scotland on the farm of Team-drish; and there are fine stools of oak in that extensive country, upon the annexed estates. The Duke of Gordon's lands, and those of M'Intosh in Glenroy, are the finest soil for oak; they put forth the most luxuriant shoots in summer, and exhibit many ancient remains of the largest roots and trunks in Great Britain, which shew us what sort of wood has covered those countries; and all near water carriage.

The prodigious numbers of roots and trunks, which lye rotting, are a sufficient proof that this part of the Highlands was formerly a vast forest of oak, of the largest size, and the best quality.

I have no room, in this short paper, to enquire into the reasons for destroying the woods in the Highlands; no doubt they were formerly looked upon as a nuisance, and every method was used to get rid of it, in a country where they had no use for, and, of course, no idea of the value of such a treasure, where no ships were built but such as could be drawn on shore in a stormy night, like old Homer's fleets. But I think it a more interesting subject to enquire a little into the causes of the general neglect of the Highland woods in this age. I call it general, for it is not universal; several gentlemen in Argyleshire, and other places, take good care of their woods, and find their account in so doing.

The woods on the estate of Ardnamurchan are of great value to the proprietor; and it is a pleasure to see the woods on the estate of Perth, and others in the south-west of Perthshire, and north-west of Argyleshire, which are well inclosed and improved, and the care of them very profitable. But why are the oak woods on the north-west coast so generally neglected,

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The West Highlands, till of late, was very little  
known, and many parts are so very inaccessible by land  
that they are not yet well known; most of the men of  
observation who go to the Highlands keep the high  
road. The late proprietors of the forfeited lands were  
too much embroiled in politics and war to mind their  
real interests. Many of the great proprietors of High-  
land estates live at a distance, and seldom or never see  
the whole extent of their lands. Some of their factors  
live at a distance, and only visit the Highlands at the  
terms of collecting the rents and letting the lands, when  
they sit close till business is over, and then hasten away.

The lands are generally in the hands of great gra-  
ziers, who have numbers of herds, sub-tenants, and  
cotters on each farm. Every one of these dependents  
has a flock of goats, and every man his axe, both for  
procuring fuel, and for peeling bark to tan his leather.  
They do not cut down a tree and take off all the bark,  
which would never be missed, but, as I hinted above,  
they peel off three or four feet, a little above the root,  
and leave the tree standing, with the rest of the bark,  
to perish by degrees. All the resident factors are great  
graziers, and these, as well as the other farmers, ima-  
gine the care of the woods and their interest as gra-  
ziers incompatible, which is a great mistake.

True it is the stools of oak must be inclosed, and the  
goats must be entirely banished from the neighbourhood  
of these inclosures to the back glens, behind the hills  
and mountains, where they can do no hurt, as the  
woods in those glens are almost inaccessible, but of  
little value except for shelter to the cattle and for coun-  
try use, while the woods near the sea are preserved.

All cattle must be kept out of these inclosures care-  
fully, for the first five or six years; but after that period  
it will be so far from being a loss or inconvenience to

the heat, that the inclosed woods will be a very profitable convenience, as a well-sheltered winter pasture, which would enable the graziers to keep many more and better cattle over winter than they can at present, and this advantage gained by the inclosures and shelter would continue until the oak required to be cut for the bark, which in that country, where the soil is good, and the growth hastened by the constant summer-rains, would be at the end of every eighteenth or twentieth years at farthest; and when the woods are cut, they must turn out all cattle again, for other five or six years, until the saplings are up, and out of the reach of danger; and even this inconvenience might be mitigated, and almost removed, by cutting down the woods in rotation.

I have hinted here, at the common method of managing oak woods in the Highlands, which is to cut all down when the bark is at the best, except a few standards, which, I must own, is the most eligible method for present profit, especially in the west Highlands, where all kinds of small woods give a good price for charcoal; and moreover, this method employs a great number of hands in cutting down, managing the bark, and burning charcoal, which would make money circulate, and many live more comfortably than they do at present.

This method of managing the woods, if put in practice, would be a substantial improvement of the north-west Highlands, and a great blessing to the country, by employing numbers of the poor inhabitants; but this is not my principal view in writing this paper.

We have in this method no timber for ship-building, unless the few standards left happen to thrive well, for they are generally left at so great a distance from each other, that they seldom come to any thing, for want of shelter.

My principal view is a Royal Highland forest of oak, and therefore, I would advise, that instead of cutting

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down the woods at certain periods, they should be only thinned, leaving the principal plants thick enough to defend one another from the injuries of the weather; and when these grow too thick, then they should be thinned again and again, until they have room enough to advance to full grown trees, with large spreading branches.

It is not to be supposed that proprietors of small fortunes will fall in with this plan, and it is not the best for present profit; but if represented in a proper light, such a nobleman as the Duke of Gordon, having the future interest of his family and the grandeur of the nation at heart, might be induced to put it in practice.

It is a certain fact that the woods on his Grace's estate in Lochaber may in twenty years time or thereby, be made to give a better yearly income than the whole lands give at present; and the rents of the lands not diminished but rather increased, on account of the commodious winterings the inclosed woods would afford; and if he would fall in with this plan of leaving the standards thick enough to come to the perfection of well grown trees, in sixty or eighty years the woods would be of immense value. This would be acting a public spirited part indeed, for the future welfare of his family, and of the nation. In that event, merchant ships, and even ships of war might be built at Fort-William, or the timber might be carried by sea from thence to any part of Great Britain. The same may be said of the annexed estates upon the west coast, and they have the additional advantage of much more extensive stools of oak upon the sea and the salt-water lakes, so that if the woods on these estates were inclosed and properly managed, the benefits to be reaped by the country and by posterity would be immense. But it is to be feared that this plan will not be countenanced by the greatest number of the factors, nor of the gentlemen who reside in that country, as they are all graziers and connected with graziers, nor would the plan.

he popular at first, until the advantages of it were more experienced, in time.

I am persuaded the Laird of Ardnamurchan has drawn more money for the woods, since he possessed that estate, than all the other rents of it; and why should it not be so on the estates of Gordon, Lochiel, Cromarty, &c. They have as much need of the circulation of money the improvement of the woods would occasion, and the poor inhabitants have as much need of employment; nevertheless, they have been hitherto neglected, and I am persuaded they will in a great measure be neglected, until some better plan of management is adopted, and some public spirited person shall set a laudable example. Were I permitted to give my advice, I would suggest that the Board of Annexed Estates should lead the way, by chusing a sober person, of character and abilities, to manage their woods, one that would have courage and integrity to follow the rules of the Board, without being influenced by fear or favour. That this manager should point out to the Board what places should be inclosed, and get their orders for that purpose, and that the factor should assist him in procuring workmen, and in settling bargains for inclosing, but that they should have no authority over him, nor power to disturb his proceedings. That this person should have the care and management of all the woods upon the annexed estates, but should have no power to sell without the presence and concurrence of the factors, &c.

If the woods upon the annexed estates in those countries were improved with spirit, and properly taken care of, there is no doubt that others would see the advantage of it in time, and follow the example, which would be the greatest improvement the country is capable of, as wood, fish, cattle, and sheep are the only commodities it is capable of producing in any great quantity.

If the Hon. Board will take the trouble of examining their books, they will see how profitable their woods

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IMPROVEMENTS IN SCOTLAND.

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in the south Highlands are, where they have a long land carriage for the bark, and nothing like so good a sale for their woods as in the west Highlands, near the sea, where every stick is of value, for charcoal.

The improvement of these woods would bring the greatest advantage to the country, by creating a circulation of money, and giving employment to the poor inhabitants, which would be the happiest event in a country that affords almost no employment for labourers, but what they get in the woods; and the late emigrations, and the numbers poured out every harvest on the Lowlands, are clear proofs of the want of employment at home. The deed would be worthy of the first of patriots to step forth and procure such lasting advantages to a country which stands so much in need of them. This alone is motive sufficient for so good a work, exclusive of the national advantages in future, of having a vast additional forest of ship-timber, which is of the greatest consequence to a commercial country, that has a great naval force to support; a wise minister will pay great attention to this circumstance. This would lay the foundation of lasting advantages to Great Britain. This would make the Annexed Estates an immense and perpetual treasure to the nation; and it was this consideration that prompted me at first to throw these hints together.

I am well acquainted with the countries mentioned, and have long thought they could be made a glorious Royal forest, the greatest and best magazine of ship-timber, so near the sea, in all Europe, and would be very happy to see the improvement of the woods properly carried on. Every good citizen is under an obligation to contribute all he can to the public good; thus, I cast in my mite to farther a design which I think deserves the attention of every man of abilities and public spirit.

I cannot help thinking that this subject is as deserving of the attention of the British Legislature as any thing of the kind within the island. There are no oak woods in Great Britain to be compared with what these might

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be made, for extent and situation. The greatest forest in England dwindles greatly, when brought in comparison with this. And all of it, by the deep indentings and turns of the shores, near water-carriage; and it is very evident, from the numberless large roots which appear in many parts of the country, and the many extraordinary large trunks which lye rotting in some of the glens, that there have been as large oaks in Lochaber as in any part of Britain. And I must suggest, that the woods on the Annexed Estates should be immediately secured to government by act of parliament, and made a Royal forest, lest those estates should be disposed of, in future, by sale, or otherwise.

The lands which are proposed to be the Royal forest do not now pay a rent above two-pence per acre, upon an average, and perhaps are not capable of affording a higher rent in their present state. But if inclosed, and the woods properly preserved, for twenty years, they would then be worth more than twenty shillings an acre, on an average, which would be a vast additional treasure to that poor country; and when I consider the many shores, lakes, and rivers, which are on one side of these stools of oak, and the many bogs, in several places, on the other, I do not think the inclosing would be very expensive, in comparison to the extent and vast importance of the subject. And there are some woods that would soon require thinning, which would contribute something towards the expence of management.

The Royal forest proposed would be so very extensive, and would produce such a vast quantity, and such a variety of oak timber, in the rank soil and shelter of the glens, and upon the hard exposed situations of the sides of the mountains, that there would, in time, be a plenty and variety, sufficient not only for all the navy of Great Britain, but also for all the British and Irish shipping; and if so, such a forest must be of immense im-

IRELAND. Aug. 31,

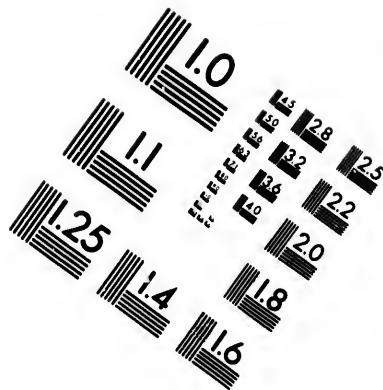
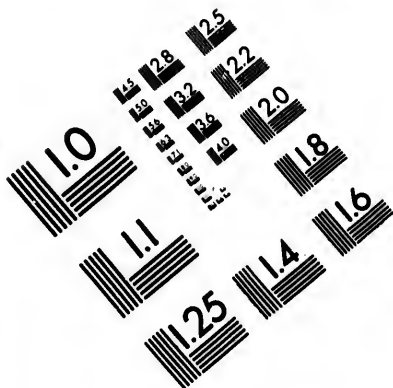
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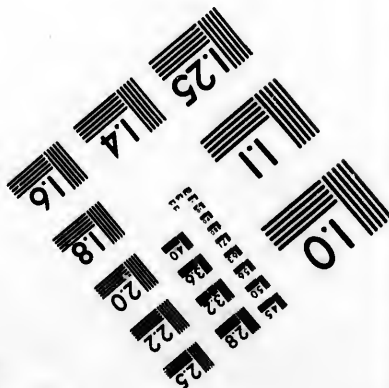
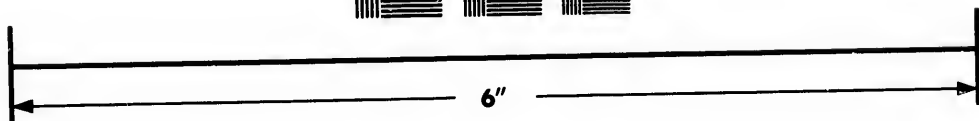
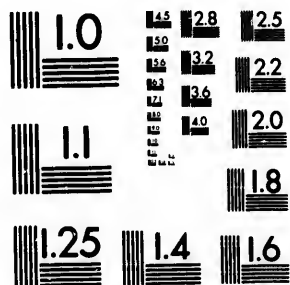
But if inclosed, and  
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portance to the nation in general, and to the Highlands in particular.

M——n.

N. B. Since the above sensible tract was written, the Annexed Estates have been restored to the heirs of their former owners, therefore that part of the proposal which respects them must fall to the ground. If any good, however, could be expected to be derived from any plan for managing land under the direction of government, it would certainly be very practicable still for government to purchase land sufficient, in those parts, for a *Royal forest*, that might be capable of furnishing wood for ever for the whole royal navy, at a much less expence than in any other part of the island.—But I am too old to have any sanguine expectations of ever seeing such a salutary scheme carried into effect by any administration. The time, however, may come, when private individuals will be able to see their interest so clearly as to take care to rear timber in abundance in that part of the world, which nature has so admirably calculated for that purpose.

EDIT.

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*To the Editor of the Bee.*

CRITIQUE ON TRAVELLING MEMORANDUMS.

Quisve valet verbis tantum, qui fundere laudes.  
Pro meritis ejus possit, qui talia nobis  
Pectore parva suo, quæsitæque premia liquit.

LUCARTIUS.

SIR,

IN my last letter on modern travellers, I risked a specimen of *damatory* criticism. The task was, perhaps, ungracious, but certainly useful. The Memoirs of a Cavalier are an example of the same sort of quackery, yet have been republished, at distant periods, in the

course of the present century. It is proper to take notice of such trumpery, not only to prevent a future edition, but as an antidote, on future occasions, to the grossness of public credulity. Next to the merit of writing a good book is that of extirpating a bad one. The works I examined are to be met with in every circulating library; and Captain Bruce has lately been quoted, with solemnity, by a continental historian of Peter the Great.

I shall now proceed to an opposite species of critical amusement. I have been much entertained with your correspondent's TRAVELLING MEMORANDUMS. It was justly said, in the introductory letter, that "each sentence is an example of comprehensive brevity, and picturesque simplicity." Good humour, good sense, a classical propriety, and elegance of composition, have seldom been so happily united. The author's former habits of residence in various countries of the continent, his intimate acquaintance with the different classes of mankind, his unaffected disdain of national and religious prejudice, his superior and liberal understanding, matured by the experience and efforts of half a century, have all together combined to render him perhaps the most proper person in this island for a work of such a nature. My hopes were sanguine, and they have been fully satisfied. Frank, spirited, intelligent, with an amiable ambition to please and to be pleased, he has acquired the precious art of fertilising one of the most exhausted topics in the literary world. Nor can we, in the chillness of criticism, condemn that tone of self-complacency, arising from the consciousness of being universally and deservedly beloved. We must read with peculiar respect, the moral and political remarks of a man, whose long and inestimable life has consisted of almost nothing else but a series of benevolent actions.

Of the great Duke of Sully, it has been properly said, that "in reading his life, there is *no mark of*

"youth." Now, Sir, I would reverse this observation, and say of your *Septuagenarian* correspondent, "In this author's life, there is *no mark of age*." His style of writing is original, and remarkably natural. In perusing Dr Moore, and the same observation applies to Smollet, we instantly discover that his letters were never composed *on the spur of the occasion*. They are evidently the work of leisure and of labour. With much esteem for Dr Moore's talents, I am happy that the public has sufficiently acknowledged and rewarded them. But I fear not to say, that the TRAVELLING MEMORANDMUS are more amusing, and, as a Pocket Companion for a tour upon the continent, they must be an hundred times more useful.—Your friend is neither declamatory like Dr Moore, prolix and minute like Keyser, nor peevish and despondent, like the memorable but unfortunate author of Roderick Random. He has also another important superiority over all these writers, in being what Swift terms "the freshest modern." We know that the internal situation of France, and the character of its inhabitants have undergone infinite alterations since the latest of these three travellers sent his work to the press.

Of the numerous anecdotes with which his diary is enriched, none pleases me better than that concerning Lord B——, Bishop of D——y. Sixteen hogheads of claret drunk off at the mansion house of his diocese in a single year, sufficiently shew, as our traveller remarks, how much the church of Christ has been *improved* since the days of the apostles. This single observation is worth a whole volume of presbyterian invective against episcopacy.

I am sorry that between Calais and Paris your correspondent did not meet with one pretty girl. His observations on France, made in the morning, after reading Smollet, are finely contrasted with his sentiments on the same subject, after dinner, and the cheer of good Burgundy. There cannot be a more concise and



Calais and Paris your correspondent did not meet with one pretty girl. His observations on France, made in the morning, after reading Smollet, are finely contrasted with his sentiments on the same subject, after dinner, when decanting a third bottle of Burgandy. There cannot be a more concise and just picture of the human mind. I am charmed to hear that at Marseilles, the law-suits of a great people are decided for two pence halfpenny; and I see, with much surprise, that all preceding descriptions of that famous city have been extremely imperfect. His censure of Garrick's Jubilee must be approved by every person of taste. The poetry in particular was wretchedly ridiculous. Our author's encomium on the Prince of Condé,—his maxim that *all men of sense are of one religion*,—his preference of a soap-boiler's manufactory to the water-works of the French king,—his dread of the introduction of asses into this country, by the tyranny of our landlords, are all sentiments becoming the high character which he bears among mankind\*.

In one point only I tremble for your correspondent's literary fame. In perusing these memorandums I can, at the first glance, understand completely every sentence and every word. This affords a melancholy proof that our author is no proficient in the *sublime* school of Burke, Johnson, and Gibbon. I could wish for a few pompous and nonsensical periods merely *ad captandum vulgus*. With what raptures would we have enjoyed the *fructuosities* of his fancy, the *impeccability* of his judgement, the *hilarity* of his temper, the

\* Our Author has quoted a line from Butler, "No argument like matter of fact is." Let us apply it in the present case. About thirty years ago a gentleman purchased an estate in the north of Scotland. He was desirous to found a manufacturing village. His abilities and perseverance have surmounted every obstacle, and, on a spot where lately there stood nothing but a solitary country ale-house, there are now between a thousand and fifteen hundred inhabitants. They are industrious and thriving; and there is not a single professional beggar in the place. These facts are well known, and require no comment.

*suavity* of his epithets, and the *equiponderance* of his periods. I have been assured, that in England a person would at present run the hazard of being knocked down, were he but to question Johnson's being the greatest character of the present century.

To conclude, I am happy in having found a traveller whose narrative I can read without a suspicion of his judgement or veracity. The books of Lady Craven and Mrs Piozzi are such as can be reasonably expected from a modern fine lady. In point of composition, the letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montague are a thousand times superior; but alas! nobody has ever seen the lady's manuscript, nor have we ever heard the name of the person to whose care she had entrusted it. We now sufficiently understand that the book is a forgery. The high and just reputation of Lady Mary did not require such an unbecoming auxiliary. The letters of Hector St. John, a Pennsylvania farmer, have made much noise, and as an eloquent and philosophical composition they partly merit every praise, but unhappily truth is blended with fable, and the man himself never existed. Savary and Vaillant are full of lies and bombast, and Johnson's Tour is already gone to "the family vault of the Capulets."

These deformities of literature enhance the value of such a book as the "TRAVELLING MEMORANDUMS." A proper motto for this work may be taken from the judicial maxim of a Roman Emperor,—*Non testimoniis sed TESTIBUS credendum.*

BOMBARDINICN.

*To the Editor of the Bee.*

*On the Effects of voluntary Divorce.*

**O**PULENT nations have a tendency towards polygamy; but where it is prohibited by the laws, religion, or custom of the country, the practise and frequency

of divorces come in as a succedaneum, which appears to be more pernicious to the community than polygamy.

1. The chief political advantage obtained by marriage is the proper educating and maintaining of children; and it is certain that the young of the human species require the care and attention of the parents longer than that of any other animal. And we may observe that great differences in the breed (so to speak) take place from the different care bestowed on children. A much greater proportion of the children of the lower people die than of the richer, owing to the difference of care paid to rearing them. Great numbers of the poorer sort die in infancy, while the sickly and weak children of the rich are preserved by the superior degree of attention paid them. And this is the reason why those children of the poor which arrive at maturity are generally stronger than those of the rich, for none but the strong live; the weak and sickly die before this period.

Thus there comes to be, undesignedly, a selection among the poor of the strongest children; and if the strength of the peoples constitution was to be chiefly regarded, and laws established to promote this, next to the exposing of the weakest children, want of due care and attendance, whether proceeding from want of affection or from want of time, would most effectually answer this purpose. The numbers remaining would be fewer; but they would, through time, become much stronger; and thus individuals, and the human species, would arrive at greater strength. Now let us apply this to our subject. If voluntary divorce be allowed, what security is there for the care and maintenance of children? It would be impossible to force the father by a law to take care of them. He is unqualified for the task; at the period when they stand most in need of it. Here the load seems first to lie on the mother. But can she be careful of the children of a man who has divorced

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ON VOLUNTARY DIVORCE.

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her? If she marries a second time, they may expect the worst treatment; but should both the parents thus desert the charge assigned them by nature, by their separation, no good habits are formed in the children.

2. The frequency of divorce, from the whim of either party, produces a divided interest in the family, even during the marriage; they will always be looking forward to an event which they know not how soon may take place; this will excite them to be previously providing for the worst, at each others expence. This is finely illustrated by the manners of the Romans.

1. There was never a people among whom the female point of honour was less regarded. From the frequency of divorce, conjugal fidelity was less regarded. 2. With regard to property, the husband and wife were continually stealing from one another, for provisions against this event, and chiefly the wife, as by divorce she was the greatest sufferer. This practice became so general that a softer name was invented for it than stealing, and the action given on it was called *rerum amatarum actio*. For we may observe, that whenever a vice becomes common, it ceases to be infamous, and it is no longer marked with just indignation or contempt. Thus, sometime ago, in this country, stealing went by the moderate and easy name of *lifting*.

3. Among the Romans the frequency of divorces greatly diminished the parental affection, and in particular it almost eradicated it in the father. In a country where conjugal fidelity was so rare, he had no security to believe the children his own. This is very properly assigned as the cause of the frequency of giving estates to strangers by testament among the Romans, and in no nation with which we are acquainted, was this practice carried so high. It may be said that this was owing to the unlimited *patria potestas*, which fathers were apt to abuse. This helped no doubt; but if there had not been a want of affection, the pa-

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rents would never take the advantage of this to hurt their children.

So much was this custom practised of disappointing the natural heirs, that it became a trade *captare hereditates legataque*, or to hunt after legacies. It is said that Cicero got by legacies no less than 70,000*l.* and Pliny the younger, as much, though it is probable some part of it might be for pleading at the bar. To counteract this shameful and hurtful practice of testament making, we find all the ingenuity of the lawyers employed. The *querela inoffi. testamenti* was sometimes given; and sometimes fictions were used to evade the law, and set aside the testament. And besides, the frequency of testaments gave rise to forgeries. All these circumstances shew the uncomfortable situation of a family among the Romans, arising from the frequency of voluntary divorce.

The PINN.

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TRAVELLING MEMORANDUMS,

[Continued from Vol. IV. p. 257.]

*Hyeres, March 1787.*

I HAVE now read, with much attention and pleasure, the plays of *Cornille*.—Voltaire's commentaries have a wonderful resemblance to ours upon Shakespeare.—They are, for the most part, verbal criticisms and quaint refinements, extremely strained, and often extremely absurd, always laid down in the stile of dogmatical propositions, and scientific rules, and ill suited to the high genius of both these poets.

I do not question at all that *Voltaire's* criticisms on words and expressions are just and accurate.—We are not inclined to trace a nice and critical propriety of language in the writings of authors allowed to be of the highest rank; our search is for genius;—we find it in *Cornille*.—*Voltaire's* comparison of him to our

Shakespeare is neither judiciously nor fairly drawn.—He does justice to neither.—He is at evident pains, but is unable to disguise a peevish envy at his countryman's great fame, and a remarkably partial prejudice against the English poet.—It is perfectly evident that he did not sufficiently understand the language, and consequently could not discern the beauties of Shakespeare; yet he pronounces many intolerable censures on him, in the tone of an absolute and authorised judge. It seems very clear that if *Corneille* had been able, from the nature of his language, and the taste of his cotemporaries; to disengage himself from rhyme and rigid critical rules, he would have resembled Shakespeare more than he does.—If Shakespeare had laboured under *the prodigious constraint of rhyme*\*, had he been constrained by a systematical art of poetry, as it is called, he would have resembled *Corneille* very much. However, there is a force of genius in *Corneille* which often surmounts the derangements of rhyme and rule.—Then he is the great dramatic poet, and perfectly resembles Shakespeare, who subjected himself to no rules but such as his own native genius, and judgment prescribed. To this auspicious liberty we chiefly owe the singular pleasure of reading his matchless works, and of seeing his wonderfully various and natural characters occasionally performed by excellent actors of both sexes.

It is extremely remarkable that a player never fails to acquire both fame and fortune by excelling in the proper and natural performance, even of low parts in Shakespeare's capital plays, such as from Simple, the grave diggers, Lancelot, Dogberry, the Nurse in *Romeo*, Mrs Quickly, Mine Host of the Garter, down to Doll Tear-sheet, Bardolph, and Pistol, because true pictures of nature must ever please.—The genius of a great painter is as much distinguished by an insect as a hero, by a simple cottage as by a gorgeous palace.—

\* This is *Voltaire's* expression.

