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*M. W. McIntyre* *N. S. M.*

THE

# Nova-Scotia Magazine,

For August, 1789.

EXTRACTS RELATIVE TO THE HISTORY OF BRITISH AMERICA.

## ACCOUNT OF CANADA :<sup>a</sup>

*Chiefly from the Abbé Raynal.*

**F**RANCIS I. had sent out Verazani,<sup>b</sup> a Florentine, in 1523, who only took a view of the island of Newfoundland, and some coasts of the continent; but made no stay there.

Eleven years after, James Cartier, a skilful navigator of St. Malo, resumed the projects of Verazani. The two nations, which had at first landed in America, exclaimed against the injustice of treading in their footsteps. *What!* said Francis I. *pleasantly, shall the kings of Spain and Portugal quietly divide all America between them, without suffering me to take a share as their brother? I would fain see the article of Adam's will that bequeaths that vast inheritance to them.* Cartier proceeded farther than his predecessor. He went up the river St. Lawrence; but, after having bartered some European commo-

ditities with the savages for some of their furs, he re-embarked for France; where an undertaking, which seemed to have been entered upon merely from imitation, was neglected from levity.

It happened fortunately that the Normans, the Britons, and the Biscayans, continued to carry on the cod-fishery on the great sand-bank along the coasts of Newfoundland, and in all the adjacent latitudes. These intrepid and experienced men served as pilots to the adventurers who, since the year 1598, have attempted to settle colonies in those desert regions. None of those first settlements prospered, because they were all under the direction of exclusive companies, which had neither abilities to chuse the best situation, nor a sufficient stock to wait for their returns. One mo-

<sup>a</sup> Canada. The original of the name is uncertain; some say it was named from Monsieur Cane, who early sailed into that river: If so, 'O caprice! why should so obscure a man (his voyage is not even mentioned in history) give name to New-France, as it is called? Douglass's Summary of the British settlements in North America. Vol. 1. p. 91. Ed. 1760.

<sup>b</sup> Verazani, a Florentine, in the King of France's service (Francis I. was an active prince), coasted along the east side of North America, and went ashore in several places; according to the humour of those times, took a nominal possession for France, from 37 D. the mouth of Chesapeake-Bay; to 50 D. N. lat. the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, so called, because first discovered on that saint's day; he sailed up the river St. Lawrence. Two ships

from England sailed up that river, anno 1527. J. Cartier, a native of St. Malo, made two voyages to this river, anno 1534 and 1535, he proceeded so far as Montreal, and called the country New-France. Anno 1542, Roberval from Rochelle carried thither a few people to settle; they did not continue their settlements. Secretary Walsingham of England, being informed of an opening south of Newfoundland, fitted out Sir Humphrey Gilbert; he sailed up St. Lawrence river, and took possession for the crown of England. Anno 1604, Henry IV. of France made further discoveries in L'Acadie, now Nova-Scotia; and in Canada or New-France he planted a colony which subsists to this day, 1747; may it not subsist long; it is a nuisance to our North-American settlements; delenda est Cathago. Ibid.

monopoly followed another in a rapid succession, without any advantage; they were pursued with greediness, without a plan, or any means to carry them into execution. All these different companies successively ruined themselves; and the state was no gainer by their loss. These numerous expeditions had cost France more men, more money, and more ships, than other states would have expended in the foundation of great empires. At last Samuel de Champlain went a considerable way up the river St. Lawrence; and in 1603, upon the borders of that river laid the foundation of Quebec, which became the origin, center, and capital, of New-France or Canada.

The unbounded track that opened itself to the view of this colony, discovered only dark, thick and deep forests, whose height alone was a proof of their antiquity. Numberless large rivers came down from a considerable distance to water these immense regions. The intervals between them were full of lakes. Four of these measured from two to five hundred leagues in circumference. These sort of inland seas communicated with each other; and their waters, after forming the great river St. Lawrence, considerably increased the bed of the ocean. Every thing in this rude part of the new world appeared grand and sublime. Nature here displayed such luxuriance and majesty as commanded veneration; and a thousand wild graces, far superior to the artificial beauties of our climates. Here the imagination of a painter or a poet would have been raised, animated, and filled with those ideas which leave a lasting impression on the mind. All these countries exhaled an air fit to prolong life. This temperature, which from the position of the climate must have been extremely pleasant, lost nothing of its wholesomeness by the severity of a long and intense winter. Those who impute this merely to the woods, springs, and mountains, with which this country abounds, have not taken every thing into consideration. Others add to these causes of the cold, the elevation of the land, a pure aerial atmosphere, seldom loaded with vapours, and the direction of the winds, which blew from north to south over seas always frozen.

In 1626, the French had only three wretched settlements, surrounded with pales. The largest of these contained about fifty inhabitants, including men, women and children. The climate had not proved destructive to the people sent there:

Though severe, it was wholesome, and the Europeans strengthened their constitutions without endangering their lives. The little progress they made was entirely owing to an exclusive company, whose chief designs were not so much intended to create a national power in Canada, as to enrich themselves by the fur trade. This evil might have been immediately removed, by abolishing this monopoly, and allowing a free trade; but it was not then time to adopt so simple a theory. The government, however, chose to employ a more numerous association, composed of men of greater property and credit.

They gave them the disposal of the settlements that were or should be formed in Canada, together with a power of fortifying and governing them as they thought proper, and of making war or peace, as should best promote their interest. The whole trade by sea and land was allowed them for a term of fifteen years, except the cod and whale fisheries, which were left open to all. The beaver and all the fur trade was granted to the company for ever.

To all these were added further encouragements. The king made the company a present of two large ships, consisting of seven hundred men: Twelve of the principal were raised to the rank of nobility. Gentlemen, and even the clergy, already too rich, were invited to share in this trade. The company were allowed the liberty of sending and exporting all kinds of commodities and merchandize, free of any duty whatsoever. A person who exercised any trade in the colony for the space of six years, was entitled to the freedom of the same trade in France. The last favour granted them, was the free entry of all goods manufactured in those distant regions. This singular privilege gave the workmen of New France an infinite advantage over those of the mother country, who were incumbered with a variety of duties, letters of master-ship, charges for stamps, and all the impediments which ignorance and avarice had multiplied without end.

In return for so many marks of partiality, the company, which had a capital of a hundred thousand crowns, engaged to bring into the colony, in the year 1628, which was the first year they enjoyed their privilege, two or three hundred artificers of such trades as were fittest for their purpose: And sixteen thousand men before the year 1643. They were to provide them with sufficient lodging and board, to maintain them for three years, and afterwards to give them as much cleared land as

<sup>c</sup> Quebec, in the Indian Algonquin language, signifies a strait. *Ibid.* p. 92.

would be necessary for their subsistence, with a sufficient quantity of grain to sow it the first year.

Fortune did not second the endeavours of government in favour of the new company. The first ships they fitted out were taken by the English, who were lately at variance with France, on account of the siege of Rochelle. Richelieu and Buckingham, who were enemies from jealousy, from personal character, from state interest, and from every motive that can excite an irreconcilable enmity between two ambitious ministers, took this opportunity to spirit up the two kings they governed, and the two nations they wanted to oppress. The English, who sought for their interests, gained the advantage over the French; and the latter lost Canada in 1629. The council of Lewis XIII. were so little acquainted with the value of this settlement, that they were inclined not to demand the restitution of it; but the pride of the leading man, who, being at the head of the company, considered the engagements of the English as a personal insult, prevailed with them to alter their opinion. They met with less difficulty than they expected; and Canada was restored to the French in 1632. by the treaty of St. Germain en Laye.

The French were not taught by adversity. The same ignorance, the same negligence, prevailed after the recovery of Canada as before. The monopolizing company fulfilled none of their engagements. This breach of promise, far from being punished, was, in a manner, rewarded by a prolongation of their charter. The clamours of all Canada were disregarded at such a distance; and the deputies, sent to represent its wretched situation, were denied access to the throne, where timid truth is never suffered to approach, but is awed into silence, by threats and punishments. This behaviour, equally repugnant to humanity, private interest and good policy, was attended with such consequences as might naturally be expected from it. Commerce declined, as the communication was too dangerous. The Indians, weakly supported by their allies the French, were continually lying before their old enemy, whom they were accustomed to dread. The Iroquois, returning their superiority, openly boasted that they should compel the strangers to quit the country, after having seized upon some of their children, to replace such as they had lost of their own. The French themselves, forgotten by their mother country, and unable to gather in their scanty crops without hazard of their lives, were determined to abandon a settlement so ill supported. Such was

the deplorable state of the colony, that it was reduced to subsist upon the charities which the missionaries received from Europe.

The French ministry, at length awakened from their lethargy by that general commotion which at that time agitated every nation, sent a body of four hundred well disciplined troops to Canada in 1662. This corps was reinforced two years after by the regiment of Carignan. The French gradually recovered an absolute superiority over the Iroquois. Three of their nations, alarmed at their losses, made proposals for an accommodation; and the other two were so much weakened, that they were induced to accede to it in 1668. At this time the colony first enjoyed a profound peace; which paved the way for its prosperity, and a freedom of trade contributed to secure it. The beaver trade alone continued to be monopolized.

This revolution in affairs excited industry. The former colonists, whose weakness had till then confined them within their settlements, now ventured to extend their plantations, and cultivated them with greater confidence and success. All the soldiers, who consented to settle in this part of the world, obtained their discharge, together with a grant of some property. The officers had lands given them in proportion to their rank. The former settlements were improved; and new ones established, wherever the interest or safety of the colony required it. This spirit and activity occasioned an increase of traffic with the Indians, and revived the intercourse between both continents. This prosperity seemed likely to receive additional advantages from the care taken by the superintendants of the colony, not only to preserve friendship with the neighbouring nations, but likewise to establish peace and harmony among themselves. Not a single act of hostility was committed throughout a tract of four or five hundred leagues; a circumstance, perhaps, unheard of before in North America. It should seem that the French had kindled the war at their arrival, only to extinguish it the more effectually.

But this concord could not continue among people who were always armed for the chase, unless the power that had effected it should preserve it by the superiority of its forces. The Iroquois, finding this precaution was neglected, resumed that restless disposition arising from their love of revenge and dominion. They were, however, careful to continue on good terms with all who were either allies or neighbours to the French. Notwithstanding this moderation, they were told that they

must immediately lay down their arms, and restore all the prisoners they had taken, or expect to see their country destroyed, and their habitations burnt down. This haughty summons incensed their pride. They answered, that they should never suffer the least encroachment on their independence; and that they should make the French sensible, that they were friends not to be neglected, and enemies not to be despised. But as they were staggered with the air of authority that had been assumed, they complied in part with the terms required of them, and the affair was thus compromised.

But this kind of humiliation rather increased the resentment of a people more accustomed to commit than to suffer injuries. The English, who in 1664 had dispossessed the Dutch of New Belgia, and remained masters of the territory they had acquired, which they called New-York, availed themselves of the dispositions of the Iroquois. They not only excited the spirit of discord, but added presents to induce them to break with the French. The same artifices were used to seduce the rest of their allies. Those who adhered to their allegiance were attacked. All were invited, and some compelled, to bring their beaver and other furs to New-York, where they sold at a higher price than in the French colony.

Denonville, who had lately been sent to Canada to enforce obedience to the authority of the proudest of monarchs, was impatient of all these insults. Though he was in a condition not only to defend his own frontiers, but even to encroach upon those of the Iroquois; yet, sensible that this nation must not be attacked without being destroyed, it was agreed that the French should remain in a state of seeming inaction, till they had received from Europe the necessary reinforcements for executing so desperate a resolution. These succours arrived in 1687; and the colony had then 11,249 persons, of whom about one third were able to bear arms.

Notwithstanding this superiority of forces, Denonville had recourse to stratagem; and dishonoured the French name among the savages by an infamous perfidy. Under pretence of terminating their differences by negotiation, he basely abused the confidence which the Iroquois reposed in the Jesuit Lamberville, to allure their chiefs to a conference. As soon as they arrived, they were put in irons, embarked at Quebec, and sent to the galleys.

On the first report of this treachery, the old men sent for their missionary, and addressed him in the following manner:—  
We are authorised by every motive to

treat you as an enemy, but we cannot resolve to do it. Your heart has had no share in the insult that has been put upon us; and it would be unjust to punish you for a crime you detest still more than ourselves. But you must leave us. Our rash young men might consider you in the light of a traitor, who has delivered up the chiefs of our nation to shameful slavery. After this speech, these savages, whom the Europeans have always called barbarians, gave the missionary some guides, who conducted him to a place of safety; and then both parties took up arms.

The French presently spread terror among the Indians bordering upon the great lakes; but Denonville had neither the activity nor the expedition necessary to improve these first successes. While he was taken up in deliberating, instead of acting, the campaign was closed without the acquisition of any permanent advantage. This increased the boldness of the Iroquois, who lived near the French settlements, where they repeatedly committed the most dreadful ravages. The planters, finding their labours destroyed by these depredations, which deprived them of the means of repairing the damages they had sustained, ardently wished for peace. Denonville's temper coincided with their wishes; but it was no easy matter to pacify an enemy rendered implacable by ill usage. Lamberville, who still maintained his former ascendancy over them, made overtures of peace which were listened to.

While these negotiations were carrying on, a Machiavel, born in the forests, known by the name of Le Rat, the bravest, the most resolute, the most intelligent savage ever found in the wilds of North America, arrived at Fort Frontenac with a chosen band of Hurons, fully determined upon exploits worthy of the reputation he had acquired. He was told that a treaty was actually on foot; that the deputies of the Iroquois were upon the road to conclude it at Montreal; and that it would be an insult upon the French governor if they should carry on their hostilities against a nation with which they were negotiating a peace.

Le Rat, piqued that the French should thus enter into negotiations without consulting their allies, resolved to punish them for their presumption. He lay in wait for the deputies; some of whom were killed, and the rest taken prisoners. When the latter told him the purport of their voyage, he feigned the greater surprize, as Denonville, he said, had sent him to intercept them. In order to carry on the deceit more successfully, he immediately released them all, except one, whom he pretended to

keep, to replace one of his Hurons who had been killed in the fray. He then hastened to Michillimakinac, where he presented his prisoner to the French commandant, who, not knowing that Denonville was treating with the Iroquois, caused the unhappy wretch to be put to death. Immediately after this, Le Rat sent for an old Iroquois, who had long been a prisoner among the Hurons, and gave him his liberty to go and acquaint his nation, that, while the French were amusing their enemies with negotiations, they continued to take prisoners and murder them. This artifice, worthy of the most infamous European policy, succeeded as the savage Le Rat desired. The war was renewed with greater fury than ever, and lasted the longer, as the English, who were lately at variance with France, on account of the deposition of James II. thought it their interest to make an alliance with the Iroquois.

An English fleet, which sailed from Europe in 1690, appeared before Quebec in October, to lay siege to the place. They had reason to expect but a faint resistance, as the savages were to make a powerful diversion, to draw off the principal land forces of the colony. But they were compelled shamefully to relinquish the enterprise, after having sustained great losses. The causes of this disappointment merit some discussion.

When the British ministry projected the reduction of Canada, they determined that the land- and sea forces should arrive there at the same time. This wise plan was executed with the utmost exactness. As the ships were sailing up the river St. Lawrence, the troops marched by land, in order to reach the scene of action at the same instant as the fleet. They were nearly arrived, when the Iroquois who conducted and supported them, recollected the hazard they ran in leading their allies to the conquest of Quebec. Situated as we are, said they, in a council they held, between two European nations, each powerful enough to destroy us, both interested in our destruction, when they no longer stand in need of our assistance; what better measure can we take, than to prevent the one from being victorious over the other? Then will each of them be compelled to court our alliance, or to bribe us to a neutrality. This system, which seemed to be dictated by the same kind of deep policy as that which directs the balance of Europe, determined the Iroquois to return to their respective homes under various pretences. Their defection obliged the English to retreat; and the French, now in security on their lands, united all their

forces with as much unanimity as success, for the defence of their capital.

The Iroquois, from motives of policy, stifled their resentment against the French, and were attached rather to the name than to the interests of England. These two European powers, therefore, irreconcilable rivals to each other, but separated by the territory of a savage nation, equally apprehensive of the superiority of either, were prevented from doing each other so much injury as they could have wished. The war was carried on merely by a few depredations, fatal to the colonies, but of little consequence to the several nations concerned in them. During the scene of cruelties exercised by the several parties of English and Iroquois, French and Hurons, whose ravages extended one hundred leagues from home; some actions were performed, which seemed to render human nature superior to such enormities.

Some French and Indians having joined in an expedition, that required a long march, their provisions began to fail. The Hurons caught plenty of game, and always offered some to the French, who were not such skilful huntsmen. The latter would have declined accepting this generous offer; *Tu spare with us the sanguine of war,* said the savages: *It is but reasonable that we should spare with you the necessities of life; we should not be men if we acted otherwise with men.* If similar instances of magnanimity may have sometimes occurred among Europeans, the following is peculiar to savages.

A party of Iroquois being informed that a party of French and their allies were advancing with superior forces, they fled with precipitation. They were headed by Onontague, who was an hundred years old. He scorned to fly with the rest, and chose rather to fall into the hands of the enemy; though he had nothing to expect but exquisite torments. What a spectacle, to see four hundred barbarians eager in tormenting an old man; who, far from complaining, treated the French with the utmost contempt, and upbraided the Hurons with having stooped to be the slaves of those vile Europeans! One of his tormentors, provoked at his invectives, stabbed him in three places, to put an end to his repeated insults. *Thou dost wrong,* said Onontague calmly to him, *to shorten my life; thou wouldst have had more time; to learn to die like a man.* And are these the men whom the French and English have been conspiring to extirpate for a century past? But, perhaps, they would be ashamed to live among such models of heroism and magnanimity.

The peace of Ryswick put a sudden end to the calamities of Europe and the hosti-

ties in America. The Hurons and the Iroquois, as well as the French and English, were sensible that they required a long continuance of peace, to repair the losses they had sustained in war. The Indians began to recover themselves; the Europeans resumed their labours; and the fur trade, the first that could be entered into with a nation of hunters, was more firmly established.

The fur trade was the first the Europeans carried on in Canada. It was begun by the French colony at Tadoussac, a port situated thirty leagues below Quebec. About the year 1640, the town of Les Trois Rivieres at the distance of twenty-five leagues above the capital became a second mart. In process of time all the fur trade centered at Montreal. The skins were brought thither on canoes made of the bark of trees in the month of June. The number of Indians who resorted to that place increased, as the fame of the French spread further. The account of the reception they had met with, the sight of the things they had received in exchange for their goods, all contributed to increase this traffic. Whenever they returned with a fresh supply of furs, they always brought a new nation along with them. Thus a kind of fair was opened, to which the several tribes of that vast continent resorted.

The French had for a long time been incessantly employed in erecting a number of forts, which were thought necessary for the preservation and aggrandizement of their settlements in North America. Those built on the west and south of the river St. Lawrence were large and strong, and were intended to restrain the ambition of the English. Those which were constructed on the several lakes in the most important positions, formed a chain which extended northward to the distance of a thousand leagues from Quebec; but they were only miserable palisades, intended to keep the Indians in awe, to secure their alliance, and the produce of their chase. There was a garrison in each, more or less numerous, according to the importance of the post, and of the enemies who threatened it. It was thought proper to intrust the commandant of each of these forts with the exclusive right of buying and selling in the whole district under his dominion. This privilege was purchased; but as it was always advantageous, and sometimes was the means of acquiring a considerable fortune, it was only granted to officers that were most in favour. If any of these had not a stock sufficient for the undertaking, he could easily prevail with some mouldy men to join with him.

It was pretended that this system, far from being detrimental to the service, was a means of promoting it, as it obliged the military men to keep up more constant connections with the natives, to watch their motions, and to neglect nothing that could secure their friendship. It was not foreseen, or at least pretended not to be foreseen, by any, that such an arrangement must necessarily prevail over every principle, except that of interest, and would be a source of perpetual oppression.

This tyranny, which soon became universal, was severely felt at Frontenac, at Niagara, and at Toronto. The farmers of those three forts, making an ill use of their exclusive privilege, set so low a value upon the merchandise that was brought them, and rated their own so high, that by degrees the Indians instead of stopping there, resorted in great numbers to Chouaguon, on the lake Ontario, where the English traded with them upon more advantageous terms. The French court, alarmed at the account of these new connections, found means to weaken them, by taking the trade of these three posts into their own hands, and treating the Indians still better than they were treated by their rivals the English.

In consequence of this step, the refuse of all those furs that were not saleable became the sole property of the king; and all the skins of those beasts that were killed in summer and autumn were readily given him; in a word, all the most ordinary furs, the thinnest, and most easily spoiled, were reserved for the king. All these damaged furs, bought without examination, were carelessly deposited in warehouses, and eaten up by the moths. At the proper season for sending them to Quebec, they were put into boats, and left to the discretion of soldiers, passengers, and watermen, who, having had no concern in those commodities, did not take the least care to keep them dry. When they came into the hands of the managers of the colony, they were sold for one half of the small value they had. Thus the returns were rather less than the sums advanced by the government in support of this losing trade.

But though this trade was of no consequence to the king, it is still a matter of doubt if it were advantageous to the Indians, though gold and silver were not the dangerous medium of their traffic. They received, indeed, in exchange for their furs, saws, knives, hatchets, kettles, fish-hooks, needles, thread, ordinary linen, coarse woollen stuffs; all which may be considered as the means or pledges of intercourse with them. But articles were

were the life sold them that would have proved prejudicial to them even as a gift or a present, such as gunn, powder and in it, tobacco and especially brandy.

The court of justice, upon receiving contradictory information with respect to the disorder occasioned by this pernicious trade, hath alternately prohibited, tolerated, and authorized it, according to the light in which it was represented to the ministry. Notwithstanding all these various alterations, the interest of the merchants was nearly the same. The sale of brandy was seldom decreased. It was, however, considered by judicious people, as the principal cause of the diminution of the human race, and consequently that of the kings or heads; a diminution which became every day more evident.

(To be continued.)

OBSERVATIONS ON THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE CUCKOO.

[Concluded from page 18]

HAVING found that the hedge-sparrow commonly throws out some of her own eggs after her nest has received the cuckoo's, and not knowing how she might treat her young ones, if the young cuckoo was deprived of the power of dispossessing them of the nest, I made the following experiment.

July 9. A young cuckoo, that had been hatched by a hedge-sparrow about four hours, was confined in the nest in such a manner that it could not possibly turn out the young hedge-sparrows which were hatched at the same time, though it was almost incessantly making attempts to effect it. The consequence was, the old birds fed the whole alike, and appeared in every respect to pay the same attention to their own young as to the young cuckoo, until the 13th, when the nest was unfortunately plundered.

The smallness of the cuckoo's egg in proportion to the size of the bird is a circumstance that hitherto, I believe, has escaped the notice of the ornithologist. So great is the disproportion, that it is in general smaller than the house-sparrow's; whereas the difference in the size of the birds is nearly five to one. I have used the term in general, because eggs produced at different times by the same bird vary very much in size. I have found a cuckoo's egg so light that it weighed only forty three grains, and one so heavy that it weighed fifty-five grains. The colour of

the cuckoo's egg is extremely variable. Some, both in ground and penciling, very much resemble the house-sparrow's; some are indistinctly covered with bran-coloured spots; and others are marked with lines of black, resembling, in some manner, the eggs of the yellow-hammer.

The circumstance of the young cuckoo's being destined by nature to throw out the young hedge-sparrows, seems to account for the parent cuckoo's dropping her egg in the nests of birds so small as those I have particularised. If she were to do this in the nest of a bird which produced a large egg, and consequently a large nestling, the young-cuckoo would probably find an insurmountable difficulty in solely possessing the nest, as its exertions would be unequal to the labour of turning out the young birds. Besides, though many of the larger birds might have fed the nestling-cuckoo very properly, had it been committed to their charge, yet they could not have suffered their own young to be sacrificed for the accommodation of the young cuckoo, in such great number as the smaller ones, which are so much more abundant; for though it would be a vain attempt to calculate the numbers of nestlings destroyed by means of the cuckoo, yet the slightest observation would be sufficient to convince us that they must be very large.

Here it may be remarked, that though nature permits the young cuckoo to make this great waste, yet the animals thus destroyed are not thrown away or rendered useless. At the season when this happens, great numbers of tender quadrupeds and reptiles are seeking provision; and if they find the callow nestlings which have fallen victims to the young cuckoo, they are furnished with food well adapted to their peculiar state.

It appears a little extraordinary, that two cuckoo's eggs should ever be deposited in the same nest, as the young one produced from one of them must inevita-

<sup>2</sup> I have known an instance in which a hedge-sparrow sat upon a cuckoo's egg and one of her own. Her own egg was hatched five days before the cuckoo's, when the young hedge-sparrow had gained such a superiority in size that the young cuckoo had not powers sufficient to lift it out of the nest till it was two days old, by which time it was grown very considerably. This egg was probably laid by the cuckoo several days after the hedge-sparrow had begun to sit; and even in this case it appears, that its presence had created no disturbance before alluded to, as all the hedge-sparrow's eggs were gone except one.

bly perish; yet I have known two instances of this kind, one of which I shall relate.

June 17, 1787. Two cuckoos and a hedge-sparrow were hatched in the same nest this morning; one hedge-sparrow's egg remained unhatched. In a few hours after, a contest began between the cuckoos for the possession of the nest, which continued undetermined till the next afternoon; when one of them, which was somewhat superior in size, turned out the other, together with the young hedge-sparrow and the unhatched egg. This contest was very remarkable. The combatants alternately appeared to have the advantage, as each carried the other several times to the top of the nest, and then sunk down again, oppressed by the weight of its burden; till at length, after various efforts, the strongest prevailed, and was afterwards brought up by the hedge-sparrows.

I come now, Sir, to consider the principal matter that has agitated the mind of the naturalist respecting the cuckoo: *Why, like other birds, it should not build a nest, incubate its eggs, and rear its own young.*

There is certainly no reason to be assigned from the formation of this bird why, in common with others, it should not perform all these several offices; for it is in every respect perfectly formed for collecting materials and building a nest. — Neither its external shape nor internal structure prevent it from incubation; nor is it by any means incapacitated from bringing food to its young. It would be needless to enumerate the various opinions of authors on this subject from Aristotle to the present time. Those of the ancients appear to be either visionary, or erroneous; and the attempts of the moderns towards its investigation have been confined within very narrow limits; for they have gone very little farther in their researches than to examine the constitution and structure of the bird, and having found it possessed of a capacious stomach with a thin external covering, concluded that the pressure upon this part, in a sitting posture, prevented incubation. They have not considered that many of the birds which incubate have stomachs analogous to those of cuckoos: The stomach of the owl, for example, is proportionably capacious, and is almost as thinly covered with external integuments. Nor have they considered, that the stomachs of nestlings are always much distended with food; and that this very part, during the whole time of their confinement to the nest, supports in a great degree, the weight of the whole body; whereas, in a sitting bird, it is not

nearly so much pressed upon; for the breast in that case fills up chiefly the cavity of the nest, for which purpose, from its natural convexity, it is admirably well fitted.

These observations, I presume, may be sufficient to show that the cuckoo is not rendered incapable of sitting through a peculiarity either in the situation or formation of the stomach; yet, as a proof still more decisive, I shall lay before you the following fact.

In the summer of the year 1786, I saw, in the nest of a hedge-sparrow, a cuckoo, which, from its size and plumage, appeared to be nearly a fortnight old. On lifting it up in the nest, I observed two hedge-sparrows' eggs under it. At first I suspected them part of the number which had been sat upon by the hedge-sparrow with the cuckoo's egg, and that they had become stale, as birds frequently suffer such eggs to remain in their nests with their young; but on breaking one of them I found it contained a living fetus; so that of course these eggs must have been laid several days after the cuckoo was hatched, as the latter now completely filled up the nest, and was by this peculiar incident performing the part of a sitting bird.<sup>b</sup>

Having under my inspection, in another hedge-sparrow's nest, a young cuckoo, about the same size as the former, I procured two wagtail's eggs which had been sat upon a few days, and had them immediately conveyed to the spot, and placed under the cuckoo. On the ninth day after the eggs had been in this situation, the person appointed to superintend the nest (as it was some distance from the place of my residence) came to inform me, that the wagtails were hatched. On going to the place, and examining the nest, I found nothing in it but the cuckoo and the shells of the wagtail's eggs. The fact, therefore, of the birds being hatched, I do not give you as coming immediately under my own eye; but the testimony of the person appointed to watch the nest, was corroborated by that of another witness.

To what cause may we then attribute the singularities of the cuckoo? May they not be owing to the following circumstances:— The short residence this bird is allowed to make in the country where it

<sup>b</sup> At this time I was unacquainted with the fact, that the young cuckoo turned out the eggs of the hedge-sparrow; but it is reasonable to conclude, that it had lost the disposition for doing so when these eggs were deposited in the nest.

It is destined to propagate its species, and the call that nature has upon it, during that short residence, to produce a numerous progeny. The cuckoo's first appearance here is about the middle of April, commonly on the 17th. Its egg is not ready for incubation till some weeks after its arrival, seldom before the middle of May. A fortnight is taken up by the sitting bird in hatching the egg. The young bird generally continues three weeks in the nest before it flies, and the foster-parents feed it more than five weeks after this period; so that, if a cuckoo should be ready with an egg much sooner than the time pointed out, not a single nestling, even one of the earliest, would be fit to provide for itself before its parent would be instinctively directed to seek a new residence, and be thus compelled to abandon its young one; for old cuckoos take their final leave of this country the first week in July.

Had nature allowed the cuckoo to have staid here as long as some other migrating birds, which produce a single set of young ones (as the Swift or Nightingale, for example), and had allowed her to have reared as large a number as any bird is capable of bringing up at one time, these might not have been sufficient to have answered her purpose; but by sending the cuckoo from one nest to another, she is reduced to the same state as the bird whose nest we daily rob of an egg, in which case the stimulus for incubation is suspended. Of this we have a familiar example in the common domestic fowl. That the cuckoo actually lays a great number of eggs, dissection seems to prove very decisively. Upon a comparison I had an opportunity of making between the ovarium, or racemus vitellorum, of a female cuckoo, killed just as she had begun to lay, and of a pullet killed in the same state, no essential difference appeared. The uterus of each contained an egg perfectly formed, and ready for exclusion; and the ovarium exhibited a large cluster of eggs gradually advanced from a very diminutive size, to the greatest the yolk acquires before it is received into the oviduct. The appearance of one killed on the third of July was very different. In this I could distinctly trace a great number of the membranes which had discharged yolks into the oviduct; and one of them appeared as if it had parted with a yolk the preceding day. The ovarium still exhibited a cluster of enlarged eggs; but the most forward of them was scarcely larger than a mustard seed.

I would not be understood, Sir, to advance that every egg which swells in the ovarium at the approach or commencement of the propagating season is brought

to perfection; but it appears clearly, that a bird, in obedience to the dictates of her own will, or to some hidden cause in the animal economy, can either retard or bring forward her eggs. Besides the example of the common fowl above alluded to, many others occur. If you destroy the nest of a blackbird, a robin, or almost any small bird, in the spring, when she has laid her usual number of eggs, it is well known to every one, who has paid any attention to enquiries of this kind, in how very short a space of time she will produce a fresh set. Now, had the bird been suffered to have proceeded without interruption in her natural course, the eggs would have been hatched, and the young ones brought to a state capable of providing for themselves, before she would have been induced to make another nest, and excited to produce another set of eggs from the ovarium. If the bird had been destroyed at the time she was sitting on her first laying of eggs, dissection would have shewn the ovarium containing a great number, in an enlarged state, and advancing in the usual progressive order. Hence it plainly appears, that birds can keep back, or bring forward, under certain limitations, their eggs at any time during the season appointed for them to lay; but the cuckoo, not being subject to the common interruptions, goes on laying from the time she begins, till the eve of her departure from this country: For although old cuckoos in general take their leave the first week in July, (and I never could see one after the fifth day of that month); yet I have known an instance of an egg's being hatched in the nest of a hedge-sparrow so late as the 15th. And a farther proof of their continuing to lay till the time of their leaving us, may, I think, be fairly deduced from the appearances on dissection of the female cuckoo above mentioned, killed on the third of July.

Among the many peculiarities of the young cuckoo, there is one that shews itself very early. Long before it leaves the nest, it frequently, when irritated, assumes the manner of a bird of prey, looks ferocious, throws itself back, and pecks at any thing presented to it with great vehemence, often at the same time making a chuckling noise like a young hawk. Sometimes, when disturbed in a smaller degree, it makes a kind of hissing noise, accompanied with a heaving motion of the whole

*c* Though I am unacquainted with an instance, yet I conceive it possible, that here and there a straggling cuckoo may be seen after this time.

body.<sup>d</sup> The growth of the young cuckoo is uncommonly rapid.

The chirp is plaintive, like that of the hedge-sparrow; but the sound is not acquired from the foster-parent, as it is the same whether it be reared by the hedge-sparrow, or any other bird.

It never acquires the adult note during its stay in this country.

The stomachs of young cuckoos contain a great variety of food. On dissecting one that was brought up by wrens, and fed by them at the time it was shot, though it was nearly of the size and fullness of plumage of the parent bird, I found in its stomach the following substances:

Flies and beetles of various kinds.

Small snails, with their shells unbroken.

Grasshoppers.

Caterpillars.

Part of a horse-bean.

A vegetable substance resembling bits of tough grass, rolled into a ball.

The seeds of a vegetable that resembled those of the goose-grass.

In the stomach of one fed by hedge-sparrows, the contents were almost entirely vegetable; such as wheat, small vegetables, &c. But this was the only instance of the kind I had ever seen, as these birds, in general, feed the young cuckoo with scarcely any thing but animal food. However, it served to clear up a point which before had somewhat puzzled me; for having found the cuckoo's egg in the nest of a green linnet, which begins very early to feed its young with vegetable food, I was apprehensive, till I saw this fact, that this bird would have been an unfit foster-parent for the young cuckoo.

The titlark, I observe, feeds it principally with grasshoppers.

But the most singular substance, so often met with in the stomachs of young cuckoos, is a ball of hair curiously wound up. I have found it of various sizes, from that of a pea to that of a small nutmeg. It seems to be composed chiefly of horse-hairs, and from the resemblance it bears to the inside covering of the nest, I conceive the bird swallows it while a nestling. In the stomachs of old cuckoos I have of-

<sup>d</sup> Young animals, being deprived of other modes of defence, are probably endued with the powers of exciting fear in their common enemies. If you but slightly touch the young hedge-hog, for instance, before it becomes fully armed with its prickly coat, the little animal jumps up with a sudden spring, and imitates very closely the sound of the word *huff!* as we pronounce it in a loud whisper. This disposition is apparent in many other animals.

ten seen masses of hair; but these had evidently once formed a part of the hairy caterpillar, which the cuckoo often takes for its food.