In the course of reading *Cornelle's* plays I have been repeatedly struck with a pleasing recollection of similar beauties in Shakespeare. Of this I set down one example; after two of the three *Horatii* were killed, the surviving brother's dexterous retreat was reported at Rome as an inglorious defeat and flight.—Old *Horatius* pours forth his rage and maledictions against the degenerate boy in high strains of poetry, and in the true character of a heroic Roman father.—A friend offers rational apologies for the young man, and concludes with saying, “what could he do against such odds,” the noble answer is, “He could have died.” *Voltaire* tells us that this sublime passage is always received by the audience, at Paris, with bursts of applause,—much to their credit.—I am sure the just admirers of Shakespeare may find similar beauties in his plays. One occurs to me; it is in one of his least esteemed pieces, *Henry the Sixth, part II. scene ii.* Lord Somers, in company with other leaders, finding their friend, the gallant Warwick mortally wounded on the field of battle, exclaims,

“O Warwick, Warwick, wert thou as we are,

We might recover all our loss again:

The Queen from France hath brought a puissant pow'r,

Even now we heard the news.—O couldst thou fly.”

The Heroic Briton's answer is,

“Why then I would not fly.”

Perhaps at the hazard of seeming tedious, if ever these notes should be published,—my real and hearty admiration for Shakespeare, pushes me, irresistibly, into further remarks on *Voltaire's* ill conceived criticisms. He has partly translated Shakespeare's excellent play of *Julius Cæsar*, which he strangely proposes to his countrymen and all foreigners, as a proper and fair specimen upon which they may form a judgment of the original author's genius, and be fully enabled to compare him with *Cornelle*. In a note, on page 2. of this feeble

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translation, he says, “ *il faut savoir que Shakespeare a-  
vait eu peu d'education, qu'il avait le malheur d'etre re-  
duit a estre comedien, qu'il falloit plaire au peuple, que le  
peuple plus riche en Angleterre qu'ailleurs frequente les  
spectacles, et que Shakespeare le servoit selon son gout.*”—  
i. e. It must be remarked, that Shakespeare had little  
benefit of education, that he was unfortunately redu-  
ced to become a comedian; that he found it necessary  
to please the populace, who in England are richer  
than in other countries, and frequent the theatres,  
and Shakespeare served them with entertainments  
to their taste.”—In another place, he says, that  
Shakespeare introduced low characters and scenes of  
buffoonery, to please the people, and to get money.—  
I venture to aver, on full conviction of my own mind,  
that these imputations are rash, and even grossly false  
and injurious.—Shakespeare's low characters have  
so curious and so perfect a resemblance to nature, that  
they must always please, as I have observed, like master-  
pieces in painting; and moreover they never fail to il-  
lustrate and endear the great characters.—Take away  
the odd, humorous, natural characters and scenes of  
Falstaff, Poins, Bardolph, Pistol, Mrs Quickly, &c. in his  
two plays of Henry the IV. and particularly the common  
soldier Williams, in his play of Henry the V. and I venture  
to affirm, that you at once extinguish more than one half  
of our cordial esteem and admiration of that favourite  
hero. In the same manner, expunge from the play  
of Julius Cæsar, the representation of a giddy, fickle,  
and degenerate, Roman mob, and you diminish, in a  
very great degree, our estimation of the two noble  
republican characters,—the honest, sincere, philosophi-  
cal Brutus, and his brave, able, and ambitious friend  
Cassius. The just admirers, and frequent readers of  
Shakespeare, will, on their own reflection, and with-  
out farther explanation find, that these observations,  
though, as far as I know, they are new, are clearly ap-  
plicable to every one of his plays, in which low charac-  
ters are introduced. Shakespeare was incapable to de-



viate from the truth of nature and character to please the great or sooth the vulgar; and no dramatic writer ever treated the common people with so much contempt. His scenes in ridicule of them are as exquisite as they are various; though *Voltaire* ignorantly says he courted their favour. Of this the ludicrous characters and true comic drollery of Dogberry the constable, and his low associates, in the play of *Much Ado About Nothing*, is one proof;—there is still a more precious scene, of the same kind, in that part of his play of *Henry the Sixth*, where Jack Cade and his gang deliberate on a reformation of the state;—this is a singular piece of comedy and ridicule of low life, applicable to all periods and all nations;—it has that character of *eternal nature*, which distinguishes Shakespeare,—it describes to the life, the fooleries of free and ignorant people in all ages. There is no judgment in *Voltaire's* reflection on Shakespeare, “that he was *reduced* to become a comedian,” a circumstance which certainly improved his great natural talents, as a dramatic writer.—

*Moliere*, who far excelled all French comic writers, was also a player.—The native genius and judgment of both derived material advantages from experience and knowledge in the theatrical representations of human nature.—*Voltaire* himself was studious of the art, and practised it often.—One circumstance must be sufficient to convince all sensible foreigners of *Voltaire's* wilful and partial misrepresentation of Shakespeare;—what I mean is that he singly contradicts the unanimous opinion of all British people for a course of more than two centuries.—An imperfect judge of the Spanish language might as reasonably attempt to deny the merit of Cervantes, and produce a morsel of a flat, literal translation by himself, as sufficient evidence to discredit him.—Not only the common people in Britain, but all their superiors, wise and unwise, all the poets, great and small, all the critics, good and bad, concur, without a dissenting voice, in admiration of

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Shakespeare, as an unrivalled dramatic poet.—Even Pope, (though like Voltaire, bedazzled by the immoderate praise of his cotemporaries of all ranks, though like him proud of his harmonious rhimes, and his *art of poetry*;) joined in the general veneration, and published an edition of his works, with humble notes, which are not so absurd as Warburton's.—Flies swarm in the sun-beams, or, to use Shakespeare's expression, "Whither fly the gnats but to the sun?"—Shakespeare has been pleyed by commentators and critics more than all the rest of our poets together.—Among the crowd I can distinguish very few.—The author of the *Canons of Criticism* writes, in my opinion, with superior propriety, judgment, and taste, and he lashes Warburton most justly.—An eminent lady, Mrs Montague, has also distinguished herself in the list.—She writes with true discernment and elegance.—I only object that she treats Voltaire with more complaisance than he deserved.—I concur with those who allow that Samuel Johnson possessed uncommonly strong powers, both of thinking and expression;—but surely he was not sufficiently unprejudiced and liberal in his knowledge of human life, and he was too formally scientific to merit the character of a sound and unexceptionable critic, on so great a master of truth and nature as Shakespeare was.—Indeed his opinions of our poets, particularly of the immortal Milton, are evidently warped and affected by the avowed bigotry of his principles in regard to church and state; yet he warmly joins the general applause.—Voltaire invites his countrymen to judge of Shakespeare's merit by his morsel of literal translation, made, to use his own words, *mot pour mot*; and then he adds, (with astonishing levity), these words; "*Je n'ai qu'un mot à ajouter; c'est que les vers blancs ne content que la peine de les dicter, cela n'est pas plus difficile qu'une lettre.*"—i. e. "I have only a word to add, that is, that compositions in blank verse cost only the trouble of dictating them."

“which is as easy as a familiar letter.”—No man of common sense can wonder that a literal translation, *mot pour mot*, and written, as Voltaire boasts, with the indolence and ease of a familiar epistle, should be totally inadequate to convey any just idea of original genius.—Yet I own I have been surpris'd to meet with some Frenchmen of reputation for taste and parts, who form their opinions on such a translation and such authority.—The just admirers of Shakespeare will forgive this long digression,—perhaps with it had been longer.—I feel no fear of offending those who may dislike it.—I now return to my professed object, “Travelling Memorandums.”

(To be continued.)

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE.

**M**ERCHISTON, the principal object represented in the plate that accompanies this number, is a house pleasantly situated upon an eminence, about a mile south west from Edinburgh, commanding an extensive view westward, over a very fine champaign corn country, interspersed with little hills, which renders the prospect both rich and picturesque. On the north is seen the Frith of Forth, with the Fife hills rising up behind; and to the right the prospect, on that hand, is bounded by the Castle of Edinburgh, seated in sublime majesty, on the summit of a lofty rock. On the east and south, Arthur's seat and Salisbury rocks, Braid and Pentland hills, form a bold and varied outline, that adds much to the beauty of the fertile ground around this place.

This house is here noticed chiefly because it was the birth-place and chief residence of the great Napier, baron of Merchiston, inventor of Logarithms, and of many other mathematical discoveries. Here he was born in the year 1560. In this house he brought to perfection his important discovery. From this place were dated most of

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his letters, for more than twenty years, to the principal literary men in Europe: So that to the literati of the sixteenth century the name of Merchiston must have been nearly as familiar as that of London or Paris are at present.—Here it was that he received the visit from Mr Henry Briggs, mathematical professor of Gresham College, London, who, in the year 1645, went to Scotland on purpose to see him,—and here he died, in the 68th year of his age, anno 1616.

The meeting of Mr Briggs with Napier is thus described by Lilly the astrologer:

“When Merchiston first published his Logarithms, Mr Briggs, then reader of Astronomy Lectures at Gresham College, London, was so surpris'd with admiration of them, that he could have no quietness in himself, untill he had seen that noble person whose only invention they were. He acquaints John Marr therewith, who went into Scotland before Mr Briggs, purposely to be there when these two so learned persons should meet. Mr Briggs appoints a certain day when to meet at Edinburgh, but failing thereof, Merchiston was fearful he would not come. It happened one day as John Marr and the Lord Napier were speaking of Mr Briggs; “Ah! John, saith Merchiston, Mr Briggs will not now come.” At the very instant one knocks at the gate; John Marr hasten'd down, and it proved to be Mr Briggs, to his great contentment. He brings Mr Briggs up into my Lord's chamber, where almost one quarter of an hour was spent, each beholding the other with admiration, before one word was spoken; at last Mr Briggs began: “My Lord, I have undertaken this long journey purposely to see your person, and to know by what engine of wit or ingenuity you came first to think of this most excellent help unto astronomy, viz. the Logarithms; but, my Lord, being by you found out, I wonder nobody else found it out before, when now being known, it appears so easy.” He was nobly entertained by the Lord Napier, and every summer after that during the Laird's being alive, this venerable man Mr Briggs went purposely to Scotland to visit him.”

The building is an exact representation of the state of architecture used in those days by the nobility and persons of rank in Scotland; of which many other specimens yet remain. This house

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is now possessed by Dr Blair, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh, who is here now carrying on a series of experiments in optics, which promise to be productive of material improvements in that branch of science.

*The Editor of this Miscellany is proud to rank himself among those who were honoured with the friendship of the late ingenious Dr Blacklock, in whose company he has spent many a happy hour, and from whose instructive conversation he has derived much improvement. Towards the latter part of his life, his health having been a good deal impaired, he was prevented from enjoying his favourite amusement, (i. e.) musical performances, his spirits began to flag, which, concurring with his native modesty, made him avoid any literary exertion. His friends, thinking a little exertion might be attended with beneficial effects, strove to rouse him to it. With that view, he was urged to send a poetical address to his friend, which he agreed to do, on condition he should get a return in kind. This being assented to, produced the following verses by him, which were answered as below. The warm benevolence of heart which Dr Blacklock possessed, did not let him perceive how much his compliments were exaggerated, and it would have been cruel to take amiss what he so kindly intended.*

VERSES—by the late DR BLACKLOCK to a Friend.

O THOU! whose soul uncheck'd by narrow views,  
The public good, with steady course, pursues:  
Whose wish, by selfish motives unconfi'd,  
Dilates to grasp thy country, and mankind,  
Where shall the Muse her fond attention turn?  
With how intense a flame her bosom burn!  
What glowing theme her accents must inspire,  
Clear as thy thought, and vast as thy desire?  
Arduous the task, a topic to explore,  
To thee delightful, yet un Sung before;  
The Muse unequal to so vast a height,  
With conscious modesty, retards her flight,  
Nor vainly ostentatious would appear,

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To stretch her powers beyond her humble sphere.  
 By rolling years, her native vigour spent,  
 On loftier subjects now no more intent;  
 Merit to sing she dares no more aspire,  
 Wisely content to view it and admire.  
 Content sublimer efforts to suspend,  
 And wishing only to be call'd thy friend.

T. B.

Edinburgh, August 25. 1789.

*Answer.*

DEAR DOCTOR, I duly receiv'd your kind letter,  
 And am sure, none alive could have batter'd me better.  
 But lest you retract what's so handsomely said,  
 'Twere best not to harp on that string, I'm afraid;  
 So with my best thanks, I return my best bow;  
 But think not, good sir, I'll beplaster you too.

And now having eik'd out three stanza's in rhyme,  
 A thing I try now for the very first time.  
 In good manners the Muses I ought to address,  
 To see if they'd help me my thoughts to express,  
 With neatness, and clearness, and spirit, and fire,  
 And ev'ry thing else that a bard should desire.  
 But alas! I'm afraid, they'd reject my petition;  
 And laugh me to scorn for such idle ambition.  
 For tho' they themselves are not young nymphs, I trow,  
 Being courted by Homer, as well as by you,  
 Yet like other females, they old men despise,  
 And are only delighted with young fellow's sighs.  
 So, like Reynard in fable, I'll cunningly cry,  
 Sour grapes I do hate, and will none of them try.

To MOMUS I next thought my suit to prefer,  
 But he archly to my mental state did refer.  
 The mercury *there* stood as low down as rain,  
 And seem'd not likely to rise soon again;  
 So I e'en take the hint, and with calmness desist  
 From attempting what *fate* had resolv'd to resist.

So, to borrow your words, I such efforts suspend,  
But shall ever be proud to be called your friend.

A.

August 26. 1789.

*For the same reason as above given, an invitation was insisted on before a visit would be made, which produced from him the following lines. These, it is hoped, will prove that even though his spirits failed, the fire of genius had not altogether abandoned him.*

You will not, dear friend, though your absence I mourn,  
Till verses invite you, you will not return;  
But verses from whence—the attempt will be vain;  
Eternal sterility dwells in my brain:  
To all the nine Muses in vain have I pray'd;  
The Muses, with scorn, have denied me their aid,  
And leave me, poor sinner, with patience and time,  
From fancy, though restive, to hammer dull rhyme.  
Such is the success that for ever attends  
The man who on foreign assistance depends.  
Since *Phœbus* in anger has left me forlorn,  
Since laurels no longer my temples adorn,  
Like my eyes, since my genius is wrapt in dull gloom,  
Nor spirit, nor wit, my low numbers relume,  
This lay, though exerted with labour and pain,  
Let friendship accept, nor accept with disdain.  
O hither thy speed let her mandates impell;  
Thy presence each medical power will excel,  
Thy wisdom improve me, thy humour divert,  
Thy converse expand and enliven my heart.  
Mrs B—— her compliments sends you, with mine,  
And warmly requests that with us you should dine.  
We name not the day, but the favour we claim,  
The time let your private conveniency name;  
Before it arrives, if to us 'tis made known,  
You then may be certain to find us alone.

T. B.

*Premiums for Literary Compositions awarded.*

THE Editor has been at length favoured with the decision of the Judges on the Competitio. Pieces for Premiums, which have been awarded as follow :

CLASS I. For the best written and most characteristic Sketch of the Life of any of the great men or philosophers that follow, viz.—Galileo—Columbus—Don Henry of Portugal—Tycho Brahe—Friar Bacon—Alfred—Charlemagne—Cosmo or Lorenzo de Medicis—Cardinal Ximenes—Gustavus Vasa—the Czar Peter the Great—Bacon Lord Verulam—the Abbe de Saint Pierre—the Bishop of Chiapa—or any other great Statesman or Philosopher, who appeared in Europe between the Revival of Letters and the beginning of the present century.—FIVE GUINEAS,

Only one Competition Piece was offered in this class. It was a Sketch of the Life of the Czar Peter the Great. The Judges were of opinion, that it did not fulfil the conditions required in the Prospectus, and therefore was not entitled to the Premium.—Nor does the Editor think it could with propriety be admitted into his Miscellany. As the defects, however, seem rather to arise from the youth and inexperience of the Writer than from any other cause; and as the Editor is desirous strictly to comply with the conditions of his Prospectus, he thinks the Writer of this article entitled to the Premium—though, in tenderness to the Author, on account of the circumstances here stated, he has refrained from opening the sealed paper, not desiring, thus circumstanced, to know who he is.—But if he will send a copy of the motto to the paper, in the same handwriting, by any person to the Bee Office, Hender-son's Stairs, the Premium will be paid to that person, without any questions being asked.

He begs leave on this occasion to caution young writers from attempting, at an early period of life, to delineate characters.—He has observed, that on two subjects, young people are extremely apt to decide, without a sufficient share of knowledge,



viz. in respect to human characters, and to *style* in literary composition. In both these cases, much experience, and long observation, are required, before a habit of distinguishing the striking and characteristic features of each can be acquired:—and of course any attempt at delineation, before that period arrives, is but an awkward daubing, that may have a gaudy enough appearance, and sufficient glare of colouring, without any discrimination of character.

**II. Characteristical Sketch of any Modern Character.—FIVE GUINEAS.**

No Competition Piece in this class.

**III. For the best original Essay, Story, Apologue, or Tale, illustrative of life and manners—or Effusion or Disquisition on any subject that tends to interest the heart, and amuse the imagination, in prose.—FIVE GUINEAS.**

In this class there were several pieces of merit: nor were the Judges for some time altogether decided which of the two following pieces to prefer; though at length they agreed that the Essay on the Essential Qualities of Poetical Genius deserved the preference. The sentence which accompanied it as an epigraph was, "Check name, and mark if to get the prize—Albanicus, P. G. R."—which, on being opened, was found to be signed *Crito*.—The Premium will of course be delivered to the Author, when he sends an order for it in the same hand-writing with the Essay.

The Essay that came second in the opinion of the Judges, was upon Wit, with the following line from Pope, as an epigraph:

*"Here are whom heaven hath blest with stores of wit."*

The Writer, without entering into dry definition, which, on a subject of this nature, never fails to prove tiresome, and little instructive, tries rather to illustrate his subject by example, in his own mode of writing, in which several very good strokes of dry humour occur. This Essay, if the Writer permits, shall have a place in the Bee.

The Editor, who pretends not to be such a competent Judge as those to whom it was referred, would perhaps have been at a

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lofs to decide, whether the little Tale called the *Monster*, with the epigraph,

"*Monstrum, horrendum, informe, ingens,*"

might not have been in some respects equal to the former: for though this piece has some very obvious defects, and is evidently written by a young person, whose stile is not yet chastened, yet it discovers a fund of fancy and humour which ought, he thinks, abundantly to atone for these defects. The great modesty of the Writer, too, in the letter which accompanied it, tended very much to conciliate his favour. By the Author's permission, he will submit this piece to the Readers of the Bee.

The Essay on the Historical Composition of the Antients and the Moderns, with a Character of Watfon's History of Philip II. having this motto,

"*Whether in Batavia or Beotia born,*

"*Their deeds the story of the world adorn;*"

deserved, in the opinion of the Judges, to be mentioned with respect:—but it had two defects: First, being too long; and, what they judged of still more importance, the panegyric on Mr Watfon as an historian seemed to be greatly too high for the region of sound criticism. True criticism scarcely ever degenerates into extatic admiration, or indiscriminate abuse.

The Story of Miss Howard too was deemed worthy of notice. The tale itself was judged rather too deeply tragic to be highly pleasing, nor were the incidents of that kind that can much amuse the imagination; but the tendency of the piece was thought good; and the execution, though not deserving the highest degree of admiration, is still respectable.

The little Apologue, with the motto *Crescit occulto*, on account of its brevity, and the ease and spirit with which it is written, would have perhaps obtained a higher place with the Editor than the Judges assigned to it.—The future correspondence of this writer he should wish to cultivate.

The Essay signed *Botanicus* would have stood much higher in the opinion of the Judges if it had contained more vivacity, and had been less methodical.—It is a dry didactic treatise. The writer would have had his imagination a little warmed, and would have written in a manner better fitted to interest the multitude of readers, had he first perused a very ingenious poem on this subject, written by Dr Darwin.

The Essay on the style of Mr Gibbon was thought faulty in two respects; first, by being too long; and next, by not possessing those acute traits of discrimination which ought ever to be conspicuous in writings where style is the object of discussion.

The very elaborate Essay on the Solar System, though it discovers both genius and imagination, was reckoned greatly too long for the purpose intended. This fault seemed to arise rather from the nature of the subject made choice of, than from any defect in the writer.

The Essay on the Prevalent Opinion of Modern Degeneracy, though it does not possess any very striking excellencies, was yet deemed a very respectable moral essay.

Several other pieces were not particularly criticised.

IV. For the best original Essay in Verse, Ode, Tale, Sonnet, or short Poetical Effusion of any kind.—TWO GUINEAS.

The Premium in this class was adjudged to an Ode on Grandeur, with this motto,

*Sepius ventis agitatur ingens  
Pinus: excelsa graviore casu  
Decidunt turres, feriuntque summos  
Fulmina montes.* HOR.

On opening the sealed note, it was found to be written by Hector Macneil, Esq; who will please order the Premium to be called for.—This Ode shall appear in an early number of the Bee.

The next place was adjudged to the Poem on Portfdown Hill, near Portsmouth, with this motto,

*Hence Britannia sees  
Her solid grandeur rise,  
Hence rules the circling deep, and awes the world.* THOMSON.

The greatest defect of this composition is its length; the modest author may be assured it is far from being destitute of merit.

The piece offered by Theologus was adjudged to the next place. And that of Solon held the next rank.

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The Editor would perhaps have thought that the Verses by *Hibernia* deserved to be particularly distinguished, as his fond recollection of the innocent scenes of youth makes him view with a tender partiality any natural allusions to these. The want of affectation is, to him, one of the strongest recommendations of poetical compositions, and he perceives little of it in this extract.

The Verses on Sun-set—*non auri captus*,—are not without beauties; but the writer has been negligent:—who can read this line?

“ And now in pompous assemblage gay.”

No writer of verses ought to allow such faulty measure to go out of his hands, unless on burlesque subjects, when the limping of the verse may sometimes add to the humour: Who ever heard of “emerald eyes?” What sort of a figure would this make if painted?

Several other pieces were not criticized.

V. For the most spirited Translation, or elegant imitation of any select poem in foreign languages, whether antient or modern.—TWO GUINEAS.

The first place in this Class was assigned to the specimen of a translation of Virgil's *Georgics*, B. IV. signed Philegron, which was judged to possess great merit on account of its elegance, and strict adherence to the original: The most faulty line is this:

“ Swelling with moisture, seeks prolific showers.

Which is neither very good sense, nor conveys the idea of the author.

“ Vere tument terræ, & genitalia femina poscunt.”

A correction of this line is requested.—On opening the sealed note, the Editor was referred to Mr James Allan, at Mr Towers', Trongate, Glasgow.—An order from him for the premium will be punctually answered: and it will be esteemed a favour if the remainder of that *Georgic* is sent, as the writer hints it is already translated in the same manner.

The second place in this class was assigned to the translation of the Epistle of the King of Prussia to the Marquis d'Argens. The Editor agrees with the writer in thinking he has not been

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fortunate in finding an original that would be much relished by the bulk of the people in this country.

The Fable from Gellert, with the motto,

*"Floriferis ut apes, &c."*

comes in the third place; and had the Editor been to decide, he would perhaps have thought that the easy manner in which it is executed entitled it to higher rank.

The riddle, called No Riddle, and some others, have not been criticised.

On this occasion the Editor returns respectful thanks to the gentlemen who have honoured him with their performances; to all of which he will study to do justice. Those pieces which have not obtained premiums, together with the sealed notes belonging to each, are in his possession unopened, where they will remain, without ever being opened, for six months, unless they be sooner called for, when they will be burnt, in presence of respectable persons, agreeable to the notice first given in the Prospectus. He will understand that he has permission to publish such of these pieces as he shall think will suit his Miscellany, unless he shall receive intimation to the contrary: In that case, the pieces will be delivered to those who shall call for them, with this precaution, that a copy of the motto of such papers in the same hand-writing be sent, as a voucher that they are only called for by the rightful owner.

### Parliamentary Proceedings.

#### IMPEACHMENT OF MR HASTINGS.

*In a Committee of the whole House, December 17.*

*Mr Burke*, after a pretty long introduction, replete with flowers of oratory and flashes of wit, in which he endeavoured to impress the House with an idea of the propriety of the prosecution, and to prove that the delays on the trial had not proceeded from the Managers, concluded with moving:

"That it appears to this committee, that an impeachment preferred by the Commons House of Parliament, in name of themselves and of all the Commons of Great Britain,

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against *Warren Hastings*, Esq; late Governor General of Bengal, for sundry high crimes and misdemeanors, is now depending."

*Mr. Bynne* opposed the motion. He contended, that the committee ought not to decide this question, without having recourse to precedents. It would not be denied, that this was a question of law, and to be decided on strict legal principles. By the 29th article of Magna Charta, no man is to be restrained or punished in his person or property, but by the judgment of his Peers, or the law of the land. The House of Commons, he trusted, would never assume the privilege of declaring what the law ought to be. If recourse was had to precedents, it would appear, that the Lords had decided time after time, that impeachments do abate by a dissolution of Parliament, and that the Commons had acquiesced in these decisions. From the Conquest to the present time, there was no instance in which the House had said, in terms, that an impeachment does not abate by a dissolution of Parliament.—He then endeavoured to show, and quoted the authority of Bullstrode and Hale, that writs of error did abate, without any exception, till 1673.—He considered the precedent of 1678, in the case of Danby, when the Lords resolved that writs of error, appeal, and *impeachment*, do not abate by a dissolution of Parliament, as arising from the phrenzy of the times, and with a view to the particular case of the Catholic Lords.—(but being taken suddenly ill at this part of his speech, he was unable to proceed.)

*Mr. Speaker* rose to state to the committee the result of the best research into precedents that he had been able to make.—He produced various instances of writs of error not abating prior to 1673,—he said, when Lord Danby applied to the Court of King's Bench, to be bailed after the dissolution of Parliament, the Court recognized the doctrine, that the impeachment did not fall to the ground in consequence of the dissolution, as the known and established law of Parliament. The same doctrine was confirmed by the cases of Lords Peterborough and Salisbury in 1690—and of Lord Oxford in 1717.—The House, he observed, would do well to consider how far their undoubted right might be affected by the doubt which appointing a committee to search for precedents might imply. He recommended it to the House not to put it in the power of the Crown to defeat an impeachment by a dissolution; and he exhorted them to adopt a line that would acquire honour to themselves, and render an important service to posterity, by making assurance double sure, on the only doubt that had ever arisen among the commons of their own privilege.