There seems to be no precise time fixed for the departure of young cuckoos. I believe they go off in succession, probably as soon as they are capable of taking care of themselves. For although they stay here till they become nearly equal in size and growth of plumage to the old cuckoo, yet in this very state the fostering care of the hedge-sparrow is not withdrawn from them. I have frequently seen the young cuckoo of such a size that the hedge-sparrow has perched on its back, or half-expanded wing, in order to gain sufficient elevation to put the food into its mouth. At this advanced stage, I believe that young cuckoos procure some food for themselves; like the young rook, for instance, which in part feeds itself, and is partly fed by the old ones till the approach of the pairing season. If they did not go off in succession, it is probable we should see them in large numbers by the middle of August; for as they are to be found in great plenty, when in a nestling state, they must now appear very numerous, since all of them must have quitted the nest before this time. But this is not the case; for they are not more numerous at any season than the parent birds are in the months of May and June.

The same instinctive impulse which directs the cuckoo to deposit her eggs in the nests of other birds, directs her young one to throw out the eggs and young of the owner of the nest. The scheme of nature would be incomplete without it; for it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the little birds, destined to find succour for the cuckoo, to find it also for their own young ones, after a certain period; nor would there be room for the whole to inhabit the nest.

Thus, Sir, I have, with much pleasure, complied with your request; and here lay before you such observations as I have hitherto been capable of making on the natural history of the cuckoo; and should they throw some light on a subject that has long lain hid in obscurity, I shall not think my time has been ill employed.

With a grateful sense of the many obligations I owe to the friendship with which you have so long honoured me.

I remain, &c.

Berkeley,  
Dec. 7, 1787.

EDW. JENNER.

<sup>e</sup> I have known four young cuckoos in the nests of hedge-sparrows in a small paddock at the same time.

## HISTORY OF NED DROWSY.

(Continued from page 29.)

MY friend Ned Drowsy is a man, who hath indeed neglected nature's gifts, but not abused them; he is as void of vice, as he is of industry; his temper is serene, and his manners harmless and inoffensive; he is avaricious of nothing but of his ease, and certainly possesses benevolence, though too indolent to put it into action: He is as sparing of his teeth as he is of his tongue, and whether it be that he is naturally temperate, or that eating and drinking are too troublesome, so it is, that he is very abstemious in both particulars, and having received the blessings of a good constitution and comely person from the hand of Providence, he has not squandered his talent, though he has not put it out to use.

Accordingly when I perceived him interred in the manner I have related upon Mr. Sparkle's discourse, and heard him give orders to his servant to shew the gentleman into the room, which he did in a quicker and more spirited tone than is usual with him, I began to think that nature was about to struggle for her privileges, and suspecting that this stranger might perhaps have some connection with Sparkle's ignominy, I grew impatient for his appearance.

After a while the servant returned and introduced a little swarthy old man, with short grey hair and whimsically dressed; having on a dark brown coat with a tarnished gold edging, black figured velvet waistcoat, and breeches of scarlet cloth with long gold knee-bands, dangling down a pair of black silk stockings, which clothed two legs not exactly cast in the mould of the Belvedere Apollo. He made two or three low reverences as he advanced, so that before Mr. Sparkle could announce him by name, I had set him down for an Israelite, all the world to nothing; but as soon as I heard the words, *Gentlemen, this is my worthy friend Mr. Abraham, Abrahams!* I recognized the person of my correspondent, whose humble and ingenious letter I thought fit to publish in No. 64 of my third volume, and whom I had once before had a glimpse of, as he walked past my bookseller's door, in Cornhill, and was pointed out to me from the shop.

Mr. Abrahams not being a person to whom nature had affixed her passport, saying, *Let this man have free ingress and egress upon my authority,* made his first approaches with all those civil assiduities, which some people are constrained to practise, who first turn prejudice out of com-

pany, before they can sit down in it. In the present case, I flattered myself he fared somewhat better for the whisper I gave my friend Ned in his favour, and silence after a short time having taken place in such a manner as seemed to indicate an expectation in the company, that he was the person who was now to break it, he began, not without some hesitation, to deliver himself in these words.

Before I take the liberty of addressing the gentleman of the house, I wish to know from my friend Mr. Sparkle, whether he has opened any hint of what has passed between him and me relative to a certain advertisement, and if he has, I should next be glad to know, whether I have permission of the party concerned to go into the business.

Yes, Sir, cried Ned somewhat eagerly, Mr. Sparkle has told me all that passed, and you have not only my free leave, but my earnest desire to say every thing you think fit before these friends. Then, Sir, said Abrahams, I shall tell you a plain tale without varying a single tittle from the truth.

As I was coming home from my club pretty late in the evening about five months ago, in turning the corner of a narrow alley, a young woman came hastily out of the door of a house, and, seizing hold of my hand, eagerly besought me for the love of God to follow her. I was startled, and knew not what to think of such a greeting; I could discern that she was young and beautiful, and I was no adventurer in the affairs of gallantry; she seemed indeed to be exceedingly agitated and almost beside herself, but I knew the profligate of that sex can sometimes feign distress for very wicked purposes, and therefore desired to be excused from going into any house with her; if she would however advance a few paces I would hear what she had to say, and so it was nothing but my charity (she solicited,) was ready to relieve her. We turned the corner of the alley together, and being now in one of the principal streets of the city, I thought I might safely stop and hear the petition she had to make. As we stood together under the eaves of a shop, the night being rainy, she told me that the reason she besought me to go into the house with her was in hopes the spectacle of distress, which would there present itself to my sight, might, if there was any pity in my heart, call it forth, and prevail with me to stop a deed of cruelty, which was then in execution, by saving a wretched object from being thrust into the streets in a dying condition for a small debt to her landlord, whom no intreaties could pacify. Blessed

God! I exclaimed, can there be such human monsters? who is the woman? My mother, replied she, and burst into an agony of tears; if I would be what I may have appeared to you, but what I never can be even to save the life of my parents, I had not been driven to this extremity. For it is resentment, which actuates the brutal wretch no less than cruelty. Tho' I confess myself not insensible to fear, being as you see no athletic. I felt such indignation rise within me at these words, that I did not hesitate for another moment about accompanying this unhappy girl to her house, not doubting the truth of what she had been telling me, as well from the manner of her relating it, as from my observation of her countenance, which the reflection of the lamp under which we were standing, discovered to be of a most affecting, modest and even dignified character.

Sir, I honour you for your benevolence, cried Ned; pray go on with your story.

She led me up two pair of stairs into a back apartment, where a woman was in bed, pleading for mercy to a surly-looking fellow, who was calling out to her to get up and be gone out of his house. I have found a fellow-creature, said my conductress, whose pity will redeem us from the clutches of one, who has none; be comforted, my dear mother, for this gentleman has some Christian charity in his heart. I don't know what charity may be in his heart, cried the fellow, but he has a little of the Christian in his countenance, that I'll bet ten to one he is a Jew. Be that as it may, said I, a Jew may have feeling, and therefore say what these poor women are indebted to you, and I will pay down the money, if my pocket can reach it; if not, I believe my name, though it be a Jew's name, will be good for the sum, let it be what it will. May God reward you, cried the mother, our debt is not great, though it is more than we have present means to pay; we owe but six and twenty shillings to our hardened creditor; I believe I am right, Constantia, (turning to her daughter) but you know what it is—correctly. That is the amount of it, replied the lovely Constantia, for such she now appeared to me, as she was in the act of supporting her mother on the bolster with her arm under her neck. Take your money, man, quoth I, receive what is your own, and let these helpless creatures lodge in peace one night beneath your roof; to-morrow I will remove them, if this infirm woman shall be able to endure it. I hope my house is my own, answered the savage, and I don't desire to be troubled with them one night longer; no, nor even one hour.

Is this possible? exclaimed Ned; are there such distresses in the world? what then have I been doing all this while? Having so said, he sprung nimbly out of his easy chair, took a hasty stride or two across the room, rubbing his forehead as he walked, threw himself into an empty chair, which stood next to that, in which Mr. Abrahams was sitting, and begged him once more to proceed with his narrative.

With the help of my apothecary, who lived in the very house, at the door of which I had conversed with Constantia, I removed the invalid and her daughter that very evening in a hackney coach to my own house, which was not far distant; and by the same medical assistance and my wife's care, who is an excellent nurse, I had the satisfaction to see the poor woman regain her health and strength very speedily, for in fact her weakness had been more the effect of misery and want of diet than any real disease: As for Constantia, her looks kept pace with her mother's recovery, and I must say, without flattery, she is altogether the finest creature I ever looked upon.

The mother of Constantia is still a very comely woman and not above sixty years old; she has a father living, who is a man of great opulence, but he has conceived such irreconcilable displeasure at her marrying, that he has never since that event taken the least notice either of her or of his grandchild. Then he is an unnatural monster, cried Ned, and will be sent to the devil for his barbarity.

Mr. Abrahams proceeded as follows; she is the widow of a Captain Goodison, of whose unhappy story I have at different times collected only a few particulars, but from these I can understand that she went with him to America, and took her daughter with her; that he had a company of foot, and little else to maintain himself and family upon but his pay; that he served there in most of the campaigns with the reputation of a gallant officer, but that the spirit of gaming having been suffered to infect the English army in their winter quarters at New York, this wretched man, the father and the husband of these helpless women, became a prey to that infernal passion, and being driven to sell his commission to pay his losses at play, put an end to his miserable existence by a bullet.

Here Abrahams paused, whilst Ned gave vent to a groan, in which I can answer for his being seconded by one more heart at least then in company, from which the recollection of that fatal period never fails to extort a pang.

The series of sufferings, which the unhappy widow and her child endured, (continued Abrahams) from this tragical period, were such as I must leave you to imagine, for I neither wished to be informed of them, nor could she expatiate upon them. It may however be proper to inform Mr. Drowly, that I am convinced there is no room for hope, that any future impression can be made upon the unforgiving nature of Constantia's grandfather, and it would be unjust in me to represent her as any other than what she is, destitute of fortune even in expectancy.

And what is the the worse for that? cried Ned; amongst the articles I stipulate for in the advertisement, which Mr. Sparkle has been reading, I believe you will find that money is not put down for one. Upon this Mr. Abrahams made a very proper compliment to my friend, and addressing himself to the company, began to apologize for having taken up so much of our attention by his long discourse; this naturally produced a return of acknowledgments on our parts, with many and just commendations of his benevolence. The honest man's features brightened with joy upon receiving this welcome testimony, which he so well deserved, and I remarked with pleasure that our reverend friend, the curate, now began to regard Abrahams with an eye of complacency, and having set himself in order, like one who was about to harangue his audience with a prepared oration, he turned a gracious countenance upon the humble adversary of his faith, and delivered himself as follows:—

Charity, Mr. Abrahams, is by our church esteemed the first of Christian virtues, and as we are commanded to pray even for our enemies, in obedience to that blessed mandate I devoutly pray that in your instance it may avail to cover and blot out the multitude of sins. Your reaching forth the hand of mercy to those poor Christians in their pitiable distress proves you to be a man superior to those shameful prejudices which make a false plea of religion for shutting up the heart against all, but those of its own faith and persuasion. I have listened to your narrative with attention, and it is but justice to you to confess, that your forbearing to retort upon the scurrilous fellow in the lodging-house, who insulted you on the score of your national physiognomy, is a circumstance very highly to your credit, and what would have done honour to any one of the professors of that religion, which teaches us, when we are reviled, to revile not again. I also remarked the modest manner of your speaking, when you unavoidably reported of

your own good deeds; you sounded no trumpet before you, and thereby convinced me you are not of that pharisaical leaven, which seeketh the praise of men; and let me tell you, Sir, it is the very test of true charity, that it vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up.—Humility, Mr. Abrahams, in a peculiar degree is expected of you, as of one of the children of wrath, scattered over the face of the earth without an abiding place, which you may call your own: Charity also is in you a duty of more than ordinary obligation, for you and your's submit no otherwise than on the charity of the nations, who give you shelter: The alms of others may be termed a free gift of love, but your alms are in fact a legal tribute for protection. To conclude—I exhort you to take in good part what I have been saying; you are the first of your nation I ever commended with, and if hereafter in the execution of my duty I am led to speak with rigour of your stiff-necked generation, I shall make a merited exception in your favour, and recommend you in my prayers for all Jews, Turks, Infidels and heretics, by a separate ejaculation in your behalf.

Whether Abrahams in his heart thanked the honest curate for his zeal is hard to say, but there was nothing to be observed in his countenance, which bespoke any other emotions than those of benevolence and good nature. My friend Drowly was not quite so placid at certain periods of his discourse, and when he found that the humble Israelite made no other return, but by a civil inclination of the head to the Speaker at the conclusion of the harangue, he said to Abrahams in a qualifying tone of voice, Mr. Beetle, Sir, means well; to which the other instantly replied, that he did not doubt it, and then with a design, as it would seem, to turn the discourse, informed Ned, that he had taken the liberty of going in person to the father of Mrs. Goodison, in hopes he would have allowed him to speak of the situation in which he had found his daughter and her child; but alas! added he, I had no sooner began to open the business upon which I came, than he instantly stopp'd my mouth by demanding, if I came into his house to affront him? that he was astonished at my assurance for daring to name his daughter in his hearing, and in the same breath in a very haughty tone cried out, Harkye, Sir! are not you a Jew? to which I had no sooner replied in the affirmative, than ringing his bell very violently, he called out to his footman, to put that Jew out of his doors.

Here Abrahams paused; Ned started up from his chair, drank a glass of wine, stook

shook the Jew by the hand, flounced down upon his seat again, whistled part of a tune, and turning to me said in a half-whisper, What a world is this we live in!

(To be continued.)

## A VISIT TO A TURKISH LADY OF QUALITY.

[From *Lady Crownin's Journey through the Crimea to Constantinople*; lately published.]

Palais de France, Pera,  
May 7, 1788.

**M**ONSIEUR de Choiseul proposed to the Ambassadors' wives and me to go and see the Capitan Pacha's country seat; accordingly we set out with several carriages, and about a league from Constantinople, towards Romelia, we arrived there. The house and plantations about it are new and irregular. The Ambassadors and the rest of the male party were suffered to walk in the garden; but the Ministers' wives and myself were shown into a separate building from the house, where the ground floor was made to contain a great quantity of water, and looked like a large clean cistern. We were then led up stairs, and upon the landing place, which was circular, the doors of several rooms were open. In some there was nothing to be seen, in others two or three women sitting close together; in one, a pretty young woman, with a great quantity of jewels on her turban, was sitting almost in the lap of a frightful negro woman. We were told she was the Capitan Pacha's sister-in-law. She looked at us with much surprise; and at last, with great fear, threw herself into the arms of the black woman, as if to hide herself. We were called away into a larger room than any we had seen, where the Capitan Pacha's wife, a middle-aged woman, dressed with great magnificence, received us with much politeness. Many women were with her, and she had by a little girl, dressed as magnificently as herself, her adopted child. She made an excuse for not receiving us at the door, as she was dining with her husband when we arrived. Coffee, sherbet and sweetmeats were ordered, and we hastened to take our leave, as our cavaliers were cooling their heels in the garden.

You can conceive nothing so neat and clean to all appearance as the interior of this Harem; the floors and passages are covered with matting of a close and strong

kind; the colour of the straw, or reeds, with which they are made, is a pale straw. The rooms had no other furniture than the cushions, which lined the whole room, and these, with the curtains were of white linen. As the Turks never come into the room, either men or women, with the slippers they walk abroad with, there is not a speck of sand or dirt within doors. I am *particular* enough to have taken particular notice of the dress, which, if female envy did not spoil every thing in the world of women, would be perfect; it consists of a petticoat and vest, over which is worn a robe with short sleeves; the one belonging to the lady of the house was of satin, embroidered richly with the finest colours, gold and diamonds; a girdle under that, with two circles of jewels in front, and from this circle hangs an embroidered handkerchief.

A Turban, with a profusion of diamonds and pearls, seemed to weigh this lady's head down; but what spoiled the whole was a piece of ermine, that probably was originally only a cape; but each woman increasing the size of it, in order to be more magnificent than her neighbour, they now have it like a great square platter that comes down to the hips—and these simple, ignorant beings, do not see that it disguises the most exquisite of a beautiful dress. The hair is separated in many small braids hanging down the back, or tied up to the point of the turban on the outside. I have no doubt but that nature intended some of these women to be very handsome; but white and red ill-applied, their eye-brows hid under one or two black lines, teeth black by smoking, and an universal stoop in the shoulders, make them appear rather disgusting than handsome. The last defect is caused by the posture they sit in, which is that of a tailor, from their infancy.

The black powder, with which they line their eyelids, gives their eyes likewise a harsh expression. Their questions are as simple as their dress is studied—Are you married? Have you children? Have you no disorder? Do you like Constantinople? The Turkish women pass most of their time in the bath, or upon their dress—strange pastimes! The first spoils their persons, the last disfigures them. The frequent use of the hot baths destroys the solids; and these women at nineteen look older than I am at this moment. They endeavour to repair by art the mischief their constant soaking does to their charms; but till some one, more wise than the rest, finds out the cause of the premature decay of that invaluable gift, beauty, and sets an example to the rising generation of a  
different

different mode of life; they will always fade as fast as the roses they are so justly fond of.

Our gentlemen were very curious to hear an account of the Harem; and when we were driving out of the court yard, a messenger from the Harem came running ziter us; to desire the carriages might be driven round the court two or three times, for the amusement of the Captain Pacha's wife and the Harem, that were looking through the blinds. This ridiculous message was not complied with, as you may imagine—and we got home, laughing at our adventures.

You must not suppose that carriages may proceed in the streets of Pera, or Constantinople, as fast as in those of London or Paris. A race of dogs, belonging to no one in particular, but to every Turk indifferently, swarm in the streets—and so accustomed are they to have the Turks on horseback turn out of the middle of the street where they lie basking in the sun, that our servants were obliged to stop the carriages and lift the dogs out of the way several times before we reached the Palais de France. Nothing is more horrible than the species of this animal here, all of the same race, an ugly currish breed; nothing more absurd than the general protection afforded them; on every dunghill you may see a hundred fighting and scrambling for the filth they can scratch out of it; for the ill-understood charity, publicly given them, is by no means sufficient to feed them, and many hundreds die with hunger. No man has a dog belonging to him, but all dogs are suffered to lie and breed about the streets. Turtle doves are likewise an object of respect with the Turks, and they are seen disputing the crumbs with the hungry curs in the streets.

Adieu, my dear brother; my best wishes and respects attend you.

Your's affectionately,

E. C.

PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE TO A COLLECTION OF GENTOO LAWS:

*By the Bramins who compiled them.*

FROM man of enlightened understandings and sound judgment, who, in their researches after truth, have swept from their hearts the dust of malice and opposition, it is not concealed, that the contrarieties of religion, and diversities of belief, which are causes of envy, and en-

mity to the ignorant, are in fact a manifest demonstration of the power of the Supreme Being: for it is evident, that a painter, by sketching a multiplicity of figures, and by arranging a variety of colours, procures a reputation among men; and a gardener, for planting a diversity of shrubs, and for producing a number of different flowers, gains credit and commendation; wherefore it is absurdity and ignorance to view, in an inferior light, him who created both the painter and gardener. The truly intelligent well know, that the differences and varieties of created things are a ray of his glorious essence, and that the contrarieties of constitutions are a type of his wonderful attributes; whose complete power formed all creatures of the animal, vegetable and material world, from the four elements of fire, water, air and earth, to be an ornament to the magazine of creation; and whose comprehensive benevolence selected man, the center of knowledge, to have the dominion and authority over the rest; and, having bestowed, upon this favourite object, judgment and understanding, gave him supremacy over the corners of the world; and, when he had put into his hand the free control and arbitrary disposal of all affairs, he appointed to each tribe its own faith, and to every sect its own religion; and, having introduced a numerous variety of casts, and a multiplicity of different customs, he views in each particular place the mode of worship respectively appointed to it; sometimes he is employed with the attendants upon the Mosque, in counting over the sacred beads; sometimes he is in the temple, at the adoration of idols; the intimate of the Mussulman, and the friend of the Hindoo; the companion of the Christian, and the confidant of the Jew. Wherefore men of exalted notions, not being bent upon hatred and opposition, but considering the collected body of creatures as an object of the power of the Almighty, by investigating the contrarieties of sect, and the different customs of religion, have stamped to themselves a lasting reputation upon the page of the world; particularly in the extensive empire of Hindostan, which is a most delightful country, and wherein are collected great numbers of Turks, of Persians, of Tartars, of Scythians, of Europeans, of Armenians, and of Abyssinians. And whereas this kingdom was the long residence of Hindoos, and was governed by many powerful Roys and Rajahs, the Gentoo religion became catholic and universal here; but when it was afterwards ravaged, in several parts, by the armies of Mahomedanism, a change of religion took place,

place, and a contrariety of customs arose, and all affairs were transacted, according to the principles of faith in the conquering party, upon which perpetual oppositions were engendered, and continual differences in the decrees of justice; so that in every place the immediate magistrate decided all causes according to his own religion; and the laws of Mahomed were the standard of judgment for the Hindoos. Hence terror and confusion found a way to all the people, and justice was not impartially administered; wherefore a thought suggested itself to the governor-general, the honourable *Warwick Hastings*, to investigate the principles of the Gentoo religion, and to procure a translation of them in the Persian language, that they might become universally known by the persecutory of that religion; and that a book might be compiled to preclude all such contradictory decrees in future, and that, by a proper attention to each religion, justice might take place impartially, according to the tenets of every sect. Wherefore *Bramins*, learned in the *Shaster*, were invited from all parts of the kingdom to *Fort-William*, in *Calcutta*, which is the capital of *Bengal* and *Bahar*, and the most authentic books, both ancient and modern, were collected, and the original text, delivered in the Hindoo language, was faithfully translated by the interpreters into the Persian idiom. They began their work in *May*, 1773, answering to the month *Jyest*, 1180. (*Bengal style*), and finished it by the end of *February*, 1775, answering to the month *Phalgoon*, 1182, (*Bengal style*).

## CURIOUS EXTRACTS FROM THE GENTOO LAWS.

### CHAP. XV.

Of scandalous and bitter Expressions, (i. e. such Expressions as it is a crime to utter.)

#### SECT. 1.

Of the denominations of the crime, consisting of three distinctions.

**W**HEN a man utters such expressions, as that, from those expressions, any person becomes suspected of the *anoo pātuk*, or the *mābā pātuk*, or the *awo pātuk*.

*Awo pātuk* is, when a man commits incest with his own mother, or with his own daughter, or with his son's wife.

*Mābā pātuk* is, when a man murders a *Bramin*, or when, being a *Bramin*, he drinks

wine; or when any person steals eighty *aprusis* from a *Bramin*; or when a man commits adultery with any of his father's wives, exclusive of his own mother, or with the wife of a *Bramin*; when a man hath committed any one of these crimes, such crime is called *mābā pātuk*; whoever continues intimate with such a person for the space one year, his crime is also *mābā pātuk*.

The modes of intimacy are as follows, viz.—

If a person hath discoursed with such kind of offenders, or hath contaminated himself by touching them, or hath sat in the same place to eat with them, or sits upon the same carpet with them, and sleeps there, or rides together with them in the same carriage or conveyance; if such intimacy continues for the space of one year, it is *mābā pātuk*.

If a person eats at the same table with a man guilty of *mābā pātuk*, or, by dressing victuals for a man guilty of *mābā pātuk*, gives him to eat, or teaches any science to a man guilty of *mābā pātuk*, in such cases an intimacy of a single day is *mābā pātuk*.

*Awo pātuk* is, when a *Sooder*, assuming the *braminical* thread, calls himself a *Bramin*; or when a man falsely accuses a faultless magistrate; or when a man, by false reports, makes his father infamous; or when a man reads any unorthodox *Shaster*, and forgets the *Heids* of the *Shaster*; or when a man utters any abuse against the *Deids*; or when a man murders his friend, or gives false testimony, or eats the victuals of the washerman's cast, or of the shoe-embroiderer's cast, or of any other base cast; or when a man spoils another person's goods committed to his trust; or when a man steals a man, or a horse, or money, or land, or diamonds, or any other jewels, or when a man commits adultery with his paternal uncle's wife, or with his grandfather's wife, or with his wife's mother, or with the magistrate's wife, or with his father's sister, or with his mother's sister, or with the wife of a *Bramin* who hath read the *Heids*, or with his tutor's wife, or with his friend's wife, or with the wife of a person descended from the same grandfather with himself, or with the wife of a man of a superior cast, or with the wife of a man of a base cast, or with a *Bramin's* unmarried daughter, or with a woman employed in the worship of Providence; every one of these crimes is *awo pātuk*.

2. When a man falsely accuses another, in such a manner that he becomes suspected of the *opoo pātuk*.

*Opoo pātuk* is, when a man hath slain a cow; or when a man sells himself, or commits

commits adultery with another man's wife, or forsakes his father, or his mother, or his spiritual guide, or his son, without any fault on their side; or when a man, having commenced a *jugg* for his whole life, relinquishes that *jugg*; or when any *Bramin* studies while his elder brother remains unmarried; or when a man marries his daughter to such a person; or when a man gives the younger sister in marriage while the elder sister remains unmarried; or when a man, not being of the *Bice* cast, engages in trade while no calamity obtains; or when a *Bramin*, or *Cbeeterce*, having commenced any religious act, neglects to complete it; or when a man sells his wife, or his son, or his daughter without their consent; or when a *Bramin*, a *Cbeeterce*, or a *Bice*, neglects to assume the *Geetas* thread at the proper period; or when a man refuses to eat and drink with men descended from the same grandfather with himself, whose characters are unimpeached; or when a man accepts any money to instruct another in a science; or when a man learns any science of such a person; or if a *Bramin*, a single time, sells wax or salt, or the seed of the *kunjud*, (from whence oil is made); or if a *Bramin*, as aforesaid, is twice guilty of selling milk; or, in the place where salt is boiled, if a *Bramin*, as aforesaid, become the proprietor of such a place; or when any person spoils the plantain tree, or any such kind of tree, which dies after the fruit has once ripened on it; or when a man takes to himself a livelihood from the money earned by a woman; or when a man performs the *jugg* to procure the death of any person; or when a man causes any person to take a philter, that he may procure an unwarrantable power over such person; or when a man cuts a great number of live trees for the purpose of dressing his victuals; or when a man dresses victuals for himself alone; or when a man eats his victuals at the hands of an astrologer, or from a man of the cast of *Deool*, or from a thief; or when a man will not pay his debts; or if a *Bramin* neglects to perform the *jugg* every day; or when a man steals *paddee*, or wheat, or gram, or dall, or any such kinds of grain, or iron, or silver, or brass, or copper, or any such kind of metals, except gold; or when a man studies such kind of *Sbooster* as is not orthodox with respect to Providence; or when he constantly gives up his time to dancing, singing, and playing upon musical instruments; or when a man commits adultery with a drunken woman; or when a man deprives of life a woman, or a man of the *Bice*, or *Cbeeterce*, or *Sooder* cast; or when

a man has no regard for his latter end, and for religious acts; all these crimes are *opoi patuk*.

3. When a man utters such expressions, in behalf of another, as that he becomes suspected of *jatee bberun kushker*, or of *sbunkeree kurrun*, or of *apaterce kurrun*, or of *melabbho*, or of *perkernukka*.

*Jatee bberun kushker* is, when a man does any injury to a *Bramin*: or when a man smells at wine, or garlic, or onions; or when a man hath not a pure heart towards his friend; or when a man strikes any person on the buttock.

*Sbunkeree kurrun* is, when a man slays an elephant, or a horse, or a camel, or an ass, or a stag, or a sheep, or a goat, or a buffalo, or a snake, or a fish.

*Apaterce kurrun* is, when a man receives any goods from a person of bad character; or when any man, except a *Bice*, engages in trade; or when any man becomes the servant of a *Sooder*; and when a man tells lies.

*Melabbho* is, when a man deprives an ant of life, or kills a bird; or when a man steals fruit, or faggots, or flowers; or when a man is not possessed of patience; or when any person is drinking wine, if another person, during that time, at the same feast, eats fruits, or any other victuals.

## A NEW METHOD OF CULTIVATING WEAK ARABLE LANDS.

[From Hunter's *Georgical Essays*.]

VARIOUS are the methods recommended by husbandmen for the cropping of their Lands. Some employ themselves rationally in suiting the crops to the nature of the soil, while others follow the immemorial custom of the village. All, however, agree in this, that a fallow is necessary; but they differ as to the time of its rotation. In the scheme of Agriculture upon good lands, recommended by Virgil, there is no change of species. Wheat and fallow succeed each other. Columella observes the same thing. This seems to have been the foundation of the drill and horse-hoeing husbandry, a scheme pursued with indefatigable diligence by Mr. Tull; but it requires so much nicety and attention, that I apprehend it never will be brought into general use. The principles, however, upon which it is founded ought to be understood by every farmer, as they will enable him to reason properly upon some of the most interesting operations

operations of Agriculture, and lead him insensibly to neatness in the management of his farm. I do not mean that he should adopt the theory of Mr. Tull. I would have him only reason upon this practice in regard to the destruction of weeds, and the loosening of the soil.

Reflecting, some years ago, upon the old and new husbandry, I thought that a system might be formed of a mixed nature, that would comprehend the advantages of both, without the inconveniences of either. I was the more desirous of reducing my reasoning into practice, as the plan seemed well adapted to the cultivation of weak arable lands that lie remote from manure.

I am sensible that, by the introduction of turnips and artificial grasses, these weak lands may be cultivated in the most profitable manner; but in wide extended countries without a hedge, these improvements cannot easily be introduced.

It will be almost unnecessary to observe, that arable lands have ever been restored by means of a fallow, which the judicious husbandman makes more or less frequent in proportion to the poverty of the soil. Upon the high Wolds in Yorkshire, where the soil is poor and thin, oats and barley are principally cultivated. The usual husbandry in open field land is one crop and a fallow; and in some places, where there is a greater poverty of soil, they are content with a single crop, and then let the land rest for some years to recover itself.

These appear unsatisfactory modes of cultivation. A few straggling sheep, that browse upon the fallows, cannot restore to the earth what the weeds devour. Weeds and corn live upon the same food. To protect the latter we must destroy the former. Wherever abundance of weeds are observed upon the fallows, we may pronounce the husbandry of the district to be feeble, the husbandman poor, and the rents low. To remedy the defective cultivation of weak arable lands, I have adopted the following system. My practice fully justifies the recommendation.

Instead of having the lands laid out in broad ridges, I order them to be made only nine feet wide. When the seed-time comes, I sow every other land broad cast, and harrow in the grain in the usual manner. The intermediate spaces, which I call the fallow lands, are plowed two or three times, at proper seasons, by a light plow drawn by one horse, in order to make a clean fallow for the succeeding crop. Upon these lands the seed is sown as before. The stubble in turn becomes the fallow, and is treated accordingly. In this

alternate way I manage weak arable lands, and I have the satisfaction to find that very little manure is required; which is a most agreeable circumstance, as such lands are generally remote from a large town. I dare venture to say, that the same field, managed in this alternate way for a few years, will be found to produce one third part more profit than when cultivated in the usual manner.

Farmers that have large tracts of weak arable land, and live remote from dung, will find this mode both profitable and easy of application. I do not recommend it where the lands are deep and rich—or within a reasonable distance of manure.

To account for the advantages of this culture, we need only reflect that vegetables, no more than animals, can subsist long in a state of health without the free enjoyment of air. In a large field, when the weather is calm, the air remains in a state of stagnation, whereby the perspiration of the plants is permitted to continue too long upon the ears of corn. Hence many inconveniences arise to the crops. On the contrary, in the alternate husbandry, the air is constantly in motion. The intermediate fallows serve as funnels to carry it off, and, along with it, all superfluous moisture.

In consequence of this freedom of air, upon which I lay a great stress, the ears of corn are always observed to be well fed, and the stalks firm and strong. When by severe weather the corn happens to be lodged, it is thrown upon a clean fallow, where it has no chance of being bound down by weeds. It is consequently sooner raised by the current of air which is constantly passing along the fallows.

It is, however, the particular happiness of this method of cultivation, that the corn is seldom laid, even in the most stormy weather.

Turnips, or, when the soil is deep and sandy, a few carrots or potatoes, may be placed upon the intermediate lands; but I have always found it best to keep them as perfect fallows. Every thing that grows takes something from the soil; and as our land is supposed to be weak, and not supported by much manure, we ought not to suffer the smallest vegetable to take root upon it.

If the farmer chuses he may vary his crops; but I am of opinion, and I speak from some experience, that the same grain may be cultivated, as long as he pleases, upon lands managed in the manner that I have recommended. In consequence of this happy disposition of the soil, every kind of grain may be suited to the land  
most

most proper for it. I do not confine the alternate husbandry to oats, barley, and rye. I have tried it upon good wheat land; and if the farmer attends to his business, he will find his wheat crops greatly to exceed his expectations. In the cultivation of this grain the utmost attention must be paid to the cleanness of the fallow lands. For want of proper care in that particular, I was once very unsuccessful in an experiment of two acres.

In October 1769 I began an extensive trial with wheat upon good land, and as I was desirous of making two experiments at the same time, I manured the fown lands with the oil-compost, at the rate of 9s. per acre, which, though an annual charge, may be considered as a trifling sum. At present (February) the field looks well and promises a plentiful crop. I shall minutely attend to every particular, that I may be able to communicate the experiment upon a future occasion.

I acknowledge that many of the advantages of this culture are in common with the drill husbandry; but I flatter myself that there are others which that ingenious system does not enjoy.

I know it will be objected, that in this manner the fallows will be lost to the sheep during the summer months. I answer, so much the better. If possible, the fallows should not be permitted to bear a single leaf. The farmer ought to find other ways to support his sheep, and, if he is an intelligent man, he will readily do it. It is an odd kind of husbandry, when the fields bear corn one year for the owner, and the next weeds for his sheep.

When first I practised this new culture, I was apprehensive that the pigeons and crows would prove my greatest enemies, by settling upon the fallow lands, and pulling down the ears of corn. I have now the pleasure to assure the public, that, after some years experience, I find my lands no more liable to those depredations than the neighbouring ones.

I need not observe that, by this system of husbandry, the lands are rendered open and light. In consequence of which abundance of nourishment will be conveyed into the body of the soil, instead of being left upon the surface to be exhaled by the sun, or swept off by the winds. But as the best things sometimes bring inconveniences with them, it will be necessary to correct this looseness of the soil by rolling the lands at proper seasons. For this the husbandman needs no directions.