*Mr. Hardinge* contended, that the Commons of one Parliament were unfettered by their predecessors, and would never

give them credit for what had not received the sanction of law: that when Parliament was at an end, their controul over the rights of the subject, and their support of these rights, were equally at an end. He then adduced a variety of cases to show, that the power of Parliament was annihilated by a dissolution, particularly with respect to imprisonment—and if, said he, the Lords cannot imprison at all, or bail for a time beyond the Parliament upon impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, they may yet proceed *in statu quo* at a new Parliament; the power is a mockery of justice, for they have no prisoner. If they could, on the other hand, imprison him till the next Parliament, they could do it infinitely, as long as it pleased the King to discontinue the Parliament. He contended that writs of error originally abated, even by a prorogation of Parliament; writs of error do not now abate, and in that respect the order of 1678 has been affirmed by usage; but if the law was originally different, it proves the idea with great force, that "*in statu quo*," was out of sight, even upon writs of error,—but he denied the analogy between writs of error and impeachments.

On the topic of precedents he contended, that before the year 1678, not *one* instance was to be found of an impeachment continued by the next Parliament, and mentioned two cases that struck his mind forcibly, as if the Lords and Commons had supposed the impeachment legally at an end by the dissolution of Parliament. The first was the case of the Duke of Buckingham, in the second year of Charles the first—when the king dissolved the Parliament evidently for the purpose of defeating the impeachment, and ordered a prosecution against him before the Court of Star Chamber, nor did the next Parliament complain of this insult.—The other instance occurred in 1665, of Drake, impeached for a libel. The Lords directed, that in case of a dissolution, he should be the object of prosecution by the Attorney General in the King's Bench; the order for prosecuting by the Attorney General was indeed illegal, but the suspicion that gave birth to it appears to have been, that he else would have escaped, and that neither imprisonment of him, nor bail, would have been legal between that Parliament and the next.—The case of Lord Danby he accounted for from the fury and violence of the times, and entered at great length into an historical investigation of the conduct of Parliament, and their motives for it in regard to this case, as well as to the revival of the opinion then adopted, in the year 1688, and of the proceedings in 1690, and in 1717, on the subject of impeachments.—Upon the whole of this view of the precedents, he expressed a very serious doubt at least, whether impeachments could be taken up *in statu quo* by a new parliament. He adjured the house to act upon the

sanction of law: introu over the se rights, were of cases to show, by a dissolution, if, said he, the ne beyond the and misdemea-Parliament; the no prisoner. If l the next Par- us it pleased the ended that writs u of Parliament; respect the order law was origi- at force, that rits of error,— r and impeach-

t before the year eachment conti- cases that struck ad supposed the n of Parliament. ham, in the se- dissolved the Par- ie impeachment, he Court of Star n of this insult— impeached for dissolution, he torney General by the Attorney at gave Birthy ve escaped, and ould have been e case of Lord violence of the orical investiga- tives for it in e opinion then gs in 1690, and on the whole of r serious doubt up *in statu quo* o act upon the

recommendation of a right honourable gentleman; in other words, to be deliberate and wary in examining all the materials that could enlighten their judgment, before they affirmed in the form of an asserted privilege, a judicial duty of the Court, whose jurisdiction they could not change, and whose judgment they could not foresee. He intimated a dislike to this mode of asserting the right, even if they believed it was clear, but recommended that if that *should* be their opinion, they would act upon it in a mode of asserting it equally effectual, but less irregular, and more constitutional. Thinking, however, as he then did, he should certainly give his vote for leaving the chair, in order to appoint a committee by the house when resumed for the purpose of examining precedents.

*Mr Yorke* approved of the motion, for time to enquire into precedents.

*Mr Anstruther* was of opinion, this case was clear of all doubt. The last Parliament had solemnly determined in favour of the impeachment, and it was the duty of the present House of Commons, in his opinion, to continue their proceedings upon the subject. The privileges of the House of Commons he ever should hold sacred, and should not be disposed to go in search of them in the journals of the Lords—he expected to find them no where but in the house itself—he denied that writs of error suffered abatement, either by prorogation or dissolution, and so stood the case of an impeachment—and entered into an examination of the cases of 1678, 1688, and 1717, inferring from the whole, that an impeachment did not abate in consequence of a dissolution, and was of opinion, that the House ought to allow no further time for the investigation of precedents.

*The Chancellor of the Exchequer*, on account of the late hour, waved entering then upon the argument; and moved, “that the chairman do now leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.”

*Mr Burke* cheerfully acquiesced in the motion of adjournment. *Sir John Scott* begged to know from *Mr Burke*, what was the precise meaning of the words “now depending.”

*Mr Burke* said, that he had used the precise words sent up to the House of Lords in the case of Lord Danby; and whatever the words “now depending” meant then, he meant now.

*The Master of the Rolls* wished him to say, “now depending in the same state in which it was at the close of Parliament.”

*Mr Fox* opposed the amendment, the words “now depending” being ample and expressive.

Adjourned till Wednesday the 22d.

On that day the committee being again resumed, *Mr Erskine* resumed his former argument, contending, that by the usage of Parliament, and the precedents of the Lords, all impeach-



ments did abate upon a dissolution. His motion would have been completely done away, if the Right Honourable Gentleman had made it only a question of privilege. He never could doubt of any of the privileges of the Commons. But this was not a question of power or will, but a judicial question founded upon the resolutions and precedents of the House.

In answer to the *Speaker*, that there had been no precedents before 1678, he said, that every other precedent was direct in the teeth of the statute of Henry IV. and *Magna Charta*; the resolution of 1678 was overturned by that of 1688. He reverted to the case of Lord Danby, which he said was occasioned by a shameful coalition. He adverted to the precedent in 1690, to the case of Lords Peterborough, and Salisbury of the Duke of Buckingham, and of the Duke of Leeds in 1701, all of which he endeavoured to show might be interpreted in favour of his opinion; Lord Danby's application to the Court of King's Bench was rejected, because, by the *Habeas Corpus* act, his case was not bailable.

He then adverted to the securities with which we were furnished from the act of *Habeas Corpus* and *Magna Charta*.

The first security was, that we should have a speedy trial, and not suffer the inconvenience of long imprisonment. The second security was the identity of the judges in impeachments. That Peers were hereditary judges. That during the impeachment of Mr Hastings, many members of the House of Commons have succeeded to the Peerage; that from being his accusers, they are become his judges; and in consequence of the dissolution of the Parliament, sixteen new Peers are sent from the northern part of the kingdom to preside as judges in the impeachment in question.

The next security was, that there should be no separation in the trial. In the present case, what mortal man, however great his abilities, could possibly recollect the whole evidence adduced in the course of this trial.

The last security was, that the parties should be confronted; and *viva voce* evidence heard and commented upon. He here compared the trial of Mr Hastings to a trial for a capital offence in the ordinary Courts of Judicature. Deprived of this security, he would not throw away the life of a sparrow, or draw a feather from its wing; that there ought to be written evidence as well as a *viva voce* testimony before judgment could be prayed by the Commons in the present instance. He therefore would make this moderate and modest wish to the House for some more time to consult precedents.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, said, that if there was evidence of an uniform and established usage in Parliament with respect to the operation of a dissolution, though such evidence

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could not alter his opinion, he would bow in silence to its authority, and consider only of a remedy. But he was justified in asserting, that there was no such evidence, and he would support his assertion by a review of the precedents that had been brought forward by the Right Honourable Gentlemen, precedents which would show, not only that impeachments were not put a stop to by a dissolution of Parliament, but exactly the reverse. He then took a deliberate view of all the cases adduced from the year 1673 downwards, and concluded, that they on the whole tended to evince, that impeachments were continued from Parliament to Parliament.

After having thus examined the business of precedents; the next mode of investigation, he observed, is to consider, whether there is any clear and established principle in the constitution, from which light may be thrown on the present question. There were, he remarked, two powers of Parliament; the legislative and the judicial. These powers had each a different extent and duration, and from confounding them, it might be apprehended; arose part of the doubts entertained with regard to the present question. All acts of *legislature* were put a stop to not only by dissolution, but even by prorogation: whereas acts of *judicature* were not subject to the influence of either. Among these acts of judicature impeachment might be included: An impeachment was an act, not of the particular House of Commons which might exist when it was commenced, but of the whole Commons of the realm. The House were not at liberty, without examination, to drop an impeachment that had been before taken up by the Commons in the person of their representatives. They were in the situation of a successor to the Attorney General, who was required to go on with the trials already commenced on the part of the King. He had heard, indeed, that there was in law, no such body as the House of Commons of England; but that from any accidental omission it should be inferred, that there did not really exist that body, who in every country formed the principal object of all legislature, was a position too absurd to be seriously asserted.

He then adverted to the decisions in the courts of justice, and the authority of great Lawyers. Lord Hale, he contended, mistook an impeachment for a legislative, instead of a judicial act, and on that mistake his erroneous opinion in this case was founded. Lord Holt, and Lord Chief Baron Cummings, were of opinion, that impeachments did not abate by a dissolution.

The privilege of impeachments, he continued, exists as a check upon the Ministry. Its exercise is chiefly intended either against persons in office, or those who enjoy the protection of the Crown. If then the event of impeachment be put upon the operation of dissolution, may not these persons, either by their own interest, or the influence of their friends, procure a disso-

lution? Thus is the effect of the check destroyed. But if the delinquent should escape, it is indeed an hardship to be banished; but the punishment is too great if he be innocent, and too little if he be guilty. And supposing that corruption should have been the offence with which he is impeached, instead of meeting the punishment which he deserves, he carries along with him the reward of villainy. This is an obstacle thrown in the way of justice; and thus may the House of Commons be disarmed of a power, so formidable in its principle to bad Ministers, and essential in its exercise to the safety and welfare of the State.

He then answered several objections of lesser moment that had been made, and concluded with observing, that he would not enter much into the question, how far the House of Commons was disabled from proceeding, as he considered what was the present state of the impeachment as a matter of subsequent inquiry. When once it was established that the right of impeachment did not abate by dissolution, it would next belong to the discretion of the House to determine whether they should continue it, to examine into the state of the evidence, and pursue that line of conduct which should appear to them most expedient. He could wish to have it understood as a principle, that impeachments continued *in statu quo*. The consequences of a different plan would not only be destructive to the privileges of Parliament, but injurious to the party accused. If a crime that called for impeachment, should be committed at the end of Parliament, the prosecution might be delayed till the commencement of the next, in order to prevent the repetition of proceedings, and thus the criminal escape. If the proceedings should be carried to some length, so as to exceed the period of the dissolution of Parliament, their repetition would interfere with the progress of other public business. In the interim the death of a witness might materially affect the evidence. This plan too might be rendered conducive to pervert impeachment as an instrument of oppression. After an individual had gone through a great part of his defence, his enemies might have interest enough to effect the dissolution of Parliament, and thus a fresh accusation might be fabricated out of his defence. By this process a man might continue to be prosecuted, and yet be deprived of the means of being declared either innocent or guilty. Thus did it appear, that such a procedure would be no less inconsistent with the interests of the accused than injurious to the privileges of Parliament. And thus having examined the evidence of precedents, the principle of the Constitution, and the opinion of the Courts, and having discussed the objections that had been offered, he would, with much confidence, give his vote, that the state of impeachments was not affected by a dissolution of Parliament.

[The remainder to be given in our next.]

Aug. 31.

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**T H E B E E,**

LIBRARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,  
number of words on each side of the page  
and the number of lines on each side of the page

FOR  
WEDNESDAY, September 7, 1791.

To the Editor of the Bee.  
SIR,  
The following translation of a truly curious and interest-  
ing letter, in the noble collection from whence I have  
given you the letters to Capito and Helvidius Priscus,  
will, I flatter myself, afford a treat to the public, through  
the medium of your excellent miscellany.

He that hath understanding let him consider the descrip-  
tion of an Imperial Beak. I give him without the rid-  
dle of a name, or of a number; he may be 666 or 1791,  
in any country, or at any time when the people are  
asleep. I am, Sir,  
Your humble Servant,  
A. B.

L. Cassius Patavinus to C. Æmilius Oelianus.

THINK not, my dear Oelianus, that the affected cle-  
mency of Augustus, and the safety of my banishment  
Vol. IV.                   †                   R r

from the court, has in the least changed the view I had of the Roman commonwealth when I incurred his displeasure. By the interposition of the mask of the old constitution in a venal senate, fed upon the vitals of their country, and the disposal of an immense revenue, squeezed from the hard hands of labour by intolerable taxes, it is easy for the Emperor to deride all the efforts of republican opposition. To this I am indebted for my safety, and my insignificance, which ensures my safety. You, Patavinus, not less guilty in the eyes of the prince of loving your country, but perhaps still more insignificant than I am, are allowed to remain even in Rome, as a monument of our master's being superior to the awe of popular opinion.

How is it possible, O Patavinus, that I should not hate the insidious Octavianus? Caesar ravished his country in the fury of lustful ambition, but Octavianus has seduced her, corrupted her, degraded her, rendered her infamous.

He has preserved the forms and aspect of her character and situation, that he may secure the continued perpetration of his crimes, and glory daily in dishonouring the mistress of the world, the queen of nations, the nurse of patriots, and of heroes!

By the death of the usurper liberty might have been restored.

By no superior genius, by no military prowess or magnanimity Octavianus reaped the fruits of Caesar's ambition. Trick, and jumbling all parties together, that he might trample upon the constitution of his country, constituted the policy of Augustus.

By methods, low and vile, he undermined the fabric of our government. He levied forces without authority of the state, and under the lying pretence of defending liberty, carried on distant war with the Roman provinces, to the destruction of his country, upon the ruins of Marc Anthony. With this very army, the

army of the commonwealth, he attacked the vitals of his country, marched in a hostile manner to Rome, and sent a deputation of officers, in the suborned name of the legions, to demand the consulship; but, in reality, the supreme authority of the state, independent of the choice of the people. When the senate hesitated, one of these armed ambassadors, clapping his hand upon his sword, said, If you do not give him the fasces, *his* shall. To the chattering, veering, timid Cicero, the nightingale of the aristocracy, he was indebted for his triumph, by legal means, over the rights of the people. Curfed be the eloquence that is employed to enthral a free people! This same nightingale had his head wrung off by him whom he had sung into the chair. Such is the reward of unsteady politicians, who think they may do evil that good may follow.

After the battle of Philippi he showed as much infolence and cruelty as he had want of ability to obtain the victory without the conduct of Anthony.

Remember the cowardly treatment he gave to the remains of the great Marcus Brutus, which the vindictive Anthony himself beheld with compassion and tears. Covered his head, when severed from the body, with his armour, and deprecated the proposal of sending it to Rome.

The brutal Octavianus, on the contrary, on every occasion in war, added insult to cruelty. A captive father and his son, begging their lives, were made to fight with each other, and the survivor was put to death by the soldiers. To another captive, imploring the privilege of burial, the tyrant said, "Yes, yes, the birds will adjust that matter by and by." With the same abandoned cruelty did he behave after the capture of Perugia. All who applied for mercy to the tyrant had but one answer;—*Moriendum est.*

From the citizens of Nursia he took all that they had, their substance, and even their city, and sent them forth to wander and starve, for no other crime than

that for their fellow citizens slain at the siege of Modena, they had raised a monument, with an inscription, "That they had died fighting for the liberties of their country."

Of the horrors of the proscription words are too weak to express my sensations; nor will I wound, or rather tear up, the wounds of your afflicted memory to recount them.

Of his conduct to Marc Anthony, the whole train and tissue was perfidy. First he made court to him; then suborned rogues to murder him; then he joined with him to make war upon his country, and by the bravery of Anthony he attained the empire. Then by the plots and wiles of Agrippa he conquered Anthony; and Agrippa, but for the advice of the crafty Mæcenas, would have fallen a sacrifice to the boundless perfidy of the tyrant.

Many things, O Patavinus, have concurred to favour the fortunes and the fame of Augustus, and to obliterate his reproach. He has reigned very long, and the people seem to have forgotten what it was to have in reality a free constitution. All the great men have successively contaminated themselves by subserviency to his views of supreme authority. None remain; who have not been, some how or other, detected by the people in servile compliances for offices, or subordinate power under his authority. To none can the friends of liberty now look up for restoring the essence, as well as the name and forms, of the old constitution. The dread of innovation is easily raised in a nation dwelling at peace and prosperity, in the arts and enjoyments of luxury, and this dread is sufficient to prevent any successful efforts to amend the state of public liberty.

By the pageantry of a splendid court; by public shows and donations, by universal luxury and corruption among the higher ranks; and thoughtless habits of bondage among the lower, all men are inured to the

loss of their liberties. Learning, and the fine arts too, which were formerly enlisted under the banners of freedom, are become now the handmaids of corruption; and even the accomplished Horace, who fought on the side of Brutus, at Philippi, has become the apologist of Augustus, and the humble companion of Maecenas. It is over! it is over! the sun of Liberty and of Rome is set; to arise perhaps in future ages in the island of Plato, or to hide itself for ever from the eyes of humanity!

Farewell!

*To the Editor of the Bee.*

LUCUBRATIONS OF TIMOTHY HAIRBRAIN.

O ye dounce folk that live by rule,  
 Grave, tideless-blooded, calm, and cool,  
 Compar'd wi' you, O fool! fool! fool!  
 How much unlike!  
 Your hearts are just a standing pool,  
 Your lives a dyke!  
 Nae hair-brain'd, sentimental traces,  
 In your unletter'd, nameless faces,  
 In *aristo* tralls and graces,  
 Ye never stray;  
 But *grandissimo*, solemn bass,  
 Ye hum away.

SIR,

How much, Mr Editor, do I pity those phlegmatic beings, whose torpid souls are so inseparably glued to *self*, that they can on no account be detached one pin's length from that lumpish, unwieldy body of theirs, whose support is all their concern, and whose welfare is the only object on earth they regard!—Unhappy must those persons be who are perpetually brooding over a dunghill, or whose only care is to preserve a subject that is every moment running towards decay.



and which no pains can prevent from quickly falling into dissolution?

But I could take into my bosom the happy man whose mind is perpetually active in the pursuit of enjoyments suited to its nature;—who forgetting the inert sluggishness of this corporeal frame, suffers his mind to dart from it, and range at large through all the spacious bounds of nature.—He creates for himself new regions, and calls into existence, whenever he pleases, an infinite number of incorporeal existences, who minister to his delight with unceasing alacrity.—He can thus by turns exercise every amiable faculty of the mind, and enjoy, by anticipation, a foretaste of that happier state of existence, where, freed entirely from this terrestrial incumbrance, he shall enjoy without ceasing those delightful mental recreations, which here must sometimes, at least, be interrupted.—Ye dull and gloomy sons of care, I know ye will tell me that this exercise of *castle building* is a mere chimera of the brain—an unsubstantial phantom—an unreal mockery, that has no true existence;—nor will you scruple to confer upon those who indulge in it the modest epithet of *Fool!*—*Fool!* I retort upon yourself; and if you will but lend me your patience half a minute, I think I shall prove the epithet belongs to you; and that it is I alone, and others of the same stamp, who enjoy a real-existence, while you only attempt to ape something that assumes its appearance.

As a test of the reality of enjoyment in the two cases, let us take a view of two persons differently circumstanced.

There now, for example, sits the King of France enthroned in all his pristine glory; twenty millions of subjects bow before him, and the air resounds with cries of live the King. And here sits me, poor *Timothy Hair-brain*, in my garret, neglected by all, without so much as a shoe-black to run an errand for me, or one person to minister to my wants.—Now, the question is, which

Sept. 7,

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1791.

TIMOTHY HAIRBRAIN.

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of these two possesses the *reality*, and which only the *shadow* of power and happiness? In a moment I shall prove that the *reality* belongs to me, and the *shadow* only to royalty.

Let the King command, and, behold, an innocent man is torn from the embraces of his family; he is dragged *per force* to prison.—He is thrust into a dark and dismal cell;—the light of day is shut out from him;—the doors are double locked, and no one can have access unto him.—This you say is a proof of *real power*.—Dismal proof indeed!—A King, it seems, can disturb the peace of his subjects; he can plunge their families into distress; he can wring their hearts with sorrow.—All this he can do, but here his power must end.—And do you think the happiness of that man can be great when he reflect upon this *glorious privilege*?

But while the King places himself upon his power, and flatters himself with the idea that his bolts are utterly impermeable, I, *Timothy Hairbrain*, laugh at his puny impotence.—His tremendous commands have no power over me.—By the slightest effort of my will I burst his bands asunder.—The prison he had closed opens at my command.—The prisoner starts at the grating of the hinges;—he thinks the messenger of death approaches.—My countenance undeceives him.—I knock off the fetters that had been doubly rivetted.—The flesh that his horrid chains had gnawed from the bone I anoint with oil.—His festering wounds are moistened with my tears, which operate as a healing balm that penetrates his soul.—The tear is wiped from his cheek.—I remind him of his family, and bid him rise and follow me.—I carry the exhausted prisoner home.—In spite of the commands of the King I restore him to his family—participate in all their joy—and am adored as the delivering angel sent from heaven.—Fool! fool! again I say;—canst thou compare the power of that man which is only exerted to destroy, with mine; which can be exercised to preserve mankind from all the ills of life!—*His* exertions are limited to a narrow space and

time;—*mine* are altogether unbounded.—The past, the present, and the future, are subjected to my sway;—and wilt thou still dare to compare us with each other!

Look again;—see this mighty King driven from the throne;—behold him become the laughing-stock of the vulgar, and doomed himself to feel in his own lumpy person what it is to be deprived of freedom.—See him now confined in his own palace, and deprived of all those gaudy trappings which lately you so much admired, and which you accounted objects of *real* enjoyment;—what are they now?—This *corpus* of his, in the pampering of which you seem to think the chief happiness of man consists, is now become the source of all his torment.—It cannot elude the guards that surround it, nor can it mount up like an eagle towards heaven;—and if it could, in consequence of its groveling nature, it would stoop from its airy flight, lured by the scent of carrion, and let itself be caught, once more in the toils.—While I, free as the air I breathe, despise all those restraints that give him such annoyance.—The dungeon has no gloom for me.—The free-born spirit scorns the power of men, and in every situation ranges at large through the wide expanse of nature.—Even while the body is chained to the earth the mind participates in the blessed society of those in whom it most delights.—It ranges along the flowery mead,—it listens to the music of the grove;—it experiences the raptures of love, and the joys of friendship;—and are all these to be accounted nothing?

Let us go a step farther, to the concluding scene.—This mighty King must die—and so must I;—and which of us, I pray you, are then to be deemed to enjoy the *reality*, and which the *shadow* of happiness?—His courtiers, now no longer influenced by hope or fear, turn from him in that trying moment, and worship the rising sun.

Deserted at this utmost need,  
By those his former bounty fed,  
On the bare earth expos'd he lies,  
With not one friend to close his eyes."

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In the same circumstances my faithful attendants,  
 the guardian angels, in whose converse I have ever  
 enjoyed the sweetest solace, redouble their attendance :  
 —With tender solicitude they guard the humble couch ;  
 —each eagerly striving to administer new relief.—They  
 emulously bring forward the remembrance of the good I  
 would have done ; nor am I haunted with the ghost of  
 ill : I might have done, if I had been allured by the tempta-  
 tions to which those who wallow in wealth are ever  
 exposed.—The mind thus rejoices in the hour of separa-  
 tion from this lump of clay, with which it has been  
 long so slightly connected, and drops it at last without  
 one pang of regret.—And dost thou, ye worldly wise  
 ones, call all this a chimera !—an unreal mockery ;—  
 while thou dignifiest, with the epithet of realities, those  
 idle trappings of wealth and power which only tend to  
 produce unceasing care, and uninterrupted anxiety ?

Fool ! fool ! fool ! I say,  
 A melancholy fool ! without his bells !

Thou accountest that a reality which for ever eludes  
 thy grasp, and which no power on earth can secure to  
 thee but for a moment.

The gone while we but say, 'tis here.

And thou callest those things phantoms which thou  
 canst securely enjoy, and which thou mayest at all  
 times call thine own.—Thine own, thou canst most  
 strictly call them, since not all the efforts of man,  
 not all the tyranny of what thou callest power, can  
 wrest them from thee.—Art thou not ashamed at this  
 perversion of language !

Learn then to respect the man whom thou hast been  
 accustomed to despise ;—nor ever hope that I shall be-  
 come a convert to your dully insipid rules, which thou  
 dignifiest with the epithet of wisdom.

Where the bee sucks, there suck I.

In the cowslip's bell I lie ;

"Merrily, merrily, shall I live now,  
Under the blossom that hangs on the bough."

In one of my late aerial excursions I was present at an interesting scene:—I saw the King of a great nation, whose heart was impressed with gratitude for past favours, surrounded by his courtiers.—“What,” said he, “shall be done to the man whom the King delighteth to honour?” His chief courtier, an ugly looking fellow, who had one of those kind of faces that are to be found at every court, and which a near relation of mine has portrayed in never-fading colours, in this line:—

“He can smile, and smile, and be a villain still.”

He came forward to offer his opinion:—but my attention was just then diverted by the arrival of your Bee; some expressions in it conjured up a train of ideas, which has produced this lucubration I now send you; for I sometimes, as I have said, look forward to the future, as well as back upon the past.