I have the satisfaction to find that inclosures are begun upon the Lincolnshire and Yorkshire Wolds; in consequence of which a greater quantity of corn will be

produced for a few years than formerly. To such gentlemen as have estates in those Counties, or in similar ones, I beg leave to recommend the alternate husbandry. I dare venture to say, that, in point of profit and convenience, it will be found greatly superior to the drill husbandry. The implements used are those of the country, and the mode of cultivation is within the capacity of the meanest plowman.

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For the NOVA-SCOTIA MAGAZINE.

ACADIAN TRIFLES.

No. I.

THE enumeration, and sometimes justification, of shining errors in great characters, too often prevail against the cause of virtue. The danger of false reasoning may be illustrated by the following Rhapsody:

**A**UTOMATOS affected to be the rough son of nature—he was conversant in all the learned and modern languages. Shut up in a most delightful vale, the most valuable books of the universe were spread around him—reason beginning to dawn, and the passions to acquire power, his super-abundant knowledge became subservient to justify their effects.

A poor and weary pilgrim reposed himself near our pretended philosopher's retreat: His stock—a flagon of wine, and a morsel of bread. Could *Automatos* resolve to deprive the stranger of his crust? He did!—I have read, says he, the Mosaic doctrine against theft—I know the strictness of religion, and the niceness of the moralist; but as I am in want, I have also heard that necessity has no law—the crime of necessity is not punishable in Britain; and wise men tell us that self preservation is the first rule of nature—saying thus he walked off with the beggar's wallet.

Three workmen carrying home to a rich ecclesiastic, a golden basket-handled drinking cup, kindled a fire under a thick and most curious hollow spreading tree, into which *Automatos* happened to be accidentally retired—the frolick seized them, and they produced the cup—drank to the owner's health, and the eddy wind blew the smoke in all directions. The scene becoming thus oftentimes obscured, *Automatos* began to indulge a secret inclination for the shining bauble. What! said he, to himself, is it not doubtful whether theft be a crime, or why did *Lycurgus* commend

it if adroitly performed?—do not the most celebrated philosphers teach, that the state of man, is a state of pillage?—do not kings rob the people, and dependant ministers, the king?—In the time of the longheads and levellers, equality of conditions was established; and shall a fat ecclesiastic (who perhaps embezzled it from the altar) enjoy the possession of this instrument—to him, a luxury—but of use, and necessity to me? On this, he took an opportunity, during the obscurity, to let down a very finely contrived machine, by which he drew away the cup, and concealed himself from detection.

A beautiful young lady, flying from a set of banditti, fainted within sight of *Automatos's* habitation: Her condition was truly deplorable—pity inspired the breast of *Automatos*—Love followed—whilst the dawn of his affection continued pure as the object, the maid was grateful. She was betrothed, and her attachment was rivetted on a Spanish cavalier—*Automatos* complained, but failed to seduce—a worse passion entered, where Love had once reigned; and shall I not follow, said he, David, the man after God's own heart? did he not use illicit means to procure the wife of Uriah?—The customs of the East still prevail, where beautiful virgins are hourly sacrificed!—and did not *Amnon's* death meet sorrow and commiseration, notwithstanding his abominable crime!—In a certain part of the world, it is held that women have no souls! and did Prussia's monarch find disgrace for the rapes of Dresden?—are not women all the world over, allowed to be subservient for the uses of the Lords of the creation? what is seduction?—ask Chesterfield—only gentle force; for writers teach that women, are first outrageous and then reconciled. After this deliberation, *Automatos* watched his opportunity and violated his guest!

A life-guard man belonging to the Pope, fell in with *Automatos*—they shared their liquor—they warmed, in discourse, and at last wrangled. *Automatos* happened to speak disrespectfully of the pope's great toe—the life-guard man returned a manual reply. Our hero dissembled, and the operation of the liquor settling the senses of his adversary in sleep, immediately after the breach was apparently reconciled; thus did our sophist begin to philosophise:—Felton never forgave Buckingham, nor Selim, Sebastian. What is murder? when Brutus destroyed Cæsar, was it murder? do not the sacred records approve the treachery and assassination of Jael? Alexander killed Clytus—and heretics are murderable by catholic law. Ask Lewis XIII. concerning the glorious day of Batholemey! *Auto-*

*matos* then drew the life-guard man's own cymitar, and stabbed him to the heart.

*Automatos* now took the circuit of the world, extenuating his criminalities by forced examples and plausible precepts. He suffered the torture ordinary, and extraordinary, previous to his exhibition at an *auto da feé*; but escaped this last honour, in company with a priest and a turnkey, who were in danger of apprehension, for being concerned in the assassination of the Portuguese king—by the favour of *Madame de Barry*, he took up his residence in the Bastile—was released by the interest of her rival, and enemy in power, the *Duc de Choiseul*. The regions of the Levant, concealed him eleven months—a fugitive and an outlaw for illicit trading; and an English man of war favoured his escape. After which he found himself gravely equipped with a pair of shackles in Newgate; from whence he absconded, during a conflagration. At length tired of the world, mankind, and himself, he reasoned thus: 'Cato, put a period to his existence when he could not live for his own purposes—Socrates, refused life when it was offered to him—Regulus, and many thousand others, chose voluntary deaths—and suicide is still prevalent not only here, among the enlightened English, but gains ground elsewhere; then, why should I scruple to follow such glorious examples?'—With this he deliberately applied a pistol to his forehead—and his carcase became carrion for the crows.

## ORIGIN OF KNIGHTHOOD.

[From Gibbon's *History of the Roman Empire*.]

**B**ETWEEN the age of Charlemagne and that of the crusades, a revolution had taken place among the Spaniards, the Normans, and the French, which was gradually extended to the rest of Europe. The service of the infantry was degraded to the plebeians; the cavalry formed the strength of the armies, and the honourable name of *miles*, or soldier, was confined to the gentlemen who served on horseback, and were invested with the character of knighthood. The dukes and counts who had usurped the rights of sovereignty, divided the provinces among their faithful barons: the barons distributed among their vassals the fiefs or benefices of their jurisdiction; and these military tenants, the peers of each other and of their lord, composed the noble or equestrian order, which

which disdained to conceive the peasant or burgher as of the same species with themselves. The dignity of their birth was preserved by pure and equal alliances; their sors alone, who could produce four quarters or lines of ancestry, without spot or reproach, might legally pretend to the honour of knighthood; but a valiant plebeian was sometimes enriched and ennobled by the sword, and became the father of a new race. A single knight could impart, according to his judgment, the character which he received; and the warlike sovereigns of Europe derived more glory from this personal distinction, than from the lustre of their diadem. This ceremony, of which some traces may be found in Tacitus and the woods of Germany, was in its origin simple and profane; the candidate, after some previous trial, was invested with his sword and spurs; and his cheek or shoulder were touched with a slight blow, as an emblem of the last affront, which it was lawful for him to endure. But superstition mingled in every public and private action of life; in the holy wars, it sanctified the profession of arms; and the order of chivalry was assimilated in its rights and privileges to the sacred orders of priesthood. The bath and white garment of the novice, were an indecent copy of the regeneration of baptism: his sword, which he offered on the altar, was blessed by the ministers of religion; his solemn reception was preceded by fasts and vigils; and he was created a knight in the name of God, of St. George, and of St. Michael the archangel. He swore to accomplish the duties of his profession; and education, example, and the public opinion, were the inviolable guardians of his oath. As the champion of God and the ladies (I blush to unite such discordant names), he devoted himself to speak the truth; to maintain the right; to protect the distressed; to practice *courtesy*, a virtue less familiar to the ancients; to pursue the infidels; to despise the allurements of ease and safety; and to vindicate in every perilous adventure the honour of his character. The abuse of the same spirit provoked the illiterate knight to disdain the arts of industry and peace; to esteem himself the sole judge and avenger of his own injuries; and proudly to neglect the laws of civil society and military discipline. Yet the benefits of this institution, to refine the temper of Barbarians, and to infuse some principles, of faith, justice and humanity, were strongly felt, and have been often observed. The asperity of national prejudice was softened; and the community of religion and arms spread a similar colour and generous emulation over the

face of Christendom. Abroad, in enterprise and pilgrimage, at home in martial exercise, the warriors of every country were perpetually associated; and impartial taste must prefer a Gothic tournament to the Olympic games of classic antiquity. Instead of the naked spectacles which corrupted the manners of the Greeks, and banished from the stadium the virgins and matrons; the pompous decoration of the lists was crowned with the presence of chaste and high-born beauty, from whose hands the conqueror received the prize of his dexterity and courage. The skill and strength that were exerted in wrestling and boxing, bear a distant and doubtful relation to the merit of a soldier; but the tournaments, as they were invented in France, and eagerly adopted both in the East and West, presented a lively image of the business of the field. The single combats, the general skirmish, the defence of a pass, or castle, were rehearsed as in actual service; and the contest, both in real and mimic war, was decided by the superior management of the horse and lance. The lance was the proper and peculiar weapon of the knight: his horse was of a large and heavy breed; but his charger, till he was roused by the approaching danger, was usually led by an attendant, and he quietly rode a pad or palfrey of a more easy pace. His helmet, and sword, his greaves, and buckler, it would be superfluous to describe; but I may remark, that at the period of the crusades, the armour was less ponderous than in later times; and that, instead of a massy cuirass, his breast was defended by an hauberk or coat of mail. When their long lances were fixed in the rest, the warriors furiously spurred their horses against the foe; and the light cavalry of the Turks and Arabs could seldom stand against the direct and impetuous weight of their charge. Each knight was attended to the field by his faithful squire, a youth of equal birth and similar hopes; he was followed by his archers and men at arms, and four, or five, or six soldiers, were computed as the furniture of a complete *lance*. In the expeditions to the neighbouring kingdoms or the Holy Land, the duties of the feudal tenure no longer subsisted; the voluntary services of the knights and their followers was either prompted by zeal or attachment, or purchased with rewards and promises; and the numbers of each squadron were measured by the power, the wealth, and the fame of each independant chieftain. They were distinguished by his banner, his armorial coat, and his cry of war; and the most ancient families of Europe must seek in these achievements the origin and proof

proof of their nobility. In this rapid portrait of chivalry, I have been urged to anticipate on the story of the crusades, at once an effect, and a cause of this memorable institution.

### CHARACTER OF PETER THE HERMIT.

[From the same.]

HE was born of a gentleman's family (for we must now adopt a modern idiom), and his military service was under the neighbouring counts of Boulogne, the heroes of the first crusade. But he soon relinquished the sword and the world; and if it be true, that his wife, however noble, was aged and ugly, he might withdraw, with the less reluctance, from her bed to a convent, and at length to an hermitage. In this austere solitude, his body was emaciated, his fancy was inflamed; whatever he wished, he believed; whatever he believed, he saw in dreams and revelations. From Jerusalem, the pilgrim returned an accomplished fanatic; but as he excelled in the popular madness of the times, pope Urban the second received him as a prophet, applauded his glorious design, promised to support it in a general council, and encouraged him to proclaim the deliverance of the Holy Land. Invigorated by the approbation of the pontiff, his zealous missionary traversed with speed and success, the provinces of Italy and France. His diet was abstemious, his prayers long and fervent, and the alms which he received with one hand he distributed with the other: his head was bare, his feet naked, his meagre body was wrapt in a coarse garment; he bore and displayed a weighty crucifix; and the ass on which he rode, was sanctified in the public eye by the service of the man of God. He preached to innumerable crowds in the churches, the streets, and the highways: the hermit entered with equal confidence the palace and the cottage; and the people, for all was people, was, impetuously moved by his call to repentance and arms. When he painted the sufferings of the natives and pilgrims of Palestine, every heart was melted to compassion; every breast glowed with indignation, when he challenged the warriors of the age to defend their brethren and rescue their Saviour: his ignorance of art and language was compensated by sighs, and tears, and ejaculations; and Peter supplied the deficiency of reason, by loud and frequent ap-

peals to Christ and his Mother, to the saints and angels of paradise, with whom he had personally conversed. The most perfect orator of Athens might have envied the success of his eloquence: the rustic enthusiast inspired the passions which he felt, and Christendom expected with impatience the counsels and decrees of the supreme pontiff.

### NUMBERS AND SPIRIT OF THE FIRST ADVENTURERS IN THE CRUSADE.

[From the same.]

THE fifteenth of August had been fixed in the council of Clermont for the departure of the pilgrims: but the day was anticipated by the thoughtless and needy croud of plebeians; and I shall briefly dispatch the calamities which they inflicted and suffered, before I enter on the more ferocious and successful enterprise of the chiefs. Early in the spring, from the confines of France and Lorraine, above sixty thousand of the populace of both sexes flocked round the first missionary of the crusade, and pressed him with clamorous importunity to lead them to the holy sepulchre. The hermit, assuming the character, without the talents or authority, of a general, impelled or obeyed the forward impulse of his votaries along the banks of the Rhine and Danube. Their wants and numbers soon compelled them to separate, and his lieutenant, Walter the Pennylef, a valiant though needy soldier, conducted a vanguard of pilgrims, whose condition may be determined from the proportion of eight horsemen to fifteen thousand foot. The example and footsteps of Peter were closely pursued by another fanatic, the monk Godescal, whose sermons had swept away fifteen or twenty thousand peasants from the Villages of Germany. Their rear was again pressed by an herd of two hundred thousand, the most stupid and savage refuse of the people, who mingled with their devotion a brutal licence of rapine, prostitution, and drunkenness. Some counts and gentlemen, at the head of three thousand horse, attended the motions of the multitude to partake in the spoil; but their genuine leaders (may we credit such folly?) were a goose and a goat, who were carried in front, and to whom these worthy Christians ascribed an infusion of the divine spirit.

## ANECDOTE OF CHRISTINA,

QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

CHRISTINA, the Swedish queen, never wore a night-cap, but always wrapped her head in a napkin. In order to amuse her during her sleepless night, after having been indisposed the whole preceding day, she ordered music to be performed near her bed, the curtain of which was entirely closed. Transported at length with the pleasure she received from a particular passage in the music, she hastily put her head out of bed, and loudly exclaimed 'death and the devil, how well he sings!' The poor Italian singers, who are in general not remarkable for bravery, were so much frightened by her voice, and the sudden appearance of such an extraordinary figure, that they became at once dumb and stupified, and the musick immediately ceased.

## CHARACTER OF THE AMERICAN GENERAL LEE,

In a Letter from a gentleman at Philadelphia to Doctor Gordon, author of the History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America.

THE character of this person is full of absurdities and qualities of a most extraordinary nature. His understanding was great, his memory capacious, and his fancy brilliant. His mind was stored with a variety of knowledge, which he collected from books, conversation, and travels. He had been in most European countries. He was a correct and elegant classical scholar; and both wrote and spoke his native language, with perspicuity, force, and beauty. From these circumstances he was, at times, a most agreeable and instructive companion. His temper was naturally sour and severe. He was seldom seen to laugh, and scarcely to smile. The history of his life is little else than the history of disputes, quarrels, and duels, in every part of the world. He was vindictive to his enemies. His avarice had no bounds. He never went into a public, and seldom into a private house, where he did not discover some marks of ineffable and contemptible meanness. He begrudged the expense of a nurse in his last illness, and died in a small dirty room in the Philadelphia Tavern, called the Canastogoe waggon, (designed chiefly for the entertainment and accommodation of common countrymen) attended by no one but a French servant, and Mr. Oswald the

printer, who once served as an officer under him. He was both impious and profane. In his principles he was not only an infidel, but was very hostile to every attribute of the Deity. His morals were exceedingly debauched. His manners were rude, partly from nature, and partly from affectation. His appetite was so whimsical as to what he ate and drank, that he was at all times, and in all places, a most troublesome and disagreeable guest. He had been bred to arms from his youth; and served as Lieutenant Colonel among the British, and Colonel among the Portuguese, and afterwards as Aid-de-camp to his Polish Majesty, with the rank of Major General. Upon the American Continent's being forced into arms for the preservation of her liberties, he was called forth by the voice of the people, and elected to the rank of third in command of their forces. He had exhausted every valuable treatise, both ancient and modern, on the military art. His judgment in war was generally sound.

He was extremely useful to the Americans in the beginning of the revolution, by inspiring them with military ideas, and a contempt for British discipline and valour. It is difficult to say, whether the active and useful part he took in the contest, arose from personal resentment against the King of Great Britain, or from a regard to the liberties of America. It is certain he reprobated the French alliance and republican forms of government, after he retired from the American service. He was, in the field, brave in the highest degree; and with all his faults and oddities, was beloved by his officers and soldiers. He was devoid of prudence, and used to call it a *rascally virtue*. His partiality to dogs was too remarkable not to be mentioned in his character. Two or three of these animals followed him generally wherever he went. When the Congress confirmed the sentence of the Court Martial, suspending him for twelve months, he pointed to his dog and exclaimed, 'Oh! that I was that animal, that I might not call *man* my brother.'

Two virtues he possessed in an eminent degree, viz. sincerity and veracity. He was never known to deceive or desert a friend; and was a stranger to equivocation, even where his safety or character were at stake.

He died on Wednesday evening, October 2, 1782, after having been confined to his bed from the evening of the preceding Friday. His disorder was a desiccation of the lungs, of three months standing, which produced something like a spurious inflammation of the lungs, accompanied with an epidemic remitting fever.

ANECDOTES RELATIVE TO THE  
AMERICAN WAR.

[From Dr. Gordon's History of the United States, just published.]

AS a proof that Doctor Gordon does not wish to disguise the faults of the American leaders, he tells us that Mr. Otis, who made such a conspicuous figure in the beginning of the revolt, on his father being refused the office of one of the Judges exclaimed, "If Governor Barnard does not appoint my father Judge of the Supreme Court, I will kindle such a fire as shall singe the Governor, although I myself perish in the flames." Thus we see Mr. Otis stripped at once of his patriotism; and, indeed, our author, throughout his works, nicely discriminates between those men who aimed at independency from the beginning; and those who fell into that idea by the artful management of the former.

From the celebrated Mr. Hancock, too, he draws aside the veil.—He says, "that he was elected President of the Congress on Mr. Randolph's being obliged to return to Virginia, and was expected to resign on the return of the latter." Of this he was reminded by one of his brethren, but the charms of presidency made him deaf to his advice. In the early stage of his presidency, he acted upon republican principles; but was afterwards inclined to the aristocracy of the New-York delegates; connected himself with them, and became their favourite. Of this he was upbraided by the Rhode-Island delegates, and was told he had forgotten the errand he came upon. This versatility (says our author) though it chagrined, did not surprise his brethren of the Massachusetts; for they remembered that at a certain period, he was on the point of joining the Tory Club at Boston." However, he does ample justice to the dignity, impartiality, and attention, with which he exercised his high office.

Doctor Gordon tells us the plan of the French Minister, M. de Vergennes, was not confined to the establishment of American independence, but aimed at securing to the French the Newfoundland fishery, to the exclusion of the Americans.

Mr. Gordon describes in lively colours the great distress of the American armies; labours to shew throughout, that they were indebted for their success to the hand of Providence alone. As a proof of the former, he gives us copies of several letters from various officers, one of which, from General Steuben, we shall transcribe.

"Fifth-kill, May 22, 1782.—Yesterday was the third day our army has been without provisions. Every department is without money and without credit. The army could not make a march of a day, as they are without every necessary. Officers and soldiers are exceedingly discontented. You have, doubtless, heard of the premeditated revolt of the Connecticut line, happily discovered the day before it was to have been put into execution. The ringleader was put to death. The distresses of our army are arrived to the greatest possible degree. STEUBEN."

Three days after General de Heister, with two brigades of Hessians from Staten Island, joined the army on Long Island, it is said, that when landed he was told by one high in command, "The Americans will give the foreigners no quarter;" and that he answered, "Well, as I know it, I am ready to fight on these terms." The foreign officers and soldiers were led to believe, that the Americans are a set of savages and barbarians; and to dread falling into their hands under the apprehension of meeting with the cruellest treatment. The common men were taught to expect, that, if taken, they should have their bodies stuck full with pieces of pine wood, and then burnt to death. The propagation of these falsehoods might be considered as a just retaliation upon Congress for devising and adopting a plan for encouraging the Hessians and other foreigners to desert the British service. Officers and men are totally ignorant of the nature of the quarrel between Britain and the United States; and have high notions of subjection to princely authority. They detest the thoughts of rebellion, and the Americans being styled rebels, they are nearly in despairing and attempting their reduction, and need no incentives to whet their resentment.

\* In the above anecdote, the reports therein mentioned to have been circulated seem to us to have been intended to intimidate the Hessians, who testified too great alertness to bring the war to a speedy conclusion. That was not the plan at headquarters.

The account will shock your humanity; and yet you must be told, that since the conquest of Long Island, the American captives, in several instances, were tied up to be tread at by the royal troops, openly and without censure.

\* See *M. Fingal, a modern epic poem in four cantos*, p. 82. Printed at Hartford, in Connecticut, 1782. The author is known to be Mr. John Trumbull.

## A PLAN OF LIBERAL EDUCATION

For the Youth of Nova-Scotia, and the Sister Provinces in North-America.

**M**AN is apt greatly to boast of his nature as superiour to that of other animals; and indeed he has abundant reason to thank his Maker for the rank he holds among created beings. But there are not a few who misapprehend in what this superiority consists. They speak confusedly, because they have no precision in their thoughts, of the excellent understanding given to man; without perceiving how very little that understanding, of itself, can serve him, either towards attaining a knowledge of God or his works, or towards inventing the most obvious convenience for himself, so as to answer, more completely than other animals can do, the simplest calls of nature.

Still less can be said for the advantage in bodily shape; since there are creatures which are not allowed to make part of the human species, and yet are so like them in outward figure and inward construction, as to require the skill of the Anatomist to discern the difference. The truth is, notwithstanding all that vanity can urge, that a human being, left to itself, and placed, if it were possible, out of the reach of all intercourse with mankind, would hardly, if at all, be found superiour to many of the brute creation. What we know of the miserable inhabitants of Kamtschatka, and of some islands in the southern seas, though enjoying a sort of society, is enough to establish the truth of these opinions, and to mortify the lofty pretensions of man.

But there is one glorious advantage wherein mankind excel all other creatures upon earth; and that is *the capacity of receiving instruction*. It is this that lifts man so far above the brute. It is this that can raise him from the level of a beast of prey, to be but a little lower than the intellectual powers of Heaven. Can we pass from this observation, without gratefully reflecting upon the benignity of Providence, which hath blessed us with powers of thus exalting our nature progressively, bounded only by the term of human life, and perhaps not bounded there?

As it is the capacity of receiving instruction that makes the chief distinction between us and inferiour animals, so it is the opportunity of being instructed that makes the difference between the mental attainments of different nations. The opinions of fanciful men about the effects of climate, are deservedly losing their repu-

tation every day. The peculiar circumstances of a country, we allow; nay, the very face of nature itself, may give a particular turn to the genius of a people; but cannot create it. All these circumstances; all that men hear or see; in a word, all that is presented to their senses or to their understandings, may be included under *instruction*. In this extended sense of the word, which I conceive the proper one, there is not a doubt but it constitutes the superiority of one nation over another. But for it, Greeks and Barbarians had been the same. But for it, the French and English would have no ways excelled the Laplanders and Hottentots.

What has been said of nations will apply with little variation to particular persons. Some difference of mental powers we may suppose to be produced, by the more or less perfect organization of men's bodies. But the effect of this is less than is usually imagined. It is argued, that those who have enjoyed the same opportunities of knowledge, are yet very unequal in their attainments; and that this inequality must arise from an original difference in the faculties of the mind. But we may doubt whether any two men ever have had the *very same* opportunities of improvement: They may indeed have been born in the same country, and brought up under the same instructors, and yet be far from receiving the very same instructions. This will not be disputed by any who will annex to that word the meaning which has been given above. Considering the innumerable channels through which instruction may reach the mind, and how little its operations are watched, or understood, we may safely assert that it is sufficient to produce the utmost disparity we observe among men.

If, then, the chief exaltation of mankind above brutes arise from their superior capacity to be instructed; if it be the nature of the instruction applied that hath denominated some nations refined and others barbarous or savage; and if the enviable rank of one man's mind above another's arise almost solely from the same cause; the natural conclusion would be, that nothing would be studied with more care; nothing prosecuted with more eagerness and zeal. Mankind (we might reason) would be proud to bring to perfection, what constitutes the distinguished honour of their nature: One nation will be emulous of eclipsing another: And individuals will have every motive of interest and ambition to stimulate their industry. All will unite to spend their whole attention on the source of such multiplied blessings.

Yet however reasonable to be expected this is very far from being the fact. Nations seek more how to destroy their neighbours by force, or circumvent them by deceit, than to outstrip them in the improvement of the human mind. And though individuals are sufficiently open to the influence of ambition and self-interest they find other means of gratifying those propensities. In a well-regulated state means of public instruction will be provided for persons of every age. But if their early years have been neglected, every one knows how fruitless all endeavours for improvement will be afterwards.

In this part of the British empire the education of youth has been strangely neglected. It is about forty years since the mother country turned her serious attention to her possessions here; and in that long period, I believe not a single grammar-school of reputation was established in the Province, until the opening of the Academy in November 1788. What causes produced this long and impolitic delay it is not for me to investigate. It is more profitable to point out means of improving the time that is to come, than to enquire into the omissions of the past.

The Legislature have lately passed a law for converting the seminary alluded to above into a College. But as no determined system, for its constitution and government, is yet, as far as I can learn, finally concluded on, the subject may still be looked upon as open for discussion: And I conceive, upon an occasion so very interesting to the present and future prosperity of the country, every citizen, however moderate his abilities, who has any experience at all in such things, may, and indeed ought to offer his opinion; with all humility, however, and deference, as well for the Public in general, as for the better judgment of those who have so laudably begun and promoted this necessary work.

In the essay, which this is intended to introduce, I design to sketch out such an establishment, both of schools for commencing, and of a College for finishing a course of liberal education, as I conceive practicable and necessary at this time to be adopted. I shall begin with schools, as the nurseries from which youth must be transplanted to the College; and then I shall consider the capital of education itself.

As I proceed thro' the plan, such observations shall be made on the method of teaching, as my own experience will warrant. One principal object, in the present attempt, is to explode the fancies of theoretical men. The reader must not, therefore, expect to be entertained with any ingenious and new-contrived systems,

overturning all that went before. If he reads to be amused, it is fair to warn him, he will be disappointed. W.

#### OF THE PASSION OF FEAR.

THE passion of fear sometimes shews itself upon the slightest occasion, and in persons the most unlikely to entertain such a guest. A French author relates a whimsical instance of this kind. Charles Gustavus (the successor of Christina of Sweden) was besieging Prague, when a boor of most extraordinary visage desired admittance to his tent; and, being allowed entrance, offered, by way of amusing the King, to devour a whole hog, weighing two hundred weight, in his presence. The old Gen. Konigsmarc, who stood by the King's side, and who, soldier as he was, had not got rid of the prejudices of his childhood, hinted to his royal master, that the peasant ought to be burnt as a forcerer. 'Sir,' said the fellow, irritated at the remark, 'if your Majesty will but make that old gentleman take of his sword and his spurs, I will eat him before your face, before I begin the pig.' Gen. Konigsmarc (who had, at the head of a body of Swedes, performed wonders against the Austrians, and who was looked upon as one of the bravest men of the age) could not stand this proposal, especially as it was accompanied by a most hideous and preternatural expansion of the frightful peasant's jaws. Without uttering a word, the veteran suddenly turned round, ran out of the court, and thought not himself safe till he had arrived at his quarters, where he remained twenty-four hours locked up, securely, before he had got rid of the panic which had so severely affected him.

#### CUNNING.

THE desire of gain will sometimes inspire with dishonest cunning the illiterate savage. After a successful attack on the Royal party in 1745, a Highlander had gained a watch, as his share of the spoils of the vanquished. Unacquainted with its use, he listened with equal surprise and pleasure, to the ticking sound with which his new acquisition amused him; after a few hours, however, his watch was down, the noise ceased, and the dispirited owner, looking on the toy no longer with any satisfaction, determined to conceal the misfortune which had befallen it, and to dispose of it to the first person who offered him a trifle in exchange. He soon met with a customer, but at parting, he could not conceal his triumph, and exultingly exclaimed, 'Why, she died last night.'

## STATE PAPERS and POLITICS.

## TREATY WITH PRUSSIA.

*Treaty of Defensive Alliance between His Majesty the King of Great-Britain and His Majesty the King of Prussia.*

THEIR Majesties the King of Great Britain, and the King of Prussia, being animated with a sincere and equal desire to improve and consolidate the strict union and friendship, which having been transmitted to them by their ancestors, so happily subsist between them, and to concert the most proper measures for securing their mutual interests, and the general tranquility of Europe, have resolved to renew and strengthen those ties by a treaty of Defensive Alliance; and they have authorized for this purpose, (to wit) His Majesty the King of Great Britain, the Sieur Joseph Ewart, his Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Berlin; and His Majesty the King of Prussia, the Sieur Ewald Frederic Comte de Hertberg, his Minister of State, and of the Cabinet, Knight of the order of the Black Eagle; who, after reciprocally communicating their full powers to each other, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I. There shall be a perpetual, firm, and unalterable friendship, defensive alliance, and strict and inviolable union, together with an intimate and perfect harmony and correspondence between the said most Serene Kings of Great Britain and Prussia, their heirs, successors, and their respective kingdoms, dominions, provinces, countries, and subjects, which shall be carefully maintained and cultivated, so that the contracting powers shall constantly employ, as well their utmost attention, as also those means which Providence has put in their power, for preserving at the same time the public tranquillity and security, for maintaining their common interests, and for their mutual defence and guaranty against every hostile attack; the whole in conformity to the treaties already subsisting between the high contracting parties, which shall remain in full force and vigour, and shall be deemed to be renewed by the present treaty, as far as the same shall not be derogated from, with their own consent, by posterior treaties, or by the present treaty.

Article II. In consequence of the engagement contracted by the preceding articles, the two high contracting parties shall always act in concert for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity; and in case either of them should be threatened with a

hostile attack, by any power whatever, the other shall employ his most efficacious good offices for preventing hostilities, for procuring satisfaction to the injured party, and for effecting an accommodation in a conciliatory manner.

Article III. But if those good offices should not have the desired effect, in the space of two months, and either of the two high contracting parties should be hostilely attacked, molested, or disturbed in any of his dominions, rights, possessions or interests, or in any manner whatever, by sea or land, by any European power, the other contracting party engages to succour his ally without delay, in order to maintain each other reciprocally in the possession of all the dominions, territories, towns and places, which belonged to them before the commencement of such hostilities: For which end, if his Prussian Majesty should happen to be attacked, His Majesty the King of Great Britain shall furnish His Majesty the King of Prussia a succour of sixteen thousand infantry, and four thousand cavalry; and if His Britannic Majesty should happen to be attacked, His Majesty the King of Prussia shall likewise furnish to him a succour of sixteen thousand infantry, and four thousand cavalry; which respective succours shall be furnished in the space of two months after requisition made by the party attacked, and shall remain at his disposal during the whole continuation of the war in which he shall be engaged. These succours shall be paid and maintained by the required power, wherever his ally shall employ them; but the requiring party shall supply them, in his dominions, with such bread and forage as may be necessary, upon the footing to which his own troops are accustomed.

It is nevertheless agreed between the high contracting parties, that if His Britannic Majesty should be in the case of receiving the succour in troops from His Prussian Majesty, His Britannic Majesty shall not employ them out of Europe; nor even in the garrison of Gibraltar.

If the injured and requiring party should prefer succours in money to land forces, he shall have his choice; and in case of the two high contracting parties furnishing to each other the stipulated succours in money, such succours shall be computed at one hundred thousand florins, Dutch currency, per annum, for one thousand infantry, and at one hundred and twenty thousand florins of the like value, for one

thousand cavalry, per annum, or in the same proportion by the month.

Article IV. In case the stipulated succours should not be sufficient for the defence of the requiring power, the required power shall augment them, according to the exigence of the case, and shall assist the former with his whole force, if circumstances shall render it necessary.

Article V. The high contracting parties hereby renew, in the most express terms, the provisional treaty of defensive alliance which they concluded at Loo, on the 13th of June in the present year, and they again engage and promise to act, at all times, in concert, and with mutual confidence, for maintaining the security, independance, and government of the Republic of the United Provinces, conformably to the engagements which they have lately contracted with the said Republic; that is to say, His Britannic Majesty, by a treaty concluded at the Hague, on the 15th of April, 1788, and His Prussian Majesty, by a treaty signed the same day at Berlin, which the said high contracting parties have communicated to each other.

And if it shall happen that, by virtue of the stipulations of the said treaties, the high contracting parties should be obliged to augment the succours to be given to the States General, above the numbers specified in the said treaties, or to assist them with their whole force, the said high contracting parties will concert together upon all that may be necessary relative to such augmentation of succours to be agreed on, and to the employment of their respective forces for the security and defense of the said Republic.

In case either of the said high contracting parties should, at any time hereafter, be attacked, molested, or disturbed, in any of his dominions, rights, possessions or interests, in any manner whatever, by sea or by land, by any other power, in consequence and in hatred of the articles or stipulations contained in the said treaties, or of the measures to be taken by the said contracting parties respectively, in virtue of those treaties, the other contracting party engages to succour and assist him against such attack, in the same manner, and by the same succours as are stipulated in the third and fourth articles of the present treaty; and the said contracting parties promise, in all similar cases, to maintain and guarantee each other in the possession of all the dominions, towns, and places, which belonged to them respectively, before the commencement of such hostilities.

Article VI. The present treaty of de-

defensive alliance shall be ratified by each party, and the ratification shall be exchanged in the space of six weeks, or sooner, if it can be done.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned, being authorised by the full powers of their Majesties the Kings of Great Britain and of Prussia, have in their names signed the present treaty, and have thereto set the seals of our arms.

Done at Berlin, the thirteenth of August, the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

(L. S.) JOSEPH EWART.

(L. S.) EDWARD FREDERIC  
COMTE DE HERTZBERG.

The following are accurate Copies of the address from the Parliament of Ireland to the Prince of Wales, and his Highness's answer.—Some of the papers have inserted very defective transcripts of these important documents.

*To his Royal Highness GEORGE PRINCE  
of WALES.*

May it please your Royal Highness.

**W**E, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness, with hearts full of the most loyal and affectionate attachment to the person and government of your Royal Father, to express the deepest and most grateful sense of the numerous blessings which we have enjoyed under that illustrious house, whose accession to the Throne of these realms has established civil and constitutional liberty upon a basis, which we trust, will never be shaken; and at the same time to condole with your Royal Highness, upon the grievous malady with which it has pleased Heaven to afflict the best of Sovereigns.

We have however the consolation of reflecting, that this severe calamity hath not been visited upon us, until the virtues of your Royal Highness have been so matured as to enable your Royal Highness to discharge the duties of an important trust, for the performance whereof the eyes of all His Majesty's subjects of both kingdoms are directed to your Royal Highness.