Suppose, said I to myself, among all the variety of possible events, it should so happen, that an officer of the excise should be such a rascal, as from pique and ill will to an honest manufacturer, he should resolve, wickedly and deliberately, and not having the fear of God before his eyes, to falsify his entries, and thus subject the honest man to penalties, not less than seven and twenty hundred pounds, at one touch, which, if he were obliged to pay, would inevitably prove his ruin:—but supposing also, that, by a fortuitous concurrence of circumstances, that can rarely happen in cases of this sort, it should so fall out that the fraud could be fully detected, and admit of being proved to the satisfaction of any court;—now, in this case, I would fain know, by means of any of your correspondents, “what would be done, in this land of freedom, to the man who had contrived and perpetrated such a shocking piece of villainy?” Would his superior of-

ficers, in the first place, think themselves bound in duty to discharge such a fellow from his office, and thus prevent him from having it in his power to commit a like crime in future; or would they not rather think that such an *active* officer, who exerted himself so much to augment the King's revenue, should be protected, encouraged, and promoted?—I am so little in habits of familiarity with great folks, and have so little knowledge of the way in which the servants of the crown act and reason, that I myself am not competent to resolve the question.

Another difficulty occurs in this case.—Supposing the person injured should think of bringing an action against the aggressor at common law, what would be the consequence?—Could he be arraigned as guilty of robbery?—I think not.—Could he be indicted as a swindler?—I suspect difficulties would here occur.—Would it be accounted a forgery?—I fear not.—Perjury?—It seems not to come under that head neither.—In short, I know not under what name this crime could be ranked, or whether it could be punished at all.—Now, Sir, in this dilemma, I shall think myself much obliged to any of your readers, who are learned in the law, to unriddle this mystery. As to myself, I do not like to enter into such knotty investigations, and so I leave it.

Easy and gay, for pleasure born,  
All self-denying fools I scorn;  
The proffer'd joy I ne'er refuse,  
Nor vex myself which side to choose.  
At random with the stream I flow,  
And never fret where e'er I go.  
Still I court sweet peace and ease,  
And being pleas'd myself, others I strive to please.

TIMOTHY HAIRBRAIN.

\* I am sufficiently aware that such a man does, in fact, greatly *thin-*  
*nish*, instead of *augmenting*, the King's revenue;—but I here speak in  
compliance with the language of the times. The interest of the King,  
and the interest of the manufacturer, would seem to be considered by the

*Discovery of the Man with the Iron Mask.*

Few of our readers have not heard of the *Man with the Iron Mask*, who is known to have existed as a state prisoner in France during the latter end of the last century, and concerning whom so many conjectures have been made in vain. The mystery seems now to be at last revealed, which we are enabled to communicate to our readers, from a publication that has lately appeared in France, under the title of *Memoirs of Marechal de Richlieu*; but we shall first premise a succinct account of this extraordinary person, extracted from the writings of Voltaire and other authors.

A few months after the death of cardinal Mazarin, a young prisoner arrived at the Isle of Sainte Marguerite, whose appearance excited universal curiosity; his manners were graceful and dignified, his person above the middle size, and his face extremely handsome. On the way thither he constantly wore a mask made with iron splinters, to enable him to eat without taking it off. It was, at first, believed that this mask was made entirely of iron, from whence he acquired the name of the man with the iron-mask. His attendants had received orders to kill him if he attempted to take off his mask, or discover himself.

The prisoner remained in this Isle till the year 1690, when the governor of Pignerol being promoted to the government of the Bastille, conducted him to that fortress. In his way thither, he stopped with him at his castle, near Paltrau. The prisoner arrived there in a carriage surrounded by a numerous guard on horseback.

One of the revenue officers as diametrically opposite. Hence that which is here the nature of a mask, of course necessarily augment the mystery. This is a syllogism *a la moderne*.—It is quite a new figure of speech, that was not known to Mr Locke.—I question if Mr Paley has got it.

Mr. de Saint Mars eat at the same table with him all the time they resided at Palteau; but the latter was always placed with his back swards the windows; and the peasants, whom curiosity kept constantly on the watch, observed that Mr. de Saint Mars always sat opposite him with two pistols by the side of his plate. They were waited on by one servant only, who received the dishes in the anti-chamber, and always shut the dining-room door carefully after him when he went out. The prisoner was always masked, even when he passed through the court; the governor also slept in a bed in the same room with him. In the course of their journey, the iron-mask was, one day, heard to ask his keeper whether the king had any design on his life. No, my prince, he replied, provided that you allow yourself not to be conducted without opposition, your life is perfectly secure. The stranger was accommodated as well as it was possible to be in the Bastile; and every thing he expressed a desire for was instantly procured him. He was particularly partial to fine linen, which did not proceed from vanity, for he was really in want of it; because his constant confinement, and sedentary life, had rendered his skin so delicate, that unless his linen was extremely fine, it incommoded him.

He was also fond of playing on the guitar. He never complained of his confinement, nor gave a hint of his rank. The tones of his voice were uncommonly pleasing and interesting.

He was served constantly in plate; and the governor always placed his dishes on the table himself; and when he entered, or retired, he locked the door after him. He *suyvoit* (thec'd and thou'd) the governor, who on the contrary treated him with the greatest respect, and never wore his hat, or sat down in his presence, unless he was desired.

Whilst he resided at Sainte Marguerite's, he wrote his name on a plate, and threw it out of his window towards a boat lying at the foot of the tower. A



fisherman picked it up, and carried it to the governor. He was alarmed at the sight of it, and asked the man with great anxiety, whether he could read, and whether any one else had seen the plate. I cannot read, replied the fisherman, and no one else has seen the plate, as I have this instant found it. The man was, however, kept till the governor was well assured of the truth of his assertions.

He made another attempt to make himself known, which was equally unsuccessful. A young man who lived in the isle, one day perceived something floating under the prisoner's window, and on picking it up, he discovered it to be a very fine shirt, written all over. He carried it immediately to the governor, who, after unfolding it, appeared in the greatest consternation. He inquired of the young man whether he had had the curiosity to read what was written on it? He answered no; but notwithstanding this reply, he was found, a few days after, dead in his bed.

The fate of the iron-mask excited great curiosity; and a young officer, who visited Mr de Saint Mars, when he resided at Sainte Marguerite's, was so desirous to see him, that he bribed a sentinel, who was stationed in a gallery under the prisoner's window, to let him take his place for a short time. He had a perfect view of him from thence, as he was then without his mask. His face was fair and handsome; and his person tall, and finely formed. His hair was perfectly grey, though he was only in the flower of his age. He spent the whole night in walking up and down the room.

Father Griffet, in his Journal of the Bastille, says, that on the 8th of September 1698, Mr de Saint Mars, newly created governor of that fortress, made his first entrance into it, bringing with him an ancient prisoner, whom he had taken care of at Figuerol, and at the Isle Sainte Marguerite. His name was not mentioned, and he was kept constantly masked. An apartment was prepared for him, by order of the governor before

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MAN WITH THE IRON MASK.

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his arrival, fitted up in the most convenient style. When he was allowed to go to mass, he was strictly forbid to speak, or uncover his face; and orders were given to the soldiers to fire upon him if he attempted either. As he passed through the court, their pieces were always pointed towards him.

This unfortunate prince died the 19th of November 1703, after a short illness, and was buried in St. Paul's church. The expense of his funeral only amounted to forty livres. His real name and age were concealed from the priests who buried him; for in the register made of his funeral, it was mentioned that he was about forty years old, and he had told his apothecary, some time before his death, that he thought he must be sixty.

It is a well known fact, that every thing which he had used was, after his death, burnt and destroyed; even to the doors of his prison. His plate was melted down; and the walls of his chamber were scraped and white-washed. Nay, such was the fear of his having left a letter or any mark, which might lead to discover who he was, that the very floor of his room was taken up, and the ceiling taken down. In short, every corner was searched into, that no trace might remain of him.

The result of these extraordinary accounts is, that the iron-mask must have been a person of great consequence; for on the slightest probability of a discovery, the governor expressed the greatest consternation; and the effectual steps which he took to silence all those who were so unfortunate to find any thing on which the poor prisoner had written, was another striking proof that his being concealed was of the utmost consequence to the king and the ministry.

It now appears, by a memoir said to be written by the governor of the prince a little before his death, now first published, that this unfortunate person was twin-brother to Lewis XIV.;—that he was born four hours

after his brother;—that the king no sooner heard that the queen was in a second labour, than he became excessively alarmed, lest it would turn out to be a second dauphin; because it had been foretold by some shepherds that the queen was pregnant with two sons; and this report having been circulated through Paris, the people were alarmed by it, and asserted, that if this prediction should be verified, it would cause the total ruin of the state. The king therefore ordered the chancellor of France, the first almoner, the queen's confessor, and the writer of this paper, to remain in the queen's apartment till she was delivered, as he wished them to be witnesses to the steps he should take if she gave birth to another dauphin. The king, during the whole time of the labour, was tormented by his apprehensions; and turning to those present said, sufficiently loud to be heard by the queen, that if another dauphin should be born, and any present should divulge the secret, their heads should answer for it: for, added he, his birth must be a secret of state, to prevent the misfortunes that might follow from the disclosure; as the salique law has been silent concerning the inheritance of a kingdom on the birth of male twins.

The writer of this memoir relates, with much minuteness, the steps that were taken by the king to conceal the birth of this ill-fated son. All the persons who knew of the birth were bound by a most solemn oath, dictated by the king himself, to inviolable secrecy, and were informed that immediate death would be the consequence of the smallest infringement of it. The young prince was brought up as a private person, by a nurse, *M. Peronnette*. When his infancy was over, cardinal Mazarine entrusted him to the care of the writer of this memoir. Here he was treated as one of his own rank, and received a suitable education. The prince was a beautiful, accomplished young man, and his countenance so much resembled that of his royal

brother, as to occasion a discovery, which proved the source of all his future misfortunes.

When he was about the age of nineteen he became extremely anxious to discover who were his parents; and from the equivocal answers he received, he was led to suspect that he was a son of the governor himself. For some time this seemed to satisfy him; but fresh suspicions having been awakened by particular circumstances, his curiosity, as to this particular, became so unbounded as to make him watch his opportunity to break open a bureau, where he found letters from the queen, and some other persons, which led him first to suspect the real secret of his birth. After this his conduct changed much. He became headstrong and obstinate, insisting to be carried to Dijon, where, as was afterwards discovered, he hoped to see a picture of the king. His extreme disappointment on being refused this indulgence alarmed the governor very much, and made him watch his actions with more narrowly than usual care; but in spite of his utmost care, the prince found means, by the favour of a young chambermaid, to procure a portrait of the king.

As soon, continues the narrator, as the unhappy prince glanced his eye on the portrait, he was forcibly struck by its resemblance to himself; and well he might, for one portrait would have served for them both. This sight confirmed his doubts, and made him furious. He instantly flew to me, exclaiming, in the most violent passion, *This is the King!* and I am his brother: here is an undeniable proof of it. He then shewed me a letter from cardinal Mazarin, that he had stolen out of my seruaire, in which his birth was mentioned.

These transactions were no sooner notified to the king than the prince was immediately sent to prison, and guarded in the manner that has been already narrated. From this account we are enabled to judge of the cause of the uncommon precautions that were taken to conceal the face of the man with the iron mask,

and those otherwise mysterious circumstances that regard this singular personage. He was never permitted to walk in the court of the Bastille without his mask, which he was forbidden to take off even in the presence of his physicians. Would this precaution have been taken if his face had not been a striking likeness of one well known throughout all France? And what face could this be but that of his brother, Lewis XIVth's? To whom this unfortunate prince bore so great a resemblance, that a slight glance of him, it was feared, would have betrayed the secret which was so ardently wished to be concealed.

Thus after the best part of a century has elapsed in vain enquiries into this mysterious transaction, and in unavailing conjectures respecting the rank and parentage of *the person with the iron mask*, the truth seems at length to have been brought to light; and the curiosity of the public may now, in all probability, be satisfied with regard to it. Unfortunate for this young man was his high birth. Had he been born the son of a cobbler he might have enjoyed life with comfort and tranquillity. Unfortunate is the lot of princes, who must sacrifice the finest feelings of nature to the mortifying consideration of self preservation, and personal security.

#### STATISTICAL OBSERVATIONS.

As another lesson in the art of reasoning I would observe, that things are often so intimately connected with one another in this world, that if one part be known, the others must follow of course. A knowledge of this nature may be called the knowledge of *sequences*. Without this species of knowledge no man will ever make great proficiency in the art of reasoning, especially with regard to political affairs. From the

want of such a knowledge he will be constantly labouring to make far-fetched discoveries, which never by other evidence can perhaps be known with certainty, but which, from the doctrine of *sequences*, may be discovered with the utmost certainty and facility.

To give an example;—I discover, suppose, by some accident or another, that in a certain country, at a particular period of time, it was the universal fashion to travel in carriages; that a journey of any considerable extent on horseback was not known, but that wheel-carriages of all kinds swarmed in every part of the country;—knowing these facts, although I should never have heard a single word of the state of the roads, I can tell, with the utmost certainty, that in the country where these fashions prevailed, the roads must necessarily have been good; and must be kept in a state of good repair, whether I can discover any hints to inform me of this or not. In this conclusion I cannot be mistaken, because it would not only be improbable, but even, impossible, for carriages universally to abound where the roads were such as not to admit of carriages travelling with ease. And this they never can be but where human industry has been exerted to perfect them.

On the other hand, if I should learn by any accident that in another country the roads are universally neglected; and that no canals are cut for facilitating correspondences by water, I may with equal certainty conclude, that agriculture is at a low rate in that country; that manufactures and active commerce are scarcely known; and that indolence and poverty must pervade the inhabitants of that country, from one end of it to the other. Should any one, therefore, pretend to give a different picture of the inhabitants, one may venture flatly to contradict it as false and impossible.

To apply this mode of reasoning to more distant events.—When we are told in the sacred writings that Nineveh was a great city, that it contained six score

thousand inhabitants, who knew not their right hand from their left, that its length was three sabbath days journey, &c. I have no need to be told that agriculture was practised in that country with success and skill,—that the fields were cultivated with care, that the inhabitants enjoyed the benefits of good roads, &c.; for unless all these things had taken place, the people in the country could not have spared so much of their extra produce as would be sufficient to have fed this immense multitude for a continuance of many years, nor could have brought it to them after it was raised. Neither need I be told that the art of civil government had been carried there to considerable perfection;—because, without that, such a multitude of people could not have been preserved in peaceful tranquillity so long as to increase to such a degree. I have no need to be told that the arts were there practised in a manner tolerably perfect; for without this kind of knowledge, the houses they occupied, and the conveniences these suppose, could not have been obtained. I need not be told that manufactures were there carried on to a considerable extent; because, without these, the numerous inhabitants of the town could not have provided the means for their subsistence. I need not be told that commerce there flourished; for without commerce the various buyers and sellers could not have found the means of having their respective wants abundantly supplied. Tell me then of a large town, and you necessarily describe ten thousand circumstances that must have existed at the same time; with a single word you call them up before our eyes, as you necessarily call into existence the shade, the moment you describe the sun as shining.

Those who read history with this attention to sequences, read with a degree of interest and satisfaction that others cannot conceive;—but I must not here enlarge.—I shall conclude this lucubration with the best authenticated list I have been able to find of the most

considerable towns on the globe, with the number of inhabitants each contains. It is copied from a German book; for it is in that country alone that statistical accounts have been so long in fashion as to have been productive of any considerable effects. If this account be read with a due degree of attention to *sequences*, it will give rise to many important reflections, which will tend to enlarge the human faculties, to eradicate local prejudices, and to inspire that kind of national modesty which is the natural consequence of knowledge.

A List of 186 of the most considerable Towns in the known World, with the number of inhabitants contained in each, alphabetically arranged.

Aix-la-Chapelle	24,000	Brunswick	22,385
Alcmar	8,000	Brusselles	100,000
Algier	100,000	Buda	21,600
Altenbourg	8,800	Cadiz	70,000
Altona	24,400	Caira	200,000
Amsterdam	230,000	Calcutta	600,000
Astracan	70,000	Carthagen	28,000
Augsbourg	35,000	Cassel	20,000
Avignon	26,000	Chambery	20,000
Bagdad	500,000	Charletown	11,000
Barcelona	63,000	Chemenitz	9,000
Basse	15,040	Christiana	10,000
Balkia	5,000	Clauthal	8,000
Batavia	144,026	Cobourg	6,961
Bergen	16,000	Coimbra	11,800
Berlin	138,225	Colberg	5,000
Berne	13,691	Cologne	42,500
Birmingham	50,295	Constance	3,419
Birmogne	72,000	Constantinople	1,000,000
Boston	25,000	Copenhagen	96,800
Bourdeaux	84,000	Cork	87,000
Bremen	30,000	Custrin	4,000
Breslau	58,000	Dantzic	48,000
Brest	24,600	Darmstadt	7,000
Bristol	100,000	Deux-ponts	5,000



Dordrecht	19,000	Liege	82,000
Dresden	50,000	Limeric	32,000
Dublin	150,000	Lisbon	160,000
Edinburgh	80,863	Leghorn	45,000
Elfinore	7,000	London	600,000
Elbingen	15,768	Loretta	4,000
Emden	7,474	Lubec	30,000
Erfort	14,042	Luccrae	6,394
Erlangen	7,980	Lucca	39,000
Florence	81,000	Lyons	130,000
Frankfort on Main	43,000	Madras	300,000
Oder	9,982	Madrid	154,000
Freiberg	9,000	Madgebourg	25,849
Genoa	80,000	Malaga	41,000
Geneva	24,000	Manchester	42,937
Gera	7,000	Manheim	24,190
Glasgow	50,000	Mantua	16,000
Gottingen	7,628	Marseilles	87,410
Gotha	11,000	Mayence	27,000
Gothenbourg	20,000	Messina	20,000
Granada	70,000	Mexico	160,000
Gronningen	20,000	Macao	406,000
Halle	21,000	Middleburgh	24,000
Hambourg	100,000	Milan	132,000
Hanau	12,264	Misnia	7,000
Hanover	15,448	Mitau	11,000
Haarlem	30,000	Modena	30,000
The Hague	37,000	Montpellier	30,000
Heidelberg	9,000	Moscow	500,000
Jena	4,000	Munich	40,000
Inspruck	10,224	Nancy	30,000
Klagenfort	10,000	Naples	383,900
Keeningberg in Prussia	62,600	Naumburgh	7,700
Kremnitz	10,208	Neufchatel	3,000
Langensalza	5,300	Nice	25,000
Lausanne	8,000	Norwich	32,000
Leiden	48,000	Nuremberg	30,000
Leipfic	32,000	Oedenburgh	11,600
Liverpool	54,050	Osnaburgh	6,000
		Padua	39,000
		Palerina	110,000

82,000	Paris	800,000	Stockholm	75,600
32,000	Pekin	2,000,000	Stralsund	13,300
160,000	Petersburgh	160,000	Strasbourg	60,000
45,000	Philadelphia	32,000	Stutgarde	22,100
600,000	Pisa	15,000	Thorn	10,000
4,000	Porto	40,600	Tivoli	18,000
30,000	Potsdam	29,800	Tobolsk	15,000
6,394	Prague	74,800	Tolosa	20,000
39,000	Freiburgh	36,100	Toul	30,000
130,000	Raab	20,600	Tranquebar	15,000
300,000	Ragusa	8,000	Trieste	18,000
154,000	Raufon	22,000	Turin	87,000
25,849	Riga	27,900	Warsaw	88,000
41,000	Rome	162,800	Venice	149,400
42,937	Rotterdam	50,600	Verona	57,400
24,190	Rouen	86,500	Verfailles	80,000
16,000	Salisbury	18,000	Vicenza	225,000
87,410	Sanquerhoufe	3,500	Vilm	15,000
27,000	Shaff-houfe	7,000	Utrecht	30,000
20,000	Schweidnitz	8,200	Weimar	6,000
160,000	Schwerin	9,900	Wesel	8,000
406,000	Schwiz	4,840	Wexlar	4,600
24,000	Segovia	8,000	York	12,748
132,000	Seville	120,000	Yverdon	2,200
7,000	Sienna	15,032	Zeitz	6,900
11,000	Syracufe	14,000	Zerbit	7,000
30,000	Smyrna	100,000	Zuric	10,500
30,000	Stads	2,000		

To this list allow me to add the following list of towns in France, extracted from the *Compte rendu* of Mr Neckar.—What a vast idea does it give of that fine country, when we consider that it contains sixty towns whose population amounts to 2,492,700 souls?

A LIST of the Towns in France, arranged in Classes, according to the Number of Persons contained in each.

<i>Class 1st, containing 100,000 and upwards.</i>	<i>Class 2d, from 80 to 100,000.</i>
1 Paris 680,000	1. Marseilles 90,000
2 Lyons 160,000	2. Bourdeaux 84,000
	3. ... 174,000
840,000	

<i>Class 3d, from 60 to 80,000.</i>		1 Aix	24,000
1 Roan	72,500	13	309,600
1 Versailles	60,000	<i>Class 8th, from 15 to 20,000.</i>	
1 Lille	67,000	1 Cambrai	15,000
3	199,500	1 Valenciennes	19,500
<i>Class 4th, from 50 to 60,000.</i>		1 Dieppe	17,000
1 Nantes	58,000	1 Havre	18,000
1 Toulouse	56,000	1 St. Malo	17,500
1 Nîmes	50,000	1 Perpignan	15,000
3	164,000	1 Lunneville	16,500
<i>Class 5th, from 40 to 50,000.</i>		1 Moulins	16,500
1 Amiens	43,000	1 Carcassone	18,500
1 Strasbourg	46,000	1 Velay	17,000
3	89,000	1 Doway	19,500
<i>Class 6th, from 30 to 40,000.</i>		1 Rochelle	16,000
1 Angers	30,000	1 Abbeville	19,000
1 Caen	32,000	1 Poitiers	17,500
1 Brest	31,000	13	239,500
1 Rennes	35,500	<i>Class 9th, from 10 to 15,000.</i>	
1 Orleans	39,000	1 St. Quentin	10,500
1 Nancy	34,000	1 Bayonne	11,000
1 Montpellier	32,000	1 Chalons	12,000
1 Troyes	32,500	1 Angouleme	13,000
1 Rheims	31,000	1 Cahors	10,000
9	297,000	1 Nevers	14,000
<i>Class 7th, from 20 to 30,000.</i>		1 Bar le due	10,800
1 Tours	21,600	1 Blois	12,000
1 Clermont	24,000	1 Riom	14,800
1 Montauban	20,000	1 Alençon	13,500
1 St. Etienne en Forez	27,000	1 Colmar	12,500
1 Limoges	22,000	1 Mans	13,000
1 Arras	21,500	12	147,100
1 Dunkirk	27,000	<i>Class 10th, from 5 to 10,000.</i>	
1 Grenoble	24,000	1 Soissons	7,500
1 Dijon	20,000	1 Macon	9,000
1 Befançon	25,500	1 Paw	9,000
1 Bourges	25,000	1 Auch	7,500
1 Toulon	28,000	4	33,000

Sept. 7,  
 24,000  
 309,600  
 15 to 20,000.  
 15,000  
 19,500  
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 239,500  
 10 to 15,000.  
 10,500  
 11,000  
 12,000  
 13,000  
 10,000  
 14,000  
 10,800  
 12,000  
 14,800  
 13,500  
 12,500  
 13,000  
 147,100  
 from 5 to 10,000.  
 7,500  
 9,000  
 9,000  
 7,500  
 33,000

1791.

POETRY.

337

*Translation of the Jeu d'Esprit, by M. BOUFFLERS. P. 143.*

WITH the office so dazzling elated,  
 Which I've yet but so recently had,  
 In a post-chaise and four I am seated,  
 And d——e, but I am the lad.

On an embassy now I am going,  
 In the name of my sov'reign, to tell,  
 For myself—that I rather am sickly—  
 For him—that he's perfectly well.

I had a swell'd cheek at alighting,  
 And I blush'd to come into her view;  
 The Princess look'd much more delighting;  
 For instead of my one, she had two.

Her Highness unpolish'd did bear me  
 Some grudge, as may well be believ'd;  
 When full in the face she did stare me,  
 And half her own charms there perceiv'd.

"I come from the King my good master,  
 "On an embassy by his desire,  
 "My Princess, to tell you the passion  
 "With which his fond heart you inspire.

"Although you did lie in the stubble,  
 "He'd give," says he to me one day,  
 "For the half of your bed as a lover,  
 "The half of his kingdom away."

The Princess wrote in her *pupitre* [desk]  
 Some lines, with her thanks, which she slipt  
 'Twixt my finger and thumb, in a letter;  
 And away with the treasure I tript.

And as thro' the street I am passing,  
 I can't whisper I feel any sorrow,  
 To add to the honour I've seen her,  
 The pleasure to bid her good-morrow.

Vol. IV.

U u

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*Anacreontic.**Found in an old Drawer in the Repositories of a Person deceased.*

O God of Sleep ! since we must be  
 Oblig'd to give some hours to thee ;  
 Invaue me not whilst the full bowl  
 Glows on my cheek, and warms my soul.  
 Be that the only time to rest,  
 When I no wine, no joys can taste ;  
 Short, very short, then, be thy reign,  
 For I'm in haste to live again.

But oh ! if melting in my arms,  
 The nymph below'd, with all her charms,  
 In some sweet dream should then surprize,  
 And grant what waking she denies ;  
 Gentle slumber ! prithee stay,  
 Slowly, slowly bring the day.  
 Let no rude noise my blifs destroy,  
 For sweet delusion's real joy.

*Sir John Sinclair's Account of the different Breeds of Sheep, continued from page 262.*

## I. HILL SHEEP.

“ THEIR superiority over the black-fac'd is incontrovertibly proved by a variety of experiments. Mr Thomas Scott at Leithem on Carter Fell, a mountain about 1600 feet above the level of the sea, exchanged, in 1773, with Walter Hog in Ettrick Forest, five white-faced for as many black-faced tups ; but had every reason to regret the experiment, which was far from being the case with Mr Hog. Mr Roger Marshall, at Blindburn in Northumberland, came to that farm in 1769 ; and purchased the stock upon the ground, among which were

many black-faced sheep. These he completely extirpated, and found it greatly to his advantage. So much convinced indeed are the farmers in the neighbourhood, particularly those of Etrick Forest, of Ewefdale, and Liddefdale, of their superior excellence, that they are now converting their flocks, as quickly as possible, into the Cheviot breed.