We therefore beg leave humbly to request, that your Royal Highness, will be pleased to take upon you the government of this realm, during the continuation of His Majesty's present indisposition, and no longer, and under the style and title of  
Prince

Prince Regent of Ireland, in the name, and on the behalf of His Majesty, to exercise and administer according to the laws and constitution of this kingdom, all legal powers, jurisdictions and prerogatives to the Crown and Government thereof belonging.

W. WATTS GAYER, Cler.  
EDWARD GAYER, Parliament  
E. COOKE, Cler. Parl. Dom.  
Com.

THE PRINCE'S ANSWER.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

The Address from the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Ireland, which you have presented to me, demands my warmest and earliest thanks.

If any thing could add to the esteem and affection I have for the people of Ireland, it would be the loyal and affectionate attachment to the person and government of the King, my father, manifested in the Address of the two Houses.

What they have done, and their manner of doing it, is a new proof of their undiminished duty to His Majesty, of their uniform attachment to the House of Brunswick, and of their constant care and attention to maintain inviolate the concord and connection between the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, so indispensably necessary to the prosperity, the happiness, and liberties of both.

If in conveying my grateful sentiments on their conduct, in relation to the King, my father, and to the inseparable interests of the two kingdoms, I find it impossible adequately to express my feelings on what relates to myself; I trust you will not be the less disposed to believe, that I have an understanding to comprehend the value of what they have done, a heart that must remember, and principles that will not suffer me to abuse their confidence.

But the fortunate change which has taken place in the circumstances which gave occasion to the Address agreed to by the Lords and Commons of Ireland, induces me for a few days to delay giving a final answer; trusting, that the joyful event of His Majesty's resuming the personal exercise of his Royal Authority, may then render it only necessary for me to repeat those sentiments of gratitude and affection for the loyal and generous people of Ireland, which I feel indelibly imprinted on my heart.

*English Peers created since February, 1786.*

GRENVILLE, Marquis of Stafford; George de la Poer, (Earl of Tyrone); Lord Tyrone; George Marquis of Townshend; Richard Boyle, (Earl of Shannon); Lord Carleton; Charles Pratt, Earl Camden; John Hussey Delaval, Lord Delaval; Richard Howe, Earl Howe; Charles Jenkinson, Lord Hawkebury; John Murray, (Duke of Atrol) Earl Strange; Harbord Harbord, Lord Suffield; James Hamilton, (Earl of Abercorn) Viscount Hamilton; William Douglas, (Duke of Queensbury) Lord Douglas; Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester; George Augustus Elliott, Lord Heathfield; Joseph Yorke, Lord Dover; and James Harris, Lord Malmesbury.

*Scott. b Peers since February, 1786.*

Francis, Charteris, Earl of Wemyss

*Irish Peers since February, 1786.*

None.

*English Peers dead since February, 1786.*

Duke of Norfolk, succeeded by Charles Earl of Surrey, born March 15, 1746; twice married, and has no issue. George Duke of St. Alban's, succeeded by his cousin George Beauclerk, Esq; and he since dying unmarried, was succeeded by Aubrey Lord Vere, who has no issue. Charles Duke of Rutland, succeeded by his eldest son John, born January 3, 1778. George Duke of Manchester, succeeded by his eldest son William, born March 3, 1768. Hugh Duke of Northumberland, succeeded by Hugh Earl Percy, who has issue; and as Lord Louvaine by his second son Lord Algernon Percy, who also has issue. George Earl of Shrewsbury, succeeded by his nephew Charles Talbot, Esq; unmarried. Sackville Earl of Thanet, succeeded by his son Lord Tuston, born June 30, 1769. Vere Earl Poulett, succeeded by John Viscount Hinton, who has issue. Robert Earl Ferrers, succeeded by his son Robert Viscount Tamworth, who married the 15th of March, 1773. Miss Prentiss, and has issue. Philip Earl Stanhope, succeeded by his son Charles Viscount Mahon. Robert Earl of Northampton—title extinct. Thomas Earl of Clarendon, succeeded by Thomas Lord Hyde. Anthony Viscount Montague, succeeded by his only son George Samuel, born June 26, 1769. Frederic Viscount Bolinbroke, succeeded by his son George Richard, who is married. William Viscount Courtenay, succeeded by his only son William, born July 30, 1768. John Ward, Viscount Dudley, succeeded by his half brother, the honourable William Ward.

Ward, who married Miss Boswell. Augustus Keppel, Viscount Keppel—title extinct. Thomas Lord Saye and Sele, succeeded by his son George William, born April 14, 1769. Henry Lord Teynham, succeeded by his son Henry, born May 3, 1764, unmarried. Thomas Lord Hay, succeeded by his nephew Robert Auriol Drumm nd. Esq. Thomas Lord Grant-ham, succeeded by his eldest son, born December 8, 1781. Fletcher Lord Grant-ley, succeeded by his son William, born February 19, 1742, unmarried. John Lord Boringdon, succeeded by his son John, born May 3, 1772. Noel Lord Perwick, succeeded by his son Thomas Noel, born 1774.

*Scottish Peers dead.*

George Marquis of Tweeddale, Alexander Earl of Home, George Earl of Dalhousie, and John Earl of Hyndford.

*Irish Peers dead.*

Edward Earl of Winterton, Robert Earl Nugent, Simon Earl Cathampton, Viscount Strangford, Richard Viscount Powelcourt, James Viscount Clifden, Lt. Leiger Viscount Doneraile, and Christian Baroness Donoghmore.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BRITISH  
PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 5.

ELECTION OF A NEW SPEAKER.

MR. Hatfield, the chief clerk, having directed the Serjeant at Arms to bring in the mace, and having taken his seat, as soon as the mace was placed under the table,

Lord *Essex* rose. His Lordship said, that the event which had occasioned the present vacancy of the chair of the House, was a subject of concern to him and to every member; for he believed there was not one of them who did not join in lamenting the death of their much respected Speaker. His loss was exaggerated by the circumstance of the time in which it happened. It was the business of the House to supply that loss as speedily as possible; and no one appeared to him more proper for that purpose than Mr. Grenville, the gentleman whom it was his intention to propose as a successor to the late Speaker. The qualities necessary for that high office he possessed in an eminent degree—quick discernment, accuracy of judgment, a great fund of parliamentary knowledge,

and an indefatigable application to business. To these he would add one more, not less necessary in a speaker, (strength of body, and vigour of constitution. He concluded by observing, that he would not attempt to enlarge upon the abilities and qualities of his friend, lest he should offend his delicacy; he therefore contented himself with moving,

‘That the right honourable William Grenville be called to the chair of the House.’

Mr. *Pultney* seconded the motion: He joined most heartily with the noble Lord, in lamenting the death of the late speaker, and in paying tribute to the merits and abilities of the right honourable gentleman, whom he had made the subject of his motion. That right honourable gentleman had an hereditary regard for the Constitution, which he had shewn in a former session, by his amendment of the act originally introduced by his father, for the trial of contested elections. The accuracy and quick discernment of Mr. Grenville were not more remarkable, or more commendable in a person who was to preside in that House, than the good temper which he had always shewn in debate, and the candour with which he had always treated the arguments and conduct of his political enemies.

Having said so much of the right honourable gentleman, he observed, that doubts might be, perhaps, entertained of the right which the House had, under its present circumstances, of electing a Speaker; but the precedent which was established by the Convention, at the time of the Revolution, would be sufficient to remove such doubts, should they be entertained by any one.

Mr. *Wilkes* *Esq.* said, that no one more sincerely regretted the loss of the late Speaker than he did; no one was better acquainted with his worth and abilities, and from that circumstance he was one of the first who had proposed that he should be called to the chair. The business now was, not so much to deplore his loss, as to supply the vacancy occasioned by it. Before he should proceed to make any motion on that head, he said he would take the liberty to observe, that he had always heard, that ‘any government was better than no government.’ But of late he had learned to doubt the truth of the position. Under the unfortunate circumstances of His Majesty’s health, the two Houses, who were now the only remaining parts of the Legislature, instead of doing what was the most plain and obvious act of their duty, that of restoring the vigour of the executive power, had fallen in love with that very

power,

power, and had resolved to exercise it themselves: this (he spoke with deference to the better judgment of the House) was the source of the embarrassments and difficulties which daily grew upon them, and of which the actual measure, then before the House, was not the smallest. Having premised this much, he said he was as ready as any man to acknowledge the merit and great qualities of Mr. Grenville; if after having said this, he did not mean to vote for his election, it was because he intended to propose another gentleman to fill the vacant chair, with whom he was better acquainted, and whose merits and abilities were of course better known to him: the gentleman to whom he alluded was Sir Gilbert Elliott. He had known the honourable Baronet from his boyish days; he had seen his talents in the bud, and the House and the Country had seen the fruit with pleasure and admiration. Here, he said, he would stop; for he was aware that his honourable friend possessed in a super-eminent degree one quality, which ever accompanies, and is inseparable from real abilities—and that was modesty; lest, therefore, he should offend it, he would say no more, but barely to move, 'That Sir Gilbert Elliott be called to the chair.'

Mr. Frederick Montague, after having paid due compliments to the memory of the late Speaker, and subscribed to the character given by Lord Euston and Mr. Pulteney of Mr. Grenville, said, that if he gave Sir Gilbert Elliott a preference over that gentleman, it was merely because he had been longer acquainted with the honourable Baronet, and therefore had a more intimate knowledge of his abilities. The office of Speaker required in the person who was to fill it, a profound knowledge of the law and constitution of the country. His honourable friend, who was bred to the study of the former, would certainly have raised himself to reputation in the profession, and to the highest honours of Westminster-hall, if he had not, by the inheritance of a great fortune, been diverted from professional pursuits, and called upon to display his abilities on another theatre. His constitutional knowledge the House had an opportunity of witnessing and admiring. Upon these points he could long dwell with pleasure, if he was not withheld, like his right honourable friend, by the apprehension that he should offend the modesty of the honourable Baronet, which every one knew to be as exemplary, as his abilities were great. He said also, that he might dwell upon the fortune and family of the honourable Baronet, which are such as would

enable him to discharge with due weight, the dignity and independence of the office of Speaker. But he would say no more on these heads, and content himself with barely seconding the motion made by his right honourable friend.

Mr. W. Grenville said, that whatever might be the event of the motion, he would always feel himself highly honoured at having been thought worthy of filling the chair, by two such respectable persons as were the noble Lord and the honourable gentleman, who had made and seconded the motion for calling him to it. But at the same time that he was so highly gratified by opinions so high and flattering to him, when he considered the great duties of the office of Speaker, and the abilities that were requisite for the due discharge of them, he was so sensible of the insufficiency of his poor abilities, that he wished the House would not place upon his shoulders a weight which he knew they were not able to bear. The office of Speaker was a trust to be executed for the benefit of those who gave it; it was an office of confidence, and ought to be given only to the most worthy, to the person, most likely to fill it to the satisfaction of the House, and the benefit of the nation: in times like the present, the House should not call to the chair any person whom they did not know to be a sincere friend to the Constitution, and an enemy to every measure that might be proposed for invading it. The merits of the honourable Baronet were confessed by all; should the House look to him, or to any other member, they would relieve his mind from a weight of anxiety, far greater than might be imagined.

Sir Gilbert Elliott said, that no man could receive a greater honour than to be the object of the good opinion of the two right honourable gentlemen who had proposed him to the House for their choice. From his earliest days he had entertained for them, not only a regard and affection, but reverence and veneration: he was but too conscious, however, that they had greatly over-rated his abilities, when they thought him capable of discharging the duties of Speaker of that House. It was at all times an arduous task to fill the chair, but infinitely more so at present than at any other: the Speaker was not only to maintain order in the House, but to support the dignity and privileges of the Commons, both there and elsewhere; and, consequently, upon the firmness and independence of the Speaker, depended, in a great degree, the maintenance and preservation of the liberties of the people; consequently, the election of a Speaker was a

matter of the greatest importance, and ought not to be determined by motives of private friendship and prepossession. For his own part, when he considered the abilities necessary for so great an office, he could not be insensible of the disproportion that existed between his slender qualifications, and those which were necessary for the due discharge of it; and therefore he entreated the House to bestow upon some more worthy member, a place to which the partiality of his friends would call him; that partiality it was which made them see abilities in him, which he himself was unable to discover. To the right honourable gentleman, who had been proposed by the noble Lord, he was ready to cede his pretensions; to him he was determined to give his suffrage, satisfied that the election would fall much more properly upon him than upon one so slenderly qualified for the chair as he himself was.

Here ended the conversation; the question was called for and put; the House divided, and Mr. Grenville was elected by a majority of 71.

For Mr. Grenville 215  
For Sir Gilbert Elliott 144

Mr. Grenville was then led up to, and seated in the chair, by Lord Euston and Mr. Pulteney.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

March 10.

This day the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them that the Lords, authorized by virtue of his Majesty's Commission, do desire the immediate attendance of the Hon. House in the House of Peers, to hear the Commission read; and the Commons being come thither, the Lord Chancellor made the following speech to both Houses.

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

His Majesty not thinking it fit to be present here this day in his Royal Person, has been pleased to cause a Commission to be issued under his great Seal, authorizing and commanding the Commissioners, who are appointed by former letters patent to hold this Parliament, to open and declare certain farther causes for holding the same; which Commission you will now hear read."

And the same being read accordingly, the Lord Chancellor then said,

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

In obedience to his Majesty's commands and by virtue of both Commissions already

mentioned to you (one of which has now been read), we proceed to lay before you such further matters as his Majesty has judged proper to be now communicated to his Parliament.

His Majesty being by the blessing of Providence, happily recovered from the severe indisposition with which he has been afflicted, and being enabled to attend to the public affairs of this kingdom, has commanded us to convey to you his warmest acknowledgments for the additional proofs which you have given of your affectionate attachment to his person, and of your zealous concern for the honour and interests of his Crown, and the security and good government of his dominions.

The interruption which has necessarily been occasioned to the public business will, his Majesty doubts not, afford you an additional incitement to apply yourselves, with as little delay as possible, to the different objects of national concern which require your attention.

His Majesty has likewise ordered us to acquaint you, that, since the close of the last session, he has concluded a treaty of defensive alliance with his good brother the King of Prussia, copies of which will be laid before you: that his Majesty's endeavours were employed during the last summer, in conjunction with his allies, in order to prevent, as much as possible, the extension of hostilities in the North, and to manifest his desire of effecting a general pacification: that no opportunity will be neglected, on his part, to promote this salutary object; and that he has, in the mean time, the satisfaction of receiving, from all Foreign Courts, continued assurances of their friendly dispositions to this country.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

We are commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you, that the estimates for the current year will forthwith be laid before you: and that he is persuaded of your readiness to make the necessary provisions for the branches of the several public service.

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

We have it particularly in charge from his Majesty to assure you, that you cannot so effectually meet the most earnest wish of his Majesty's heart, as by persevering in your uniform exertions for the public welfare, and by improving every occasion to promote the prosperity of his faithful people, from whom his Majesty has received such repeated and affecting marks of inviolable zeal, loyalty, and attachment, and whose happiness he must ever consider as inseparable from his own."

After

After the speech had been read, and the Commons had retired, the Earl of Chesterfield rose, and adverted to the general joy which pervaded the nation in consequence of the happy recovery of the Sovereign. He trusted that no objection would be made to the address which he should now move for, expressive of the congratulations of their Lordships on his Majesty's restoration to health, and returning him their thanks for his most gracious speech.

His Lordship's motion for an address to the above mentioned purport was seconded by Lord Catbcart, who was happy to express his concurrence in a motion so accordant to the general feelings of the nation.

Earl Stanhope was not inclined to oppose the address; but begged leave to suggest to their Lordships the propriety of an examination of the Royal Physicians, respecting the recovery of his Majesty, which he conceived would be a regular sequel to that examination by which the King's derangement had been proved.

The Lord Chancellor replied to Lord Stanhope, and the latter rejoined; when the question was put, and the motion was agreed to without one dissenting voice.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 10.

After the Speaker had read his Majesty's speech, Earl Gower rose, and moved that an address be presented to his Majesty, congratulating him on his recovery, &c. He prefaced this motion with a very short speech, in which he took notice of the joy which every member of the house, and every individual in the kingdom, could not but feel on this fortunate occasion. The government, he said, had for some months resembled a dismayed vessel; but, by a proper management of the rudder, all danger had been prevented. He hoped the nation would long continue to enjoy the best of governments under the best of Kings. With respect to the foreign topics introduced in the speech, he should not offer a word, as those matters seemed trivial when compared with a circumstance so highly interesting as the King's recovery.

Mr. Yorke seconded the motion with the greatest satisfaction. After treading in the steps of Lord Gower, he threw out some allusions to the late debates on the Regency, and observed that we ought to congratulate ourselves on the caution with which Parliament had proceeded in that business, being actuated solely by a regard for the interests of their country. It was a circumstance peculiarly fortunate, that, no

rash measures had been adopted; so that his Majesty, on looking back to what had been done during his indisposition, would doubtless feel the greatest joy in reflecting on the measures which had been proposed by his ministers. He entered into a panegyric on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose character, he said, was not only the admiration of his own countrymen, but also of foreign nations. He commended the defensive alliance with Prussia, as a measure originating from principles of sound policy; and the accomplishment of which, he said, was, owing to the high estimation in which the Premier was held on the Continent.

Mr. Fox had not the smallest wish to disturb the unanimity which now appeared in the house. On the contrary, he rose to deprecate the effects of those insinuations which had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman that spoke last, who seemed desirous of counteracting that harmony which ought to prevail. The noble Earl, he said, had followed the line of strict propriety on this occasion, and had delivered a speech perfectly appropriated to the subject; but the Hon. Gentleman who followed had deviated into superfluous observations, and would not suffer the house to deliberate on a motion for an address, without discussing likewise the merits of the prime minister; he had also seemed to understand part of the royal speech as approving of the late measures in a party view; but he (Mr. Fox) had too good an opinion of his Majesty so to understand it. He made some other remarks, and concluded with signifying his cordial approbation of every part of the address.

The motion was then put and agreed to *nem. con.*

The address was ordered to be presented by such members as are Privy Counsellors.

The Marquis of Graham moved, that an address of congratulation be presented to the Queen, on the recovery of her Royal Consort.

Mr. Fox thought, that if the Queen should be addressed, it would be as proper to address the Prince of Wales on this occasion, whose late conduct had greatly redounded to his credit.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, there were precedents for addressing a Queen on occasions of this kind, but not a Prince of Wales.

The address to the Queen was agreed to; the Marquis of Graham, Mr. Hamilton, and Lord Frederick Campbell, were ordered to present it.

May 4.

The *Marquis of Graham* brought up the report of the Committee appointed to search for precedents. This report stated, that the Committee had found no precedent in point: the only one that had any analogy to the present case, was in the prosecution of the Duke of Buckingham, who complained to the House of Lords of certain expressions used by Sir Dudley Digges, and Sir John Elliott.—To lie on the table.

The order of the day was next gone into for the House to take farther into consideration the Petition of Warren Hastings, Esq.

Mr. *Sumner* then moved, that Mr. Gurney, one of the Short Hand Writers, appointed to take notes at the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. should be called to the bar and examined touching the allegations in the said Petition.

Mr. *Francis* requested to know whether the Honourable Gentleman wished to examine him in all the charges, or only to that part which the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) thought most material.

Mr. *Addington* said, he meant to propose an amendment to this motion, that Mr. Gurney be examined only to the words spoken by Mr. Burke respecting Nuncomar.

Mr. *Seymour* said, the object of the Managers was to do complete justice to Mr. Hastings, which he conceived could only be done by examining the short-hand-writer to all the allegations in the petition.

Major *Scott* said, he had not seen Mr. Gurney's notes, but he had seen those of another man, from which he was much inclined to have an examination into all the charges alleged in the petition.

Mr. *Fox* said, the principle on which some Gentlemen wished to go, was a good principle, but in this case it had been overstrained. It was that no man in this country could receive an injury, where he should not somewhere or other receive redress; Mr. Burke having injured Mr. Hastings he was entitled to redress. Now Mr. Hastings having stated matter injurious to Mr. Burke, he said he should be glad to know where he was to have redress for that injury? It is said that whatever the House is willing to pass by unnoticed, is no injury to Mr. Burke, though mentioned by Mr. Hastings: then exactly on the same principle, whatever Mr. Burke has said of Nuncomar, cannot affect Mr. Hastings.

Mr. *Pitt* submitted to the consideration of the House, whether if Mr. Hastings pre-

sent any charges against Mr. Burke, which he was not allowed to go into, this was equal to Mr. Burke, and the other managers, clothed with the robes of Magistracy, bringing new charges in the name, and under the authority of the House of Commons, at the bar of the Lords, against Mr. Hastings; no man would say the two cases were equal. He thought this petition was entitled to serious notice. The Gentlemen on the other side wished the whole petition to be excluded, and when he and his friends agreed with them in thinking, that certain parts of it ought to be excluded, they had shifted their ground, and were for going into the whole of it. He wished to confine it to a single point, by which a great deal of delay would be prevented.

Mr. *Fox* contended, that the two cases which had been stated by the Right Hon. Gentleman were extremely similar, and only differed from each other as greater and less; as it was easier to have Mr. Hastings for an accuser than the House of Commons. He contended, that on the ground on which they had received the Petition, he ought to be heard on the whole of it. He said this was a miserable evasion of the Right Honourable Gentleman. He should give his vote against this amendment, though the injury would be less to Mr. Burke than to Mr. Hastings.

Mr. *Weymouth* endeavoured to shew that there was just as strong reason for going into the charges that had been uttered ten months ago, as that relating to Nuncomar; for if any expression was really an injury a year ago, it was equally so at present; and the length of time made no difference.

Mr. *Addington* candidly declared, that he was actuated by no personal motives whatever, but that in making this amendment, he was acting according to the dictates of his conscience.

The question was then put by the Speaker, that Mr. Gurney be called to the bar to be examined touching the words Mr. Burke had spoken with regard to Nuncomar.

The House divided on this question, when the

Ayes were	115
Noes,	69
	46
Majority,	46

Mr. Gurney was then called to the bar, when a long debate ensued in what light he was to be considered, and in what manner he was to be examined, whether he was to be considered in the light of a witness, or of a clerk of the House.

Sir Gilbert Elliott contended, that the whole of Mr. Burke's speech ought to be produced to the House, that they might have an opportunity of examining not only the words charged in the petition, but also of comparing them with the context, and might, from the whole drift of the speech, be enabled to judge of the true meaning of any particular expressions. In this opinion he was followed by Mr. Adam, Mr. Fox, Mr. Montague, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Sheridan, Lord North, and a great many others. On the other side,

Mr. Bearcroft spoke with great legal abilities. He said, he never heard in his life of short-hand notes being produced as legal evidence in a Court of Justice, though he owned that the witnesses might look at his notes to refresh his memory; but it was perfectly novel to him, for any man to say, give me your short-hand notes, and let them be read as evidence. The Attorney General, Mr. Pitt, Major Scott, Mr. Vanflitart, Mr. Burges, Mr. D. Ryder, and Colonel Phipps, were of the same opinion.

In the course of this debate several motions and amendments were made with regard to the manner in which they should examine Mr. Gurney. He read from his notes which he took of Mr. Burke's speech, that he (meaning Warren Hastings) murdered Nuncomar by the hands of Sir Elijah Impey. He was then asked his reasons why he understood the word he referred to Mr. Hastings, and here again a long debate took place with regard to the manner in which this should be ascertained; at last Mr. Gurney was allowed to read part of the speech before the words respecting Nuncomar, to shew reasons why he conceived they related to him.

The words at last being sufficiently proved that Mr. Burke said, *that Mr. Hastings had murdered Nuncomar* through the hands of Sir Elijah Impey, Mr. Gurney was ordered to withdraw, when

Lord Graham said, the next thing to be considered by the House was, whether it had given the Managers authority to use these words; and therefore it appeared to him, in order to do justice to Mr. Hastings and to the House, that it was necessary to move, that no direction or authority was given by this House to the Committee appointed to manage the prosecution against Warren Hastings, Esq. to mention the expressions respecting the condemnation or execution of Nuncomar. His Lordship added, he would be sorry to give any just cause of offence to the Managers, because, from the state of this prosecution now, no set of men were equally qualified for conducting it.

Mr. Sheridan asked what was to follow this resolution? when he was answered by some Gentlemen on the other side of the House, that nothing was to follow it.

Mr. Fox then rose, and said, he had no objections to this resolution, as it implied no censure.

Mr. Pitt, accused Mr. Fox of rashness in supposing he had other ends in view, than he had really had in receiving the petition, and he hoped this would be a lesson to that Right Honourable Gentleman, not to prejudge him before he knew him on any subject.

He thought, that the receiving this Petition, and agreeing to it unanimously, was doing an act of justice to Mr. Hastings in a way that did honour to the House. It was a grievous offence for him when he was accused by that House of high crimes and misdemeanours, to be accused of the foul crime of murder. He hoped the good sense of the Managers would lead them to conduct themselves so cautiously in future, that there would be no foundation for any more such charges.

Mr. Fox said, as the resolution entered into by the House implied no censure on the past conduct of the managers he should in future use the very same expressions; if he found it necessary to substantiate a charge. The reason why he agreed to this resolution, was, because the House had not literally given them any direction or authority to accuse Mr. Hastings of the murder of Nuncomar by the hand of Sir Elijah Impey; and altho' Sir Elijah had been found guilty of that charge, he would only have been tried for it as a misdemeanour, and not as the crime of murder. Mr. Fox mentioned a variety of strong observations relative to this subject, all of which tended to shew that the managers were fully left to the freedom of their own will, to prosecute as they pleased.

Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Wyndham followed Mr. Fox, and were precisely of the same opinion.

Lord Graham said, he thought from what had fallen from the honourable Managers, he was under an obligation to make an amendment to his motion, which was that the words used by Edmund Burke Esq. to wit, that he, meaning Mr. Hastings, murdered Nuncomar by the hands of Sir Elijah Impey, were improper, and ought not to have been used.

Mr. Fox proposed an amendment to this amendment, to wit, that it had been agreed by the House in one of the Charges voted against Mr. Hastings, that the evidence of Nuncomar against Mr. Hastings, as it had not been confronted by him, should stand, notwithstanding his infamous punishment,

punishment, and that his Right Honourable Friend found it necessary on the charge he was now opening.

Mr. Fox contended that the Gentleman upon the other side of the house were in league with the culprit, which he had all along suspected; and which they had not discovered till now. They had spoke a soft language to the ear, but had taken care that it should convey a censure to the understanding, and when he and his friends did not seem to take it, they say now we will censure you. He said he was anxious about what the public would think of this business, about what Europe and the whole world would think of it. He hoped that it would not go farther than suspicions. But it was now clear to him that the other side of the House wished to discourage the prosecution by joining with the culprit. He knew Mr. Hastings' meaning in presenting the petition, and what could he infer from the conduct of those who had supported him in it, but that they were of the same opinion.

Colonel Phipps here called Mr. Fox to order, and observed his language was indecent.

Sir John Swinburn said, he thought that the word *indecent* was extremely improper to be applied to any Gentleman of that House.

Mr. M. A. Taylor said, the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Phipps) had been vastly more disorderly than his Right Honourable Friend.

Mr. Phipps justified himself in calling Mr. Fox to order; and said, his language would not have been suffered in any other place.

Mr. Francis said, addressing himself to the speaker, there is a threat, Sir, and you have heard it. Here the whole House seemed to be in a ferment, when the Speaker ordered the strangers to withdraw.

After they had been out for an hour, they were again admitted.—When we entered the gallery again,

Mr. Pitt was going over some of the arguments he stated before, in endeavouring to show that in justice to Mr. Hastings, Mr. Burke ought not to have accused him of the crime of murder, for which he had not the authority of that House, and from what passed last session, for which he believed there was not the smallest foundation. The honour and dignity of that House, was concerned in bringing every public offender to justice; but it was no less essential to its honour and dignity to prevent any injustice being done him.

Mr. Fox replied, after which the ques-

tion was put on his amendment, which was negatived without a division.

The House then divided on the Marquis of Graham's motion; when there appeared

For it	135
Against it	66

Majority for passing a censure on Mr. Burke, 69

Mr. Bouverie moved that the thanks of the House be given to the managers for their meritorious conduct in the prosecution of Mr. Hastings, which was negatived without a division.

Adjourned at half past one o'clock.

## IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Feb. 5.

THE House being met according to the last prorogation, and his Excellency the Marquis of Buckingham, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, being seated on the throne, with the usual solemnities, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a message from his Excellency to the House of Commons, desiring their attendance forthwith at the bar of the House; and the Commons being come accordingly, his Excellency made the following speech from the throne:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

With the deepest concern I find myself obliged, on opening the present session of parliament, to communicate to you the painful information that his Majesty has been for some time afflicted by a severe malady, in consequence of which he has not honoured me with his commands upon the the measures to be recommended to his parliament.

I have directed such documents as I have received respecting his Majesty's health to be laid before you; and I shall communicate to you so soon as I shall be enabled, such further information as may assist your deliberations on the melancholy subject.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

Deeming it at all times my indispensable duty to call your attention to the security of the public credit, and to the maintenance of the civil and military establishments, I have ordered the public accounts to be laid before you.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

It is unnecessary for me to express to you my earnest wishes for the welfare and prosperity

prosperity of Ireland, which, in every situation, I shall always be anxious to promote. Nor need I declare my confidence in that affectionate attachment to his Majesty, and in that zealous concern for the united interests of both kingdoms, which have manifested themselves in all your proceedings.

A motion was made, that an address of thanks be presented to his Excellency; and on the question being put, it passed unanimously.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 6.

The committee appointed to draw up an address of thanks to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for his speech to both houses of parliament, reported that they had drawn up the following:

*To his Excellency GEORGE GRENVILLE NUGENT TEMPLE, Marquis of Buckingham, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland: The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, in Parliament assembled.*

*May it please your Excellency,*

We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Ireland in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Excellency our most humble thanks for your excellent speech from the throne.

We cannot adequately express the poignancy of our sorrow, in being informed by your Excellency that his Majesty has been for some time afflicted with a severe malady, in consequence of which your Excellency has not received his royal commands upon the measures to be recommended to his parliament.

We return your Excellency our sincere thanks (however we must lament the necessity of such a circumstance) for ordering the communication of such documents as you have received respecting his Majesty's health, as well for your intention of laying before us such further information as may assist our deliberations on that melancholy subject.

Nor can we withhold our tribute of acknowledgment to your Excellency for pointing our attention to the support of our public credit, and the maintenance of the civil and military establishments, as well as for your solicitude to prepare us for those subjects by ordering the public accounts to be laid before us! On these great objects of general importance we shall endeavour to act with a becoming care of the national interests, and the honour of his Majesty's crown.

We are duly impressed with a lively

and grateful sense of the earnest wishes that your Excellency is pleased to express for the welfare and prosperity of Ireland, which you have been always anxious to promote; and we flatter ourselves that his Majesty's most faithful Commons will be found to merit the favourable opinion which your Excellency entertains of them; by manifesting, under the pressure of the present calamity, the most genuine and cordial loyalty and attachment to their beloved monarch, and the most zealous regard for the united and common interests of both his kingdoms.

An amendment was proposed to be made to the address, by inserting after the word *of*, in the second line of the last paragraph, the following words: 'The many and numerous blessings this country has received during his Majesty's reign, under the pressure of the present calamity, and shall manifest the most genuine and cordial loyalty and attachment to our beloved sovereign, and our most zealous regard for the united strength and common interests of both kingdoms, and by expunging the remainder of the paragraphs.'

An amendment was then proposed to be made to the amendment, by adding thereto the following words: 'And we return our sincere thanks to your Excellency for the earnest wishes that your Excellency is pleased to express for the welfare and prosperity of Ireland, which you have been always anxious to promote.'

The question being put that those words be made part of the proposed amendment, it passed in the affirmative.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Feb. 7.

The House waited on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with the following address:

*May it please your Excellency,*

We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Excellency our sincere thanks for your excellent speech from the throne.

We learn from your Excellency with the most deep and unfeigned sorrow, that our beloved sovereign has been for some time afflicted by a severe malady, which has prevented your receiving his royal commands upon the affairs of this kingdom. Under this sore calamity, we cannot but remember, with the warmest gratitude, that his Majesty's paternal care has ever been directed to the happiness and prosperity of his subjects; And our hearts thus

thus deeply impressed, offer up the most fervent prayers to the divine providence, that our gracious monarch may soon be restored to the anxious wishes of his people.

'We return your Excellency our sincere acknowledgments for having ordered to be laid before us such documents as you have received respecting his Majesty's health, as well as for your intention of communicating to us, so soon as you shall be enabled, such further information as may assist our proceedings in this painful exigency.

'We entreat your Excellency to accept our warmest thanks for your unwearied endeavours for the welfare of this kingdom; and we hope to confirm your Excellency's favourable sentiments of us by the strongest proofs of affectionate attachment to our gracious sovereign, and by a continuance of our zealous concern for the united interests of Great Britain and Ireland.'

To which his Excellency returned the following answer:

*My Lords,*

'I request you to accept my sincere thanks for this obliging address. It is a matter of great satisfaction to me to receive these warm expressions of loyalty to the King, and this mark of regard to me. I shall never cease to entertain the most earnest zeal for the welfare and prosperity of Ireland.'

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Feb. 7.*

The House attended his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with the address of the House to his Excellency, to which he returned the following answer:

*Gentlemen,*

'I return you my most sincere thanks for this address. Your declarations of duty and attachment to his Majesty are particularly pleasing to me at this melancholy crisis; and I am happy in the favourable opinion you are pleased to express of my endeavours for the welfare and prosperity of Ireland.'

*Feb. 11.*

The following resolutions passed.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that the personal exercise of the royal authority is, by his Majesty's indisposition, for the present interrupted.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that an humble address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, humbly to request his Royal High-

ness to take upon himself the government of this realm, during the continuance of his Majesty's present indisposition, and no longer, and under the title and title of Prince Regent of Ireland, in the name of his Majesty, to exercise and administer, according to the laws and constitution of this kingdom, all regal powers, jurisdiction and prerogatives to the crown and government thereof belonging.

*Feb. 12.*

The committee appointed to draw up an address to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, reported they had drawn it up accordingly.\*

The question being put, that the said address do stand the address of the House, it was carried in the affirmative.

It was ordered that the said address, and also the first resolution of the committee to whom it was referred to take into consideration the state of the nation, agreed to by the House yesterday, be sent to the Lords, and that the Commons desire their concurrence.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Feb. 13.*

The right hon. Mr. Conolly, accompanied by several members of the house of commons, delivered a message at the bar, containing a resolution of their house, and an address to his royal highness the Prince of Wales to which they desired the concurrence of the lords.