“ The Directors cannot hesitate to recommend a trial of this breed to all the sheep farmers in the hilly parts of England and Scotland. For that purpose, they have already purchased fifty tups and a hundred ewes, which they propose to deliver at 36s. the tup, and 20s. the ewe, in every district where application is made for that purpose, by an active and intelligent improver. If they are found to answer, the breed can afterwards be extended with great rapidity, there being already from 30,000 to 50,000 of that sort brought to very great perfection. Of these, Mr Scott's at Lethem, Mr Laing's at Penderleith, Mr Marshall's at Blindburn, and Mr Redhead's at Chatto, all in the neighbourhood of Jedburgh, are among the hardiest and best.

“ The progress that has been made in improving this breed, particularly in regard to meliorating its wool, is in the highest degree satisfactory. About twenty years ago, the stone of wool required ten fleeces, and the wool sold at only 8s. per stone. Eight fleeces now weigh a stone, and the price is more than double, particularly since the increased demand of the Yorkshire manufacturers. Even this excellent breed, however, is still capable of some improvement; and there is reason to believe, that our *hill sheep*, like our *race horses*, can only be brought to perfection by the introduction of *foreign blood*. The wool of this breed wants, *1st*, To be still finer in the pile; *2dly*, Shorter in the staple, so as to make it fit for cloathing; *3dly*, Thicker in the coat, so as to keep the animal warmer; and, *lastly*, more equal in point of quality, so that the whole fleece may be as nearly as possible the same. These are qualities which the Spanish breed possess superior to any other; and if the hardiness, the excellent carcase, and the other advantages of the Cheviot breed are united to the properties above-mentioned belonging to the Spanish, *hill sheep are brought to their greatest height of perfection*. The cross between the two breeds has been already tried; and, in so far as it is possible to judge from the appearance of the lambs this season, the experiment has answered completely. Twenty

a Person deceased.

different Breeds  
e 262.

s incontrovertibly  
omas Scott at Le-  
00 feet above the  
Walter Hog in Et-  
black-faced tups;  
ant, which was far  
oger Marshall, at  
at farm in 1769;  
mong which were

lamb of this cross are to be wintered this year in the neighbourhood of the Cheviot hills, to prove their hardiness. The fleece is so much bettered, that the farmers in the neighbourhood have purchased from the Society several rams of the Spanish breed, mixed with the Southdown, in order to try the experiment on a larger scale, the success of which, they now think, is hardly to be doubted.

#### II. LOWLAND BREED.

“ Though sheep seem naturally calculated for hilly districts, yet there are breeds which thrive equally well on low and rich lands. Of these, perhaps, the Bakewell and Culley breeds are the best entitled to attention, uniting to excellence of shape, early maturity, readiness to fatten, great weight of carcase, and quantity of wool. As yet the carcase has been principally attended to by these breeders; but it is now proposed to endeavour to improve the fleece, by crossing with fine woolled sheep. Two experiments also have been tried with this species, which have succeeded beyond expectation. The first by John Askew, Esq; of Pallinsburn, in Northumberland. He clipped a ewe upon the 9th of February last, that had lambed the day preceding, whose fleece had eight months growth. The second fleece was clipped on the 24th of June following, and consequently had about four months growth. The ewe had access to shelter, and was attended to in regard to food, a handfull or two of oats being occasionally given it for some time after the first clipping, though this perhaps was not absolutely necessary. The result was, that both the ewe and the lamb were in the best condition of any in Mr. Askew's flock; that the quantity of wool was increased about two pounds; and the quality so much improved, that the second clipping was worth about 8s. per stone more than the first. The four months growth also was exactly of the length calculated for carding wool; consequently the long woolled sheep, instead of twice, may be clipped thrice a-year.

“ The other experiment, that of cloathing sheep, was tried on a small scale by Mr. Brodie, at Upper Keith, near Edinburgh. The improvement, in regard to the quality of the Wool, was very great, and fully justifies the accounts handed down to us by ancient writers, respecting the advantages of that practice. Experiments of this nature, on a larger scale, are to be tried

this season. It is believed, that cloathing the long woolled sheep, and clipping them thrice a-year, is the greatest improvement practicable in regard to that breed. It converts combing into clothing wool; and, whilst it increases the quantity, and improves the quality of the fleece, is of essential service to the fleece. Common unbleached or green linen, done over with Lord Dundonald's tar, by which the bad effects of wet, more prejudicial to sheep than cold, will be prevented, is the best covering. The expence is trifling, not exceeding 7d. each; and the covering will probably last, with proper attention, two or three years.

### III. ISLAND SHEEP.

"The public is already fully acquainted with the excellencies of the Shetland breed. Experiments will be tried how far they will answer in other places; but, as this breed seems to be peculiarly calculated for an insular situation, the great object of the Society must be to improve that breed in Shetland itself, and to extend it over the Orkney and Western Islands. It has been lately discovered, that the skins of this breed, with the fleece on, may be prepared so as to make a most beautiful fur; and their excellent quality will probably make them fit to be converted into Morocco leather, the raw material of which cannot easily be procured in sufficient quantities.

### IV. FOREIGN BREEDS.

"It is proposed to ascertain how far such foreign breeds as are distinguished for any peculiar properties, will thrive in Great Britain. Some of the Spanish breed sent by that respectable character, M. D'Aubenton, from the mountains of Burgundy, will be kept separate from other sheep, under an experienced shepherd. In the course of a few months, some of the breed of Ancient Colchis, so renowned for their golden fleeces, and other sheep from the interior parts of Africa, distinguished, it is said, by peculiar excellence of wool, may be looked for. A variety of breeds also may, in due time, be expected from the East Indies; the Directors of the India Company having very obligingly ordered specimens of every species of sheep in the East to be sent to the Society. As soon as they arrive, the nature and qualities of all these different breeds will be fully ascertained by every necessary experiment.



*Parliamentary Proceedings.*

*Debate on Mr Burke's motion, "That the Impeachment of Mr. Hastings is now depending." Concluded from our last, page 312.*

*THE Master of the Rolls* was not convinced by the arguments he had just heard: he wished the resolution had been worded in the same terms with that of the Lords in 1678, which said, "that an impeachment preferred in a preceding Parliament was not altered by a dissolution, because it would have been less difficult to form an opinion upon it." He expressed strong doubts whether the Lords, in cases of impeachment, were a distinct court, independent of the Commons, and consequently, whether an impeachment was a pure judicial proceeding, as had been contended; and thence drew an argument for the necessity of appointing a committee to search for precedents, by which this, and other points of so much importance to a sound decision, might be determined. He then took a review of the cases that had been so often quoted, and examined the arguments founded on convenience; concluding that it was not, however, on *convenience*, but on *law*, that they were to decide, and that triumphs over the law for the sake of convenience, would be found to be only victories over themselves.

*Mr Yorke* said, the arguments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were clear, consistent, and convincing. On the principles of common sense, of justice, and of policy, an impeachment after a dissolution ought to remain unaltered. He took a brief view of the precedents, and contended, that there was a difference between the inferior courts and the High Court of Parliament; the former deriving their power from the Crown only, and the latter possessing an original and inherent power.

*The Attorney General* was desirous of farther time and more information.—The cases that had been so often quoted were not conclusive either way. If from those precedents it should appear that the order of 1681, rescinding that of 1678, restored only the ancient law of Parliament, he should be inclined to give much greater weight to that order than he should do, considering it apart. They had been alarmed with the idea of surrendering their privileges; but whether the question implied any surrender of their privileges, he was not yet able to satisfy himself. He reviewed the precedents which had been argued on as favouring the doctrine, that an impeachment abated by a disso-

lution. With regard to the mode of proceeding by the Commons, were it not to abate, would any man maintain that the minutes printed for the use of the Lords, were such evidence or authority as the House could act upon? It was a fixed principle in law, that nothing but the record, which could not be averred against, was to be borrowed of one tribunal by another. It would not, surely, be contended that one House of Commons was to act ministerially as the mere agent of another? He did not deny the principle, that the prosecutor of an impeachment was the Commons of the whole kingdom, and therefore perpetual; but there was a great difference between a dissolution and a prorogation of Parliament. In regard to the perpetuity of the House of Commons, as contended for, it was at least an established maxim of the law, that the King never dies; and yet, till the inconvenience was cured by Act of Parliament, all suits in the King's name abated on his natural demise. As far as analogy went, it followed that a prosecution abated by the dissolution of the House of Commons that commenced it; since no law had been passed to prevent it. He wished for time to obtain more information.

*Mr Robinson* spoke against proceeding on the impeachment.

*Mr Pylly* supported the motion of *Mr Burke* against the mere technical doctrines of legal analogy.

*Mr Adam* contended, that on two grounds, as precious in themselves as they were essential to the well-being of the country, it might be shown, that an impeachment did not abate by the dissolution of Parliament. 1st, The doctrine asserted by the motion, was essential to the privileges of the House of Commons. 2d, It was manifested and ascertained by the spirit of the constitution, and the practice of Parliament.

The inquisitorial character and office of the House of Commons, one of the most important of its functions, would be rendered of no avail, if the Crown, which they had deprived of the power of pardoning, were still to have the power of suspension. The inquisitorial power of the House of Commons was so sacred, that they ought to watch it with the most jealous anxiety. Cripple this inquisitorial power with the Royal suspension, to which the converse of his right hon. friend's motion went, and it would be in vain for them to impeach a judge who trampled on the rights of justice, or a minister who violated every sacred privilege of the people. The high authority of that House, by overlooking, superintending, and correcting the practice of any inferior court, meliorated the general administration of justice, and preserved the constitution unbroken. Taking the question therefore on the broad constitutional ground, nothing could be more indubitable than that, without referring

it to law, and without arguing it on the basis of analogies, the doctrine of the continuance of an impeachment was essential to our well-being as a people.

On the other ground, namely, that of the practice of Parliament, the doctrine was equally clear. From precedents it appeared clear, that all judicial proceedings went on from Session to Session, and from Parliament to Parliament—prorogation being always considered the same as dissolution, and being unknown till the reign of Philip and Mary, and little practised till that of Queen Elizabeth—all judicial proceedings went on, and particularly impeachments, because the High Court remained in integrity, though not individually the same. The Peers of Great Britain enjoyed their functions during their natural lives, and they were called to the exercise of their functions by the King's assembling them in Parliament, just as the Judges were called to the exercise of their judicial authority in term time. The parallel was perfect. The Judges acted under a patent from the Crown; but between term and term, the exercise of their functions ceased; they might act as Justices of the Peace, and they had certain other privileges; but in the great powers of their patent, they could not act in these intervals: just so with the Peers; the patent of Peerage from the Crown invested them with the power of judging in a certain way, and their writ of summons to Parliament was exactly to them what the notice of the first day of term was to the Judges. It might as well be said, that the Judges could not in one term continue, and decide upon any trial begun in the term preceding. The patent of the Judge was more limited than that of the Peer; it was confined to his life; whereas the Peer's right descended to his son, and was to be exercised at all times when Parliament should be summoned.

Mr Adam then went over all the particular precedents already quoted, and drew some legal and logical deductions in illustration of his constitutional doctrine. He concluded with observing, that it violated the first principles of justice to say, that they should have an inquisitorial power, and not the means of making it effectual—that they should not suffer a pardon to be pleadable, nor a pardon to be given; and should yet be in a situation so helpless as to have their functions stopped, and justice suspended, at the pleasure of the Crown.

*Mr Serjeant Watson* attempted to speak, but could not be heard.

The House once more adjourned, on the motion of *Mr Pitt*, at a quarter past two o'clock.

*Thursday—December 23. 1790.*

The adjourned committee on the impeachment being resumed, Sir Peter Burrell in the chair,

Colonel Simcoe admitted the right of the House of Commons to proceed on an impeachment after a dissolution of Parliament—defended Mr Bastard from the imputation of inconsistency, and accused Mr Burke of something of that nature. This called up Mr Burke, who repelled the attack made upon him with much vivacity, and in a speech of considerable length, replete, as usual, with flashes of wit and sallies of humour, endeavoured to show the futility, and to hold up to view the inconsistency of most of the arguments that had been adduced in opposition to the motion he had made. His sarcasms were particularly pointed against the gentlemen of the law, whom he wished to represent as not being interested in supporting the privileges of that house, not considering it as their home, but always looking up to the House of Peers, where they hoped at last to be fixed, as to a place of rest. He reviewed the precedents which had been adduced by them, and endeavoured to show they did not apply. He was particularly severe on Mr Erskine, and held up to view the case of Sir Adam Blair as peculiarly inapplicable. "This Knight errant, said he, whom he had chosen as his champion to break a lance in the House of Commons, was a Sir Adam Blair.—The real state of the case was this: In 1689, this Sir Adam Blair had been impeached by the House of Commons before the Lords, for High Treason, a little before the end of Parliament. Upon its dissolution, instead of getting rid of the impeachment, he had remained a prisoner in Newgate, and had not been set at liberty till eight months after the meeting of Parliament, when the Lords, finding the charges against him were frivolous, and that the Commons did not proceed against him, discharged him." He reprobated the idea of setting up the rules of inferior Courts as a standard of the usage of Parliament. He ridiculed the notion of rejecting all written testimony as evidence in any cause, and showed the impossibility of applying this rule in practice. "The proposition, said he, which all these objections had been intended to establish was, that impeachments terminate with a dissolution of Parliament, and are, of consequence, subject to the will of the crown; but in their attempts to show that this was law, they had never endeavoured to prove that law thus administered was conducive to justice. Why had they not shown that this exercise of law was beneficial and useful? Why had they not pointed out its tendency to convict guilt, and clear innocence? or how could they justify that law, whose only effect, that could be perceived, was to provide for the concealment and impunity of guilt?" Their appeal to history, in proof of law, he held to be absurd; nor did this even answer their end; the cases of Lords Dauby and Stafford were clear in favour of his opinion; and it in the year 1688 the Parliament found it expedient to yield to the spirit of the times, it was only an act of prudence to prevent

greater evils. In 1688, only that part of the order was abolished which related to impeachments, while that part which related to writs of error and appeals was allowed to remain in full force; an anomaly which evidently bears the mark of the particular occasion by which the measure was dictated. Opposed to this anomaly we have on our side a system, clear and decisive, recognized as a principle of the constitution, and adopted in its practice. Did Lord Stafford lose his life? Has his family been ever since degraded? and shall the Commons lose the benefit of a privilege established by so fatal a precedent? Has that Lord been brought to the block? Have his family forfeited their honours in vain? No; the uniform course of assertion indisputably proves, that the right of impeachment continues beyond the dissolution of Parliament.

*Mr. Powell*, though he was of opinion, that an impeachment should not abate by a dissolution, yet as a difference of opinion did prevail on that head, he wished to have the point settled by an express law for that purpose.

*Colonel Simcoe* rose to explain.

*Mr. Grant* argued in favour of the continuance of the impeachment.

*Sir Charles Gould*—hoped never to see such a violation of the law of Parliament, as that an impeachment should abate upon the contingency of a prorogation or dissolution, or to have the inherent right of impeachment in the Commons called into question, or explained away by any decision of the Lords.

*Mr. Mitford* contended, "That the House had no power to revive an impeachment, since it is an acknowledged principle in the constitution, that the Parliament should die, and all its proceedings determine with its existence. He would have opposed every resolution *in statu quo*, had judgment been demanded by the last Parliament against Mr. Hastings, because he was not in the House for two years after the impeachment had been prosecuted; and therefore, as he could not have heard the whole evidence, he could not in conscience vote for such a resolution. Such was the case with many members in the present Parliament; as they had not heard any of the evidence, they could know nothing about it. The question was, whether the impeachment was depending? He was clearly of opinion it could not be depending, as it died a natural death at the dissolution of the late Parliament.

*Mr. Dundas* said, it was necessary, in discussing this question, to consider, in the first place, what was the sort of judicature before which an impeachment was to be tried. The High Court of Impeachment was composed of the hereditary branch of the legislature; of the Lords of Parliament, but whose authority did not depend on the sitting of the Parliament, altho'

it was during the sitting of Parliament that they exercised their authority in judicial proceedings. Like the judges from term to term, they did not in the recess exercise their functions, but in the recess their functions were not extinguished. The moment that the King affixed the Great Seal to the patent of Peerage, the dignity and all privileges and functions that belonged to it continued to the person during his natural life without abatement, and at his death, descended and continued in his blood, without change or diminution. The meeting of Parliament was to them, therefore, no more than a notice and direction from the Crown to proceed in the exercise of their privileges, but which the Crown could neither take away, abridge, nor render void.

Such was the case of the Judges in impeachment. What was the case of the prosecutors? and what was the right? The prosecutors were the Commons of Great Britain, of whom the Commons House of Parliament was the organ and instrument. Mr Dundas would not recur to the very memorable argument of his right honourable friend (Mr Pitt), an argument which had made too forcible an impression on the mind of every gentleman who had the good fortune to hear it, to prove that the great constituent body of the people of England possessed the accusatory right of impeachment incessantly; that it was a right necessarily and physically existing at all times, and could neither be taken from them, nor abridged by any change which they might make in their agents or attorneys, the House of Commons, whom they chose to conduct such impeachment.

If therefore, neither the judicature before whom the matter of impeachment was to be tried, nor the accusers on such impeachment, were either politically or physically annihilated by dissolution; if it was true, that though the means of acting were for a time suspended, the right remained, it followed that every judicial proceeding in which they happened to be engaged before such suspension took place, revived on their meeting again in the proper capacity, to put in motion their inherent rights; and that during every such interval, every such proceeding must be still depending in the state in which it was left.

To prove that this was the opinion on the case of Lord Danby, Mr Dundas proceeded to show that the Commons were so jealous of all interference with their rights, that they would not suffer a Lord High Steward to be thought necessary to the trial of an impeachment, because it might give to the Crown the means of interfering in such trial, or, by refusing to appoint a Lord High Steward, to prevent it. They maintained that no right in either of the other two branches of the legislature should interfere with their right of impeachment; such was their senti-

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bility on the occasion, that they would not suffer either the Crown or the House of Lords to touch their solemn privilege. If he had succeeded in proving this jealousy to have been an active principle of the House, surely they would not now entertain the proposition, that they should recur to the Lords journals, to enquire whether they ought to exercise this right. The right which they indisputably enjoyed as a fundamental privilege, it was essential that they should enjoy substantially and effectually—that they should have the means of protecting and securing the beneficial exercise of it. Now, this they could not enjoy, if the Crown, by the exercise of one of its prerogatives, could destroy and annihilate the proceeding on the right. It was obvious that the subject of their impeachment was likely to be a person in high power and office. He might be the very person whose duty it was to advise the King in the exercise of this very prerogative of dissolution. And thus, by this doctrine, the very essence of impeachment might be destroyed, and a bad minister protected against all the powers of the people.

He reprobated all argument derived from the particular case of Mr Hastings as improper. On the subject of precedents, he said, "It struck his mind as a most singular thing, that when their own journals were pure, and spotless of any opinion, much less instance of denial, they should refer to the journals of the House of Lords to learn what were the privileges of the House of Commons. Mr Dundas reprobated the idea that *viva voce* evidence alone could be admitted in a case of this sort, and said, that if the House of Commons had a right of impeaching, they must also have the right of bringing it to an issue. Why should they who had only to make up their minds on the evidence to justify them in demanding judgment, require more precise means of knowledge than the Noble Lords who had to give judgment? The Lords have ordered the evidence to be taken down in writing, and to be printed, and why not refer to it as the means of assisting the memory? Why thus set up a wild theory against plain sense? He concluded with saying, he was solemnly of opinion that the dearest right, not only of the Commons of England, but of the Empire, required that it should now be clearly and finally settled, that a dissolution of Parliament did not annihilate an impeachment.

*Sir John Scott* said, that if the motion meant to say that the impeachment was depending *in statu quo*, he would not hesitate to declare that it outraged every idea he had of judicial proceedings. In his opinion, the Commons gave up their privileges in giving up the point of abatement, as it diminished the security of the people against the indefinite, protracted, tedious trial to which the doctrine of non-abatement led. He concluded, that the last House of Commons could not bind the present by

any one of its resolutions; and that it might be prudent, in some cases, to advise the King to dissolve the Parliament, with a view to end an impeachment, for the purpose of seeing whether the impeachment they had brought was countenanced by the people. He desired time at least to examine precedents with the utmost attention; and in arguing on the precedents so often quoted, he went exactly in the same train of reasoning with Mr Erskine. If these precedents led to a wrong rule in law, let the rule be solemnly altered by an act of the legislature, and not by a side wind proceeding against that rule so established.

He considered the impeachment as illegal, because it was not prosecuted by the same accuser as at the outset; as it was an invariable rule, he said, in criminal jurisprudence, that the judges and accuser should be the same throughout. He denied that written minutes furnished sufficient evidence, and wished for delay to know in what cases the House of Commons was bound by the resolutions of a former House. He knew of none.

In the conclusion, he animadverted on some expressions of Mr Burke, which he considered as harsh.

Mr Burke explained.

Mr Fox said, the question was indeed of great importance; of such importance as he desired human wit or human eloquence to exaggerate; no less than whether the constitution of the country was a free constitution, under which every act of government was subject to enquiry, and accompanied with responsibility? or whether power might not be exercised without controul, or without any national inquest to take cognizance of its abuse? He then took a review of the precedents that had been adduced, contending that in every particular, they tended to confirm the opinion, that impeachments did not abate by a dissolution. He said that the order of 1678 did not make, but declare the law; and that the proceedings in 1690 confirmed and illustrated the order of 1678 as law. On the times in which that order was made, Judge Blackstone had said, "that in 1679, when the *habeas corpus* act was obtained, when the press was emancipated from the power of a licenser, and the law of impeachment established, the theory of our constitution was as well understood as in any period of our history." On this point the opinion of Judge Forster also concurred, who said, in the case of Peterborough and Salisbury, it would be harsh to say, that a prosecution begun, the High Court of Parliament should not be able to proceed to judgment, the end of all prosecution, without supplemental powers from the Crown."

In settling every contested point of *law* in the common courts of justice, Mr Fox said, he would first look to *usage*, and then to *reason*,—but in constitutional case in Parliaments, he would



look to *reason* in preference to *usage*, for this reason; in ordinary cases, *certainty* was of more consequence than soundness of principles, but in constitutional law *soundness* of principles was every thing. Certainty of usage, if that certainty was against him, served only to increase his despair, and to drive him to the last desperate remedy for desperate cases. The law of impeachment was not to be collected from the usage of the Courts of Justice: for whom was it meant to controul? He should be told, men in high stations, who might commit crimes that the common law could not reach, but he should answer, first and principally, the Courts of Justice themselves. Let that be removed, and what security was there for the integrity of Judges, and the pure administration of justice? Were it to be governed by absurd or iniquitous rules of practice, what abuse could it correct? He would not suppose extraordinary cases of enormity in Judges, although their responsibility by impeachment was the surest pledge for their integrity. But suppose them so devoted to the Crown as to give such a decision as that of *Ship-money*: Suppose them, as in the reign of Charles II. so pliant to the prevailing party of the day, as to pay their court to Whigs one day and Tories another, under form and colour of law, what remedy was left if that of impeachment did not apply? Were a Judge even to attain to that enormous pitch of arbitrary wickedness, as to order a man to punishment who had been acquitted by a Jury, there was no mode of proceeding against him but by impeachment. When he considered all this, he could not but lament to see gentlemen of the profession of the law in that House, with some very honourable exceptions indeed, acting under an *esprit de corps*, forming themselves into a sort of phalanx to set up the law of the ordinary Courts of Justice as paramount to the law of Parliament, as if they intended, what had been charged on the Parliament of Paris, to erect an intermediate republic between the King and the people, to embarrass the one, and domineer over the other.

With regard to the force of precedents on constitutional points; had the dispensing power claimed by the Stuarts been decided by precedent, it might perhaps have been found to be good. But would any man regard a precedent in such a case? Must he not perceive that a Legislature, and a dispensing power in the Crown, were things incompatible; and that wherever any thing appeared subversive of the Constitution, if it had lasted for one, or for two hundred years, it was not a precedent, but an usurpation. But where this law of impeachment which was offered to them failed, they were told they might proceed by a bill of pains and penalties. What was gained by this, unless it could be made appear, that a bill of pains and penalties could not be stopped by the Crown? Such abuses, it was said, were not to be supposed. When controul was removed, all abuses were to

Sept. 7.

1791.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

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be supposed. Again they were told, that if a minister advised the Crown to dissolve the Parliament, to get rid of an impeachment, they might impeach him again. By the same rule he might advise to dissolve them again; and so they might go on impeaching and dissolving, with no other effect than a mockery of justice. The learned gentleman who spoke before him had talked of referring an impeachment to the people by a dissolution. The true mode of doing that was on the principle for which he contended. The new representatives, after a dissolution, would consider whether they would follow up, or abandon an impeachment preferred by their predecessors; but to say that it was completely at an end by a dissolution, was not to take the sense, but to defeat the privilege of the people.

As to those who contended, that the judges and the accusers should in every action continue the same till judgment was obtained, that doctrine was refuted by the practice of the Attorney General on his entrance to office, who carried on the prosecutions begun by his predecessor—and on that of new judges, who decided the causes that had been before their predecessor, from the evidence his notes afforded. It was well known that nine tenths of misdemeanors were tried at sittings, and the record being returned to the Court from which it issued, sentence was then pronounced by judges who had heard no part of the oral evidence, who had seen nothing of the demeanour of the witnesses, who had no knowledge whatever of the case or its circumstances, but such as he had stated; and yet on this sort of evidence, which was now attempted to be decried as evidence, on which a feather ought not to be plucked from a sparrow's wing, was it the constant practice of the Court of King's Bench to decide, whether a man should be fined five shillings or five thousand pounds, whether he should be imprisoned for a week or for three years. What could he say on such attempts to de-lude the House, but, with his Right Honourable Friend (Mr Burke), that those who attempted them thought the oaths of their learning good enough for the House of Commons. After answering, in the same clear and pertinent manner, every other objection that had been urged in favour of the abatement, and having taken once more a review of the precedents that had been adduced, and showing they could not be wrested so as to support their argument, he concluded one of the most able, tho' not the most brilliant speeches he ever made in Parliament, by saying, "that if precedents could have been found, to support that doctrine, he should still have rejected them, for it was not on precedents, but on *reason* he stood. The right of impeachment proceeding unabated from Session to Session, and from Parliament to Parliament, was the vital and animating part of the constitution, without which, all the rest, instead of

“ moving in its healthful order, must soon degenerate into a  
“ putrid and offensive mass.”