The Lord Chancellor, by order of the house, informed Mr. Conolly and the gentlemen, that an answer would be sent by messengers of their house, on which the commons messengers withdrew.

The message was then read, when,

The Duke of Leinster moved, 'That the message of the commons be referred to the committee of the whole house, appointed to take into consideration the state of the nation.'

Ordered accordingly.

The order of the day for entering into that committee was read;

Lord Longford, after a few cursory observations on the importance of the subject moved, that

'The order for the house sitting this day on the state of the nation be discharged, and that instead thereof, the house ad-

\* For the joint address of the Lords and Commons to the Prince of Wales, with the Prince's answer, see our Magazine, page 108 and 109.

Journal sitting on the said committee until Tuesday next.

The Lord Chancellor came from the wool-sack, and prefaced his seconding the motion by a speech of considerable length, abounding with apposite observations, and a great fund of legal, historical, and constitutional knowledge.

It was a question, said he, of the greatest magnitude, and it involved every thing that is valuable to the people of this country. Law—constitution—property, all were concerned in it; would your Lordships proceed to adopt a hasty decision therefore with documents unread, precedents not examined, and information shut out, when such momentous objects were under examination.

His Lordship observed, that a number of precedents were to be found in the histories of both countries, and mentioned several respecting the appointment of Regents, and conjured their Lordships not to adopt the spirit of English parties. He then adverted to the melancholy situation of his Majesty and mentioned his gratitude and loyalty to the King, in terms truly affecting.

Lord Portarlington opposed the motion of an adjournment of the committee, as calculated only to cause unnecessary delay. As to precedents, said he, they have been ransacked to no purpose in England, and not one relevant could be found.

The Duke of Leinster denied any influence that English parties had with him: I stand here, said he, as I always have done, to the utmost of my poor abilities, as an Irishman, for my country.

We are not going, continued he, at once to invest the Prince with the powers of a Regent by a single address; this address will be followed by a bill—but it is necessary for us to declare the Regent that no time may be lost; we are divided from England, and our proceedings depend on winds to waft them; we should then lose no time, that as soon as the Prince is appointed in England, he may also be appointed in Ireland.

The Earl of Bellamont was against the address; He delivered a speech that lasted near two hours; but from the crowded condition of the House, and the noise below the bar, we cannot collect sufficient to do it justice.

The Earl of Glandore followed.

The Earl of Farnham was for the address and entering immediately upon the business.

Lord Earlsfort declared himself as approving the investiture of the Prince of Wales with the Regency in its fullest extent, and unrestrained by any thing but

the law and the constitution. But says he, I cannot agree with the method adopted by the Commons, on this important occasion; by this address, which is premature, illegal, and unwarrantable, shall we before we know what they have done, or whom they have appointed in England, proceed to make a Regent here, and by that means separate the executive power in the two countries.

The Earl of Tyrone declared, that being bound to support the executive power, he could not vote to divide it. He was willing the executive power should be vested in the Prince, but it must be done in a full and Constitutional manner, by a bill, to wait for which it was better to adjourn the consideration of the address.

Lord Dunfany was for the address sent up by the Commons, as the most respectful mode, and spurned the idea of looking up to the parliament of England for direction.

Lord Donoughmore spoke against the adjournment.

On the question being put, there appeared,

Contents	21	—	Proxies	5	—	26
Non-contents	41	—	Proxies	2	—	43

Majority against the adjournment 17

The Duke of Leinster moved, 'That the chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Monday,' which being agreed to,

The house adjourned to Monday next.

Feb. 16.

The order of the day being read, the documents respecting his Majesty's health, and the resolution and address of the house of commons, respecting the Regency of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, were read by the clerk, when his Grace the Duke of Leinster moved the committee to an agreement with the resolution; great debates ensued, and on the question being put for the address, the house divided.

Contents	40	—	Proxies	5	—	46
Non-contents	20	—	Proxies	6	—	26

Majority for the address 19

The following Protest was then entered on the journals.

*Dissentient.*

1<sup>st</sup>. Because the address in question, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, is an address requesting that he will be pleased to take upon him the government of this realm in such manner as is therein mentioned, and to exercise and administer, according to the laws and constitution of this

this kingdom, all royal powers, jurisdictions and prerogatives to the crown and government thereof belonging, without any law or authority whatsoever, that we know of, authorizing him so to do.

2dly. Because we are apprehensive that the said address may be construed to be a measure tending to disturb and weaken the great constitutional union, whereby, as fully declared, enacted, and specified in sundry acts of parliament in this kingdom, this realm of Ireland is forever united and knit to the Imperial Crown of England, and is a member appending and belonging thereto.

3dly. Because although in every sentiment of duty, affection, and respect towards his Royal Highness, we hold ourselves equal to, and will not be exceeded by any of those who join in the said address, or by any other person whatsoever, and are, and ever shall be ready to lay down our lives and fortunes in the support and maintenance of the just rights of our most gracious Sovereign and of his Royal and August Family, we cannot pay any compliment to his Royal Highness, or to any one, at the expence of what we consider as great constitutional principles; and we cannot (for such are the workings of duty, affection, and respect in our breasts) join in the said address, which may, as we are apprehensive, bring difficulty and embarrassment upon his Royal Highness, already too much oppressed, by the great calamity that hath befallen our most gracious Sovereign, his Royal Father.

Lifford, C.	Carysfort, by proxy.
R. Dublin.	Valentia.
Haberton.	Moreington, by proxy.
Longford.	Courtown, by proxy.
Bedive.	Geo. Lewis Kilmore.
Chetwynde.	Ranelagh.
Hillsborough.	Mountmorres.
Altamont, by proxy.	

#### *Dissentient;*

For the second reason in the foregoing protest; and also, because feeling every sentiment of duty, respect, and attachment to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and thinking him the only proper person to be appointed to this high station, I consider that to address his Royal Highness to accept the Regency of this kingdom, before we have any authority to know that he is as yet appointed Regent of Great Britain, is inviting him to assume a power, which, under the actual and existing constitution of Ireland, he cannot exercise; in as much as by statute the 10th of Henry VIIIth, no bill can receive the royal assent here that is not certified from Great Britain under the great seal of England, and

until his Royal Highness shall have authority to direct the use of that great seal, he cannot discharge the functions of the regal office for Ireland, it being impossible, according to the laws and constitution of this kingdom, that any person should be Regent of Ireland, who is not at the same time Regent of Great Britain.

Glandore.

#### *Dissentient.*

11. Because, with an anxious desire that the Regency of this kingdom, during his Majesty's indisposition, should be conferred on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in a manner most expressive of respect and affection to his Royal Highness, and convinced that his Royal Highness will think that mode of appointment most expressive of duty and affection which is constitutional, and must conduce to preserve the connection between Great Britain and Ireland inseparable, we consider an address of the two houses of parliament, purporting, of its own authority, to confer royal favour at a time when they are not fully competent to pass a bill for the purpose of effectually providing for the exercise of the same, to be a most dangerous violation of the fundamental principles of our constitution.

12. Because the connection between Great Britain and Ireland (on which the safety of the constitution in church and state depends) is preserved and maintained by the unity of the executive power alone; and yet the address proposed by the resolutions now passed, is to appoint his Royal Highness Regent of Ireland, without our being certain that his Royal Highness is, or will be Regent of Great Britain, and without making any provision that his Royal Highness shall not continue to be Regent of Ireland, longer than he shall be Regent of Great Britain; thus exposing to chance and accident, the preservation of the only bond of that connection between the two countries, upon which all that is dear to us depends, and making a precedent that may be of the most fatal consequences to posterity.

Tyrone. Wm. Leighlin and Ferns.  
Wm. Ossory. Bellamont.

#### *Dissentient,*

For the first reason in the protest, immediately preceding, and also because we consider that, if by virtue of this address alone, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales shall take upon himself the regal powers of this kingdom, his Royal Highness will, by such assumption, be drawn in to decide upon an important constitutional question, equally affecting Great Britain and Ireland.

And

And also, because we consider these words in the address 'and no longer,' as unnecessary, and, at the same time, disrespectful to the Prince of Wales, tending to convey an idea that this country can confer, or, that the Prince of Wales might continue to hold over the powers of a Regent, for a longer time than the continuation of the King's indisposition should have incapacitated his Majesty from being restored to the free exercise of the powers appertaining to the crown of Great Britain and Ireland.

Carhampton. Conyngham.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 19.

The Speaker reported that the House had attended his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with the address of both Houses of Parliament to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and that his Excellency had returned the following answer:

'Under the impressions which I feel of my official duty, and of the oath which I have taken as Chief Governor of Ireland, I am obliged to decline transmitting this address into Great Britain:

'For I cannot consider myself warranted to lay before the Prince of Wales an address, purporting to invest his Royal Highness with powers to take upon him the government of this realm before he shall be enabled by law so to do.'

Mr. Secretary *Fitzberbert* was about to rise,

But Mr. *Grattan* immediately got up, and said, it would be highly improper to enter into any business after such an answer had been received; and in order to consider what steps were necessary to be taken, he should move the question of adjournment. He hoped the house, on this important occasion, would act with dignity, temper and decision; he therefore moved that the House do adjourn till tomorrow.

Which was unanimously agreed to, and the house adjourned accordingly.

Feb. 26.

Mr. Secretary *Fitzberbert* moved, 'That his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's answer to the request of the two houses of parliament, desiring him to transmit their address to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales be entered on the Journals.'

Mr. *Todd Jones* said, he believed every gentleman who then heard him, felt the deepest conviction that the constitution of the kingdom was this day at stake—the Chief Governor of this independent kingdom, upon a solemn question, touching

the executive branch of the legislature, refuses to take cognizance of a resolution of the other branches, formally testified to him by their respective presidents, accompanied by both houses met in full parliament—and upon what ground was this refusal? upon his oath—that is, the oath of the Chief Governor can militate with, and pronounce to be illegal, a solemn determination of the parliament of this kingdom. He repeated therefore, that the constitution was at stake, and that the people of Ireland, and he, as one of their representatives, demanded from that house an adjustment of that point. He asserted the Chief Governor of Ireland could not cushion an address, or any solemn instrument of both houses of parliament—if he can, there is no constitution; and he founded this assertion, not upon constructions of acts of parliament, or parliamentary journals, but upon the deductions of common sense, which are equally enjoyed by the peasant, the lawyer, the gentleman and the Prince; which points out immediately to the meanest capacity, that if the lords and commons of Ireland are not paramount within this realm, to every power but the will of the Sovereign, this kingdom is governed by four estates, and not by three—he therefore maintained that the Chief Governor, not being Sovereign, but only his Minister, could not impede an address of both houses; and if he attempted it he abdicated the King's government.

In his opinion, this was not the first instance in which the Constitution has been at issue since the opening of this session—his Majesty's Attorney General, on a former night had advanced in his place, 'That the Monarch of Ireland, in his imperial residence at the castle of Dublin, could not ratify a single act of the Irish legislature; which he only has a right to do in the British privy council.' And now the Chief Governor and representative of that Monarch tells us, in his place, that he cannot recognize a solemn instrument of the lords spiritual and temporal and commons of Ireland, assembled in full parliament, and that he is precluded from it by oath.

This was an awful situation, it was not a question of regency, nor parliamentary reform, nor of revenue; but it was a question of national independence and external legislation.

Sir, said he, we the people, in silent anxiety, confide in our parliament, demand from her an unimpeached constitution, and await her determination.

Mr. *Grattan* said, the question he should move was necessary to ground a proceeding upon, which necessity pointed out, he

Should therefore avoid all prefatory matter, and move,

That his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant having declined to transmit the address of the two houses of parliament to his Royal Highness George Augustus Prince of Wales, requesting him to take upon him the executive government of this kingdom—a competent number of the members of this house be appointed to join the lords, and present the address in due form.

The *Attorney-General* desired to know the party's number.

Mr. *Grattan* stated his idea to be, that they should appoint double the number of the lords, and therefore it would be proper to wait for their appointment.

The *Attorney-General* declared, that he would give it a negative; for he was certain that the address would never enable the Prince of Wales to take upon him the executive government, and that it was subversive of the laws and constitution of Ireland.

Mr. *Parsons* repeated the arguments he had formerly used, against the proceeding by address, as going to a separation of the countries.

Mr. *Holmes* and Mr. *Harris* agreed in the same channel.

Mr. *Conolly* said, that in whatever situation he might be placed, he never would for a moment consent to a measure which went to a separation; but he did not conceive that the present did.

Mr. *Kearney* spoke a few words, after which the question was put, and carried without a division.

Mr. *Grattan* then moved, that Mr. *Conolly* be appointed to carry up their resolution to the lords, desiring their concurrence.—Agreed to.

Mr. *Conolly* returned with information, that the lords would send an answer by one of their own messengers.

Mr. *Grattan* declared himself ready to proceed upon business without waiting for the answer of the lords:—He said that he did not think it necessary, after what had occurred, to say much on the subject he had to propose. It was a vindication of the house from the aspersions that had been thrown on it—he approved of the adjournment yesterday as a wise proceeding—it gave room to a solemn pause—which would render more respectable—more august, and more efficient whatever step the house would be disposed to adopt. He was not responsible for any controversy in which the Chief Governor might have plunged himself with the two estates—but it was their duty to examine his conduct with the most penitential ceremony. As what

he had to propose was to serve as a record in vindication of the character of the country, it ought to be strictly guarded, to be founded in law, and respectable to themselves—instead, therefore, of commenting upon him who had forgot his duty, he would move a resolution which it was impossible for the house to deny, and which, if once admitted rendered a justification of the Lord Lieutenant's conduct equally impossible. He then moved the house to come to the following resolution:

Resolved, that the lords and commons in addressing his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to take upon him the executive government of this kingdom, on behalf and in the name of his Majesty, during his present indisposition, and no longer, have exercised an undoubted right, and discharged an indispensable duty, to which they, and they alone in the present emergency were competent.

*Attorney-General.* The resolution proposed, so avowedly acknowledges the pernicious doctrines of the address—that if gentlemen agree to it they lay the foundation of a separation of the Irish crown from that of Great Britain. I trust, before they commit themselves to such a measure, they will consider it again and again. I did not imagine that it would be necessary for me to trespass on the attention of the house upon this subject, but the peculiar constitution of this country—and the danger of a separation of the crown, obliged me to state my ideas to the public.

By the 33d of Henry the 8th, the King of England is to all intents and purposes King of Ireland—and the second clause of this act declares in express terms—that any man, who, by acting or procuring—as any way shall endeavour to effect a separation of the crowns, shall be guilty of high treason.—And why was this act made?—Upon a case of analogy to the present; because English party had been introduced into Ireland—and the houses of Fitzgerald and Butler were contending for power. The intent of this act was, by making it high treason, to attempt a separation of the crown of Great Britain and Ireland—to put an end to these contentions—which had a dangerous tendency to it—and to insure a King to Ireland whether one of the house of York or one of the house of Lancaster sat on the throne.

Let no man tell me that you do not stand on the same ground in the case of a Regency, as in the case of asking; it is not the ring of gold about the Sovereign's head, that the act wants to secure to us; no—but a chief Magistrate, and to provide that the supreme executive government should be the same in both countries; so that

that it is evident that the Regent of England must *ipso facto* be Regent of Ireland; and to prove this doctrine, it is necessary to mention that the act of William takes a different phrase; it enacts that the crown of Ireland is inseparably annexed to and dependant on the crown of Great Britain.

Let me tell the landed gentlemen that this very act is the only security they have for the constitution in church and state—it is the only bond of union—and they are not perfectly aware of the consequences of cancelling it. When you talk of the people upon this question, you lead the nation to the verge of a precipice—I do not wish to speak out; but let me tell gentlemen, when they speak of the people, that the ancient nobility and gentry of Ireland have been hardly used—let me tell them that this very statute was an act of public robbery; it not only confiscates property, but enacts, that the estates of all persons who might have the misfortune to be thrown out of their possessions, shall go to the Crown; before they would recover their property, they were obliged to prove their innocence thus first confiscating their property, and then obtaining them to prove their innocence, which in many cases was impossible; and that gentlemen may know what portion of the kingdom has been thus obtained, I will only inform them that no other lands pay quit rent.

When we are called upon to request him to take upon him the executive government, and to come to such a resolution—I say, that if ever it shall be recognized by the Irish parliament, the great cement of the kingdoms is broken, and the only bond of union is the discretion of the Irish lords and commons—I say, if they can proceed to legislate, without the great seal of England, then the only bond of union is the discretion of the lords and commons of Ireland—a principle, which if avowed, must commit the kingdom, and commit them more hotly than ever; I say, if the address vests the royal powers in the Prince of Wales, that the kingdoms must inevitably be committed; and it is not after 24 hours consideration that the house should come to such a resolution. I utterly deny the competence of the Irish parliament, to appoint a Regent for themselves; and notwithstanding what has been said of incurring a premuure, on a former night, I will assert, that by the same rule they might have appointed Lewis the XVth of France to be Regent, or his Holiness the Pope, or the right hon. gentleman who has made the motion. Could he under this authority assent to a law? No; under your own act you make the great seal necessary to every act of legislation. I say, therefore, by your own act

you preclude yourselves this power, and I deny that you have any authority to invest the Prince with regal powers.—When the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Grattan) had been asked whether the intended commissioners should present the address before the Prince had been appointed Regent in England? he said it was impossible that the address could reach him before he was appointed by the British parliament; here he acknowledged a difficulty—(Mr. Grattan cried hear! hear!) that gentleman will do me the justice to own, that when the real independence of the kingdom was at stake, I co-operated with him; and when the country was committed, I told him I would be the last man in the kingdom to recede.

But where is the necessity of again committing the country?—Why, if the Marquis of Buckingham did transmit this address, he would be liable to impeachment on his return; he acts only under an English commission, and is responsible to the English government. What will it avail him to say on his impeachment, that he acted in consequence of the address of these houses? On the very night of his Majesty's convalescence, we voted his incapacity—and we are now called upon to support this resolution, to furnish new ground for censure against Lord Buckingham.—Did they know that he acted under an English commission?—that he was bound to obey his secret instructions—that he had those instructions under his Majesty's sign manual—and that if he ventured to act contrary to them, he would stake his head on the experiment. Without knowing any one of these circumstances, they were called upon to censure his lordship for not transmitting an address directly hostile to Great Britain—and going to a separation of the kingdoms.

I know this idea has been laughed at, but I wish to make a just impression on the house. Consistent with the oath he has taken, he could not transmit the address. His oath says, 'you shall not consent to the disinheriting of the King, his heirs and successors, nor suffer the rights and privileges of the crown to be diminished, without certifying the same expressly into Great Britain.' This is an act to disinherit the King, and to diminish the rights of his crown, and he did right, by his oath, to oppose it.

He then denied, that ever they could act until a Regent was appointed in England—if any officer would dare to affix the great seal to an act, he would run the risk of losing his head, and the misfortune of it would be, that the man would be tried by English lawyers and judges; what then became

became of your address? He contended that to proceed by bill would be impracticable, and that the Regent was only an office of trust, and liable as any other subject to the pains of misconduct. In vindication of Lord Buckingham, he adduced the conduct of Mr. Ponsonby, who, in 1771, refused to present an address to Lord Townshend, because he could not, consistent with his sense of official duty, and feelings of honour, Lord Townshend having the session before accused the commons of a great crime, that of infringing the King's prerogatives. Did they censure him? No; but applauded him for refusing what he could not with honour discharge. Why not then grant the same liberty to the Lord Lieutenant? He then mentioned his Majesty's convalescence and supposed another examination of the physicians might take place, which caused the Regency bill to be stopped, and the commissioners should meet his Majesty going to his parliament, they would be obliged to return with the address in their pockets, lest they should be accused as traitors. He mentioned that the first and second law lords in the kingdom, agreed in his idea, and almost all professional men.

After much debate, in which the motion was supported by Mr. Curran, Mr. Brown of the College, and Sir Henry Cavendish, and opposed by Mr. Parsons, the question was at length put and carried.

Affirmative	130
Negative	71
Majority	59

Mr. Grattan, after some comments on the preceding debate, and the decision of the house, made another motion in purport, 'That it is the opinion of this house, that the answer of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to both houses in refusing to transmit the said address, is ill advised, and tends to convey an unwarrantable and unconstitutional censure on the conduct of both houses.'

The Attorney-General moved an amendment to preface this resolution, in tenor, 'That this house uninformed of the motive that impressed his Excellency's mind, and unacquainted with his private instructions, or the tenor of his oath.' &c.

The house being divided on this amendment, there appeared for it, 78

Against it, 119

Capt. Burgb then proposed an amendment to follow the words of the original resolution, to this effect, 'Inasmuch as the said lords and commons have proceeded to appoint his Royal Highness, &c. illegally and unconstitutionally.' This

amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. Grattan's original motion of censure was then put; on which the House divided, and there appeared, for the motion 115; against it 83.

Feb. 24.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the supply. He stated the expences of the last year to have exceeded the income in the sum of 51,000l.; but if gentlemen, he said, would consider the enormous expence of public buildings, and inland navigation, they would rather find matter for joy that the exceedings had not been more, than of lamentation that they had been so much. After accounting fully for this deficiency, he proceeded to lay before the house the estimate of the next year's expences, amounting in the whole to 3,282,283l. which being passed,

He moved, that a farther sum of 83,559l. be granted to his Majesty—for the payment of salaries, bounties, maintenance of hospitals, &c. &c.—for the ensuing year, which being likewise agreed to, the Committee adjourned.

Feb. 25.

The right hon. Mr. Maser brought up the report of the several resolutions of the Committee of supply; the Speaker in the chair.

On that which provides for the payment of the interest of the national debt, the annuities, and establishments, being read,

The right hon. Mr. Grattan proposed an amendment, that after the words, 'provide for these annuities,' these words, 'and also for continuing the effect of a treaty of commerce and navigation, entered into between his Majesty and the most Christian King, for the year ending March 24, 1790; and also for supporting the several branches of the establishments civil and military, for two months, ending the 26th of May, 1789;' be added.

Chancellor of the Exchequer.—If you vote your supply for a year, and your establishments only for two months; do you not limit the establishment, and yet continue the duties beyond that limitation? Whatever the right hon. gentleman's motive may be, do not commit the house to an absurdity.

Several gentlemen spoke upon this occasion at length.

Mr. Brownlow, though no party-man, thought it necessary to proceed with caution. Some difference had arisen between his Excellency the Governor and the two houses. He never should forget the affair

of Lord Townshend, who prorogued the parliament, and protested against their proceedings, for the commons exercising a right of originating bills of supply; a right in which lay the essence of all their privileges. What Lord Townshend did, Lord Buckingham might do, if they passed the supply for a year; nay, he might and perhaps would dissolve them, and then how could they look at their constituents, who would say, 'You have deserved all this; for when we put our purse in your hands, you foolishly let go the strings.'

The *Attorney-General* recollected the event referred to by the hon. gentleman, and remembers too, that the house voted an address of thanks when they next met, which address cost the nation half a million of money.

On the question being put, there appeared, for the amendment 104

Against it 25

Mr. *Grattan* then moved, that the army be provided for but to the 25th of May, which was likewise carried,

Ayes, - - 102

Noes, - - 77

HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Feb. 20.*

The Duke of *Leinster* moved a resolution to the following purport:

Resolved, 'That the Lord Lieutenant having declined to transmit the address of the two houses of parliament, to his Royal Highness George Augustus Prince of Wales, requesting him to take upon him the executive government of this kingdom—two members of this house be appointed to co-operate with a deputation from the commons, in order to present the address in due form.'

This was opposed by Lord *Mountmorres*, who after some argument, moved, in amendment, that the consideration of this question be postponed till the first of October next.

Lord *Earlsfort* said, he would not, after the sentiments of the house had been declared by such decided majorities, give opposition to the further progress of this business; yet lest his silence should be construed into an acquiescence in it, he must oppose the original motion.

The Earl of *Curhampton* expected a motion would have been made to consider of the mode most proper for conveying the address, before commissioners were mentioned.—Your lordships have been told, that this address, without a bill, cannot invest the Prince with a power of Regency.—Are your commissioners to tell the Prince so, and that a bill is to follow?

But suppose such a bill does not pass, and that his Majesty immediately recovers, what is then to be done?

Lord *Portarlington* declared, that the objections be heard, should have been made in the first instance, as the recovery of his Majesty was yet a doubtful matter; Charles the sixth of France, was afflicted with a malady similar to that of his Majesty, which, though with several intervals, lasted for thirty years; as to the unhappy one which afflicts our sovereign, we have no authentic documents that can in the least warrant us to stop our proceedings.

The Earl of *Farnham* said, a bill had been mentioned; but if we followed the example of Great Britain, their Lords and Commons first addressed the Prince, and then brought in a bill.

The Earl of *Bellmont* spoke against the original motion, and for its adjournment.

The Earl of *Tyrone* said, that he had heard nothing to alter his opinion of the impropriety of the address, which conferred with the Regency all the powers of royalty without any legal sanction.

The Lord *Cancellor* said, that though a bill was intended, there was no mention of it in the address, and thought the Prince of Wales might decline accepting the Regency without the authority of an act of parliament; nor will your commissioners, said his lordship, dare to promise for parliament, that an act shall be passed for the purpose.—He was, therefore, for the adjournment of the business till October next.

Lord *Valentia* thought the address intruded on the compact between the two kingdoms, and disrespectful to his Majesty. He did not, he said incline to the present minority from party principles, he had many *disobligations* to them.

The motion for adjourning the consideration of the Duke of *Leinster's* motion being put, the house divided,

Contents 17 — Proxies 4—21  
Not-contents 34 — Proxies 6—40

Majority against the motion to adjourn 19

The question was then put on the Duke of *Leinster's* motion to appoint commissioners, when, as before, there were,

Contents 34 — Proxies 6—40  
Not-contents 17 — Proxies 4—21

Majority 19

Lord *Portarlington* then moved, that his Grace the Duke of *Leinster*, and the Right Hon. Lord *Charlemont*, be deputed the commissioners of this house to present the address of the Lords and Commons of Ireland to his Royal Highness

ness the Prince of Wales. The motion was carried without a division.

Feb. 21.

Lord *Portarlington*, after observing that the resolution he had to propose was nothing more than a vindication of what noble Lords had asserted on a former night, moved the House to agree to the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Lords and Commons in addressing the Prince of Wales to take upon him the executive government of this kingdom, on behalf and in the name of his Majesty, during his present indisposition, and no longer, have exercised an undoubted right and discharged an indispensable duty, to which they, and they alone in the present emergency, were competent.

Lord *Earlsfort* was against the resolution and contended, that the House had no right to call upon the Prince of Wales to take upon him the executive government until he was enabled by law so to do. He then vindicated the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant by observing that there was no transgression of duty in his conduct, as it was absurd to suppose that he was bound to transmit the desires of Parliament to any other person than the King. He concluded with observing, that it was a monstrous idea, to think of censuring a man for acting according to his oath, and his sense of official duty.

A few words were spoken by Lord *Doughmore*, Lord *Earlsfort*, and Lord *Portarlington* ; the latter Lord contended, that when precedent failed they were to go by the spirit and not the letter of the constitution ; he noticed the circumstance of the Duke of Bedford refusing to transmit an address, but he observed that the Duke passed no censure, nor did he say it was an improper act, he only said that he would take it into consideration.

Lord *Hillsborough* thought that the whole plan of proceeding ought to be laid before the House ; he did not perceive any foundation for the resolution, and he would therefore move the following amendment :

Such addresses having been voted before his Royal Highness had any authority by law to do what by said address was required.

He continued that it would have been absurd in the Lord Lieutenant and contrary to his duty if he had transmitted the address, which called upon a fellow citizen to take upon him the government ; this he thought by law was incurring a premonition, and though he was not clear in the distinction of legal terms he thought it nearly amounted to high treason. He

said that it went to the dishonour of the Crown, every part of which he was bound to support, and must subject the chief governor to the consequences of an impeachment.

Lord *Mountgarret* said, that he had heard very strong words—and he thought they furnished the strongest reason why the House should not lie under the imputation—because a noble Lord had owned, that the Lord Lieutenant had put a construction upon the act of both Houses ; the latter part of this nobleman's answer he thought was very little short of accusing the lords and commons of being traitors to their country—it went even farther, for it blamed the two estates for interfering at all, as they could not interfere otherwise than they did. The people at large expected that the House would vindicate itself, the Commons had already done so, and what would be said if the Lords on the slightest opposition retracted ? The sending off our Commissioners, to which so much objection had been made, his Lordship said, was the establishment of our right and our independence ; the similarity of proceeding at present, and when King *William* ascended the throne, was striking ; it was in both cases by address, and as the Prince of Wales had what was called an irresistible claim, it naturally must have been more acceptable to the people than the proceeding by bill, and conjuring up a phantom to represent a third estate which had no existence. He despised the threats of premonition and high treason—thought the appeal that had been made to noble Lords, meant as implying that they were under improper influence, and after disavowing any attachment to party—or self interest—inisted that every noble Lord who had supported the former resolutions, was bound by his regard to consistency to give his vote for the present.

Lord *Bellmont* observed, that the words premonition and high treason were formidable words—he advised noble Lords to consider them ; he objected to the resolution as a foundation for censure on the Lord Lieutenant.

Lord *Farnham* recapitulated the proceedings of the house ; first, they were informed from authority, that the King was incapacitated—they then deliberated and agreed to address the Prince of Wales, afterwards the Lord Lieutenant questioned their authority. Wherefore then the imputation ? As the Lord Lieutenant's answer was an obvious insult upon the house, he was for the resolution.

The *Chancellor* declared, that the two houses had begun at the wrong end, and the whole was a blunder, for they ought

to have proceeded by bill instead of address, and was against the resolutions, condemning all their proceedings as illegal, unconstitutional, unprecedented, and dangerous; he declared the Lord Lieutenant's commission to be as perfect as ever.

Lord *Sunderlin* said, if he could have attended in his place before this day, he would have warmly supported what had been done, and the whole procedure had his hearty concurrence.

Lord *Dunghmore* reprobated the threats thrown out of incurring a premonition; he should never intimidate him, and he hoped every lord in the house despised them. For his part he should never be afraid to assert the rights of parliament with dignity and firmness, and he would repeat that there was no other constitutional mode of proceeding, than that by address.

His lordship contended that they should not suffer such a stigma to remain on their journals unanswered; it had now become a record of parliament: and how was it possible that the house could assent to its own disgrace? He mentioned a precedent in point from the journals—Lord *Sydney* had refused to transmit a petition—but he did it simply, and without comment—in the same manner the lords had vindicated themselves by resolving, 'that it was the undoubted right of parliament to present such petitions.' If the Marquis of *Buckingham* had conducted himself with the same temper, doubtless no censure would be proposed at the present moment. But such an affront coming from such high authority could not be overlooked. Much had been said about his patent and oath of office; they might warrant him in refusing to transmit the address, but did they empower him to question and insult parliament? to say that their proceedings were contrary to law, and to charge the parliament with an attempt to invest the Prince of Wales with the executive government of this kingdom against the constitution, thereby insulting equally his Royal Highness with the two houses, by insinuating that he was as ready to accept the government without law, as they were to bestow it? He would therefore say, that the censure had his heartiest approbation.

At length the house divided on the amendment.

Ayes 21—Proxies 9  
Noes 30— 8

Maj. against administrat. 3

The original question was then put and carried.

Lord *Portland* did not think any process necessary, and moved, 'That the an-

swer of his Excellency the Marquis of *Buckingham* in refusing to transmit the address of the lords and commons to the Prince of Wales, was disrespectful to his Royal Highness, and conveys an unwarrantable censure on both houses of parliament.'

The vote of censure was put at half past eleven, and carried;

Contents 30—Proxies 6  
Not-contents 21— 9

Maj. against administrat. 6

*March 14.*

The Lord Lieutenant came to the house of peers, and, the commons being sent for, delivered a speech, of which the following is the substance:

'*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

'With the most heartfelt satisfaction I take the earliest opportunity to inform you, in obedience to the King's commands, that it has pleased divine providence to remove from him the severe indisposition with which he has been afflicted; and that, by the blessing of Almighty God, he is now again enabled to attend to the urgent concerns of his kingdoms, and personally to exercise the royal authority.

'*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

'I have submitted to his Majesty's consideration the supplies which you have already granted for the immediate exigencies of the public service, and the performance of the national engagements; and I am commanded by his Majesty to express his perfect confidence in your readiness to make such further provision as shall be necessary for the usual support of his Majesty's government.

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

'I have it particularly in charge from his Majesty to assure you, that the prosperity of his loyal and faithful people of Ireland, from whom his Majesty has repeatedly received the strongest proofs of affectionate attachment to his sacred person, will be ever near to his heart; and that his Majesty is fully persuaded, that your zeal for the public welfare will enable him to promote, by every wise and salutary measure, the interests of this kingdom.'

After his Excellency retired, Lord *Hillsborough* moved an address to his Majesty; and Lord *Glandore* one to the Lord Lieutenant. Agreed to *nem. con.*

Similar addresses were moved in the commons, and voted with equal unanimity.

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gales  
Drop show'rs of fragrance o'er the bloomy  
vales,  
From bow'r to bow'r the vernal warblers  
play ;  
The skies are cloudless, and the meads are  
gay ;  
The nightingale in many a melting strain  
Sings to the groves, " Here mirth and  
Beauty reign ;"  
But me, forever bath'd in gushing tears,  
No mirth enlivens, and no beauty  
cheers :  
The birds that warble, and the flow'rs that  
bloom,  
Relieve no more this solitary gloom.  
I see, where late the verdant meadow  
smil'd,  
A joyless desert, and a dreary wild.  
For those dear eyes, that pierc'd my heart  
before,  
Are clos'd in death, and charm the world  
no more :  
Lost are those tresses, that outshone the  
morn,  
And pale those cheeks, that might the skies  
adorn.  
Ah death ! thy hand has crop't the fairest  
flow'r,  
That shed its smiling rays in beauty's  
bow'r ;  
Thy dart has laid on yonder sable bier  
All my soul lov'd, and all the world held  
dear,  
Celestial sweetness, love-inspiring youth,  
Soft-ey'd benevolence, and white-rob'd  
truth.

Hard fate of man, on whom the heav'n's  
bestow  
A drop of pleasure for a sea of wo !  
Ah, life of care, in fears or hopes con-  
sum'd,  
Vain hopes, that wither ere they well have  
bloom'd !  
How oft, emerging from the shades of  
night,  
Laughs the gay morn, and spreads a purple  
light,  
But soon the gath'ring clouds o'ershade the  
skies,  
Red lightning's play, and thund'ring storms  
arise !

How oft a day, that fair and mild appears,  
Grows dark with fate, and mars the toil of  
years !

Not far remov'd, yet hid from distant  
eyes,  
Low in her secret grot a Naiad lies.  
Steep arching rocks, with verdant moss  
o'ergrown,  
Form her rude diadem, and native throne :  
There in a gloomy cave her waters sleep,  
Clear as a brook, but as an ocean deep.  
But when the waking flow'rs of April  
blow,  
And warmer sunbeams melt the gather'd  
snow,  
Rich with the tribute of the vernal rains,  
The nymph exulting bursts her silver  
chains :  
Her living waves in sparkling columns rise,  
And shine like rainbows to the sunny skies.  
From cliff to cliff the falling waters roar,  
Then die in murmurs, and are heard no  
more.  
Hence, softly flowing in a dimpled stream,  
The chrysal Sorga spreads a lively gleam,  
From which a thousand rills in mazes  
glide,  
And deck the banks with summer's gayest  
pride ;  
Brighten the verdure of the smiling plains,  
And crown the labour of the joyful swains.

First on those banks (ah, dream of short  
delight !)  
The charms of Laura struck my dazzled  
sight,  
Charms, that the bliss of Eden might re-  
store.  
That heav'n might envy, and mankind  
adore.  
I saw—and O ! what heart could long  
rebel ?  
I saw, I lov'd, and bade the world farewell.  
Where'er she mov'd, the meads were fresh  
and gay,  
And ev'ry bow'r exhal'd the sweets of  
May ;  
Smooth flow'd the streams, and softly  
blew the gale ;  
And rising flow'rs impurpled every dale ;  
Calm was the ocean, and the sky serene ;  
An universal simile o'erspread the shining  
scene :  
But when in death's cold arms entranc'd  
she lay,  
(Ah, ever dear, yet ever fatal day !)  
O'er all the air a direful gloom was spread ;  
Pale were the meads, and all their blossoms  
dead ;  
The clouds of April shed a baleful dew,  
All nature wore a veil of deadly hue.

Go, plaintive breeze, to Laura's flow'ry  
bier,  
Heave the warm sigh, and shed the tender  
tear.

There to the awful shade due homage pay,  
And softly thus address the sacred clay :

" Say, envied earth, that dost those  
charms in fold,

Where are those cheeks, and where those  
locks of gold ?

Where are those eyes, which oft the Muse  
has sung ?

Where those sweet lips, and that enchant-  
ing tongue ?

Ye radiant tresses, and thou, nectar'd smile,  
Ye looks that might the melting skies be-  
guile,

You rob'd my soul of rest, my eyes of  
sleep,

You taught me how to love, and how to  
weep."

No shrub o'erhangs the dew-bespangled  
vale.

No blossom trembles to the dying gale,  
No flow'ret blushes in the morning rays,  
No stream along the winding valley plays,  
But knows what anguish thrills my tor-  
tur'd breast,

What pains consume me, and what cares  
infest.

At blush of dawn, and in the gloom of  
night,

Her pale-ey'd phantom swims before my  
sight,

Sits on the border of each purling rill,  
Crowns ev'ry bow'r, and glides o'er ev'ry  
hill.

Flows the loud riv'let down the moun-  
tain's brow ?

Or pants the Zephyr on the waving bough ?  
Or sips the lab'ring bee her balmy dews,  
And with soft strains her fragrant toil  
pursues ?

Or warbles from yon silver-blossom'd  
thorn

The wakeful bird, that hails the rising  
morn ?

My Laura's voice in many a soothing note  
Floats through the yielding air, or seems to  
float.

" Why fill thy sighs, she says, this lone-  
ly bow'r ?

Why down thy bosom flows this endless  
show'r ?

Complain no more ; but hope ere long to  
meet

Thy much lov'd Laura in a happier seat.  
Here fairer scenes detain my parted shade,  
Suns that ne'er set, and flowers that never  
fade :

Through chrysal skies I wing my joyous  
flight,

And revel in eternal blaze of light,

See all thy wand'rings in that vale of tears,  
And smile at all thy hopes, at all thy fears ;  
Death wak'd my soul, that slept in life  
before,

And op'd these brighten'd eyes to sleep no  
more."

She ends : the fates, that will no more  
reveal,

Fix on her closing lips their sacred seal,  
" Retain, sweet shade ! I wake and fondly  
say,

O, cheer my gloom with one far-beaming  
ray !

Return, thy charms my sorrow will dispel,  
And snatch my spirit from her mortal cell :

Then, mix'd with thine, exulting she shall  
fly,

And bound enraptur'd through her native  
sky."

She comes no more : my pangs more  
fierce return :

Tears gush in streams, and sighs my bosom  
burn.

Ye banks, that oft my weary limbs have  
borne,

Ye murmur'ing brooks, that learnt of me  
to mourn,

Ye birds, that tune with me your plaintive  
lay,

Ye groves, where Love once taught my  
steps to stray,

You, ever sweet and ever fair, renew  
Your strains melodious, and your bloom-  
ing hue ;

But not in my sad heart can bliss remain,  
My heart, the haunt of never-ceasing pain !

Henceforth, to sing in smoothly-warbled  
lays

The smiles of youth, and beauty's heavenly  
rays ;

To see the morn her early charms unfold,  
Her cheeks of roses, and her curls of gold ;

Lied by the sacred Muse at noon to rove  
O'er tufted mountain, vale, or shady grove ;

To watch the stars, that gild the lucid pole,  
And view yon orbs in mazy order roll ;

To hear the tender nightingale complain,  
And warble to the woods her am'rous  
strain ;

No more shall these my pensive soul delight,  
But each gay vision melts in endless night,

Nymphs, that in glimmer'ing glades by  
moonlight dance,

And ye, that through the liquid chrysal  
glance,

That oft have heard my sadly-pleasing  
moan,

Behold me now a lifeless marble grown.  
Ah ! lead me to the tomb where Laura  
lies :

Clouds, fold me round, and, gather'd  
darkness, rise !

Hear me, ye gales, in death's soft slumber  
laid,  
And, ye bright realms, receive my fleeting  
shade!

## SOLIMA: AN ECLOGUE.

In praise of an Arabian Princess who is  
supposed to have built a Caravanera, or  
Inn, and to have adorned it with plea-  
sant Gardens for the refreshment of  
Travellers and Pilgrims.

[By the same]

**Y**E maids of Aden, hear a loftier tale  
Than e'er was sung in meadow,  
bow'r, or dale.

The smiles of Abelah, and Maia's eyes,  
Where beauty plays, and love in slumber  
lies;

The fragrant hyacinths of Azza's hair,  
That wanton with the laughing summer  
air;

Love-tinctur'd cheeks, whence roses seek  
their bloom,

And lips, from which the Zephyr steals  
perfume,

Invite no more the wild unpolish'd lay,  
But fly like dreams before the morning ray.

Then farewell, love! and farewell, youth-  
ful fires!

A nobler warmth my kindled breast in-  
spires.

Far bolder notes the list'ning wood shall  
fill:

Flow smooth, ye riv'lets; and, ye gales,  
be still.

See yon fair-groves that o'er Amana rise,  
And with their spicy breath embalm the  
skies:

Where ev'ry breeze sheds incense o'er the  
vales,

And ev'ry shrub the scent of musk exhales!  
See through yon op'ning glade a glitt'ring  
scene,

Lawns ever gay, and meadows ever green!  
Then ask the groves, and ask the vocal  
bow'rs,

Who deck'd their spiry tops with bloom-  
ing flow'rs,

Taught the blue stream, o'er sandy vales  
to flow,

And the brown wild with liveliest hues to  
glow!

Fair Solima! the hills and dales will sing,  
Fair Solima! the distant echoes ring.

But not with idle shows of vain delight,  
To charm the soul, or to beguile the sight:

At noon on banks of pleasure to repose,  
Where bloom intwin'd the lily, pink, and  
rose:

Not in proud piles to heap the nightly feast,

Till morn with pearls has deck'd the glow-  
ing east;

Ah! not for this she taught those bow'rs  
to rise,

And bade all Eden spring before our eyes;  
Far other thoughts her heav'nly mind em-  
ploy,

(Hence, empty pride! and hence, delusive  
joy!)

To cheer with sweet repast the fainting  
guest;

To lull the weary on the couch of rest;  
To warm the traveller numb'd with win-  
ter's cold;

The young to cherish, to support the old;  
The sad to comfort, and the weak protect;

The poor to shelter, and the lost direct:  
These are her cares, and this her glorious  
task;

Can heav'n a nobler give, or mortals ask?

Come to these groves, and these life-  
breathing glades,

Ye' friendless orphans, and ye dow'ries  
maids!

With eager haste your mournful mansions  
leave,

Ye weak, that tremble, and, ye sick, that  
grieve;

Here shall soft tents o'er flow'ry lawns  
display'd,

At night defend you, and at noon o'er-  
shade:

Here rosy health the sweets of life will  
show'r,

And new delights beguile each varied  
hour.

Mourns there a widow, bath'd in stream-  
ing tears?

Stoops there a sire beneath the weight of  
years?

Weeps there a maid in pining sadness left,  
Of fondling parents, and of hope bereft?

To Solima their sorrows they bewail,  
To Solima they pour their plaintive tale.

She hears; and, radiant as the star of day,  
Through the thick forest wins her easy  
way:

She asks what cares the joyless train op-  
press,

What sickness wastes them, or what wants  
distress;

And as they mourn, she steals a tender  
sigh,

Whilst all her soul fits melting in her eye:  
Then with a smile the healing balm be-  
flows,

And sheds a tear of pity o'er their woes,  
Which, as it drops, some soft-eyed angel  
bears

Transform'd to pearl, and in his bosom  
wears.

When, chill'd with fear, the trembling  
pilgrim roves

Through

Through pathless deserts, and through  
 tangled groves,  
 Where mantling darkness spreads her dra-  
 gon wing,  
 And birds of death their fatal dirges sing,  
 While vapours pale a dreadful glimm'ring  
 cast,  
 And thrilling horror howls in ev'ry blast ;  
 She cheers his gloom with streams of  
 bursting light,  
 By day a sun, a beaming moon by night,  
 Darts through the quiv'ring shades her  
 heav'nly ray,  
 And spreads with rising flow'rs his solitary  
 way.

Ye heav'ns for this in showers of sweet-  
 ness shed  
 Your mildest influence o'er her favour'd  
 head !  
 Long may her name, which distant climes  
 shall praise,  
 Live in our notes, and blossom in our lays :  
 And, like an od'rous plant, whose blushing  
 flow'r  
 Paints ev'ry dale, and sweetens ev'ry  
 bow'r,  
 Borne to the skies in clouds of soft per-  
 fume  
 For ever flourish, and forever bloom !  
 These grateful songs, ye maids and youths,  
 renew,  
 While fresh-blown violets drink the pearly  
 dew ;  
 O'er Azib's banks while love-lorn damsels  
 rove,  
 And gales of fragrance breathe from Ha-  
 gar's grove.

So sung the youth, whose sweetly warb-  
 led strains  
 Fair Mena heard, and Saba's spicy plains.  
 Sooth'd with his lay the ravish'd air was  
 calm,  
 The winds scarce whisper'd o'er the wa-  
 ving palm ;  
 The camels bounded o'er the flow'ry lawn,  
 Like the swift Ostrich, or the sportful  
 fawn ;  
 Their silken bands the list'ning rose-buds  
 rent,  
 And twin'd their blossoms round his voca-  
 lent :  
 He sung, till on the bank the moonlight  
 slept,  
 And closing flow'rs beneath the night-dew  
 wept,  
 Then ceas'd, and slumber'd in the lap of  
 rest  
 Till the shrill lark had left his low-built  
 nest.  
 Now hastes the swain to tune his rapt'rous  
 tales  
 In other meadows, and in other vales.

## THE VEGTAMS QUITHA,

Or as it is called by Mr. Gray, who imi-  
 tated it in rhyme, the *Descent of Odin*.

[From the *Edda of Saxundus*, published at  
 Copenhagen, 1787.]

Its own sublimity, and the celebrity of the  
 imitation, must render its communica-  
 tion highly acceptable to every reader of  
 taste, who is thus enabled to compare  
 the rugged materials of the Skald, with  
 the polished stanzas and arrangements  
 of the poet. Mr. Gray, from choice, or  
 the want of a complete copy, has omit-  
 ted the five first stanzas.

Analyt. Rev.

I.  
**D**EEP to consult,  
 The gods all met ;  
 To talk aloud,  
 Tho goddesses ;  
 Debate the holy synod shock  
 On Ballder's late  
 Portentous dreams.

II.  
 By turbid slumbers tossed  
 The hero weened, he saw  
 Amid the gloom of night  
 His genius disappear :  
 The giants prostrate asked  
 The power of oracles,  
 If in the vision dim  
 A secret terror lurked.

III.  
 The oracles replied  
 That Vllers<sup>a</sup> friend elect  
 The darling of all beings  
 Was summoned to his fate :  
 Anguish seized  
 Freya<sup>b</sup> and Suisne,  
 And the celestial host ;  
 Firm they resolv'd to send

IV.  
 An embassy around  
 To nature's general race,  
 Their unison to ask  
 For Ballder's safety :  
 Unanimous they took  
 An universal oath  
 As Freya's self  
 Exacted it from each.

V.  
 The father of the slain  
 Suspected still a flaw—  
 The fatal absence  
 Of the destinies :  
 The gods he called anew

<sup>a</sup> Vllers the son of Siffa, noted among the  
 gods for beauty, archery, and skill in skating.  
<sup>b</sup> Or Frigg, the wife of Odin.

And their decision asked;  
But discord rent  
The loud assembly.

vi.

Up rose Odin<sup>c</sup>  
The fire of men,  
O'er Sleipner strait  
His saddle threw:  
The road he took  
Of Nifheim dark,  
And met the whelp  
Of murky Hell.

vii.

Gore him distained  
Athwart the breast,  
Wide flash'd his jaw  
Rent to devour:  
Aloud he bark'd,  
Amain he yawned  
And long howl'd round  
The fire of spells.

viii.

On rode Odin  
His thunder-shaken path,  
On to the roof  
Of Hela high:  
What spot, before  
The orient-door,  
He knew full well  
Volva was laid.

ix.

Turned to the north  
The fire of exorcism  
Began to tune  
The song of death:  
The eddying wand  
The mighty spell  
Unlock'd to moans  
The hell-bound voice.

x. Volva.

What wight is he,  
To me unknown,  
That wakes my sense  
To trouble new?  
Snowed o'er with snows  
By showers beat  
All drench'd with dews  
Dead lay I long.

xi. Odin.

Vegtam<sup>d</sup> is my name  
The son of Valtams, I;

Tell thou of Hell,  
I can of light:  
For whom is spread  
Yon radiant board?  
That couch for whom  
Flooded with gold?

xii. Volva.

For Ballder brews  
Yon mead-crown'd cup,  
Its pearly wave.  
His the incumbent shield;  
The loud lament  
Of Asa's sons.  
Unwilling have I spoke!  
Dismiss me to my rest.

xiii. Odin.

Volva say on,—  
For I shall ask  
Till I know all;  
This one I want to learn:  
Beneath whose arm  
Shall Ballder fall?  
What man shall nip  
His bloom of life?

xiv. Volva.

That towering thought,  
Swells the proud breast  
Of Haudr homicide!  
Fell Haudr nips  
The blooming day  
Of Odin's son!  
Unwilling have I spoke!  
Dismiss me to my rest.

xv. Odin.

Volva say on:  
What man shall glut  
Revenge for Haudr's rage?  
And on the flaming pile  
Lift Ballder's foe?

xvi. Volva.

Far in her western halls<sup>e</sup>  
Rinda to Odin bears  
A son—who shall not greet.  
His second night, or clear  
His hand of blood, or comb  
His locks, e'er on the pile  
He hurls slain Ballder's foe!  
Unwilling have I spoke!  
Dismiss me to my rest.

xvii. Odin.

Volva say on!

<sup>c</sup> If, in the progress of the ode, the motive of Odin's descent, the dream of Ballder had been again hinted at, the abrupt simplicity with which this stanza sets out, might account for Mr. Gray's omitting the five preceding ones. *In medias res auditorem raperet.*

<sup>d</sup> Vegtam, Valtams, names of toil and war.

<sup>e</sup> Mr. Gray follows the common explication of this perplexed passage, and makes Haudr or Horber, the brother of Ballder. Saxo, whose information cannot have been much inferior to Snorro's, makes him the son of Hodbrodd, Ballder's rival for Nanna, and the declared enemy of the Asa. *Lib. iii. Hist. Dan. i.*

What Virgins these?  
That flow in tears,  
And heavenward throw  
Their snowy veils!  
This answer yet  
E'er thou repose.

XVIII. *Volva.*

Vegtann, thou art not  
As I ween'd!  
Odin, thou art  
The sire of men!

XIX. *Olin.*

Volva, thou art not:  
Thou, wizard none!  
The dam thou art  
Of giant-cubs!

XX. *Volva.*

Ride home Odin,  
And triumph now!  
And thus fare he  
Who breaks my sleep,  
Till Lock redeemed  
His fetters bursts!  
And twilight blasts  
The eve of gods!

*The oracles had told that Balder might be redeemed from Hela, by what they knew could not happen, the unanimous intercession of the sex. Odin, after having received answers to every question that coincided with the decrees of fate, makes use of an artifice to come at the knowledge of Balder's final destiny, by inventing a vision of female lamentation, and betrays himself by this trick to the prophets, who saw only realities.*

## INGRATITUDE:

BY ANNA SEWARD.

[From the *Gentleman's Magazine*.]

**I**NGRATITUDE how deadly is the smart  
Thou giv'st, inhabiting the form we love  
How light compar'd all other sorrows prove!  
Thou shed'st a night of woe—from whence depart  
The gentle beams of patience, that the heart  
Midst lesser ills illumine. Thy victims rove,  
Unquiet as the ghost that haunts the grove  
Where murder spilt the life-blood. O!  
thy dart  
Kills more than life,—ev'n all that makes  
It dear;

Till we "the sensible of pain" would change  
For phrenzy, that defies the bitter tear;  
Or wish, in kindred callousness, to range  
Where moon-eyed idiocy, with fallen lip,  
Drags the loose knee, and intermitting  
step.

## A MAY EVENING:

By the same.

**T**HE evening shines in May's luxu-  
riant pride,  
And all the sunny hills at distance glow,  
And all the brooks, that through the  
valley flow,  
Seem liquid gold. O! had my fate  
denied  
Leisure, and power to taste the sweets,  
that guide  
Thro' waken'd minds, as the soft sea-  
sons go  
On their still varying progress—for the  
woe  
My heart has felt, what balm had been  
supplied?  
But where great Nature smiles, as here she  
smiles,  
'Midst verdant fields, and gently-swel-  
ling hills,  
And glassy lakes, and mazy, murmur-  
ing rills,  
And narrow wood-wild lanes, her spell  
beguiles,  
Th' impatient sighs of grief, and recon-  
ciles  
Poetic hearts to life with all its ills.

## JULIA'S TOMB.

[From the *Universal (Dublin) Magazine*.]

**S**LOW through the church-yard's mazy  
paths I stray,  
There seek the yew-tree's melancholy  
gloom,  
Where spirits beckoning seem to point the  
way,  
The lonely walk that leads to JULIA'S  
TOMB.  
And lo! the friendly epitaph display'd,  
Adorns the bosom of the sculptor's urn,  
Telling the shepherd and the rural maid  
What Julia was—who never shall return.  
Forgive a youth, although the effort's  
vain,  
Who dares to raise the sympathetic lay;  
Though

Though lost with Shionstone is th' Elegiac  
strain,  
And loose unstrung reclines the lyre of  
Gray,

Yet when fair Virtue animates the line,  
Say, shall the Muse withhold her wont-  
ed fire?

When cherubs drooping, o'er the urn re-  
cline,  
Shall she unwilling strike the golden  
lyre?

Here lies the maid who erst the village  
charm'd,  
From whose remains the virgin lily  
springs;  
Emblem of her who Envy's power disarm'd,  
While round her turf the tender robin  
sings,

Chaunt your sweet vespers through the am-  
bient air,  
Ye wild companions of the tufted  
grove;  
Sing how your Julia once was heavenly  
fair,  
Form'd of compassion, tenderness, and  
love.

Oft have I seen her when a sparrow fell  
Weep o'er the bird full many a chrystal  
tear;  
Then in soft strains his fate to Stella tell,  
Or deck with flowers the little funeral  
bier.

And shall no fostering hand one chaplet  
weave  
To deck, sweet maid, thy peaceful mar-  
ble shrine?  
From Edwin's hand this cypress wreath  
receive,  
This round thy tomb thy Edwin shall  
entwine.

Yet what avails the Muse's plaintive song;  
Can she to life these lov'd remains re-  
store?  
These mouldering relics to the earth be-  
long;  
The young, the lovely Julia, is no more!

Her placid eye, bright as the orient day,  
Too finely wrought for such a world as  
this,  
Was clos'd by Saints who bore her form  
away,  
Serenely gliding thro' the realms of bliss.

By Fancy form'd, I view her from above  
Bending from clouds, her Shepherd to  
implore,  
Breathing rich fragrance of Seraphic love,  
And soft pronouncing, Edwin sing no  
more:

' Look o'er Religion's wide extended page,

' Where Faith triumphant shews th' up-  
lifted cross;  
' Let hope of future bliss thy grief as-  
suage,  
' Think Julia lives, no more deplore  
thy loss.'

SIR JOSEPH BANKS AND THE EM-  
PEROR OF MOROCCO. A TALE.

BY PETER PINDAR.

**L**IGHTLY, with winnowing wing,  
amid the land,  
His Moorish Majesty in circles flew!  
With sturdy-striding legs and out-stretch'd  
hand,  
The virtuoso did his prey pursue.

He strikes, he misses, strikes again—he  
grits,  
And sees in thought the monarch fix'd  
with pins;  
Sees him on paper giving up the ghost,  
Nail'd like a hawk or martyr to a post.

Oft fell Sir Joseph on the slippery plain,  
Like patriot Eden—fell to rise again;  
The Emp'ror, smiling, sported on be-  
fore:  
Like Phæbus courting Daphne was the  
chace,

But not so was the meaning of the race,  
Sir Joseph ran to kill, not kiss the  
Moor.

To hold him pris'ner in a gla's for shew,  
Like Tamerlane (redoutrable his rage)  
Who kept poor Bajazet, his vanquish'd  
foe,  
Just like an owl or magpie in a cage.

\* \* \* \* \*  
A countryman, who, from a lane,  
Had mark'd Sir Joseph, running, tumb-  
ling, sweating,  
Stretching his hands and arms, like one  
insane,  
And with those arms the air around him  
beating,  
To no particular opinion leaning,  
Of such manoeuv'ring could not guess the  
meaning.

At length the President, all foam and  
muck,  
Quite out of breath, and out of luck,  
Pursued the flying monarch to the place,  
Where stood this countryman, with marr-  
ling face.

Now through the hedge, exactly like a  
horse,  
Wild plung'd the President with all his  
force,

T

His

His brow in sweat, his soul in perturbation;  
Mindless of trees, and bushes, and the  
brambles,  
Head o'er heels into the lane he scrambles.  
Where Hob stood lost in wide-mouth'd  
speculation!

'Speak,' roar'd the President, 'this instant—say

'Hast seen—hast seen, my lad, this way,  
'The Emperor of Morocco pass?'

Hob to the insect hunter nought replied,  
But shook his head, and sympathising  
sigh'd

'Alas!

'Poor Gentleman, I'm sorry for ye:

'And pity much your *upper story!*'

Lo! down the lane alert the Emp'ror flew,  
And struck once more Sir Joseph's hawk-  
like view;

And now he mounted o'er a garden  
wall!

He rushed Sir Joseph at the garden door,  
Knock'd down the gard'ner—what could  
man do more,

And left him as he chose to rise or  
sprawl!

O'er peerless hyacinths our hero rush'd;  
Through tulips and anemones he push'd,  
Breaking a hundred necks at ev'ry  
spring:

On bright carnation, blushing on their  
banks,

With desp'rate hoof he trod, and mow'd  
down ranks,

Such vast ambition urg'd to seize the  
King!

Bell-glasses, all so thick, were tumbled  
o'er,

And lo! the cries so shrill, of many a score,  
A sad and fatal stroke proclaim'd;

The scare-crow, all so red, was overturn'd;  
His vanish'd hat and wig, and head, he  
mourn'd,

'And much, indeed, the man of straw  
was maim'd.

The gard'ner now for just revenge up  
sprang.

O'erwhelm'd with wonderment and dung,  
And fiercely in his turn pursued the  
knight!

From bed to bed, full tilt the champions  
rac'd,

This chac'd the knight, the knight the  
Emp'ror chac'd,

Who scal'd the walls, alas! and van-  
ish'd out of sight;

To find the Empress, p'rhaps, and tell her  
GRACE

The merry hist'ry of the chase.

At length the gard'ner, swell'd with rage  
and delour;

O'ertaking, grasp'd Sir Joseph by the col-  
lar,

And bless'd with sav'rite oaths, abun-  
dant show'rs;—

'Villain,' he cried, 'beyond example!

'Just like a cart-horse on my bed: to  
trample,

'More than your soul is worth, to kill  
my show'rs!

'See how your two vile hoofs have made  
a wreck—

'Look rascal, at each beauty's broken  
neck!

Mindless of humbled show'rs, so freely  
kill'd,

Although superior to his soul declar'd,  
And vegetable blood profusely spill'd,

Superior, too, to all reward;

Mindless of all the gard'ner's plaintive  
strains,

The Emp'ror's form monopoliz'd his  
brains.

At length he spoke, in sad despairing  
tones,—

'Gone is my soul's desire, for ever gone!

'Who's gone?' the gard'ner strait replied—

'The Emp'ror, Sir,' with tears Sir Joseph  
cried—

'The Emp'ror of Morocco—thought my  
own!

'To unknown fields behold the monarch  
fly!—

'Zounds, not to catch him, what an ass  
was I!

His eyes the gard'ner, full of horror,  
stretch'd,

And then a groan, a monstrous groan he  
fetch'd,

Contemplating around his ruin'd wares;

And now he let Sir Joseph's collar go;

And now he bray'd aloud with bitterest  
woe,

'Mad, madder than the maddest of  
March hares!

'A p—x confound the fellow's Bedlam  
rigs,

'Oh! he hath done the work of fifty pigs!

'The devil take his Keeper, a damn'd  
goose,

'For letting his wild beast get loose.'

But now the gard'ner, terrified began  
To think himself too near a man.

In so Peg-Nicholson a situation;

And happy from a madman to escape,  
He left him without bow, or nod, or  
scrape,

Like JEREMIAH, midst his Lamenta-  
tion.

TRANSLATION FROM ANACREON,

*By the same.*

**F**AIN would I strike the harp to kings,  
And give to war the sounding strings;  
But lo! the chords rebellious prove,  
And tremble with the notes of Love.

In vain I quarrel with my lyre,  
In vain I change the rebel wire;  
Boldly I strike to war again;  
But Love prevails thro' all the strain.

Oh! since not master of the shell,  
Ye kings and sons of war farewell;  
And since the Loves the song require,  
To Venus I resign the lyre.

'Twas thus (O! Nymph) with Attic tongue  
O' yore the gay Anacreon sung,  
A bard belov'd by me;  
And who the poet's shell can blame,  
Perhaps old Greece could boast a dame,  
With every charm like thee.

SONG TO DELIA.

*By the same.*

**H**OW long shall hapless Colin mourn  
The cold regard of Delia's eye?  
The heart whose only crime is love,  
Can Delia's softness doom to die?

Sweet is thy name to Colin's ear:  
Thy beauties, O divinely bright!  
In one short hour by Delia's side,  
I taste whole ages of delight!

Yet though I lov'd thee more than life,  
Not to displease a cruel maid;  
My tongue forbore its fondest tale,  
And sigh'd amid the distant shade.

What happier shepherd wins thy smile,  
A bliss for which I hourly pine?  
Some swain, perhaps, whose fertile vales  
And fecy flocks are more than mine!

Few are the vales that Colin boasts,  
And few the flocks those vales that rove:  
With wealth I court not Delia's heart—  
A nobler bribe I offer—Love!

Yet should the virgin yield her hand,  
And thoughtless wed for wealth alone;  
The act may make my bosom bleed,  
But surely cannot bless her own.

ODE TO A REDBREAST.

**O**H thou who cheer'st my tedious hours  
With thy tuneful, babbling powers,  
When other birds to rest repair,  
And solemn stillness lulls the air!

Ah, where canst thou a refuge find  
From winter's keen and piercing wind?  
When icy chains bind every tree,  
Canst thou relentless hunger see?  
Then fearless to my mansion hie,  
And I will crumbs of bread supply,  
Till spring once more new pleasure yields,  
And calls thee to the open fields.

TO THE DAISY.

**T**HEE, lowly Daisy, as the year moves  
on,  
Once more I greet, half smiling, half in  
tears.  
Warm gratitude for many a pleasing dream  
In careless infancy by thee bestow'd,  
Shall now record thee on the Muse's page.  
Time was, when I beheld thee, and could  
think  
Earth's variegated lap a bed of flowers  
For man to rest on; could of thee com-  
pose  
A chapter for my brows, and deem such  
wreath,  
So simply wrought, a happiness as great  
As this world might afford. O rankling  
Care  
Why didst thou come to chase away a joy,  
So pure, so innocent!—That dream is  
 fled—  
Yet still, sweet gem, that colour'st all the  
field  
With thine unnotic'd hue, I still can hang  
Enamour'd o'er thy graces, still can hold  
The regal diadem, with thine compar'd,  
A worthless bauble! As I've walk'd along,  
Musing on thee, oft have I said, "How  
bows  
Thy purple-fringed cap beneath the foot-  
Of every heedless passenger! ev'n so,  
In this uneven world, insulting Pride  
Tramples on Worth: yet harder is the  
doom  
Of suffering man. Fair flower, that  
—pressure past,  
Thy beauteous circlet soon shall rise again,  
With more becoming charms; but man,  
poor man,  
Must sink beneath the load which weigh  
him down,  
Must bide the bitter taunt, and bear his  
wrongs,  
Unheard, unfelt, unpunish'd to the grave."

ODE TO THE SPRING.

**B**EHOLD, the beauteous twilight  
breaks,  
Sweet herald of approaching day!  
The gentle Zephyr softly speaks  
The music of his living lay!

The shrill-ton'd larks now soar on high,  
All straining wide their little throats;  
Melodious songsters of the sky,  
How pleasing are their tuneful notes!

At length th' effulgent King of Day  
In glorious majesty appears;  
Resumes o'er earth his wonted sway,  
And nature with his presence cheers.

Hast thou no taste for joys like these?  
Alphonso, tell thy steady friend.—  
The Muse shall set thy heart at ease,  
Or lose with me her chiefest end.

Do not impurer thoughts possess  
That once-bright mansion of thy soul,  
That stand 'twixt thee and happiness,  
And nobler sentiments controul?

I feel my loss, Alphonso cries;  
My faults and follies I deplore:  
My faults confess'd, my folly flies—  
I'll join with wicked men no more.

Hence then, avaunt, fantastic pleasures!  
Rude, base intruders on the mind!  
I'll seek for more substantial treasures,  
And trust I shall by seeking find.

With reverence my knees I'll bow  
Unto that kind, auspicious Power,  
Who taught my stubborn breast to know  
The value of each parting hour.

#### A S I M I L E :

By Mr. WHITE, of TRINITY-COLLEGE,  
DUBLIN.

[First published in the Hibernian Magazine.]

**Y**OU say, sir, once a wit<sup>a</sup> allow'd  
A woman to be like a cloud,  
Then take a simile as soon  
Between a lady and the moon:  
For, let the world say what they will,  
The sex are heavenly bodies still.  
Suppose, to mimic mortal life,  
The sun and moon are man and wife.  
Whate'er kind sol is pleas'd to lend her  
Is squander'd upon midnight splendor;  
And when to rest he lays him down,  
She's up and stared at thro' the town.  
Or else appears like fullen tapers:  
Or else is fairly in the vapours:  
Or owns at once a wife's ambition  
And fully glares in opposition.  
Say is not this a modish pair,  
When each for other feels no care?  
Whole days in sep'rate coaches driving,  
Whole nights to keep asunder striving,  
Both in the dumps in gloomy weather,  
And lying once a month together,  
In one sole point, unlike the case is  
On her own head the horns she places.

† Dr. Sheridan.

#### O N I N F A N C Y.

BY HARRIET FALCONAR.

**H**AIL, scenes of life, more lovely than  
the Spring,

More beautiful than the dawn of sum-  
mer's day,

More gay and artless than the birds that sing  
Their tuneful sonnets on the leafy spray!

Adieu, ye paths, adorn'd with springing  
flowers,

Oh! could those vernal sweets again be  
given,

When guardian angels watch'd my guilt-  
less hours,

And strove to guide my erring steps to  
heaven.

But, ah! those joys shall fly with winged  
speed,

And leave to busy care the jocund scene;  
To innocence shall guilt and pain succeed,  
To lively youth long hours of gloom  
and spleen.

So shines the sun in orient splendour bright,  
So bloom the roses on a summer's day;  
The sun shall sink in dark and cheerless  
night,

The blooming roses feel a sure decay,

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE NOVA- SCOTIA MAGAZINE.

S I R,

**I**F the subjoined solution is not too trifling  
or puerile, the writer offers it to the  
Editor of the Nova-Scotia Magazine, with  
too humble an opinion of its merit to ex-  
pect seeing it in print: However his good  
wishes towards the success of so useful a  
work, must plead his excuse for rendering  
so undeserving a tribute.

Before creating nature will'd  
That atoms into form should jar,  
By NOTHING boundless space was fill'd  
Which base support the first built star.  
T' attempt of NOTHING to make sense,  
Is fit employ for blockheads brains,—  
Excuse one dunce with this pretence,  
That NOTHING'S promis'd for his pains.

Halifax, August 20, 1789.

\* We could not make out the signature,  
of this writer. His modesty induces us to  
think favourably of him; and we should  
be glad of his correspondence on more im-  
portant subjects.

† Answers have also been received  
by A. O. Z. and Peter Puzzle-pate.

CHRONI-

## CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Cbazzim, February 10.*

A MAN was seized, who was on the point of setting fire to our powder magazine. The matches were all placed, and had it not been for the interference of Providence we had all perished. At the first examination this wretch was found to be a Pole. To-morrow he will be put to the torture, to make him discover his motives for attempting so horrid a crime.

On the 29th of January M. Auberi, the French agent at Warsaw, presented a note from his court to the illustrious dyet, relative to the resolution of sending a minister to France. His most Christian Majesty charged his agent to thank the dyet for this mark of their confidence, and to assure them, that the ancient friendship which united the two kingdoms still continued to interest his Majesty very much in favour of the Republic; he therefore advises them to act with caution in their reform, and to consider that a few months would not be sufficient to re-establish what ages had changed or effaced; and that finally he hoped that the illustrious dyet would endeavour to avoid every thing likely to cause a disagreement with any foreign power; as that might destroy all hope of regaining the rank it was naturally entitled to in the general system. This note, it is said, has caused some agitation among the opposite parties at Warsaw.