*Mr Yorke* complained of the harsh terms in which *Mr Fox*  
had spoken of the Lawyers.

*Mr Fox* explained.

*Mr Erskine* stated his reasons for persisting in his motion; the  
arguments adduced had not convinced him.

*Mr Burke* explained.

*Mr Orde* said, he most certainly should vote for the continu-  
ance of the impeachment; but as such a respectable body of  
professional men had stated their doubts upon this subject, he  
thought it but reasonable that the house should allow some  
time for farther investigation of precedents.

At two o'clock the House divided on the motion of *Mr*  
*Erskine*; the numbers were,

Ayes,

30

Noes

133

Majority against the motion, 103

*Mr Burke's* motion, “ that the impeachment is now pending,  
“ &c.” was then put and carried.

The House being resumed, *Sir Peter Burrel* made the report,  
and the resolution was agreed to.

Thus was decided; after a debate of three days, one of the  
most important constitutional questions that ever was agitated  
in the House of Commons. In a case of so much consequence,  
and in which party matters had so little influence, it was judged  
necessary to give the arguments as full as the narrow limits of  
our miscellany will permit; when parties contend for superior-  
ity alone, and vie with each other who shall display the most  
brilliant talents, we shall not judge it necessary to follow them  
with so much minuteness; but arguments that tend to develope  
those principles on which the essence of liberty depends, cannot  
be too generally known, or too often inculcated.

We do not think it necessary to follow so minutely the pro-  
ceedings on this subject in the House of Peers: suffice it to say,  
that after some debate, it was resolved to appoint a committee  
to search for precedents on their journals respecting impeach-  
ments; that this committee, after several months, offered to bring  
up their report on the 16th of May and that then, after a debate  
of some length, it was resolved, that they should send a message  
to the House of Commons, that the Peers were ready to pro-  
ceed on the trial of *Warren Hastings*.

A message was accordingly sent on the 17th of May from the  
Lords to the Commons, intimating, that their Lordships would,  
on Monday the 23d of May, proceed farther on the trial. *This*  
*trial will be resumed in its proper place.*

Sept. 7.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

SHORT CHRONICLE

OF EVENTS.

[JULY 27. 1791.]

FOREIGN.

Hostilities have actually commenced between the Austrians and Turks. A party of the latter attacked the advanced posts of the Austrians on the 10th of June, and killed about 240 men, but were shortly repulsed, with the loss of 600.

*Brussels, July 1.* "Yesterday the ceremony of the inauguration of the Emperor, as Duke of Brabant, was performed here, when his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Tefchen took and received, in his Imperial Majesty's name, the oaths which are prescribed on this occasion."

By letters from Rome, dated June 20. the season has been tempestuous beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitants. In the province of Urbino dreadful explosions of fire have proceeded from the mountains, overspreading the country with a strong and fetid smell. In the province of Orvieto and Viterbo, storms of hail have wasted immense tracts of country, and these have been succeeded by continual rains. The weather was so cold at Rome, that

people had resumed their winter dress.

*Hague, July 7.* "Yesterday morning about two o'clock, a fire broke out in the Admiralty of Amsterdam, and, though every endeavour was used to extinguish it, consumed in a few hours the whole of that fine building, and a large magazine of sails, arms, and other stores, sufficient, it is said, for the equipment of thirteen ships of war. The cause of this misfortune is not yet ascertained."

On the flight of the French King, a guard was offered to the Ambassadors from Foreign Courts. Earl Gower very handsomely declined it, and said, that he trusted his safety, and the safety of the English in Paris, solely to their own conduct. If that conduct should be found hostile to the wishes of the people, no guard could be sufficient to protect them. His example was followed by all the other Ministers.

Letters from Bengal advise, that Lieut. Col. Rob. Stuart, of the Company's forces, has been taken prisoner by the Sicks, a nation of lawless plunderers, who annually make an ex-

curfion over the country bordering on Delhi.—The Colonel was fent at the head of two battallions of feapoys, to repress their encroachments; and as he and Lient. Jones were riding to discover their force, they fell into an ambuscade of the robbers: The danger was first discovered by the Lieutenant, but not time enough to prevent the Colonel being taken. Lient. Jones escaped by the swiftness of his horse.

The Neptune, Scarbro', and Surprise transports arrived at Botany Bay the 29th of June 1790, after a passage of exactly two months from the Cape of Good Hope. The convicts were very sickly, of whom 270 died on their passage, and 100 more after their arrival. The navy agent, Mr Shepcott, died also on his passage; but of the New South Wales corps, only one soldier died on the voyage, and one after they arrived. They found the colony in a distressed state, many sick and sickening for want of food, of which they were in deplorable need, having quite exhausted their stores, and nearly all the stock of animals intended for breeding. They were, however, happily relieved by the arrival of the ships, and such measures are to be put in execution as to prevent, if possible, the like distresses happening in future.

The States of America are now become 15 in number, by the addition of the districts of Vermont and Kentucky, which are now acknowledged to be independent of those of New-York and Virginia.

## DOMESTIC.

Though the revolution in the Government of France seems not to have yet produced the happy effects to the people of that country which they expected from what is termed the overthrow of despotism, a considerable number of persons in this country have thought this extraordinary event worthy of commemoration. The anniversary day is the 14th of July. At London, the celebration of it was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, and attended by above 1000 gentlemen.—George Rous, Esq; in the chair. Most of the dissenting clergymen of eminence were present. At Manchester, Norwich, and many other towns in England, the day was celebrated with much decorum and propriety. At Edinburgh, about 80 gentlemen met in Fortune's Tavern in honour of the day.—Mr Ferguson of Craigdarroch in the chair. At Glasgow and Dundee the meetings were likewise numerous and respectable. In general, these entertainments were conducted with good order and moderation, and broke up at an early hour. The toasts were proper for the occasion, expressing much warmth in the cause of liberty.

But it is with regret we relate the fatal consequences which attended the meeting at the great manufacturing town of Birmingham in Warwickshire, a place containing about 30,000 inhabitants. The awfulness of the scenes which here ensued induce us to give the particulars at some length.

Intimation had been given in the public prints, that the friends of liberty were to celebrate the memorable 14th of July at Dudley's hotel in Birmingham. On the 11th the following address was circulated through the town.

"My Countrymen,

"The second year of Gallic Liberty is nearly expired; at the commencement of the third, on the 14th of this month, it is devoutly to be wished that every enemy to civil and religious despotism, would give his sanction to the majestic common cause, by a public celebration of the anniversary.

"Remember, that on the 14th of July, the Bastille, that high altar and castle of Despotism, fell!

"Remember the enthusiasm, peculiar to the cause of Liberty, with which it was attacked!

"Remember that generous humanity that taught the oppressed, groaning under the weight of insulted rights, to spare the lives of the oppressors!

"Extinguish the mean prejudices of nations! and let your numbers be collected, and sent as a free-will offering to the National Assembly.

"But, is it possible to forget your own Parliament is venal; your Ministers hypocritical; your Clergy legal oppressors; the Reigning Family extravagant; the Crown of a great Personage too weighty for the head that wears it, too weighty for the people who gave it; your taxes partial and oppressive; your representatives a

cruel insult upon the sacred rights of property, religion, and freedom?

"But on the 14th of this month prove to the sycophants of the day, that you reverence the Olive Branch; that you will sacrifice to public tranquillity till the majesty shall exclaim—

"The Peace of Slavery is worse than the War of Freedom! of that moment let Tyrants beware!"

It is impossible to suppose that the gentlemen who took the lead in the proposed meeting, who, though dissenters from the Church of England, were of the most respectable characters, were at all privy either to the composition or publication of such a violent and daring performance. And accordingly it was publicly disowned by these gentlemen, who were so much displeas'd on seeing such sentiments attributed to them, that they had agreed not to meet at all.

The preparations, however, having been made, and it being intimated to the gentlemen that this address was despised by the public of the town, and that no bad effects would arise from such misrepresentations, it was agreed that the meeting should be held as at first proposed. Accordingly,

On Thursday the 14th of July, a number of respectable gentlemen dined at the hotel, Temple-row, Birmingham, to commemorate the Revolution in France. Two magistrates and the constables, though not of the company, attended in

revolution in the of France seems et produced the to the people of which they expect it is termed the despotism, a conder of persons in ave thought this event worthy of on. The anniversary 14th of July. he celebration of the Crown and 00 gentlemen,— Esq; in the chair. iffidenting clergy- nce were present. r, Norwich, and owns in England, celebrated with m and propriety. , about 80 gentle- Fortune's Tavern the day.—Mr Fer- aigdarroch in the silagow and Dun- ings were likewise d respectable. In se entertainments ed with good or- eration, and broke y hour. The toasts for the occasion, uch warmth in the rty.

with regret we re- atal consequences ed the meeting at anufacturing town am in Warwick- e containing about abitants. The aw- the scenes which l induce us to give are at some length.

the house, and every other precaution was taken to preserve the peace.

A vast concourse of people were assembled round the hotel by two o'clock in the afternoon. About five, the crowd began to shew some signs of turbulence; and before six, it was recommended to the gentlemen to retire for the sake of peace; and though they instantly complied—not a single person of the company remaining—yet the multitude still increased, and threatened destruction. In order to appease the discontented, the constables introduced parties of twenty or thirty at a time, to convince them that none of the company remained; but all to no purpose—for about eight o'clock they began to throw stones, and in a few minutes entirely demolished the windows of the hotel. From thence they proceeded to the new meeting, which they first gutted, and then set fire to. By half past ten o'clock, it was all in a blaze! In the mean time, they burnt Dr. Priestley in effigy. The roof of the meeting fell in about eleven o'clock at night.

As soon as this was accomplished, part of the rioters set off to the old meeting, which they destroyed in the same manner.

A third party set off to Fairhill, the residence of Dr. Priestley. He was fortunately acquainted with their intentions a few minutes before their arrival, and by that means got away, and saved himself and family; but the doors, windows,

and all the furniture, with his library and philosophical apparatus, are totally destroyed! One of the rioters was killed, and two others very much hurt, by the falling of a wall.

On Friday the magistrates and principal inhabitants met to concert measures for restoring the public peace;—but as they had no troops in their neighbourhood, nor any force to overawe the rioters, their measures served only to irritate, and their persuasions were ineffectual; for about one o'clock, a great number assembled round the elegant mansion of Mr. John Ryland, (formerly the residence of Mr. Boskerville, the celebrated printer), which had lately been enlarged and beautified at a great expence. The most soothing means were adopted to make them desist; money was even offered them to induce them to retire, but to no purpose; for, first exhausting the contents of the cellar, they then set fire to the house and furniture. The conflagration was dreadful!

The rioters being divided into parties, and meditating the destruction of several other houses, about three o'clock in the afternoon, consternation and alarm seemed to have superseeded all other sensations in the minds of the inhabitants; business was given over, and the shops were all shut up. The inhabitants were traversing the streets in crowds, not knowing what to do, and horror was visible in every face.

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At half past three the inha-  
bitants were summoned by the  
bell-man to assemble in the  
New Church-yard; two mag-  
istrates attended in adjacent  
rooms, and swore in several  
hundred constables, composed  
of every description of inhabi-  
tants, who marched away to  
disperse the rioters, who were  
beginning to attack the house  
of Mr Hutton, paper-merchant,  
in the High-street. This was  
easily effected, there not being  
more than half a dozen drunken  
wretches then assembled on  
the spot.

From thence they proceeded  
to disperse the grand body,  
who were employed in the  
destruction of Mr Ryland's  
house. On entering the walls  
which surround the house, then  
all ablaze, a most dreadful con-  
flict took place, in which it is  
impossible to ascertain the num-  
ber of the wounded. The  
constables were attacked with  
such a shower of stones and  
brickbats as it was impossible  
to resist. The rioters then  
possessing themselves of some  
of the bludgeons, the constables  
were entirely defeated, many  
of them being much wounded,  
and one person killed.

The mob being now victo-  
rious, and heated with liquor,  
every thing was to be dreaded.  
Several attempts were made to  
amuse them, but in vain. They  
now exacted money from the  
inhabitants; and at ten o'clock  
at night, they began and soon  
effected the destruction of Mr  
Hutton's house in the High-  
street, plundering it of all its  
property.

On Saturday the following  
hand-bill was distributed.

*Birmingham, July 16. 1791.*

“ Friends and Fellow Coun-  
trymen,

“ It is earnestly requested,  
that every true friend to the  
Church of England, and to the  
laws of his country, will re-  
flect how much a continuance  
of the present proceedings must  
injure that church and that  
King they are intended to sup-  
port; and how highly unlaw-  
ful it is to destroy the rights  
and properties of any of our  
neighbours. And all true  
friends to the town and trade  
of Birmingham in particular,  
are entreated to forbear imme-  
diately from all riotous and vi-  
olent proceedings, dispersing and  
returning peaceably to their  
trades and callings, as the only  
way to do credit to themselves  
and their cause, and to pro-  
mote the peace, happiness, and  
prosperity of this great and  
flourishing town.

*God Save the King !!*

(Signed by the Earl of Ayles-  
ford, and 15 of the principal  
gentlemen of the town.)

This remonstrance produced  
no effect, for at seven o'clock  
in the evening a great mob was  
collected behind the Swan Inn;  
several houses both in Birming-  
ham and its neighbourhood  
were marked out for destruc-  
tion.

They accordingly immedi-  
ately proceeded to the house of Dr  
Withering, a violent dissenter,  
and first physician in the town;  
this they gutted, and set fire to.  
The rioters then left the town,  
and commenced their devasta-



tions in the country. In the course of Sunday morning, they plundered and burnt the following country seats, in the neighbourhood of the town, having first carried off or drunk the contents of all the cellars, and killed the poultry, viz. Mosley-hall, a fine mansion belonging to John Taylor, Esq; banker in Birmingham; Mr Hawkes's, Mr Hobson's, Mr Russell's, Mr Hanwood's, Rev. Mr Coates's, Mr Humphries', and Mr Hut-ton's, all dissenters, but gentlemen much esteemed in their private characters.

The rioters continued all Sunday in the country, pillaging the gardens and orchards.

On Sunday evening, however, a party of light horse arrived from Nottingham, and several large parties having also come in next day, peace and order were re-established, and a general illumination took place in the town.

On Monday and Tuesday, the Justices of Peace of the county of Worcester, went into the country with parties of the troops, and apprehended several of the rioters, whom they found extorting money from the country people. But the great body of the mob had disappeared, and most of them had gone to their homes.

Great numbers of colliers joined the mob in the country, but did not seem to be active in the outrages which were committed.

It is thought that many of these deluded wretches have perished in the ruins of the houses they destroyed, having

intoxicated themselves in the cellars to such a degree, that they were unable to escape from the flames. Several dead bodies were dug out of the ruins of Dr Priestley's meeting-house, and Mr Ryland's house, mangled in a shocking manner.

There was no military force nearer Birmingham than Nottingham, 55 miles distant, where the 15th regiment of light horse were quartered.—It was Sunday morning before the necessary orders could be given for their march, the horses being all at grass. A picked troop was, however, got ready by ten o'clock, and went with such expedition, as to reach Birmingham by eleven at night, though greatly fatigued.

Not a single rioter appeared after the arrival of the soldiers, who were received with joy by such crowds of the inhabitants, that it was necessary to publish bills requesting them to keep their own houses.

There are in the whole eleven elegant houses burnt; three gutted, and the furniture destroyed; also three meeting houses burnt; and about four or five of the rioters killed, besides eleven dug out of ruins of houses that had fallen in.

The damage is not ascertained, but it is said to be 200,000; which by the law the county must make good to the sufferers, unless Parliamentary aid is given.

The mob forced every person in the place to wear blue cockades, and dressed the mail-coach with ribbands of this colour.

Most of the principal inhabitants, especially the Dissenters, had withdrawn with their families to places of security, leaving their property to the mercy of a desperate mob, whose sole object was plunder.

A bond was found among the ruins of Dr Priestly's house, which secured 150l. a year to the Doctor from Lord Shelburne:—It is now in the hands of Mr Peason, of Birmingham.

Among the articles consumed at Mr Ryland's, at Birmingham, was the body of the late Mr Baskerville, the printer, who by will ordered he should be buried in his own house, and he was accordingly interred there. A stone closet was erected in it, where he was deposited in a standing posture. The house was afterwards sold with express condition, that it should remain there.

An ingenious artist of Birmingham (originally from Scotland) had painted some emblematic ornaments for the room where the revolutionists dined, which were greatly admired. The central piece was a finely executed medallion of his Majesty, encircled with a Glory, on each side of which was an alabaster obelisk; one exhibiting Gallic Liberty breaking the bands of Despotism, and the other representing British Liberty in its present enjoyment. Such, however, was the misrepresentation of the mob, that the paintings were said to be, "A figure of Liberty trampling on a crown, and a King without a head!"

On the 1st of July, a grand Sheep-shearing Festival was held at Newhall's Inn near Queensferry, and exhibited a new and very pleasing spectacle.

The company, consisting of about 120 Ladies and Gentlemen, assembled about one o'clock, and were conducted to a grass plot in a garden adjoining to the Inn, belonging to Mr Dundas of Duddingston. In the green a pole was erected, on which there was a table with a number of Latin inscriptions suitable to the occasion, and decorated with some dressed skins of the Shetland breed of sheep, with the fleeces on, which were greatly admired for their uncommon beauty. Sheep of various breeds and countries were collected in the garden, and on the neighbouring banks; particularly, Scotch, English, Spanish, Shetland, and even some Abyssinian sheep. The sheep-shearing began about two o'clock, and the dexterity of Mr Culley's clipper was much praised. The wool of the different breeds was examined, and did great credit to the pasture in the inclosures of Lord Hopetoun, who had the flock of the Society last winter under his protection.

The Ladies in general were dressed in white muslin, with flowers, shepherd's crooks, and various coloured ribbons. Some of the Gentlemen were dressed in cloth made from their own flocks, and some of the Ladies in gowns of their own spinning. Some beautiful cockades and other ornaments made of Tweeddale wool were

particularly admired, and did great credit to the taste and ingenuity of the noble and respectable inventor.

A little after four o'clock the company left the garden, and sat down to an elegant entertainment in a large room adjoining to the Inn—A number of loyal and patriotic toasts were given: among the rest, "*The Royal Shepherd of Great Britain, and success to his Flock.*" A signal was then made to the Hind frigate, which lay at anchor at a little distance, and a round of twenty-one guns was fired in honour of so popular a toast. After tea and coffee, the ball began, and continued till near twelve, when the company separated, highly pleased with the whole entertainment.

Glasgow fair, which began on the 12th July, presented a scene of riot and devastation. A number of disorderly people, seemingly tradesmen, assembled in and about Clyde-street, where the fair is held, formed themselves into a body, and marched up and down the streets, maliciously laying waste every thing that came in their way. Having demolished a number of tents, they proceeded to a caravan which contained the two Albinos, with wild beasts, &c. and after tearing up the one side, destroyed a temporary fixture at the end of it; and then taking entire possession, threw out the curiosities, and kicked them through the streets, beat

and abused the owner, and drew the machine into the Clyde, in which was the owner himself; and had it not been for the timely assistance of a party of the military, dangerous consequences might have ensued. These disgraceful outrages continued till the 14th, when the magistrates, to put a stop to them, ordered all the tents to be taken down. There was a great show of horses and black cattle, which in general sold at high prices.

On the 4th July, the silver arrow, given by the city of Edinburgh, was shot for on Burntsfield Links by the Royal Company of Archers, and won by the Right Hon. Lord Ellinbank.

A lady unfortunately lost her life lately in Edinburgh, owing to a practice common with many people of incautiously cutting the corns and excrescences which affect the feet. Having applied the knife unskillfully, a mortification ensued which proved fatal.

[*The state of affairs in France respecting the flight, seizure, and proceedings against the King and Royal Family, are still in such a state of uncertainty, that it was judged proper to postpone the account of that transaction till the next Chronicle, when we hope to be able to give a more authentic account.*]

## SHORT CHRONICLE

OF EVENTS.

[AUGUST 17. 1791.]

### FOREIGN.

#### *Brief Narrative of the Flight and Capture of the King of France and the Royal Family.*

ON Tuesday morning, the 21st of June, it was discovered that the French King, together with the Queen, the Dauphin, and the rest of the Royal Family, had effected an escape from the Palace of the Thuilleries, in Paris. It was soon known that they had taken the route to Metz. They advanced without interruption till they reached *St Menchaux*, where *Mr Druet*, post-master (inn-keeper of the post-house) there, having, from circumstances, entertained suspicions of his being the King, proceeded by a different route to *Varennes*, so as to reach that place before them; when having communicated his suspicions to others, they were stopped about 11 o'clock the same night (21st); and the King having discovered himself, he, together with his suite, were conducted back to Paris, by easy journeys, which they reached on Saturday the 25th, about

7 o'clock at night, and were conducted, under a strong guard, to the Palace of the Thuilleries, from whence they had effected their escape.

The consternation of all ranks of people in Paris was great, on hearing of the escape of the Royal Family. The National Assembly met at the usual hour, and continued sitting, by short adjournments, from Tuesday morning at half past 9 o'clock, till Sunday at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, being six days and nights, to deliberate and to act; and during this time of uncertainty, they discovered much sedate firmness and temper in their deliberations. All ranks of persons pressed forward on this occasion, to take afresh the oaths to the constitution: among these *M. d'Estaing* distinguished himself: He addressed himself to the National Assembly, tendering to them his oath in these terms. "Already a Lieutenant-General and Vice-Admiral, I wish there existed a new element in which I might fight for it!"

(Signed) *D'Estaing.*

The King left behind him a

letter, written with his own hand, addressed to M. de la Porte, one of the ministers of state, to the following purport:

"The King declares to the citizens of the empire, that as long as he could entertain any hopes of seeing good order re-established by means of his residing near the National Assembly, he had made every personal sacrifice; but finding that the subversion of royalty, the triumph of anarchy, and in short, the impunity of the most atrocious crimes, was the only recompense he was likely to receive, he had thought it his duty to make these circumstances known to the nation at large, and to expose to it the conduct of the existing Government. That he had therefore fled from the capital, as his presence could no longer contribute to the public happiness.

"His Majesty then refers to the principal vices of the new constitution, and the many bitter pangs he has suffered since the Revolution. He declares that the organization of the different branches of Government is contrary to his opinion, and has been made against his will; but he particularly complains of the clubs that have been established throughout the kingdom, and which have had a considerable influence on the proceedings of the legislature.

"His Majesty then refers to the most remarkable circumstances which have attended the Revolution, particularly the 14th of July, and the 6th of October 1789, when the King was dragged from his palace of Ver-

failles. He reproaches the National Assembly with having deprived him of his liberty, as well as having taken from him every prerogative belonging to the crown; and concludes with observing, that he was dissatisfied throughout with the proceedings of the Assembly, and *he protests against every act which he has been forced to sign during his captivity.*

"In the postscript, his Majesty forbids the Ministers to sign his name to any act, until they shall receive his authority to do so."

Never had the National Assembly a more difficult task to perform, than that which fell to their share, after the return of the King and Queen, nor did they ever act with more discretion and prudence. Some violent spirits in that Assembly were seen proceeding with a high hand, and bringing the royal prisoners immediately to trial; but the moderate party prevailed, and by well timed adjournments checked the violence of debate; at length it was decreed,

"The National Assembly shall nominate three Commissioners of their own body, to receive the declarations of the King and Queen; they shall be taken, separately, from the lips of the King and the Queen, and shall be committed to writing under their respective signatures. The whole shall be reported to the National Assembly, that they may take such measures thereon as they shall deem necessary.

After an exact scrutiny, if

was found that the following members of the National Assembly were appointed commissioners for the above purpose; out of 559 votes, 443 were in favour of Mr Tronchet, 353 for Mr D'Andre, and 351 for Mr Duport.

On Monday June 27th, M. Tronchet gave, in the name of the three Commissioners appointed to receive the declarations of the King and Queen, the following account of the manner in which they had executed their commission:

"We proceeded to the palace of the Thuilleries at seven in the evening of yesterday—We found the King alone in his bed-chamber—We read to him the decree enjoining us to receive his declaration and that of the Queen—and informed him of the manner in which he was to make his declaration, which he then did in the following manner:"

*Declaration of the King.*

"I think it necessary, respecting the mission with which you are charged, to observe to you, that I do not understand *submitting* to interrogatories; but I will willingly, since the National Assembly requires it, make public the motives which induced me to leave Paris:—They were the threats and outrages committed against my family and myself, and which have been circulated in different publications; and all these insults have remained unpunished. I thence thought that it was neither safe nor proper for me to remain any longer in Pa-

ris; but, in quitting the capital, I never had an intention of going out of the kingdom. I never made on this subject any agreement, either with the neighbouring powers, with my family, or with the French malcontents in foreign countries. My plan was, to retire to Montmedi; for which purpose I had previously ordered apartments to be prepared for me there. As that town is well fortified, I thought I could not choose a better place for the safety of my family. Being near the frontiers, I should have been more at hand to oppose every invasion of France which might be attempted. I should besides have been able to go, with more facility, to those places where my presence might be necessary. Another powerful motive for my retreat was, to put an end to the assertion of my not being at liberty. If my intention had been to go into a foreign country, I should not have published my memorial before my departure—I would have done it after I passed the frontiers. Besides, should a knowledge of our intentions be desired in that particular, let the same memorial be consulted; at the end of which will be seen with how much pleasure I promise to the Parisians to join them again. As a further corroboration of this, I had in my carriage only 13,200 livres in gold, and 500,000 in assignats. I declare solemnly, that I was not advised to this step by any one, and that I alone projected and executed it. I informed Monsieur of it only

on the evening of my departure; and it was agreed between us, that we should not pursue the same route. I gave orders to the three persons who were found with me to follow me: The same evening one of them received my orders. The passport which I had with me was necessary to facilitate my journey, and the route for Frankfurt was not even kept. I have made no other protestation than the memorial which I left behind me, and which has been published, in which there is no attack against the *principles* of the constitution, but only against the *form*—the decrees not having been passed together, I could not so well judge of their propriety. I experienced in my journey, that the public opinion was decidedly in favour of the constitution. I did not believe that I could with certainty come at a knowledge of this fact at Paris. Convinced how much it was necessary to give force to the established powers, as soon as I knew the general will, I did not hesitate to make those sacrifices which the welfare of the people, always the object of my wishes, required of me.