*Lisbon, February 10.* By advices from Coimbra Claves, and other places, we learn that the winter has been very rigorous, and that the frost and snow have done a great deal of hurt, especially to the orange and citron trees. A great stock of swans (a circumstance that denotes the severity of the season) has been seen on the river of Lino; such another instance is not remembered in this country.

In the course of the last year have entered this port, 15 Portuguese vessels of war, 194 merchantmen, 32 Spanish and 164 French, of which 3 were men of war; 394 English, of which 8 were men of war; and 29 packet boats; 100 Dutchmen, of which 8 were ships of war; 98 Danes, 42 Swedes, 5 Dantzickers; 4 belonging to Bremen, 6 to Ragusa, 65 Americans, 11 Venetians, 1 Prussian, 1 Russian, 5 from Hamburg, and 1 from Lubeck: in all 1178.

*Bologna, Feb. 10.* In the night of the 25th of January, a considerable robbery was committed in the Magazines of Mount Piety, in this city. A list of the effects stolen, which are very valuable, has been

published by order of the government. Among the scarce coins which were deposited there, and are lost, are five double sequins of Bentivoglio, who formerly governed this city, and a complete set of the gold coins struck by the Popes from Eugenius IV to Clement XII. The thieves appear to have committed the robbery with great tranquility and leisure, and must have remained a long time in the magazine, where they changed the place of most of the effects, and burnt more than sixteen thousand labels, to create a confusion, and prevent a discovery of the extent of their depredation. The government has promised a reward of 1500 crowns for the discovery of the perpetrators. The reward, and pardon, are extended to any accomplice who will make a discovery.

*Madrid, Feb. 16.* The courier who was lately dispatched to the Court of Naples, charged with a great quantity of money for the Duke of Parma, and some jewels for their Neapolitan Majesties, all legacies of the late King, was attacked and robbed by a banditti on the frontiers of Geneva; happily they only took the money, the jewels being shut up in bags, which the thieves did not think worth while to open and carry off.

*April 2.* A most outrageous tumult has happened at Barcelona, in consequence of the high price of bread. On the first ult. a very numerous mob began to set fire to the town magazines, where the corn is deposited. Having finished here, they burnt two Houses belonging to the principal corn-dealers, besides some others.

During these outrages, the Commandant of the town, Count del Assalto, shewed the utmost moderation, not wishing to carry things to extremities. Had he acted with greater severity, the destruction would have been less, and the riot quelled in the first instance, being composed merely of the rabble. His Excellency, however, capitulated with the rioters, and made them every concession, but the more he seemed disposed to be lenient, the more they persisted in further demands.

Emboldened by his lenity, they demanded a reduction in the price of wine and oil. This was likewise allowed them. The mob then assailed the Governor's house, but was kept off by the military. They afterwards got into the large cathedral, and began sounding the bells, which drew together a number of the country people, who joined the rioters. In this extremity, the Governor ordered the military to oppose, which immediately put an end to the riot, and the mob dispersed.

*Stockholm*

*Stokholm, Feb. 24.* The Baron de Bork, commissary of his Prussian Majesty, for the affairs of the North, and his envoy extraordinary at our court, is every day with the King, and does not conceal in any manner, the marked attention he pays to the king's interest.

27. The Equestrian order having elected other members for the Secret Committee more agreeable to the King, in lieu of those arrested by him, this deputation began to act the day before yesterday. The King himself opened the Diet by laying before them the political situation of the kingdom, particularly what related to the war with Russia. In the second Diet, held yesterday, the state of the finances was the object of deliberation. The minister for that department laid before the assembly all the papers relative to it. And, according to the explanations he gave of them it appeared, that the finances of Sweden had been in a most flourishing condition till the commencement of the war; but that this required extraordinary supplies. In consequence of this, the members of the Committee made no difficulty in consenting that the King should borrow a very considerable sum from the bank, to enable him to pursue the war against Russia with vigour.

*April 23.* The Diet of Sweden has at length closed, after having lasted eighty-six days from its commencement on the 2d day of February.—In this session, which will no doubt be for ever memorable in the annals of Sweden, all the important resolutions have been effected by vigorous measures, or rather by force on the part of the King, so also has its conclusion.

In fine, on the 27th, the King, to put a final termination to opposition, appeared at the Chamber of the Noblesse in person, and by his presence and authority effected a consent, or at least a passive acquiescence to his measures.

His Majesty was not escorted by his usual guards, but they were posted near, in the several avenues, and to act according to circumstances, under the command of the Duke of Sudermania, and in the square before the Hall of the Noblesse, as in the neighbouring streets, there was an innumerable crowd, who were informed of what was passing by a letter from the King, which was intended to explain his motives to the citizens, informing them in particular, that he had the evening before received a letter from Holland, that persons disaffected to the government had endeavoured to check the loans on the public credit, by spreading doubts concerning the performance of the guarantee of the States. This last decisive blow having

thus effected every thing the King wished to have resolved in the Diet, his Majesty put an end to the Assembly as prompt and unforeseen as it was unprecedented. Immediately on his return to the palace, he caused a proclamation to be made of the dissolution of the Diet, which accordingly took place this day, and his Majesty for the last time explained his sentiments upon the present situation of the affairs of the kingdom in a speech addressed to the States assembled before him.

*Vienna, Feb. 25.* The Emperor has appointed Field-Marshal Haddick Commander in Chief of the Grand Army, during whose absence General Wallis, Commander in Chief in Bohemia, is to officiate as President of the war department.

The Prince of Nassau, who commanded the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, is arrived here from Warsaw and Petersburg, and had the honour to be presented to his Imperial Majesty, of whom he had a private audience; and to-morrow he will set off for Paris, where some domestic affairs require his immediate presence, though our politicians think he is charged with a commission of greater importance than domestic concerns.

Further advices have been received from M. de la Perieux, the French circumnavigator, dated Avaska, October 1, and he is expected home this summer, after a voyage of the greatest length ever made, and of the highest expectations, having had all that was done before to improve upon.

Prince Potemkin has carried with him to Petersburg the Prince Maurogeni, formerly Hoipodar of Moldavia, a Pacha of Three Tails, Commandant of Oczakow, and several other Turks of distinction, as prisoners.

Letters from Brussels say, that the Government there shew no disposition to relax in the system which it has lately adopted. The principals of the Abbies of Cambray and Val, who distinguished themselves by their patriotic zeal in the last assembly of the States of Hannault, have been dismissed by a decree of the Emperor. The Monks of the Abbies of St. Giulain and St. Bernard, near Antwerp, have experienced the same treatment, and their convents are to be broken up.

The Bishops of the provinces in Brabant have likewise received an especial order, enjoining them to send their students in Theology to the seminary lately established at Louvain, under penalty of the seizure of their temporalities. The same orders have been sent to all the convents on pain of being suppressed.—The fire of sedition is smothering in that country; but will break forth with redoubled violence.

tence, if no means be taken to relieve the people or appease the Emperor. Should the plan of exchanging Bavaria for the Austrian Low Countries take place, it would save the effusion of much blood.

The last letters from Naples contain the melancholy news, that on the 7th of February Upper Calabria felt three shocks of an earthquake as strong as those on the 5th of February, 1785. On the first shock all the inhabitants fled; the other two destroyed most of the houses rebuilt since the last ravages. Monte Leone, Reggio, and the environs, suffered much; and we fear the news from Sicily will be more afflict- ing.

*April 29.* Every thing is settled for the ensuing campaign. Austria alone will have 276,000 men to face the Turks, independent of the volunteers, artillery men, &c. besides which Littoral Austria from Trieste to Fiume, will be defended by 12,000 men.—General Haddick will command in Syrmia. Marshal Laudohn (when joined by the Slavonians, under General Mitrowsky) in Croatia, General Pellgrina will cover Semlin, Peterwaradin, Dubicza, and other strong places. General Clairfait will command in the Banat, Prince Hohenloe in Transylvania, and Prince de Co- bourg in Moldavia.

*May 2.* We continue to have the great- est hopes of the Emperor's recovery, who gets better and better, and is daily occupi- ed in his closet. This day his Majesty for the first time, took a walk into his garden, near a palace on the rampart, called Bel- leria, where he dined.

The campaign is in a manner begun, the armies on all sides being in motion. Yesterday General Rouvroy set out for the camp.

4. Field Marshal Laudohn set off for the army in Croatia this morning at five o'clock; and as the roads have been mend- ed; it is probable he may reach Gradiska by the 9th of this month!

*Zara, in Venetian Dalmatia, Feb. 26.* The Chevalier Emo is cruising with his fleet between the Archipelago and the Medi- terranean; he is, it is said, furnished with secret instructions relative to the war be- tween the two Imperial powers and the Porte, and they add, that an alliance sub- sists between those two first powers and the republic.

*Barcelona, April 3.* About 40 persons (among them, no doubt, some innocent) taken up after the late sedition on account of the high price of bread, are put on board a frigate for Carthage, where they must all indiscriminately suffer slavery.

*Warsaw, March 8.* Baron Engestrom, the Swedish minister, has delivered a note

to our court, by which, in the name of the King of Sweden, the republic is invited to conclude an alliance with that king- dom to cement the long friendship which subsists between the two states.

*Paris, March 19.* M. de Saussure has been performing philosophic experiments in the exalted regions of the Alps. He was accompanied by his son; and they as- cended one hundred and eighty toises above the top of the Buet, formerly thought the highest accessible summit of the Alps.

Here they found the storms violent, and the cold intense—the wind piercing their hovels: the thunder loud and frequent, the air fully impregnated with electricity. The appearance of the snow and ice by day, was too resplendent for the eye to bear; by moon-light the prospect was beautiful beyond conception. The experiments made on this expedition are not only ex- tremely curious and entertaining, but must prove of great use to astronomy.

The only animal seen in these elevated regions, was a black spider found under stones.

M. Oriani, in his astronomical essays, for the last year at Milan, has inserted an interesting memoir on refractions, in which he supposes with Fuler, that the heat of the air, on which its density depends, de- creases in an harmonical progression; but the experiments of Mons. Saussure, shew that the progression is much more rapid, and very near to an arithmetical one.

*Hague, March 19.* Sentence was pro- nounced by the Council of State of Holland, against Major-General Van Rys- sel, and Colonel Vander Poll; whereby the first is declared infamous, dishonour- ed and perjured; and the second is depriv- ed of all his military employments; and they are both banished forever from the Seven United Provinces.

*Constantinople, April 7.* Yesterday even- ing, between nine and ten o'clock, the Grand Signior was taken ill with a faint- ing fit, which proved to be a fit of apo- plexy, and baffled all the efforts of the physicians; the Sultan expired at half an hour after six this morning. Information of this event having been transmitted to the Porte, the Musti, the Captain Pashaw and the other Grandees assembled in the Seraglio about 8 o'clock and paid homage to the now reigning Sultan, Selim the Third (born in 1761,) whose accession to the Ottoman Throne, attended with the usual ceremonies, was announced by the cannon of the Seraglio. The re- mains of the deceased Sultan were depo- sited at twelve o'clock, in the magnificent tomb prepared by his order, several years since, for himself and his children.

*St. Petersburg, April 24.* General in Chief Count Moushkin Pouthkin set out yesterday to take upon him the command of the army in Finland. Lieutenant-General Michelson, second in command, also joined that army a few days ago.

### IRISH TRANSACTIONS.

*Secular Commemoration of the Shutting of the Gates of Derry, the 7th of December, (O. S.) 1788.*

**T**HE first annunciation of our centennial festival was received with such universal approbation, and the design promoted by a subscription so munificent, that we venture to infer, the public will wish to be informed of the particulars of the solemnity; it is incumbent on us to use our best efforts to gratify a curiosity, which redounds so much to the honour of our city.

On the day previous to the festival, multitudes from the surrounding country poured into the town. The streets were thronged with strangers, amongst whom we could observe some of the most respectable personages in this and the neighbouring counties. Every thing tended to shew, that the public expectation was excited, and we trust it was not entirely disappointed.

The looked for morning at length arrived.—The dawn was announced by the beating of drums, the ringing of bells, and a discharge of the old cannon which were used at the siege, and the red flag (the ensign of the virgin city) was displayed on the cathedral. The town was almost immediately in motion; each person seemed eager to bear his part in the rejoicings of the day, and the glow of honest enthusiasm was apparent in every countenance.

At half past ten o'clock, the procession was formed upon the Ship-quay, and moved off in the following order:

- The corporation and city regalia;
- Clergy;
- Officers of the navy;
- Forty-sixth regiment;
- L. Derry associated volunteer corps;
- Committee and Stewards;
- Merchants and principal citizens;
- Merchants' apprentices, preceded by Mr. Murray, the great grandson of colonel Murray, carrying the sword with which his gallant grandfather slew the French general Mamon;
- Tradesmen's apprentices;
- The young gentlemen of the free-school;
- And, masters of ships and seamen closed the procession.

'Tis scarce possible to do justice to the beautiful and august appearance exhibited at this stage of the solemnity; nor was it easy to behold, without the liveliest emotions, so respectable a body of free citizens, thus solemnly commemorating the heroic achievements of their ancestors, on the very spot where these memorable scenes were transacted—a spot, which should be as dear to the inhabitants of the British isles, as ever the plains of Marathon were to the ancient Grecians.—But the shew itself, distinct from the occasion, was extremely splendid; every thing was suitable and becoming, nor was any circumstance omitted that could add dignity to the scene. The universal wearing of orange ribbons had a very happy effect, and the band of citizens, however otherwise respectable, received a vast addition from the elegant appearance of the stewards who preceded them; they consisted of some of the principal young gentlemen of the city, and were dressed in a handsome uniform of blue and orange.

The cathedral could not possibly have admitted the multitude who composed the procession, had not every precaution been used.—Our city never before witnessed so thronged an assembly. The pews, the galleries, the aisles, and all the avenues of the church were crowded, and many hundreds returned unable to obtain entrance.

Divine service being performed, an admirable sermon was delivered by the Dean. His text was Joshua, iv. 24. Nothing could be better adapted to the occasion, or more replete with just and elegant sentiments—but we shall not attempt to epitomise it, as we understand the public will soon be indulged with it in full.—After the sermon, a selection of sacred music was performed from the oratorio of Judas Maccabeus. We shall not presume to appreciate the merit of the performers, but only observe, that that fine air, in particular, so well suited to the occasion—'Tis Liberty, dear Liberty alone,' seemed to give the highest satisfaction to the auditory.

From the church the procession marched in the same order to the Meeting-house, where the Rev. Mr. Black delivered an oration, which displayed at once his knowledge of British history, and his ardent zeal for Liberty.

On returning from the Meeting-house, a scene was displayed unexpected, and perfectly *novelle* in this city. His Majesty's ship the Porcupine, commanded by Capt. Brabazon, appeared in the harbour. She was completely dressed, or rather covered over with a variety of the most splendid colours, and formed a spectacle equally beautiful

beautiful and majestic.—She came on purpose to do honour to the festival. On approaching the quay, she was saluted by a discharge of 21 guns from the ramparts, which she returned with an equal number. The *Sea Flower*, a cutter belonging to his Majesty's navy, accompanied her, and added still more to the grandeur of the shew.—So large a ship of war, was never before seen in our harbour.—The *Dartmouth*, by which Derry was relieved in the year 1689, came nearest her in size; and it is not unworthy of remark, that the point of time in which the *Porcupine* and *Sea Flower* appeared, was the very same in which the *Dartmouth* and her attendant victuallers were first discovered, viz. when the citizens were assembled at divine service in the cathedral.—Thus, by a happy co-incidence, the approach of those vessels formed a most lively representation of that ever-memorable event, *The relief of Derry.*\*

The procession, as we have described had scarcely terminated, when another of a different kind, commenced.—Some of the lower class of citizens had provided an effigy representing the well-known *Lundy*, executed in a very humorous stile, and not without ingenuity; with this they perambulated the streets in triumph, and having repeatedly exposed it to the insults of the zealous populace, they burned it in the market-place with every circumstance of ignominy.—This little piece of pagantry afforded no small entertainment to innumerable spectators, nor was it barren of instruction to an attentive mind, as it marked out, in striking characters, the unavoidable destiny of traitors—who having sacrificed to their own base interests, the dearest rights of honour and conscience, are deservedly consigned over to perpetual infamy, and become everlasting objects of abhorrence and derision even to the meanest of the people.

At four o'clock, the 46th regiment and the volunteer corps paraded. The apprentice boys' company, commanded by Capt. Bennett, went through the ceremonial of shutting the gates, supported by the regulars and volunteers in columns—then returned to the Diamond, with King James's colours in triumph, a *feu de joye* was fired, in concert with the batteries upon the ramparts, and the ships in the harbour.

At 4 o'clock, the Mayor and Corporation, the Clergy, the Officers of the Navy and Army, the Roman Catholic Clergy, the Gentlemen from the Country, the Vo-

lunteers, Citizens, Scholars, Apprentices, &c. sat down to a plain but plentiful dinner in the Town-hall—the toasts were constitutional, and well suited to the occasion—the assembly was necessarily mixt and extremely crowded, the gusts amounting to near a thousand persons—notwithstanding, it was conducted with regularity and decorum—Satisfaction and complacency pervaded the whole company—Religious dissensions, in particular, seemed buried in oblivion, and Roman Catholics vied with Protestants in expressing, by every possible mark, their sense of the blessings secured to them by our happy Constitution, and the cordial part they took in the celebration of this joyful day.

We cannot omit observing, that there was one person among the guests who had been actually present at the siege: he was born the year before the siege, and while the city was invested, was nursed in a cellar.—The company were much struck with the singularity of the circumstance, and the venerable appearance of the old man excited universal attention.—We have the pleasure of hearing, that it is in contemplation to assist him by a handsome pecuniary donation.

In the afternoon, the soldiers were liberally entertained in their barrack; and several houses were opened for the accommodation of the sailors, where they were plentifully regaled with beef, porter, punch, &c.

The windows of the Town-hall were ornamented with elegant illuminated paintings, designed and executed by the ingenious Mr. Black. The subjects and disposition of them were as follow, viz.

FERRYQUAY-STREET.—The shutting of the Gates by the Apprentice Boys.

BISHOP-STREET.—The Genius of Derry, fixing the imperial Crown upon the head of KING WILLIAM, and trampling upon the Genius of Despotism: at the top, the date when King William was proclaimed in this City (20th March 1689.)

BUTCHER-STREET.—A Monument. Upon the right of the basement, the Rev. Mr. Walker, Governor of Derry, with the sword and bible; beneath, a trophy with the date of his appointment.—On the left: Colonel Murray; at his feet the body of the French General Mamou; beneath a trophy, with the date.—In the centre of the basement, a view of Derry.—On the centre of the pyramid, a figure of Fame, with a laurel, bearing a medalion, in which the Genius of Derry is contending with a Tyger, the emblem of Despotism.—At the top, an urn.

SHIPQUAY-STREET.—The Relief of Derry—a view from the barrack rampart—

\* We conceive this would be a subject not unworthy of the pencil of the greatest historical painter.

the British ships emerging from the smoke, after having broken the boom—the garrison rejoicing in different attitudes—at a distance King<sup>d</sup> James's army striking their tents and retiring in confusion.

Thus terminated the festival—Judicious in its origin, respectable in its progress, and happy in its conclusion.—The event and its commemoration, it may be said, (and what can be higher praise) were worthy of each other.—No religious animosities, no illiberal reflections on past events, poisoned the general joy and triumph.—The genius of Ireland seemed to preside; repressing, in the Protestants, all irritating marks of exultation; and exciting, in the Roman Catholics, the feelings of thankfulness for the deliverance of their persons and properties from the shackles of a lawless and deplorable despotism.

May the *Aura* be propitious! May this festival be, by every citizen of the empire, considered as a Bond of Union, a Declaration of Loyalty, and a Triumph of Liberty!

*London, March 31.* Messrs. Cox and Thompson having made every necessary examination concerning the depth and bed of the river between the quays where the ferry boats ply, and having given as their decided opinion, THAT A WOODEN BRIDGE CAN BE ERRECTED THERE, on Thursday last, they presented to the corporation, in common council assembled, an estimate of the expence, which amounts to only 10,000l. British money. The corporation, with a spirit and promptitude, which should ever endear them to their fellow citizens, unanimously resolved to accept the estimate, and to complete the plan.

*Dublin, Feb. 1.* By accounts from the county of Armagh we learn, that the disturbances between the Break-of-day boys and the Defenders still continue, to the very great scandal of the magistracy in that part of the country; and that in consequence of those disturbances a man was killed in Tanderagree on Thursday last, for the alleged murder of whom five persons, of the name of Toole, were lodged in the county jail. The same accounts also mention, that chapels and meeting-houses were alternately attacked by those disturbers of the public peace, and that several of those places of worship had been lately levelled to the ground.

4. The exportation of grain and flour to the Northern parts of England, from this country, for some time past, has been immense, and would still continue, but an order for shutting the British ports for three months, at present precludes any more being shipped for them.

7. The happy effects arising from our encouragement to agriculture, have begun to be felt throughout Ireland, and it is hoped will excite a continuance and farther extension. About twenty years since near 200,000l. was annually expended by Ireland for corn for the inhabitants, when, at present our exportations are considerable, and promise every future year greater advantages.

*March 11.* Died in Merrion-square, in her 81<sup>st</sup> year. Right Hon. Ellis Agar, Cochetess of Brandon, after a short illness, which she bore with the utmost resignation, her mental faculties being perfect till the last moment of her existence. Her Ladyship was married in the year 1726 to the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Theobald Burke, bart. afterwards Lord Viscount Mayo, and some years after his decease, to the Right Hon. Francis Lord Athenry, premier baron of Ireland; after whose decease, in the year 1758, she was created Countess of Brandon, and has been for several years the first poetess in her right in Ireland. Her Ladyship was long admired in the first circles of England, France, and Ireland, for genuine wit, elegance of taste, and dignity of manners, and superior understanding.

*April 7.* At a numerous and respectable meeting of the national committee of Roman Catholics, held at their committee-room, on Thursday last, a most loyal and dutiful address of congratulation to his Majesty, on his happy recovery from his late indisposition, was unanimously resolved on; and a deputation appointed, consisting of Lord Kenmare, Lord Killeeney, and Baron Hulsley, to present the same to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in order for transmittal to his Majesty.

9. Amongst the useful and ornamental improvements, now going forward in this city, none merit both appellations more justly than the fountains lately erected by the paying corporation—particularly that at the termination of Sackville-street; this is composed of a circular basement of mountain stone, ascended several steps, and protected by a range of stone posts, on which are placed elevated globes in a very neat style of ornament; on the circular basement is fixed an octagon fountain wheel, about six feet high, from which the water is discharged by three mouths, which are opened by levers on a simple permanent principle, and the whole is crowned by an antique vase, on which is sculptured, in *alto-relievo*, several groups of allegorical figures beautifully executed. Whether this is considered in its parts, or in the general effect, the *tout ensemble* is certainly unrivalled by any thing of the kind in these kingdoms, and reflects the highest credit

credit on Sir John Blanquiere, to whom the public are indebted for this humane and elegant improvement.

17. At a meeting of the parishioners of St. Peter's parish, on Tuesday last, a piece of plate, value fifty guineas, was unanimously voted to the Rev. Mr. Kirwan, as a reward for his zealous exertions in the cause of religion and morality.

25. The ornaments of the Lord Lieutenant's table, on Thursday, were remarkably elegant, and some of the inscriptions happily selected. The table was laid in St. Patrick's hall, extending its whole length; and though only laid for 84, was capable of containing an hundred. Two state chairs, with a crown over them, were placed at it for the King and Queen. The dinner consisted of two courses and a desert, each course containing 70 covers, besides removes. A great baron of beef, which weighed near 300lb. was placed aloft on a sidetable, with a cook properly habited, with an enormous knife and fork to cut it up.

The ladies at Christ Church, on Thursday, in general wore bandeaus of various colours, principally white or blue, with inscriptions either in gold, pearls, or diamonds, of 'Long live the King.' And many of the members of the House of Commons wore in their breasts orange ribbands stamped with the harp and Irish crown, over which was inscribed, 'Vive le Roy.'

May 23. The merchants of Dublin have been impressed with alarm on reading in the London prints, that an additional duty on raw or Muscovado sugar will make part of the ministerial budget, shortly to be opened; which, if it passes into a law, must of course be adopted in this Kingdom, unless our legislature declines the West-India compact of 1789, which experience has shewn to be an Ignis Fatuus, that with an illusory advantage has led the nation to an onerous disappointment.

It must give very great pleasure to the numerous admirers of the late Res. Philip Skelton, to be informed that a handsome Tomb-stone has been placed to the memory of that learned and worthy Divine in the church-yard of St. Peter's church, by his friend the Rev. Thomas Hastings, Archdeacon of Dublin.

The collection on Sunday last at the Charity Sermon preached by the Rev. W. B. Kirwan, at St. Peter's Church, for the benefit of the Lying-in-Hospital, amounted to 521. 9s. 3d.

On Sunday last the Rev. John Collins, a Franciscan Friar, conformed to the Protestant religion, in the cathedral church of Cloyne.

26. We have the pleasure of hearing, by a letter from a great mercantile house at Cadiz, that the late extraordinary export of Irish yard-wide linens, has been received at Cadiz, Seville, and St. Lucar, with open arms. The manufacture of that article has been long and successfully carried on in various parts of Spain; but it seems, that the great encouragement given by Philip the Fifth, his son Ferdinand, and the King Charles, for the cultivation of other branches, particularly silks, velvets, and fine woollen cloths, has rendered the farmers rather indifferent about the rearing of flax; the manufacture of linens of all sorts, however still goes on though in a limited degree, and not quite sufficient for general consumption in so extensive a country, doubled in its population within the last seventy years. These favourable circumstances should rouse the diligence of our linen manufacturers, who, whilst they preserve good faith in the fabric, and moderation in the price, will probably enjoy the benefit of the Spanish markets for many years to come.

Amongst the packages of cloth exported from this city to Seville, in the month of March last, fourteen pieces were selected of such extraordinary texture, beauty and colour, as to engage the attention of many of the best judges, who declared them superior to any linens they had ever seen. They were immediately sent to the Duke of Medina, who resides at St. Lucar, near Seville, who purchased the whole for himself and family, at the high price of fourteen reals, or nine shillings and sixpence a yard. These pieces were marked *Antrim*, a town and county long celebrated for some of the best and finest linens manufactured in this or any other country.

BRITISH NEWS.

London, Feb. 4.

**T**HIS day sailed the Britannia, Europa, Sullivan, and Ocean, Indiamen, for India; part of the 74th regiment are gone in the two latter.

5. A question of the greatest importance to the merchants' service, in respect to the Captains legal right to enforce good discipline on board of his ship, and to punish the breach of it, was determined in an action against a Captain of an East India ship, at the suit of his Boatswain, which was tried at Westminster-hall, before Mr. Justice Heath, and a special jury. This action was brought in consequence of the Captain having caused the boatswain to be

flogged on board his ship. The Captain, resolved to have this point settled, it has lately given rise to that mutinous kind of conduct, (the effect of which has been too severely felt in the loss of several valuable ships) justified his having given this flogging as a punishment for the boatswain's mutinous behaviour, in refusing and neglecting to do his duty on board. The trial lasted three hours; and the jury, under the direction of the learned Judge, gave a verdict for the defendant, without retiring out of court.

14. About a week ago, an one Cook, a game keeper to the Earl of Berkeley, at Grantford, was setting a spring gun with three barrels, by some accident they went off at half cock, and one slug passed thro' the wrist, and another tore off part of the other hand. He lay in great pain for some days and then died with a locked jaw. And on Tuesday last, as another of his Lordship's game keepers, named Osborne, was shooting at a dog, he stepped back, and unfortunately trode on a wire, when one of these three-barrelled guns went off, and the balls passed through both his legs. The man is very old, and there is very little hopes of his recovery.

26. Died in Birmingham workhouse, where he had found a comfortable asylum for the last twelve years of his life, Richard Steynor, aged 87, son of Robert Steynor, Esq; who was nephew and heir of Sir Richard Steynor, so distinguished for his defeat of the Spanish-Plate fleet off Cadiz, and for leading the van of the fleet under Admiral Blake, when the Spanish galleons were destroyed in the harbour of Santa Cruz. For these gallant actions he was first knighted by Oliver Cromwell, and afterwards by Charles II. Robert Steynor, above mentioned, was once possessed of one thousand pounds per annum, but engaging in a law-suit with the salt company of Droitwich, about a right to sink for a salt spring upon his own freehold estate, by which (though he emancipated his neighbours, and reduced the price of salt from two shillings per bushel to four pence, whereby government have been enabled to raise an amazing revenue) he ruined himself and family; and this his only surviving child was suffered to end his days in a parish workhouse, where the punctual discharge of the little offices the infirmities of old age had left him capable of doing, procured him more respect than all the public services of his father and family.

28. Died at Canons, aged 25, the noted horse *Eclipse*, who had made the fortune of his master Count O'Kelly, and survived him about a twelvemonth. His heart weighed 15lb. which enabled him to do

what he did in speed and exercise. He won more matches, and covered more mares, than any horse of the race breed was ever known to have done, and his skeleton is to be preserved. He was at last so worn out, as to be unable to stand, and was conveyed, in a machine constructed on purpose, from Epitom to Canons, about Midsummer last.

March 2. The Court of Delegates, pursuant to adjournment, assembled at Serjeants-Inn Hall, to hear the arguments of Counsel, and pronounce judgment in the long depending cause instituted by Lady Strathmore against Mr. Bowes, for a divorce.

After Messrs. Erskine and Chambre, as Counsel for Mr. Bowes, had animadverted upon the voluminous body of evidence in the cause, the Delegates consulted half an hour; after which sentence of divorce was pronounced, the substance of which was as follows:

That Andrew Robinson Bowes, being unmindful of his conjugal vow, and not having the fear of God before his eyes, did on the several days and times mentioned in the pleadings of this cause, commit the several acts of cruelty therein mentioned, and did also on the days therein set forth commit the heinous crime of adultery.

The Court do therefore order and decree, that the said Andrew Robinson Bowes and Lady Strathmore be divorced, and live separate from each other: But that neither of the parties marry during the natural life of the other of them.

3. The re-hearing of the cause between the same parties, respecting the right of Lady Strathmore to the estates of her ancestors under a private deed of settlement made previous to her marriage with Mr. Bowes came on, and was determined by the Lord Chancellor at Lincoln's Inn Hall.

The Counsel for Lady Strathmore, with infinite ability, supported the former decree pronounced in favour of her Ladyship by Judge Buller.

The Chancellor pronounced this deed to be valid, and that Lady Strathmore was consequently entitled under it to the possession of her estates. His Lordship, therefore, ordered the former decree made by Mr. Justice Buller to be affirmed.

Thus is Lady Strathmore, at length, fully restored to the large possessions of her family, and divorced from a marriage contracted in an evil hour, and which has been the source of a series of bitter calamities to herself, but productive of a plentiful harvest to the Lawyers.

The Dutch mails which arrived yesterday, bring the following intelligence from

from Constantinople, in a letter dated December 26, 1788. The news of the taking of Oczakow has thrown this city into the utmost confusion. Fear, despair, and fury, are painted on every countenance in lively colours. The Grand Vizier, and the Captain Pacha, appeared in the eyes of the Turks to be innocent. The blame is laid on the Ministry. The Grand Vizier, however was conducted hence to Nicopolis on the 22d of November, like a culprit, escorted by the officers of criminal justice; on the 25th arrived the Captain Pacha; who turned accuser of the Grand Vizier; every body now seemed to think that they both would lose their heads.—But the whole is a political contrivance of the Ministry to blind the people; for after some concerted examinations and scrutiny, the Grand Vizier and Captain Pacha were declared innocent: the cause of the misfortune being ascribed to fate, to the bad discipline of the troops and to other causes.—This explanation has produced the desired effect. The people, however, do not appear to be satisfied; every prudent person is providing for his own safety, dreading the fury of an enraged mob.

This evening, as a very genteel woman was walking along the Strand, a man, seemingly in great agitation, ran after her, and pulling a razor out of his pocket, drew her back and cut her throat. He was instantly apprehended, and after a short examination committed to prison.

6. The two gold medals, of 15 guineas each, given annually by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, for the encouragement of classical learning, were adjudged to Mr. Hey, of Trinity College, and Mr. Evans, of Pembroke-Hall, junior Bachelor of Arts.

9. The Medical Society of London held their Anniversary Meeting at their house in Bolt-court, Fleet-street; when the President, Dr. James Sims, announced the decisions of the Society relative to the adjudication of the honorary medals of the present year, as follows.—The silver medal, annually given for the best essay by a Fellow of the Society, was adjudged to Mr. Henry Fearon, surgeon, for his communication of a successful method of treating cancerous complaints without operation. The other silver medal annually given for the best essay by any corresponding member, or any stranger, was adjudged to Dr. Thomas Perceval, of Manchester, for his memoir, entitled, 'Experiments on the Solvent Powers of Camphor,' and other ingenious communications. Honorary silver medals were also awarded to Mr. Thomas Pole, surgeon, and to Dr. Benja-

min Rush, of Philadelphia, corresponding members, for their valuable communications, and their assiduity in promoting the interest of the Society. No satisfactory answer having been given to the question proposed as the subject of the prize essays for the Fothergillian medal of the present year, viz. 'What circumstances accelerate, retard, or prevent, the progress of infection?' the question lies over until next year. The Fothergillian medal of next year will be adjudged to the author of the best account of cutaneous diseases; and the question for the year 1791 is as follows: 'What diseases are most prevalent in great towns, and what are the best methods of preventing them?' to which must be added, a 'History of the Epidemic Constitution for at least one whole year.'

10. This being the day appointed for the King's message to Parliament, announcing his Majesty's renovation to health from authority, the morning was distinguished by ringing of bells; at one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired; besides which there was a Feu de Joye at the Tower, and the soldiers in garrison were entertained by order of the Duke of Gloucester their colonel.

Among the most splendid illuminations that expressed the loyalty of his Majesty's subjects, and manifested the general joy on his happy restoration to health, were the Earl of Hopetoun's in Cavendish square, the Duke of Montague's, the houses of several others of the nobility at the West end of the town, the Opera House, the three Theatres Royal, Sadler's Wells, the Mansion-house of the Lord Mayor, the monument, the Royal Exchange, the East India House, the Sun Fire Office, and a great many other public buildings and private dwellings.

11.—This day the foreign ministers here- after mentioned had private audience of his Majesty. His Excellency the Marquis del Campo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Court of Spain, to deliver his Credentials; the Count de Lusí, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Prussia, to take leave of his Majesty; and the Chevalier Anleben, his successor in the same character, to deliver his Credentials. And they had afterwards in the like manner private audience of her Majesty.