(Signed) Louis."

The above declaration was dictated by the King, and committed to writing by one of the Commissioners. After the King had read it, and before signing it, he recollected having omitted to say,

"That the Governess of his children was not informed of the journey till the moment of their departure."

*Declaration of the Queen.*

"I declare, that the King being desirous of quitting Paris with his children, nothing in nature could have dissuaded me from following him; for, that I never will consent to quit him, my whole conduct for these two years past has given sufficient proofs. I was confirmed in my determination to follow him, from the confidence and persuasion which I had, that he would never quit the kingdom. Had he been so inclined, all my influence would have been exerted to prevent him. The Governess of my daughter, who had been indisposed for five weeks, did not receive orders for departure till the evening preceding—She had not even taken any cloaths with her—I was obliged to lend her some—She was absolutely ignorant of our destination. The three couriers neither knew the destination or the object of the journey—They were supplied, with money upon the road, and received our orders as we proceeded. The two *femmes de chambre* did not receive orders till the moment of our departure—One of these, whose husband was in the palace, had not an opportunity of seeing him. Monsieur and Madame separated from us, and took the road to Mons, only to avoid embarrassment, and to prevent delay from the want of horses upon the road—They were to rejoin us in France. We went out of the palace by passing through the apartment of M. Villequier; and, that we might not

be perceived, we went separately, and at some distance of time from each other. (Signed)

MARIE-ANTOINETTE.  
It is now generally believed, that the above declarations were uttered in concert with the Commissioners of the National Assembly, in such moderate terms as might not induce any violent proceedings: Be this as it may, the conduct of the National Assembly on this occasion, and ever since, has been much more temperate and mild, in regard to their procedure in this case, than was in general expected. This gave great offence to the democratic party, who were violent to have the King publicly tried at the bar as a criminal. Among others to the same effect, the following petition was presented to the National Assembly, by the Brotherly Society of Paris, on the 16th of June:

"Fathers of the country! The Brotherly Society, making use of the right which belongs to all the members of a sovereign nation, declared their disapprobation of the proposal which has been made to send two or three deputies to the late King and Queen of the French, Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, in their own apartments.

"Their perjuries, their plots against the sovereignty of the nation, against its constitution, and against its liberty, are notorious to the world.

"They ought therefore to be brought publicly to the bar of the National Assembly, the august representatives of the

Majesty of the nation, to be there examined, in the name of the French nation, by the President of its august representatives.

"If their deposition be taken in private, the nation will have reason to suspect the report which shall be made by the Commissioners deputed to examine them.

"Let us not, by any oblique conduct, suffer the existence of corruption, of falsehood, or even of suspicion.

"Fathers of the country! The Brotherly Society entreat, nay exhort you, to order Louis XVI. and his wife to appear at your bar, in order to be examined relative to the motives, the means, and the suggestions of their late flight; and that they may be publicly heard in the face of the whole nation, against which they have been guilty of the highest outrage.

"It is of the highest importance that you should give to all the tyrants of the world, a great example, and to convince them that nations have the sacred privilege to judge them. (Signed)

*Pepin Degroupette, Pres.  
Bernard Romain, Sec.*

After the petition follows a *proces verbal*, dated June 27, thus expressed.

"The Society have resolved that the above petition should be immediately printed, and sent to all the patriotic societies of the capital, and of the Departments of France; and that all those citizens who shall approve of it, be requested to sign it individually in the library



of the Ci-devant Jacobins, Rue St Honore, which will be open for that purpose every day from four to six o'clock.

The Assembly, however, regardless of these threats, and others of an opposite tendency from other quarters, have endeavoured to moderate all parties, and seem desirous of applying lenient remedies for cementing the wounded constitution; with what success time only can discover.

Suspicious fell upon many persons at the beginning, as the contrivers of this measure: But it is now generally believed, that the whole was concerted by M. Bouille alone, and that the attempt only failed in consequence of the escape having been delayed one day by the King beyond the appointed time, which threw the troops under M. Bouille into such embarrassment, as to have occasioned the failure.

It is now generally understood, that if the King had reached Metz, it was proposed, there to resume the reins of government, and, while that strong post was carefully guarded, to try, by lenient measures, to effect the re-establishment of the regal authority under certain restraints; and if these pacific proposals should be rejected, recourse would have been had to arms to effect that object.

*Monsieur and Madame* having assumed a better disguise, effected their escape into the Netherlands.

The officers of several regiments on the frontiers, no

sooner heard of the King's escape, than they seized the colours of the regiment they commanded, and went off in a body to the aristocratic chiefs nearest to their quarters. But the common soldiers, though earnestly intreated, refused to follow their example.

The aristocratic party in Paris begin to speak in a higher tone than usual, and every circumstance seems to forebode that matters in France are drawing to some important crisis; may it be soon and happily concluded?

On Friday the 14th of July the commemoration of the Revolution was celebrated in the Champ de Mars with great solemnity and good order, by a grand mass and *Te Deum*.—It was attended by 100,000 persons.—About 15,000 of the National Guards attended, with M. la Fayette at their head, to preserve the peace.—It was apprehended that there would be a tumult, from some very violent and inflammatory handbills having been circulated for some days preceding, tending to inspire the people against certain Members of the National Assembly, who were represented as favourable to the King.—Nothing, however, happened this day; but strong patrols of the guards paraded the streets all night, lest any thing should occur.

On Saturday morning about 500 persons were collected in the Champ de Mars, who, in different groupes, were listening to the inflammatory harangues of certain orators. At 3 o'clock

of the King's they seized the regiment they and went off in a aristocratic chiefs in quarters. But soldiers, though seated, refused to example.

atic party in Paris in a higher tone and every circum- to forbode that ance are drawing tant crisis; may happily conclud-

the 14th of July oration of the Ke- celebrated in the ars with great fo- good order, by a and *Te Deum*.—It d by 100,000 per- at 15,000 of the Na- ls attended, with ce at their head, to e peace.—It was that there would , from some very affamatory hand- been circulated for preceding, tending the people against bers of the Natio- , who were res- favourable to Nothing, however, is day; but strong he guards paraded ll night, lest any occur.

ay morning about were collected in de Mars, who, in pps, were listening matory harangues ators. At 3 o'clock

they adjourned, and on their return they found the place occupied by M. Gouvion and a body of troops, whom he told them, he was going to exercise. During the night strong patrols of guards paraded the streets, and kept every thing quiet.

On Sunday, being an idle day, the leaders of the mob collected an immense multitude in the Champ de Mars. Two unlucky wretches, an invalid with a wooden leg, and a young hair-dresser, who had conveyed themselves under the planks of the ascent to the Altar of Liberty, and bored holes in order to peep at the legs of the ladies, whom they expected to walk there in the course of the day, were discovered, and dragged out. As they had taken some wine and provisions with them, and on being questioned by their captors, were afraid, we suppose, to own their real intention, they fell under the suspicion of intending to destroy or blow up the altar with the people on it, and were instantly hung up by their merciful judges. They were preparing to drag their bodies through the streets, when they were stopped by the National Guards.

Intelligence of these proceedings being brought to the Hotel de Ville, the Mayor and his colleagues were of opinion that to put a stop to these outrages, the military force should be employed. The drum accordingly beat to arms, alarm guns were fired, the Red flag was hoisted at the Hotel de Ville,

and martial law proclaimed at the *Place de Greve*, (the place of public execution).

Some of the Magistrates, with M. la Fayette, and a body of National Guards, set out to the Champ de Mars, to try to disperse the crowd, but in vain, for they assembled in greater numbers, and continued all the afternoon. Many of them were armed, and one fellow attempted to shoot M. la Fayette, but his gun missed fire.—He was immediately seized, but M. la Fayette, to appease them if possible, ordered him to be released.

The Magistrates having returned to the Hotel de Ville, the Municipality, with a great body of the national guards, the cavalry, and five pieces of cannon, proceeded to the Champ de Mars, at seven o'clock in the evening, preceded by the Red Flag.—The mob appeared in immense crowds on the surrounding eminences, armed, some with muskets and swords, but chiefly with bludgeons; they approached the soldiers, calling out, *Down with the Red Flag, down with the Bayonets*, and threw stones at the Municipality and troops.—The soldiers were ordered to fire over their heads, but this only increased the shower of stones.—The soldiers levelled and fired among them, and attacking them with their bayonets, drove them to a neighbouring field called the Champ de la Federation.—The mob here made some stand, but on the troops approaching, they fled and dispersed. About 40 of the mob were killed and

wounded : two of the Cavalry and a Gunner were killed, and several of the guards wounded.

—M. Fayette continued with the troops an hour in the field, and returned with the Municipality to the Hotel de Ville about ten o'clock.—About 20,000 of the guards patrolled the streets, which were all illuminated during the night.—No further disturbance has since happened.

On Monday the 18th, M. Bailli the Mayor, and M. la Fayette, reported their proceedings to the Assembly, when they received thanks for their proper and spirited conduct, and several resolutions were passed, for the future preventing of these tumults, and apprehension and punishment of the rioters.

Several of the writers and printers of the seditious handbills have been taken up, and are in close confinement.

On the 30th of July the National Assembly discussed the great question, "Shall there be still any orders of Knighthood in France?"

M. Camus said, that military and honorary decorations ought, in a free state like France, to be considered as recompences simply to *individuals*, and no longer to serve as a basis for *collective* bodies, which the new order of things does not tolerate.

M. Malouet maintained, that the prosperity, and even the existence of the foreign commerce of France, depended on the retaining the *order of Mal...* The reason which he adduced for his

opinion, however, did not convince the Assembly, which, after some debate, passed the following decree :

1. All orders of knighthood, or other orders, all corporations, decorations, or external signs, which suppose distinctions of birth, are suppressed in France, and similar ones shall not be established in future.

2. The military decoration at present existing being, like every honorary recompence, purely individual and personal, cannot serve as a basis to any corporation, and there cannot be exacted, upon conferring it, any other oath than the civic one. The decoration of the heretofore *order of merit* shall hereafter be considered the same with that of St Louis.

3. No Frenchman shall be permitted to take any of the qualities and titles suppressed by the decrees of the 29th June 1790—even not by adding to their names the words "*heretofore &c.*"—No public officer can receive any commission, deed, or other writing, in which these qualities shall make a part.

4. Every Frenchman who shall demand or obtain admission, or shall preserve his title in any foreign order founded upon the distinctions of rank and birth, shall be thereby divested of his quality of a French citizen, but may notwithstanding be employed in the military service as well as any other foreigner.

The plague raged so violently at Grand Cairo in March last, that about 1000 persons died every day for a week.

On the 22d of June a terrible fire broke out at Silistria, in Turkey, which continued the whole night, and was accompanied by pitiable lamentations from the inhabitants. The fire communicated to the magazines, destroyed several thousand quintals of straw and hay, and a large quantity of timber for ship-building. The Russian spies are suspected of having occasioned it.

All French newspapers are strictly prohibited at Brussels. The spirit of the government there is avowedly hostile to the revolution.

The King of Sweden left Aix-la-Chapelle on his return home, on the 25th of July, and took with him the Marquis de Bouille, who has entered into his service as General.

A letter from Leghorn says, that the Assembly of Corsica have resolved to offer their island to the Crown of Great Britain, on condition that the Corsicans preserve their religion. There is no probability of this offer being accepted, as a similar proposition was rejected some years ago.

The Gazette of Madrid contains a long detail of attacks by the Moors on the fortresses of Oran, repeated at different times from 20th May to 10th June; in which, though they had been repulsed with loss, they were continuing their works with such vigour as gave considerable alarm for the safety of the place.

Last March, the King of Spain visited the manufactories of broad cloths, serges, and other stuffs of inferior value, established by himself at Guadalaxara. He found them in the most thriving condition; 306 looms were at work, and in the whole of the manufactories, 24,000 persons of both sexes are employed. In order to give still farther encouragement to those manufactures, the King has allowed a draw-back of 12 per cent. to those who shall buy 25 or 50 pieces of either cloth or serge, and a credit from 12 to 18 months, with an optional discount of one-half per cent. per month; by way of anticipation of payment.

A most violent storm has happened off the isles of France and Bourbon, which has destroyed the coffee and cotton, killed many cattle, overturned several houses, which are chiefly of wood, and drove many vessels ashore. Several persons also lost their lives.

The last dispatches from Botany Bay, relate the success of the settlement in their agricultural labours, and that the cattle received by the last ships had prospered better than those of former importations. One melancholy circumstance is told. Three young gentlemen of the navy were sailing about Port Jackson, in an open boat, when a whale was seen, for the first time, in that place, plying in the mouth of the harbour. They indiscreetly approached it, and the boat was immediately overset, by which they were all drowned. One of the un-

fortunate sufferers by it was Mr Fergusson, the son of Captain Fergusson, of Greenwich Hospital.

One hundred and thirty of the mulattoes who were active in the disturbances at St Domingo, have been executed.

The Indians on the river Ohio, in the month of April, committed much murder and devastation among the settlers. They attacked and took six boats going down the river with provisions, and killed and scalped 30 of the whites.—Two young ladies, of the name of Macdonald, were killed in a conflict betwixt three canoes and one of the boats.—Several of the Indians were also shot.

The American forces under the command of General Scott, early in the month of June, opened the campaign on the side of Kentucky; and the troops assembled at Pittsburgh and Muskingham were preparing for an irruption into the country of the savages at the same time.

The Indians are no less active. They have assembled a body of forces, consisting of about 40,000 men; these are divided into five divisions, and are intended to make as many different irruptions into the United States. Pittsburgh will, most probably, be the first object of their fury.

Each party appears confident of success, and anxious to extirpate each other. One party rely on their courage and discipline—the other, on their numbers, ferocity, and knowledge of the country.

The general assembly of the state of Pennsylvania, with a degree of public spirit which does them the greatest honour, have voted a large sum of money for rendering eleven of the principal rivers in the state navigable, and for making and improving roads to all the towns of consequence—thus opening a ready communication from Philadelphia to all parts of the state.

Amount of *tonnage* employed in the trade of the United States (of America), from 1st October 1789, to 30th September 1790.

	Tons.
New Hampshire	13,519
Massachusetts	177,022
Rhode Island*	9,525
Connecticut	30,616
New York	48,274
New Jersey	5,514
Pennsylvania	59,997
Delaware	4,141
Maryland	55,430
Virginia	43,528
North Carolina †	29,942
South Carolina †	17,379
Georgia	10,634
American	502,526
Foreign Tonnage	262,913
United States and British	312
United States and other Foreign	338
<b>Total</b>	<b>766,379</b>

\* The returns from this State commenced 21st June 1790.

† From North Carolina, 11th March 1790.

‡ Returns from South Carolina, three quarters only received.

Increasing commerce of the United States of America—The exportation, from August 1789 to September 1790, amounted to 20,415,965 dollars, or about 4,000,000 and 1-half sterling; of which sum total tobacco gave 4,349,567 dollars; wheat, 2,510,232; wood, 1,265,734; provisions 5,757,482; the fisheries, 1,194,287; cattle, 486,105; rice, 1,753,797; poultry, 60,000; indigo, 537,379.

Of the above merchandize England took 9,363,416 dollars; France, 4,698,735; Spain, 2,005,907; Portugal, 1,283,462; Holland, 1,962,880; Germany, 487,787; Denmark, 224,415; Sweden, 47,240; Flanders, 14,298; the East Indies, 135,181; the Mediterranean, 41,298; the African coasts, 139,984; the north-west coasts of America, 10,362.

On the 4th of June last, a duel was fought at Kingston in Jamaica, between Lieut. Harvey and Lieut. White, both of the 62d regiment, when the latter received a shot in the right side, of which he died the same night. Lieut. Harvey surrendered himself for trial, which took place a few days after, when he was unanimously acquitted.—Mr White had taken offence at some expression used by Lieut. Harvey at the mess, and not being satisfied with the explanation given by the latter, gave the challenge.

A subscription is opened at Paris to erect a statue of Dr Franklin, and some thousand livres have already been subscribed.

DOMESTIC.

Mr Secretary Dundas has appointed Mr Hepburn, son of Mr Hepburn of Clerkington, Under Secretary of State for the home department.

The Earl of Morton is created a British Peer, by the title of Lord Douglas of Lochleven.

Two Royal proclamations have been published in the London Gazette, the one offering a reward of one hundred pounds for discovering and apprehending the authors and abettors of the late riots at Birmingham; and the other offering a like reward for the authors or publishers of the inflammatory handbill circulated in that town on the 11th July, and inserted in our last Chronicle, p. 3.

Some disturbances lately broke out at Sheffield, but religious schisms, we are happy to say, had no share in them, which originated in political differences of a domestic nature.

By an act of the last Session, a large common, near the town of Sheffield, has been inclosed, and the populace directed their resentment against the parties who were interested in this inclosure.

The magistrates assembled the peace officers, and repulsed the mob; what remained was effected by a party of military; the troops were once obliged to fire, but no lives were lost. Several of those who joined the riot are known to have come from Birmingham.

On Wednesday morning, the 27th of July, the mob went to the goal, where they effected no

assembly of the Pennsylvania, with a public spirit which has brought the greatest honour, and a large sum of money, for making and sending to all the towns—thus opening communication from all parts of the

merchandise employed in the United States from 1st October to September 1790.

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mischief, beside demolishing the windows. They also broke the windows of Mr Eyre, steward to the Duke of Norfolk. They afterwards proceeded to the house of the Rev. Mr Wilkinson, near Sheffield, to whose house they set fire, but it was fortunately extinguished without any material damage.

On the 22d of July, a curious action was tried in the Court of King's Bench. It was at the instance of a Mr Smith, a publican, who keeps the Star and Garter public-house in King-street, Westminster, for the sum of 110l. 5s. due to him for work and labour performed at the instance of George Rose, Esq; Secretary to the Treasury. The action arose out of a demand which he made for enquiring after the bad votes which were given for Lord John Townshend at the Westminster election, contested between him and Lord Hood.

The case on behalf of the plaintiff was opened by Mr Erskine. He treated it with great humour and admirable irony. He did not forget to hope that the whole of the defendant's conduct was truly patriotic; that he was actuated by no party prejudice or Treasury corruption; that, in paying any part of the expences attending an election of a member of Parliament, who uniformly voted for the measures proposed by the Minister, there was nothing dishonourable. There appeared nothing in the conduct of Mr Rose, that did not arise from the love of his country. In short, he charged

him with nothing but the mere omission of paying the plaintiff's bill, which was a just one.

A messenger of the Treasury (Mr Clubb) gave evidence, that Mr Rose had given orders through the agency of the witness, for Mr Smith to proceed on this enquiry of the bad votes of Lord John Townshend.

The solicitor of the Stamp-office (Mr Fro's) was examined, and related some curious incidents relative to the Westminster election. It appeared that some hints had been given by Mr Rose, that the plaintiff should be rewarded, and that a fine which had been imposed on him by the Commissioners of Excise, and ordered to be estreated, should be remitted.

On the part of the defendant, Mr Bearcroft did not chuse to hold himself responsible for the prudence of contesting this case; he called a witness, who was the agent of Lord Hood. This gentleman, whose name is Jackson, swore, that the plaintiff came to him, and took 129l. 6s. 9d. "for enquiring into votes, providing bludgeon-men, &c. and in full of all demands upon Lord Hood," &c. He added that he would not have paid this money, if he had not thought it was to settle the plaintiff's claim upon Lord Hood. He knew nothing of Mr Rose.

Mr Erskine made an admirable reply for the plaintiff, in which he again complimented Mr Rose very handsomely in an ironical way. He observed, that honest John Bull was to defray the expence attending

the election of a Court candidate for Westminster, by allowing to a person who favoured his election a slice out of a *fine* ordered to be created into the Exchequer.

The jury, after a full attention to the whole case, found a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages 110*l.* 5*s.* the sum demanded.

Wednesday, 20th July, the sessions commenced at the Old Bailey, London, before Justices Buller and Wilson, the Recorder, and several Aldermen, when Pierre, alias Peter Augustine, alias Chamley, alias Chapman, alias Deval, a Frenchman, was tried for a capital offence, in stealing out of the dwelling house of Anne Smithies in Downing-street, several brilliant diamond rings, a great number of Louis-d'ors, some bank notes, both of the English and Dover bank, and upwards of 900 guineas, the whole of the value of near 2000*l.* the property of James Alexander Delarade, a French gentleman. The trial exhibited a system of fraud that very much attracted the attention of the Court. Alexander Delarade deposed, that he became acquainted with the prisoner, who represented himself to be a Mr Chapman, a Scotch gentleman, at an hotel in Paris, on the 12th of May last. The witness, fearing to continue any longer at Paris, expressed his intention of coming to England. The prisoner took lodgings in Downing-street, in order, as he said, to be near Mr Pitt, and hired two beds, one for himself, and the

other for the witness. A few days after they were in this lodging, the witness, accompanied by the prisoner, who acted as his interpreter, went to several eminent bankers, where he received large sums for bills; by the advice of the prisoner, they were received for the most part in cash, and were afterwards deposited, in the presence of the latter, in a trunk belonging to the prosecutor, at their lodging. On the 31st of May they dined together at a tavern in Drury-lane, and from thence went to the play; and, after the play was over, the prisoner was to have conducted the witness to the house of Mr Rose, Mr Pitt's Secretary, to sup with him, by a previous appointment, for the purpose of conferring with him about the place to be procured for the witness. The prisoner placed the witness in the middle of the pit at the play-house, and almost immediately left him. The prosecutor got a person at the conclusion of the play to conduct him home, when he found the prisoner had absconded, and all the property stated in the indictment was stolen out of his trunk.

The prisoner had been taken at Bristol, in consequence of advertisements by the magistrates of Bow-street, and most of the property was found in a chest of drawers in a lodging he had taken in that city.—Several witnesses proved the property of the prosecutor, and the jury without hesitation found the prisoner guilty.



In a former Chronicle we mentioned that Madame du Barry had been robbed of jewels to the amount of 60,000*l.* and that the robbers had been traced and apprehended at London.—She came over with some of her servants, and identified the jewels; the culprits (in number four) were committed for trial; but they pled in defence, “that persons who have committed crimes in foreign countries (treason excepted) are not criminally amenable to the laws of this country.”—The judges allowed the plea to be good, and the trial did not proceed.—One of the persons, Jean Baptiste Level, who still kept possession of a great part of the jewels, having offered to prove that he was a diamond merchant, and that he had purchased these jewels before the robbery was committed, it became necessary for the Countess to raise a civil action for the recovery of her property.—The cause accordingly came on at Guildhall before Lord Kenyon on the 27th of July last, when after a long examination of witnesses, in which M. Rouen, the Countess’s jeweller, who had set all the jewels, proved them to be her property, and the defendant failing to produce evidence of his allegations, a verdict was given for the plaintiff.—About 20,000*l.* worth of the jewels, however, had been either disposed of, or destroyed, as some capital diamonds, which were missing, could not be found about the persons who were apprehended.

A duel was lately fought at Nantwich in Cheshire, betwixt two gentlemen of fortune, both of whom were killed. The distance was only eight paces, and both fired at once.

On the 11th of July, another duel was fought at Blackheath, between John Graham Esq. of the Temple, and a Mr Julius, a young student of law, when Mr Graham received a wound in the groin, which producing a mortification, he died next day.—Mr Julius set off with his second for the Continent. Mr Graham gave the challenge, having conceived that Mr Julius had applied the word *hypocrite* to him, in a private company over a bottle, for which he refused to make an apology.

A Mr Wilmot has obtained a verdict of 500*l.* damages against his footman, for *criminal conversation* with his wife.

Wednesday morning, the 3d inst. as the York mail-coach was coming to London, it was overturned on the other side of Huntingdon; the inside passengers were extremely bruised, particularly Mr Vowel, Stationer, of Leadenhall-street, London, whose head was dreadfully hurt, besides being much lacerated inwardly. He was carried to the Fountain Inn, in Huntingdon, where he languished till seven o’clock the same night, when he expired.

Thursday, the 4th inst. an action was tried at Guildhall, brought by a gentleman who was overturned in the Chester mail-coach in March last, by which his arm was broken.—The jury gave 50*l.* damages.

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A farmer at Chippenham, near Newmarket, in Essex, had rye and wheat reaped on Tuesday and Wednesday the 19th and 20th ult.—on Thursday he hauled the land—on Friday ploughed it—on Saturday sowed it with turnips—on Monday threshed his wheat—and on Tuesday produced a sample in the market. Let the slothful take example from this man's industry!

Letters from Glasgow, dated July 22d, give the following extraordinary relation:

"Tuesday last, between two and three o'clock afternoon, we had a heavy rain, which lasted about fifteen minutes, and inundated many parts of this city to such a degree, that for some time there was no passing along the pavement. Soon after the rain the expanse became amazingly clear, and the sun shone uncommonly bright, attended with great heat. About that time an appearance was seen in the heavens, resembling a serpent flying in the direction of from west to east. The horizon being perfectly clear in that direction, it was visible for some minutes, and then seemed to part into a great many pieces. Before its separation, it was to appearance at least two hundred yards long, and its motion resembled that of a ship's pendant displayed at the mast head in a gale of wind.

"About the same time of the day, in the parish of Kilbryde, six miles south of this city, and at a moment when there was

scarcely any natural breeze, there was heard in several parts of the parish, a noise much the same as that of the going of the great machinery of a cotton mill, but incomparably louder, and terminated in something like a whirlwind, which tore the thatch from the houses, and carried up into the air, to a great height, every light substance that lay in its way. Great flocks of small birds are said also to have been killed by its operation.

"Something of the same kind, and about the same time, happened at Shettleton, two miles east of this city, when, if possible its effects were still more dreadful.

"In its progress towards that village, it came upon a young horse in the field, and turned him several times round; it next attacked some trees, broke and carried off several large branches to a considerable distance, overturned a hayrick, stripped several houses of their thatch, and carried up into the air a large piece of cloth from off a field, which the spectators lost sight of—then taking a north-west direction, overturned a man, his horse, and loaded waggon, and two foot passengers, a man and his wife: The woman was thrown from off the road upon the top of a coal bing, and wounded in different parts of the head and face: the man lost his hat and wig. It then came forward to Mr Gray's coal work, knocked down the gin horses, and several men on the hill,

and even affected those below; at the same time threw the axle of the gin out of its socket. It still continued its course till it came to Carntyne burn, where it drove the water into the air to a considerable height, and then disappeared."

A very remarkable shower of hail fell near Aberdeen on the 26th July; the hailstones were of a conical shape, and many of them measured an inch and an half round.—It did some mischief in the gardens, breaking even the potatoe stems quite over. It lasted ten minutes.

The Methodist conference which lately sat in Glasgow, and consisted of about 200 preachers, have determined strictly to follow the plan which the late Rev. John Wesley has left them.

We are sorry to hear, that about 600 people are at present embarked in two vessels at the Western Highlands for the state of North Carolina, in America. If manufactures could be established in the Highlands, it would be a great benefit to the country, by stopping these emigrations, which proceed chiefly from the increasing numbers of the people since the peace, and want of employment.

We hear from Wick, that the herring fishery is likely to turn out well this year. Great shoals have made their appearance on the coast; and such boats as have gone out have returned fully loaded.

A number of Noblemen and

Gentlemen from England and Ireland, have gone to the Highlands this season on sporting expeditions. The game has increased considerably from the rigorous execution of the game laws against poachers and unqualified persons.

The estate of Hatton, in Mid-Lothian, belonging to the Earl of Lauderdale, was lately sold to the commissioners for managing the estate of Miss Scott of Scotstarvet, for eighty thousand guineas.

A few days ago, there was found in the parish of Carlisle, near Lanark, by a man, when digging of potatoes, a *Denarius* of the Emperor Nero, in tolerable preservation; the obverse has his head, with the Epigraph, *Nero Caesar*, and the reverse, a figure with arms extended, with the legend *Augustus Germanicus*.

A few days ago, the herd at Haugh-head, in the parish of Eckford, found the nest of a hooded crow, in which were two young ones, one all black, and the other milk white, with a white bill, and yellow legs and feet. The white one was the strongest bird.

On the 27th July, John Paul and James Stewart were executed at Edinburgh, for robbing a gentleman in Nicolson Street.—They behaved very penitent—they were both under 24 years of age.—Ballantine, an accomplice, also convicted, was respited.

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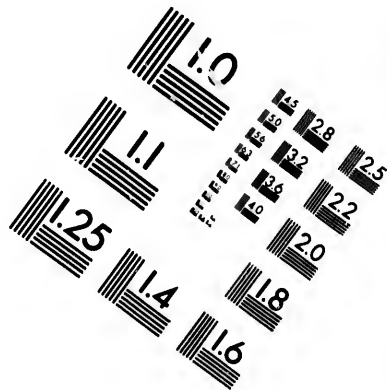
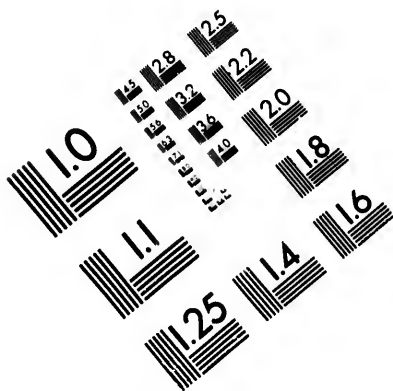
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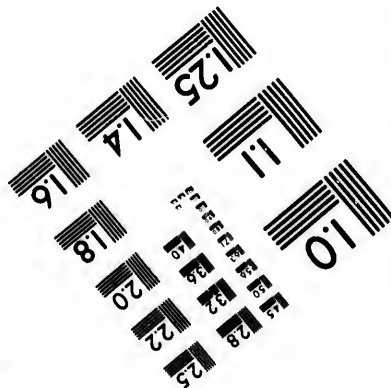
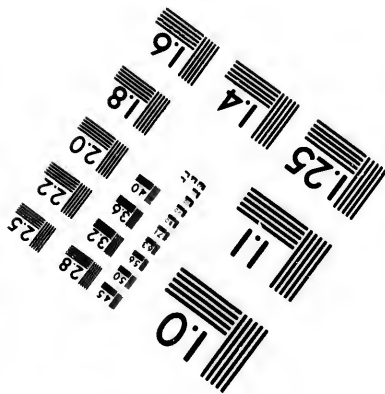
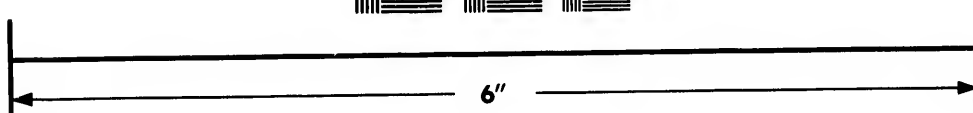
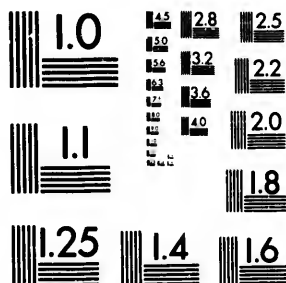
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## SHORT CHRONICLE

OF EVENTS.

[SEPT. 7. 1791.]

### FOREIGN.

IT is with pleasure we are now able to announce, that a termination is at length put to the dreadful and bloody war which has been carried on for some years betwixt the Empire of Russia and the Ottoman Porte. The indefatigable exertions of the British and Prussian Ministers at the Court of St Petersburg, have been so far successful as to produce an answer from her Imperial Majesty, expressing much pleasure at the sincere desire shown by these Ministers for accelerating a pacification, and agreeing to promote this object as much as possible on her part;—hoping that these Ministers will use all their credit and influence with the Porte, in communicating to her the equity and candour of her Majesty's sentiments, her sincere wish for a certain and general pacification, and putting a stop to a further effusion of human blood.

Accordingly the following preliminaries were signed by the Ministers of the Allied Courts

and Russia on the 20th July, which, it is not doubted, will be accepted by the Porte.

I. That the city of Oczakow, all its fortifications, and its whole district, shall remain in the possession of her Russian Majesty.

II. That all the country situated between the rivers Bog and Niester, shall for the future belong to Russia in full sovereignty.

III. That the river Niester shall for the future determine the frontiers of both kingdoms.

IV. That the two powers shall have a perfect and equal liberty to erect on the shores of the said river, which shores shall serve for frontiers of the respective empires, as many fortresses as they shall think proper.

V. That her Russian Majesty grants a free navigation on the river Niester;—and,

VI. That the Courts of London and Berlin will engage to propose the said conditions to the Porte, and agree to declare to the Divan, that they could obtain no other conditions



from her Imperial Majesty; and that the Allied Courts expect the Porte will make no difficulty in accepting them; as, should the terms be rejected, they (the Allied Courts) will much regret being under the necessity to abandon the Turks to the fate of war.

These preliminaries having been signed by the English and Prussian Ministers, were immediately sent by couriers to the respective Courts to be ratified.

Her Majesty the Empress has also sent couriers to the principal European Courts, in order to make them acquainted with this event.

A definitive treaty of peace was signed at Sitowa, between the Emperor and the Turks, on the 4th July, under the joint mediation of the King of Britain, the King of Prussia, and the States General of the United Provinces, and a separate convention for settling the limits between the two Empires was signed the same day.

The late entertainment given by Prince Potemkin to the Empress, and the distinguished characters of the empire, cost upwards of 50,000l. Sterling. It continued two days. Mr. Whitworth, the British Ambassador, was present.

Prince Potemkin's power and popularity are daily increasing. One of his favourites lately received the sole gift of a town, with the command and disposal of all the inhabitants, amounting to 500 men and women, who, although natives, are denominated by Potemkin "his slaves!"

*Constantinople, July 8.* The plague is now spread to every part of this city. In the villages situated on the canal the mortality continues moderate; the Franc houses are, however, shut up, as in times of the greatest calamity. The contagion continued at Smyrna on the 1st inst. and has broken out with great violence at Adrianople, through which city it is important to observe the new levies pass daily, on their march to the frontiers.

Mahomet Basha, Dey of Algiers, died on the morning of the 14th July, and in half an hour after his death, his successor Hassan Basha was proclaimed Dey, without any tumult.

The inauguration of the Emperor, as Duke of Brabant, took place at Tournay on the 13th.

The following advertisement appeared in the Vienna Gazette, dated July 27.—"Some days ago, an anonymous paper of ten pages was presented to his Imperial Majesty, beginning with the words:—*There is a year—and ending with the words—I wished you to read the thing, and not the person; you may know the author, and I shall be always ready to point out its utility, and to enter into all details.*"—As the paper is well written, and contains excellent patriotic thoughts, and his Majesty is desirous of knowing the author, and conversing with him on various subjects, notice of this is hereby given him."

The old Prince de Kaunitz, who has been the Prime Minister of the Court of Vienna for upwards of 50 years, is removed from his office, some differences having arisen betwixt the Emperor and his Highness.

The marriage between the Grand Duke of Tuscany and his Neapolitan Majesty's daughter, Maria Louisa, is said to be dissolved by the Pope, with the consent of the Royal Parents of both sides, the Prince's being afflicted with an incurable disease: It is said the Royal Patient will retire to a convent.

Vesuvius began to pour forth a torrent of lava on the side of Refini, on the 27th of July. It has done considerable damage to the cultivated part of the mountain, but is much less dreadful in its descent than those of some former eruptions.

On the 23d ult. died at Vienna, of the gout in his stomach, aged 49, the celebrated Borelli, one of the first mineralogists and most skillful metallurgists ever known. His name would have been immortal, had he been only known by the amalgamation, of which he was the inventor. His labours in the laboratory, his numerous chemical experiments, and his frequent visits to the mines, had violently affected his whole nervous system, in consequence of which he experienced convulsions, always troublesome, and often very painful. His loss will be severely regretted by the lovers of natural history and chemistry.

The King of Spain has caused the following intimation,

addressed to the Supreme Council, &c. to be published.

"Madrid, July 19. 1791."

"After a long negotiation with the Bey and Regency of Tunis, since the truce of 1786, for the purpose of laying the foundation of a treaty of peace, friendship, and commerce, by a treaty useful and advantageous to my subjects, I have the satisfaction of informing them, that this treaty, which secures for ever free navigation and commerce on the coasts of Tunis, of which Spain has been deprived for several ages, was signed this day, with thanks to Almighty God, &c."

The Court of Spain has published a Rescript relative to strangers, which ordains the Magistrates and Governors of cities and provinces, to take lists of all the foreigners within their respective districts, of what country, religion, or employment soever, and the reason of their sojourning.

The Rescript then proceeds:

"These measures having been put in execution, foreigners of both sexes, who shall not be matriculated, shall formally declare whether or not they intend to remain domiciliated and subjects of his majesty; and they shall sign their declarations."

"Foreigners who are already, or wish to be domiciliated, must be Catholics, and take the following oath before the tribunals:

"I swear to observe the Catholic religion, to be faithful to it as well as to the King, whose subject I am, in submitting to the laws and customs

of this kingdom; renouncing every right and privilege of a foreigner, and every relation to, and union with, or dependence on the country in which I was born.—I promise not to avail myself of its protection, nor that of its Ambassadors, Ministers, or Consuls, under pain of the galleys, imprisonment, or expulsion from his Majesty's dominions, and confiscation of my property, according to my transgression and quality."

"The above oath being made and signed, shall be deposited in the archives of the tribunal, to have recourse thereto in case of need.

"Notice shall be given those who shall declare themselves travellers, that they cannot exercise any liberal art or mechanic profession without being domiciliated. Consequently foreigners can neither be physicians, surgeons, nor architects, unless they have an express licence from his Majesty.—Neither can they be merchants *a la vere* (to sell by the ell or yard), nor retailers of any merchandise; nor peruke-makers, or hair-dressers, nor haberdashers, taylors, shoe-makers, nor even domestics.

"Fifteen days shall be given to foreigners, included in the preceding article, to quit Madrid, and two months to go out of the kingdom; or within the said term, they shall be compelled to become domiciliated, and take the oath required, submitting themselves to the pains and punishments already pronounced.—Those who wish to be regarded as foreigners

can neither *appear* nor *remain* at Madrid, without having obtained permission from the office of the principal Secretary of State.

With regard to foreigners coming into the kingdom, his Majesty, desirous of maintaining the treaties which subsist with foreign powers, with respect to the commerce of their respective subjects in his kingdom, the permission and passports by virtue of which these merchants enter the ports and commercial towns shall be examined; and they shall be prevented from coming by any other way than that which shall be pointed out to them, except by express royal permission.

"The Viceroys, Captains-General, and Governors of the frontiers, are, in this respect, to specify in the passports of strangers, whether they are come to seek refuge, asylum, or hospitality; and point out the roads which they are to take in the interior parts of the kingdom, after they have sworn (provisionally) obedience and submission to the laws of the country."

This extraordinary edict has been put in execution; but the Court have already found it necessary to relax in the rigour of the measure, as appears from the following official article, which was inserted in the London Gazette of August 30th:

*Whitehall, Aug. 20.* "In consequence of the late Edict of the Spanish government respecting foreigners, the principal merchants and other British subjects residing in Alicante,

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...ncipal Secretary

...to foreigners  
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...permission.

...s, Captains-Ge-  
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...this respect, to  
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...official article,  
...ed in the Lon-  
...August 30th :  
...g. 30. "In con-  
...late Edict of  
...overnment re-  
...ers, the princi-  
...and other Bri-  
...ing in Alicante,

were, on the 7th instant, requir-  
ed by the Governor to declare,  
whether they chof. to be con-  
sidered as foreigners, *transeun-  
tes*, or *domiciliados*. On their  
preferring the latter class, they  
were ordered to leave Alicaut  
within fifteen days, and were  
required to take an oath of im-  
plicit obedience to the laws of  
Spain during that period. Messrs  
Keith and Macdonald having  
declined complying with this  
order, they were confined in  
the castle of Alicaut.

"On the receipt of this intelli-  
gence at Madrid, Count Flori-  
da Blanca immediately assured  
Lord St Helen's, that he entirely  
disapproved of every part of the  
Governor's conduct; that or-  
ders should immediately be sent  
for the release of Messrs Keith  
and Macdonald, without a mo-  
ment's delay; and that the  
Governor should be called up-  
on to prove any charge he  
might have made against them,  
and, on his failing to make it  
good, that those gentlemen  
should certainly receive due  
satisfaction. Count Florida  
Blanca added, that he had, the  
preceding evening, sent out  
circular orders on this subject,  
which would, he trusted, secure  
his Majesty's subjects settled at  
Alicaut from any further mo-  
lestation.

"Within a few hours after this  
conversation, Count Florida  
Blanca sent Lord St Helen's  
the above-mentioned order for  
the release of Messrs Keith and  
Macdonald, which his Excel-  
lency immediately forwarded  
to Alicaut."

They reckon at least 90,000

French, and 20,000 Germans,  
settled in Spain.

*Dunkirk, August 10.* We now  
begin to enjoy the best bene-  
fits of the new constitution in  
the exercise of our own religion.  
On Sunday last an English Pro-  
testant church was opened  
here, an object that has been  
long in contemplation, but  
never before accomplished. The  
number of Protestants in this  
place is very great, and the  
English are so numerous that  
the church was full, and many  
stood in the passage throughout  
the service, while others re-  
turned home for want of room.

We have every appearance of  
forming a large and respectable  
society; for the plan that is  
adopted has in view the union  
of all the English Protestants,  
whether they have formerly  
been Episcopalians, Presbyteri-  
ans, or other dissenters. The  
Church of England liturgy is  
made use of, reformed upon  
the plan proposed by the late  
Dr Samuel Clarke, Rector of  
St James's, Westminster, in  
which all the exceptionable  
parts of the common prayer  
are omitted. It is a plan that  
gives very general satisfaction,  
and many of all parties interest  
themselves greatly in the cause.

A duel was lately fought at  
Brussels, between Count de la  
Motte, and Mr Gray, Jeweller,  
of New-Bond street, London,  
in which the latter was unhap-  
pily killed by a small sword,  
after the discharge of a case of  
pistol. Their dispute is sup-  
posed to have related to the  
sale of some jewels, a few years  
since, taken from the celebrat-

ed necklace of the Queen of France, and tendered by the Count as his own.

The practice of forging indents, and other public securities, has been carried to a most alarming height in America. Several persons of distinction have already suffered for the crime, and Col. George Irish, Mr Justice Peckham, with ten or a dozen others, were lately to be executed at Newport, Rhode Island.

There are no less than twelve American ships now in the harbour of Dublin, that have brought different cargoes of the produce of that quarter of the globe, namely, tobacco, boat-staves, hemp, flax-seed, tar, bees-wax, rice, skins, &c. Some of the above vessels have brought over samples of the maple tree sugar, the culture of which is in great forwardness there. It exceeds in quality the sugar from the cane, and the process of extracting it is much shorter.

#### DOMESTIC.

On Tuesday the 23d of August, the Warwick assizes were opened by Mr Baron Perryn, when the trial of twelve persons who had been apprehended for being concerned in the late Birmingham riots came on. The evidence was clear against four of them, viz. Francis Field, John Green, Bartholomew Fisher, and William Hammond, who were accordingly found guilty, and received sentence of death. The other eight were acquitted. Two persons were committed to

goal for having threatened some of the witnesses if they give evidence against the prisoners. The speeches both of the Judge and counsel were exceedingly candid, pathetic, and humane.

Before passing sentence, Baron Perryn addressed them in the following speech:

“ Francis Field, you have been convicted of feloniously setting fire to the house of *John Taylor, Esq;*— John Green and Bartholomew Fisher, you have been found guilty of beginning to demolish the house of *Dr Priestley*— And you, William Hammonds have been found guilty of beginning to destroy the house of *John Ryland, Esq;*— Your offences, prisoners, alarmed the whole kingdom. They are novel, and of such a nature that you cannot expect the least mercy. The execution of the law is but a debt of humanity, as well as justice, due to the public; and to preserve in future the property of individuals from depredation, it is necessary that you should suffer. All the service I can now render you is, to entreat you to employ the short time permitted you to live, in a manner that may ensure you a happy eternity. Remember, unhappy and deluded men, that the certainty of death requires immediate repentance!

“ The most painful part of my office now remains for me to perform. It is to pronounce the sentence, the *dreadful* sentence of the law, which is, That you go hence to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execu-

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 2/3;—John Green  
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 —And you, Willi-  
 s have been found  
 iring to destroy  
 John Ryland, Esq;  
 ces, prisoners, a-  
 whole kingdom.  
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 ou cannot expect  
 ey. The execu-  
 w is but a debt  
 as well as justice,  
 ublic; and to pre-  
 ve the property of  
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 bu to live, in a  
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 nity. Remember,  
 d deluded men,  
 ainty of death re-  
 diate repentance!  
 ft painful part of  
 w remains for me  
 It is to pronounce  
 the dreadful sen-  
 law, which is, That  
 e to the place front-  
 came, and from  
 the place of execu-

tion, where you shall be hang-  
 ed by the neck till you are  
 dead; and the Almighty, of  
 his infinite goodness, have mer-  
 cy on your souls!"

On Wednesday, the 24th,  
 Robert Cooke was capitally  
 convicted at the Worcester af-  
 fizes, before Lord Chief Baron  
 Eyre, for destroying the house  
 of William Ruffel, Esq; near  
 Birmingham during the riots.  
 Mary Cox and Thomas Colley  
 were acquitted.

One man, named John Ben-  
 net, has been capitally convict-  
 ed at York, for being concern-  
 ed in the late riots at Sheffield.

On Wednesday, the 17th ult.  
 a little before one o'clock, as  
 his Majesty was passing in his  
 carriage through the Park to  
 St James's, a gentleman dressed  
 in black, standing in the Green  
 Park, close to the rails, just as  
 the carriage came opposite  
 where he stood, was observed  
 to pull a paper hastily from his  
 pocket, which he stuck on the  
 rails, addressed to the King,  
 throw off his hat, discharge a  
 pistol in his own bosom, and  
 instantly fall. Though sur-  
 rounded with people, collected  
 to see the King pass, the rash  
 act was so suddenly perpetrated,  
 that no one suspected his  
 fatal purpose till he had ac-  
 complished it. He expired im-  
 mediately.

In his left hand was a letter,  
 addressed—"To the Coroner  
 who shall take an inquest on  
 James Sutherland."

This unfortunate gentleman  
 was Judge of the Admiralty  
 Court in Minorca during the

late war, from which office he  
 was suspended by the Governor  
 (General Murray).

On his return to England, he  
 complained to Government,  
 and appealed to a court of law,  
 and from that period to the  
 conclusion of the last session of  
 Parliament, has made various  
 applications to the King, the  
 Lords of the Treasury, and the  
 House of Commons, of which,  
 with the particulars of his case  
 and claims, he has published a  
 narrative.

In a prosecution commenced  
 by Mr Sutherland against Go-  
 vernor Murray, damages to the  
 amount of 5000*l.* were award-  
 ed, but of which, by a vote of  
 Parliament, the General receiv-  
 ed indemnification.

In the evening the coroner's  
 jury sat on the body, and  
 brought in a verdict—*Lunacy.*

Mr Sutherland has left a  
 wife, two daughters, and a son,  
 a Lieutenant in the army. In  
 his pocket, among other papers,  
 was found a will, bequeathing  
 all he did, and might eventually  
 possess, to his wife and daugh-  
 ters. As the deceased was a  
 man of great probity, and high-  
 ly respected by all who knew  
 him, we sincerely lament his  
 loss, and hope the benignity of  
 his Majesty will speedily con-  
 vince his family that he had no  
 real cause to despair of ample  
 justice.

The valuable estate, called  
 Serge Island, in Jamaica, lately  
 the property of William Mac-  
 farlane, Esq. was sold at Garra-  
 way's, London, by Mess. Skin-  
 ner and Dyke, for 48,200*l.*

On Thursday night the 18th ult. about twelve o'clock, the warehouses and lofts, situated between the Guildhall and the Tyne Bank in Newcastle, were discovered to be on fire, which in the course of three or four hours were entirely consumed, together with a quantity of flax, hops, &c. &c.—Part of the roof of Guildhall was also burnt; but providentially the fire was got under before it communicated to the houses next the bridge. It is supposed the warehouses were set on fire maliciously, for the purposes of plunder, as four or five suspicious persons were seen lurking near the place where the fire broke out.

An attempt was also made, some days before, to set fire to a new built house and shop in Dean-street, Newcastle, at present unoccupied; but the fire had happily gone out, without doing much damage. Several examinations have taken place before the Magistrates, and it is hoped the incendiaries will be discovered, and brought to condign punishment. The corporation have offered one hundred guineas, and the Newcastle fire office fifty pounds, for discovering the offenders.

On Monday the 29th ult. William Smith, alias John Gunn, was tried before the High Court of Judiciary at Edinburgh, for breaking into the trunks and drawers of two different masters he had served, and carrying off a great quanti-

ty of wearing apparel. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the 12th of October.

A great number of whales have appeared in the Firth of Forth for some weeks past. On the 21st ult. three of them ran on shore at North Queens-ferry, and were killed by some fishermen. They measured from sixteen to twenty-three feet in length. They were sold by roup by a warrant from the Court of Admiralty, on Friday the 26th, but brought only 16l. the largest having burst, and lost a great quantity of blubber.

A few days since, at a gentleman's seat near Kirrymuir, a servant went into a pond to bathe, immediately after dinner. The gardener, from a window in the house, observed him go into the water; but not seeing him again, after waiting some time, he ran direct for the pond, and notwithstanding the entreaties of his fellow-servants to the contrary, instantly stripped, and plunged into the water; but melancholy to relate, he never rose. When the water was let off the pond, they were found locked in each other's arms. Two medical gentlemen were procured, but their utmost efforts to restore animation proved ineffectual. They were both young men, much respected.

Last week two vessels failed from Greenock for America with 150 passengers, mostly labourers,

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| p. 9, l. 3, for ranke, read ranks                        | p. 105, l. 22, for discipline, he read discipline. He                                                              |
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| p. 70, l. 1, for be a read beauty                        | There are some other slips in regard to the French quotations, which it is hoped the Reader will candidly forgive. |
| p. 94, l. 11, for established on read established, on    | p. 258, l. 10 from bottom, for had read and                                                                        |
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TO THE BINDER.

- Place the head of the King of Prussia to front page 18.
- View of Drybrough Abbey, page 16r.
- View of Marchielton-Houie, page 26r.

The Binder is desired to take notice, that the signatures F f and M m, are accidentally omitted, and that there are two signatures I i. The \* I i with an asterisk should be placed first.

After the Plates, bind up the 4 forms of the Chronicle immediately before the Index.

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