15. His Majesty's free pardon arrived at Portsmouth for Mr. Wardrope, late Surgeon on board the Phaeton, who some months ago was tried by a Court Martial on board the Edgar, and received sentence of death for striking his superior officer.

19. The fertility of certain geniusses in inventing expedients to avoid laws and lawsuits, has been often the theme of public admiration: and the following adventure, which happened about a fortnight ago at Deptford, is none of the least remarkable. On Monday se'nnight the great bell tolled; on enquiry it was for the death of Mr. ———. On Wednesday, the bell began to toll again, for his burial. The neighbours began to express some surprize at the indelicacy of so early an interment; the hearse appeared at the door, with one or two mourning coaches—the grave was opened—the clergyman received notice—and the undertaker's men appeared in the procession in their "customary suits of solemn black," with faces professionally lengthened for the melancholy occasion—when so! some persons gave notice to the coroner, that it was suspected the deceased had not met with fair play, that, in a word he was poisoned.—The coroner immediately interrupted the progress of the funeral, and went to inspect the body, which was so recently dead, that it could not be much changed—which, indeed, was the case, as the deceased was found alive and well, concealed in his own house. This put a stop to the whole proceedings; the procession marched off, the grave was filled, and the bell ceased tolling.—The solution of this enigma is, the dead alive had some Exchequer suits out against him, and was upon bail; could he have been allowed christian burial, the disconsolate widow was to have petitioned the Board for a release from the suits which the clemency of that Board frequently grants in such cases—A resurrection would have been well—if the execution of the project had not been prevented as here related.

20. A fire broke out at Mr. Heath's, in Leicester street, which entirely consumed the same; and in the confusion a child of Mr. Heath's had been left in a cradle, till the cries alarmed his father, who at the peril of his life recovered it from the flames. This ingenious artist is said to have lost property to the amount of 1500l. by this accident.

28. Farther particulars of the late discovery of the coffins of King Edward the Fourth, and his Queen.

This curious discovery was brought to light by the falling in of an arch in the course of the new buildings, when on clearing away the rubbish a broken coffin was discovered, in which were deposited the scattered bones of Lady Elizabeth Grey, Queen consort to Edward the Fourth.

A little below this another coffin was found entire, which on opening appeared

to be the skeleton of King Edward. No part of the flesh was preserved, nor any liquor in the coffin or lace, as was at first reported, but the skeleton was so perfect, that Mr. West has since taken a drawing of it, which we hear he intends for publication.

That they were known to be the Royal personages above mentioned, appeared by the date on the plate of the King's coffin, and other circumstances which concur with that historical event.

Sir Joseph Banks was not present at the discovery, and as there was no liquor in either coffin, consequently could have preserved none. The mode of preserving bodies by liquor however, was well known in those days, and a long time before, as Sir Joseph Banks has a phial bottle of some which was used in the preserving a body of a celebrated Bishop in Edward the First's time; and which is now above five hundred years ago.

The liquor is of the complexion of old red port, and tastes somewhat like soy.

30. Advices from EVERY PART of the country are filled with the particulars of the rejoicings and illuminations on the happy event of his Majesty's recovery. To particularize only the names of the places, would make our pages an *Index Filistin*.

31. An authentic account has been received, that his Majesty's ships the *Sirius* and *Supply*, under the command of Commodore Phillips, with the transports under their convey, having the convicts on board for Botany Bay, have made good their passage. It was not till the 14th of January, 1788, after having left the Cape of Good Hope on the 16th of September, 1787, that the Commodore arrived at the place of his destination. On the 23th the Lieutenants Shetland and King landed. The natives who had in small bodies witnessed their approach, appeared in great consternation, on seeing these officers on their territory, and after setting up a yell, fled to the woods. They returned soon after more composed, and from the signs made by Captain Phillips, were prevailed on to receive some presents of beads, necklaces, and other trifles; but they were deposited on the ground, and the Captain withdrew to a distance, before they would venture to take them. After this, they appeared so friendly as to conduct, by signs, the officers to a rivulet, where they found some excellent water, though not in a very abundant supply. In the evening, the Commodore, with his party, returned on board; and the next day the three transports, which he had outfitted, came to an anchor; on which the Commodore went again on shore, principally to cut grass

grafs for the cattle and sheep; the hay on board being nearly exhausted. On the dawn of the day following, the Sirius, Captain Hunter, with the remainder of the transports under his convoy; appeared in sight, and three hours after brought to, and anchored in the Bay.

Captain Hunter immediately waited on the Commodore; and these gentlemen, with a small party of officers and men, went on shore again towards the South Coast of Botany Bay, the former visits having been made to the North of the Bay.—Here, as in most of the early interviews with the natives, Commodore Phillips usually laid his musquet on the ground, and advancing before it, held out presents. A green bough held aloof, or their lances thrown down, were like signs of amity in them.—It was a practice with the seamen, in these intercourses, to dress up the inhabitants with shreds of cloth, and tags of coloured paper;—and when they surveyed each other, they would burst in loud laughter, and run hollowing to the woods.—The Marines one day formed before them, they appeared to like the sight, but fled at the sound of the drum, and never more would venture near it.

On the convicts being landed, Mr. Phillips assumed his office of Governor, and caused the Commission given him by the King, to exercise such authority, to be read; and also the abridgment of the code of laws by which he was to govern.—By this the settlers were informed, that four courts would occasionally be held, as the nature of the offence required; namely,

A CIVIL COURT,

A CRIMINAL COURT,

A MILITARY COURT,

And an ADMIRALTY COURT.

The settlers were then told, that nothing could draw these laws into exercise, but their own demerits; and as it was then in their power to atone to their country for all the wrongs done at home, no other admonitions than those which their own consciences would dictate; it was hoped, would be necessary to effect their happiness and prosperity in their new country.

But such is the inveteracy of vice, that neither lenient measures, nor severe whipping, operated to prevent theft; rigorous measures were therefore adopted, and after a formal trial in the Criminal Court, two men were hung in one day, and soon after two others suffered in like way.

It is here necessary to observe, that while the Squadron were under way from Botany Bay to Jackson Port, two strange sail appeared, with their hulls just in view; and soon after Governor Phillips had landed in Sydney's Cove, he was waited upon

by a party bearing a French flag.—These ships proved to be two French frigates, which sailed from Europe in August 1785, under the command of Mons. La Perieuz, on a voyage of discoveries to the South Seas. They were in some distress for stores and provisions, but the Governor could not contribute much to their relief. However, they remained five weeks in Botany Bay, and during that time visits were continually and reciprocally made, as the distance from that place to Sydney's Cove, was but ten miles across the land.

The convicts, during this interval, were employed in cutting wood for fences; and to collect provender for the cattle and sheep, as the soil produced very indifferent pasture, although it was in the middle of the New Hollanders, summer. An aversion to labour, however, induced some of the new settlers to project an escape for Europe, on board of the French ships; these efforts were, however, in a measure frustrated; the officers of the French ships would not hearken to any proposals except those made by the fair; for it was discovered two days after Mons. La Perieuz had sailed, that two women were missing. We must not omit saying, that Mons. La Perieuz, lost two boats crews in a storm, and that he related he had fourteen of his people murdered at Navigator's Island.

The natives killed three of our men in the woods, two of whom were gathering bushes for thatching; but they did not eat them, as their bodies were restored and buried. After this hostility, they became very shy, and did not for some time approach the colony.

Government have come to a resolution to send out all the convicts sentenced for transportation, and all the respites, in the next fleet that is to sail for Botany Bay, in order that his Majesty's goals in this kingdom may be once quite cleared.

April 5. A post chaise was ordered at Mr. Coulthard's; the Kings arms, in Worthington, to convey a couple to be married; but the lady was taken in labour, just as the horses were put to. The journey was of course suspended, and she was safely delivered. The child died on Thursday, was buried on Friday, and the lovers were married of Saturday.—“If I do lose thee, (quoth Shakespeare, addressing himself to Time) I do lose the dearest thing I have.” There was, however, no loss of time in the present notable instance, of wedding haste.

About the middle of September last, Elizabeth Perkins, wife of Thomas Perkins, labourer, in the parish of Morley, St. Peter, and about two miles from Attleburgh, Norfolk, without any previous ma-  
lady

lady or indisposition, fell into a profound sleep, and continued so for three days and nights, and after walking and going about her household affairs at night went to bed, and slept again for the same space of time. This method of sleeping and waking about twice a week, held her till the month of January, since which time her sleeps have increased to six days and seven nights, viz. from every Sunday night to the Sunday morning following, and continued so ever since:—although her intervals of waking are thus protracted, yet when she gets up, which she does at the customary hour of rising, she never complains of either hunger or thirst; her appetite is moderate, and her diet the same as usual, her spirits lively and cheerful, but somewhat emaciated in body, which, from the want of regular aliment, is a circumstance not to be wondered at. She is almost continually watched by some of her neighbours, so that there is no probability of her being an impostor. Many attempts have been made to rouse her from her lethargy, such as violently shaking her, calling loudly in her ear, raising her from the bed, &c. but all their efforts have hitherto proved fruitless and ineffectual, till the periodical time of waking arrives, when, to the astonishment of the surrounding neighborhood, she was fully emancipated, from the shackles of Morpheus.

A new professorship, that of agriculture, is to be added to the University of Edinburgh, perhaps already the most complete in every branch of liberal and useful knowledge of any in Europe.

24. Thursday last being appointed by his Majesty's proclamation to be observed as a day of general thanksgiving for the signal interposition of good Providence, in removing from his Majesty the late illness with which he had been afflicted, his Majesty went to the cathedral church of St. Paul, accompanied by the Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Princess Royal, the Princess Augusta, the Princess Elizabeth, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Duke of Cumberland, and his Highness Prince William, and attended by both houses of Parliament, the Great Officers of State, the Judges, and other public officers, to return thanks to God for his great mercies and blessings.

At Temple Bar his Majesty was met by the Lord Mayor, in a gown of crimson velvet.

The Sheriffs in their scarlet gowns, and a deputation from the Aldermen and Common Council, being all on horseback, when the Lord Mayor surrendered the city sword to his Majesty, who having return-

ed it to him, he carried it bareheaded before the King to St. Paul's.

The Prayers and Litany were read and chaunted by the minor canons. The *Te Deum* and anthems composed for the occasion were sung by the choir, who were placed in the organ loft, and were joined in the chorus, as also in the Psalms, by the charity children, in number about six thousand, who were assembled there previous to their Majesties arrival. The common service was read by the Dean and Residentiaries, and the sermon preached by the Lord Bishop of London.

Divine service being ended, their Majesties returned with the same state to the Queen's Palace at about half an hour after three o'clock. The guns at the Tower and in the Park were fired three times, first upon the King's setting out, secondly at the singing of *Te Deum*, and thirdly upon his Majesty's return; after which the brigade of foot guards fired a *feu de joie* in St. James's Park, being drawn up in the front of the Queen's Palace.

The following very curious notice is exactly transcribed from the original, which is stuck in a window adjoining the corner of Fleet-market, on Ludgate-hill.

"To be seen here 20 third of this month the King and his Crown and Dig Night, in a procession to Sint Pals Curehe.

"Frunt parlors 2s. 6d.—Dining Room 5 Shillings; too pare Stares 3s.—Garrat 1s.—Gutter 6 pence.

"N. B. I wont have no more nor ten in the Gutter, nor no Money return'd in case as how it Rains."

May 21. On Saturday Macdonald and Morgan were brought up to the Court of King's Bench, to receive sentence for publishing obscene libels, one of them entitled—"The Battles of Venus."—Judge Ashurst, after pointing out the evil tendency of such infamous publications, pronounced the sentence of the law; that they be imprisoned in Newgate for the space of one year; to stand once in the pillory at Charing-Cross; to pay a fine of 100l. and to find securities in 200l. for three years.

The late Sultan of Constantinople is supposed to have been poisoned by the party in favour of the war with Russia; but though it is generally understood that this shocking step was taken in order to make way for the advancement of Sultan Selim to the throne, because he was known to be against a peace with Russia, until the Crimea should have been recovered from her, not the most distant suspicion has been entertained that this young Prince had the smallest share in that murder. He was treated by his late uncle with the tender-

ness of a parent, and experienced at his hands indulgencies and privileges never before enjoyed by a nephew or brother of an Emperor of the Turks. Prince Selim made such a return to his uncle as the most indulgent father could expect from the most grateful and affectionate son.

**CURIOUS LISTS** respecting the Prisons of Great-Britain and Ireland.

The following is the average number of persons confined at one time in the prisons in *Ireland* :

Debtors	—	—	550
Criminals	—	—	1004
			—
			1554
Supposed omitted	—	—	20
			—
Total			1574

Account of the number of prisoners in the goals and prisons of *England and Wales*, at the last time they were visited in 1787 and 1788 :

Debtors	—	—	2011
Felons, &c.	—	—	2052
Petty offenders	—	—	1412
In the hulks	—	—	1937
Supposed omitted	—	—	70
			—
Total			7482

The number confined in the *London* prisons and in the hulks, at the time they were visited in 1788 :

Debtors	—	—	927
Felons, &c.	—	—	670
Petty offences	—	—	538
			—
Total			4135

Which is more than a half of the number confined in the whole kingdom.

According to an exact calculation presented to the House of Commons, the average number of prisoners ordered for transportation in England in one year, is 960.

Account of the number of prisoners convicted of capital crimes in *Scotland*, from January, 1768, to May 1782 :

Condemned	—	—	76
Pardoned	—	—	22
Executed	—	—	54

And the number from January 1783 to August 1787, is

Condemned	—	—	58
Pardoned	—	—	15
Executed	—	—	43

The number executed in *London* and *Middlesex*, from December 1783, to December 1788, is 54.

The Czarina has settled 300 crowns per ann. on the wife of Taaffe, the Irish-

man, who discovered the incendiary plot on the fleet : and 500 ducats on the Copenhagen intendant.

23. Government yesterday received the most unequivocal accounts of the armistice between the Swedes and Danes being prolonged for eight weeks more, from the 15th instant. Hostilities between the Russians and the Swedes are, however, expected to commence, as the former are by no means bound by any agreement between the Courts of Stockholm and Copenhagen.

The spirited conduct of the British Cabinet through our Minister at Copenhagen, Mr. Elliot, has had such an effect on the political conduct of the Danes, as entirely to change the face of affairs ; and will probably preclude the necessity of sending a Squadron into the Baltic. The guardships however, at the out-ports, of which we have now seventeen sail, continue their equipments, and are to augment their crews to their full complement.

24. The Prince of Denmark entirely directs the affairs of that kingdom. His father having, by means of a mental imbecility, been long rendered incapable of action.

The Prince is particularly attached to his near relation the King of Sweden. Besides this, the interference of the crowns of England and Prussia have operated so powerfully on the councils of Denmark, that a neutrality is now resolved upon.

The Empress of Russia will therefore, in all human probability, be abandoned by her ally, and consequently be obliged to accede to reasonable terms of accommodation.

The Dukedom of Clarence, just bestowed on his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, has lain dormant since the reign of Edward IV. being forfeited in 1471. It was previous to that period the title of George Plantaganet, next brother to the King, who first fell into disgrace with his brother, and was afterwards supposed to be drowned in a butt of Malmsey by the intrigues of his second brother, the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard the Third.

26. On Wednesday the famous Complutensian Bible, by Cardinal Ximenes, in 6 vols. folio, printed upon vellum, sold at the sale of the Pinelli Library, for the sum of 483l. supposed to be bought for Count MacCarthy at Paris, who has distinguished himself at this sale in buying almost all the elegant and curious books printed upon vellum.

The King of Sweden, having effected every object he wished in the Diet, has since its close, liberated the Members of the Equestrian Order who opposed his views.

views. His Majesty is now at Gothenburgh. The Duke of Sudermania takes the command of his army in Finland, and Count Wrangle the command of the fleet.

Our last accounts from Vienna are dated the 9th of May, when we find that nurse's milk had been prescribed to the Emperor. It is feared, notwithstanding his apparent recovery, that the disorder is pulmonic.

At Semlin all is yet quiet; but movements are beginning to be made in Transylvania; and in Croatia there are continual skirmishes between the Hungarians and the Turks, in which the latter discover so much ferocity, as to give reason to expect that the approaching campaign, if not more decisive, will at least be more bloody than the last.

Laudohn was to be at the head of the army on the 9th inst. It is disposed in such a manner as very much to embarrass the Turks, who are apprehensive at the same time for Berlin, Pihacs, and Parjalucca. They have 50,000 men in Bosnia to oppose to Laudohn.

The Grand Vizier's army lies along the right bank of the Danube, from Ruschuck to Silistria. It consists of about 150,000 combatants, including the irregulars and the Asiatic troops. Belgrade has 15,000 men in garrison. The Grand Vizier will not be able to move for some time, for want of provisions and forage.

On the other side, an action has already taken place between the Russians and the Turks in Moldavia. It happened on the 16th of April. The Turks were completely routed; and lost two Pacha's, with all their artillery. Soon after this action, a corps of Russians passed a bridge on the Sereth, entered the Province of Wallachia, and got possession of the magazines.

In consequence of a dispute, already known to the public, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, attended by Lord Rawdon, and Lieutenant-colonel Lenox, accompanied by the Earl of Winchelsea, met at Wimbledon Common. The ground was measured at twelve paces; and both parties were to fire at a signal agreed upon. The signal being given, Lieutenant-colonel Lenox fired, and the ball grazed his Royal Highness's curl. The Duke did not fire. Lord Rawdon then interposed, and said, he thought enough had been done. Lieutenant-colonel Lenox observed, that his Royal Highness had not fired. Lord Rawdon said, it was not the Duke's intention to fire: his Royal Highness had come out, upon Lieutenant-colonel Lenox's desire, to give him satisfaction, and had no animosity against him. Lieutenant-colonel Lenox pressed that the Duke of York should

fire, which was declined, upon a repetition of the reason. Lord Winchelsea then went up to the Duke of York, and expressed his hope that his Royal Highness could have no objections to say, he considered Lieutenant-colonel Lenox as a man of honour and courage. His Royal Highness replied, that he should say nothing: he had come out to give Lieutenant-colonel Lenox satisfaction, and did not mean to fire at him; if Lieutenant-colonel Lenox was not satisfied, he might fire again. Lieutenant-colonel Lenox said, he could not possibly fire again at the Duke, as his Royal Highness did not mean to fire at him. On this both parties left the ground. The seconds think it proper to add, that both parties behaved with the most perfect coolness and intrepidity.

*Tuesday Evening*

RAWDON,

July 26.

WINCHELSEA.

30. There was much difference of opinion on in the meeting of the officers, which was called at the requisition of Lieutenant-colonel Lenox; but as each member was pledged to secrecy, nothing like an authentic detail of the particulars can possibly reach the public view. The following however, is their conclusive determination.

"It is the opinion of his Majesty's Coldstream Regiment of Guards, that Lieutenant-colonel Lenox, subsequent to the 15th instant, has behaved with courage; but, from the peculiarity of the circumstance, not with judgment."

July 2. We have authority to give the following account of the Duel which took place on Thursday evening.

In consequence of some expressions reflecting on the character of Lieutenant-Colonel Lenox, published in a pamphlet, with the name of Theophilus Swift, Esq; Colonel Lenox called on Mr. Swift, and demanded satisfaction:—They met at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, in a field near the Uxbridge road; Mr. Swift attended by Sir William Augustus Brown, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lenox, by Lieutenant-Colonel Phipps. Sir William Brown observing that Colonel Lenox's pistols had sights, proposed that a pistol should be exchanged on each side, as Mr. Swift had given up the point of meeting with swords, which had been originally suggested by him, but objected to by Colonel Phipps: a pistol was accordingly exchanged; Colonel Phipps then asked Sir William Brown what distance he proposed; Sir William mentioned ten paces, which were measured by the seconds:—Colonel Lenox and Mr. Swift being called upon to take their ground, Sir William Brown asked in what manner Colonel Lenox and Mr. Swift

were to fire, whether at the same time or not? Colonel Phipps stated, that from the degree of the injury, he conceived Lieut. Colonel Lenox had a right to claim the first shot. Mr. Swift and Sir William Brown immediately agreed that Colonel Lenox should fire first. The parties having taken their ground, Colonel Lenox asked if Mr. Swift was ready?—On his answering that he was, Colonel Lenox fired, and the ball took place in the body of Mr. Swift, whose pistol, on his receiving the wound, went off without effect. The parties then quitted the ground.

It is but justice to add, that both gentlemen behaved with the utmost degree of coolness and intrepidity.

3. By accounts from Paris of the 25th ult. we learn, that 'After the meeting of the Commançon the 17th, the King gave notice by his Heralds at Arms, that he should hold a royal sitting with the three Orders on the following Monday, the 22d; and that, as there were some preparations to be made in the Grand Hall for the reception of his Majesty and all the Court, there could be no Assembly of the Commançons held there on the 20th or 21st.

The President of the Commons received a letter from the Master of the Ceremonies, acquainting him with this proclamation, but not on the part of the King; the President answered, that, not having received any orders from his Majesty, he certainly should hold the National Assembly convened for the 20th: in consequence of which the President, with his two Secretaries, presented themselves on that day, in order to enter their usual Hall of Assembly; but a guard of soldiers placed at the door opposed them. The President desired to see the officer of the guard, who told him he had orders not to let any person enter, except the Secretaries, to take away their papers, if they chose it. Upon this the President and the two Secretaries retired to the Tennis-court, where they were followed by almost all the Deputies of the Commons, and they resolved,

that in whatever place they may from circumstances be obliged to meet, there should be the National Assembly; that each of the Deputies should take a solemn oath not to separate, and promise to meet at such place as the President shall appoint until they have regenerated the Monarchy, and re-established public order upon solid and unalterable foundations, which nothing can prevent them from doing; in short, that, in consequence of the above resolution and oath, each Deputy shall sign this verbal process, which shall be printed and stuck up in open day, which absolutely took place, and it was publicly cried a-

bout the cities of Paris and Versailles without any hindrance, although the name of the Printer and his place of abode were affixed to it, in which he stiled himself Printer to the National Assembly.

'The following is some account of the Royal sitting held at Paris on Tuesday the 23d of June 1789.'

'The Commons, mixed with the greatest part of the Clergy, were assembled in the Anti-Chamber of the Hall by nine o'clock; it rained; several of the Deputies were without, as there was not room for them all; the murmurs were loud, and the impatience great; in the interval, part of the Clergy, and all the Noblesse, entered at opposite doors, and placed themselves in the Hall. At last the Commançons entered, and the two first orders received them standing and uncovered.

The King being placed upon the Throne, made a speech, in which he spoke to the nation of the recal of the States General, and said, 'I preceded their intentions, I relied upon the wisdom of their representatives; the French are not altered. It is time that I put a stop to the effects of exaggerated pretensions; I owe it to the constitution of my kingdom to repress the attempts that have been made against it; I expect from your love to my person, &c. &c. the salvation of the State.'

'The Keeper of the Seals then read a declaration from the King, containing 35 articles.

1st. The distinction of orders preserved; as essentially connected with the constitution of the kingdom; in consequence of which the King declares null the arrêts of the Third Estate of the 15th of June, and the ulterior, as unconstitutional.

2d. All verified powers declared good, excepting the decrees upon contested deputation.

3d. All limitations and restrictions opposed to the powers of the deputies declared null.

4th. In case of any oath taken by deputies, relative to constrained powers, the King leaves the execution of it to their conscience.

5th. The King permits the deputations to ask for fresh power from their Provinces, &c.

6th. The King declares he will not permit any such limitations of power in future.

7th. Deliberations relative to general affairs and taxes to be in common between the Orders.

8th. All deliberations relative to the constitution to be deliberated by each order.

9th. Privileges and *Veto* of the Clergy in matters of religion preserved.

' 10th. Poll-tax abolished, to be united to any other territorial tax, without distinction of right or birth.

' 11th. Free fiefs abolished, as soon as the revenues of the State shall equal the expenses.

' 12th. Tenths, rights, and feudal duties preserved.

' 13th. Exemption from all personal charges to the two first Orders; the said charges to be paid for in money, and to be contributed to equally by the three Orders.

' 14th. The States to fix to what offices nobility is to be attached; the King, however, to ennoble any one whom he pleases as a recompence for services.

' 15th. The States to fix upon the means of personal security, the suppression of Lettres de Cachet, and to substitute whatever may be necessary for the security of the State, and the honour of families.

' 16th. The liberty of the press left to the judgment of the States, keeping it consistent with religion, morals, and the honour of the citizens.

' 17th. Provincial state, to be established, with two tenths of the voices to be of the Clergy, three tenths Noblesse, and five tenths of the third Estate.

' 18th. To be elected, or an elector, the person must be possessed of landed property.

' 19th. The present States General to fix the manner in which the next States General are to be convened.

' 20th. An intermediate commission to be established for the Provincial States, and deliberation to be in common in those States.

' 21st. The organization of those States left to the States General.

' 22d. Hospitals, taxes of towns, the preservation of the woods, &c. left to the inspection of the Provincial Estates.

' 23d. Constitutions and privileges of the Provinces left to the judgment of the States General, who are to regulate their form of Administration.

' 24th. The amelioration of the domains to be examined by the States, &c.

' 25th. Custom-houses removed to the Frontiers.

' 26th. The States to examine into the duty on salt, and, till it is suppressed, the payment of it to be softened.

' 27th. The States to examine into the inconveniency of the Droit des Aides, observing that the balance between the receipts of that and the duty to be substituted in its place, should be equal.

' 28th. The King engaged to reform the civil and criminal justices.

' 29th. Total suppression of enregistrements under certain restrictions.

' 30th. Corvees abolished.

' 31st. The King desires the right of mortmain to be abolished throughout his kingdom, as he has done in his domain.

' 32d. The Captainries to be restrained and modified by the King.

' 33d. The inconveniencies of the militia left for the examination of the States.

' 34th. No change in the laws, taxes, or other parts of administration or legislation, to take place during the holding the States.

' 35th. The armies, police, and power over the military, to be reserved exclusively to the King.

' The King then declared that he was going to make his will known: It was contained in 15 articles.

' 1st. No tax without consent of the States.

' 2d. Either old or new taxes only to be in force till the next holding of the States General.

' 3d. The King prohibits himself from making any loan without the consent of the States, except in case of necessity, war, &c. and then the loan not to exceed 100 millions.

' 4th. The States to examine the account of the Finances, both Receipts and Expenditures.

' 5th. State of the finances to be published annually.

' 6th. The expenses of each department to be fixed and invariable.

' 7th. The creditors of the State to be put upon the faith of the public.

' 8th. Certain honorary rights preserved to the Clergy and Noblesse.

' 9th. When the two first orders shall have realised the giving-up of their pecuniary privilege, the King will sanction it.

' 10th and 11th. Contested Deputations to be alledged in common by the orders, and determined by the re-union of two thirds of the voices, or the judgment to be referred to the King.

' 11th. Any resolution to be examined into at the request of 100 Members.

' 13th. Commissioners to be appointed in the three Orders to confer.

' 14th. The Presidents of each Order to have a Seal in the Commissions to be established, according to the dignity of the order.

' 15th. None but the Deputies to be admitted to the deliberations of the States of the chambers.

' The King in his discourse said, that those who did not agree to his conciliatory proposals were unworthy of the name of Frenchmen. 'I will alone, added his Majesty, make the good of my states: I am the guarantee of your respective rights; all disobedience will be looked upon

upon as injustice; you owe me every confidence.

The King ordered every one to retire; and to meet the next day in the Chamber of Orders.

The Commons remained in the Hall, and kept a long profound silence before they deliberated upon their situation, and the greatest anxiety was visible in their countenances. The two other orders went out of the Hall, except some of the Noblesse, who were in the next room, and about 50 of the Clergy, who resolved to vote with the National Assembly.

A motion was then made, 'That the National Assembly persists in their former resolves,' and the Clergy desired mention might be made of their presence, for which they were much applauded. This motion passed unanimously.

A motion was then made tending to declare the person of each deputy sacred and inviolable. This was carried by 483 against 34.

The President continued the sitting to the next day at nine.

Yesterday, at eleven in the evening, the populace assembled about the castle with menaces: the Princes called to arms; the soldiers refused; the King and Queen sent for M. Necker, who at first refused to come, but at last appeared, and the people were appeased.

It is thought that the King will annul all that he did in the sitting above-mentioned.

Tuesday some dispatches were received at the Duke of Leeds's office from Newfoundland; they are dated the 10th ult. and contain intelligence of the safe arrival there of upwards of 100 sail of merchant ships from London and other places, besides a great number more that were just appearing on the banks.

AMERICAN OCCURRENCES.

Montreal, July 9.

ON Thursday evening last arrived here from Quebec, the Right Reverend Father in God, CHARLES Bishop of Nova-Scotia. The Bishop was met at Pointe aux Trembles, and conducted into the city, and has since received the compliments of many of the most respectable inhabitants both of the Protestant and Romish persuasions. On Sunday morning he delivered to a numerous auditory an excellent discourse on the nature and end of confirmation, with a view to the administration of that ordinance next Sunday;

and yesterday he received and answered the following Address from the Rector, Church-wardens, and Protestant inhabitants of this city.

To the Right Reverend Father in God,  
CHARLES NOVA SCOTIA, &c. &c.

THE Rector Church-wardens, and Protestant inhabitants of the city of Montreal, beg leave to congratulate you on your safe arrival in Canada, where their wishes invited you, and where your presence fills every heart well affected to the Church and State, with joy and comfort.

Sensible, Right Reverend Sir, of the vast benefits that must accrue to this country by the encouragement of true religion, piety, virtue, and learning, we are happy in the prospect of seeing them flourish under your spiritual care and patronage: In that light, we view your appointment as one of those distinguished blessings, which Divine Providence confers on a favoured people; and we acknowledge with the highest gratitude, His Majesty's paternal care and bounty, in placing at the head of the flock, a pastor and governor, so eminent for his merit and abilities.

The smiling prospect before us, gives us the joyful hope of seeing the Protestant Church in Canada, emerge from obscurity, and acquire under your auspices, the full enjoyment of her rights; and that the seeds of knowledge and truth, cultivated and cherished by your propitious hands, will disseminate and produce the fairest fruits.

We beg leave, Right Reverend Sir, to assure you of our earnest desire to concur with zeal and alacrity, in support of our Holy Faith, well convinced that her principles tend to the Glory of God, and to the Welfare and Happiness of Mankind.

We have the honor to be,  
With the most profound respect,  
Right Reverend Sir,  
Your most obedient and  
Humble Servants,

David Chd. Delisle, Rector,  
James Hollowell, } Church  
Adam Scott, } Wardens,  
James Noel.

Montreal, July 8, 1789.

The above Address was also signed by 73 of the principal Protestant Inhabitants.

THE BISHOP'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen,  
PERMIT me to return my sincere thanks for your very kind congratulations; and

to assure you that I have the liveliest sense of this, and of the other marks of polite attention with which the Rector, Churchwardens, and Protestant inhabitants of the city of Montreal, have been pleased to honor me.

Anxious as I truly am that His Majesty's beneficent views may be answered in appointing a Protestant Bishop for His American dominions, it gives me unspeakable pleasure to find that you entertain such just sentiments of the advantages which accrue to society by encouraging true Religion and Learning; and to be assured of your earnest desire to concur, with zeal and alacrity, in support of our Holy Faith, from a conviction of its tendency to promote the glory of God, and the happiness of mankind.

These sentiments, and this disposition, do you the highest honor. They manifest a laudable concern for the welfare of posterity, the interest and reputation of your country, the credit of our most Holy Religion, and the honor of Him who is the great author of our existence, and of all other mercies. You may believe me when I assure you, that no endeavour on my part shall be wanting to promote objects so important; and that I shall reckon it among the happiest circumstances of my life, if my endeavours, in conjunction with yours, should be crowned with success.

Attention to Religion and Literature will ever mark the conduct of a wise people. Religion is the only sure basis of virtue; as virtue is the source of public prosperity. The inward purity, benevolence, and rectitude of morals so strongly inculcated by Christianity, at once secure the happiness of individuals, and are productive of general order and peace in communities: And from science are derived all those improvements which contribute so much to the convenience of life: and that superiority, by which enlightened nations are distinguished from those that are sunk in ignorance and barbarism.

I see no just cause to doubt, but much reason to believe, that, with the blessing of God on such prudent measures as shall be adopted for the purpose, our joint efforts may assure those benefits to this province. Under the patronage of our beloved Sovereign, and of His worthy Representative in British America, there is every incentive to animate your exertions. And whilst you manifest a becoming zeal for the truths and duties of our Holy Faith, and for the advancement of Literature, I trust that zeal will always be tempered with such mildness and candour towards others, as shall evince you to be genuine followers of Him who has declared that mutual love is

the distinguishing badge and characteristic of His Disciples.

I cannot forbear on this occasion, most heartily to congratulate you on the late memorable event, which may serve to stimulate your zeal in the business before us—I mean His Majesty's recovery from a dangerous and afflicting illness. No people perhaps were ever more blessed than we in a Sovereign, who is anxiously solicitous for the happiness of His subjects, who is the munificent Patron of Science, and who exhibits in His own person a shining example of every Christian and Princely virtue. But we were lately alarmed with dismal apprehensions that this blessing would be snatched from us—the whole nation was overspread with gloom—distress appeared in every countenance—sympathetic sorrow pervaded every loss—all were deeply interested in the preservation of their common benefactor and Father, and offered their fervent petitions to Heaven for His recovery. God has been graciously pleased to hear us, and to restore our much beloved Sovereign to the prayers of His people.

It remains for us that we cherish a grateful sense of so transcendent a mercy; and testify the sincerity of our gratitude by acts of devout homage to the Almighty, and by unshaken loyalty to our Sovereign. May His subjects long—very long, thankfully enjoy the blessings of His mild and just government; and may the Citizens of Montreal, in particular, prosperous and crowned with all temporal felicity, exhibit such a pattern of warm attention to the interests of Religion, Virtue and Science, as shall excite emulation and similar exertions in their fellow subjects throughout the province of Quebec.

Heartily commending you to the grace and protection of Almighty God, I am with sentiments of sincere esteem,

GENTLEMEN,

Your affectionate and  
Humble Servant,

CHARLES NOVA-SCOTIA.

Montreal July 8, 1789.

Quebec, August 13. On Wednesday the 5th inst. the Right Reverend Father in God CHARLES Bishop of Nova-Scotia held his primary visitation at the church of the Recollects in this city. Divine service was performed to a crowded audience, and a sermon was preached by the Rev. Philip Tesjey, minister of the parish; after divine service, an excellent charge was delivered by the Bishop to his clergy, upon the various and important duties of their office, with great force and energy.

On Thursday divine service was performed and a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Stuart, minister of Kingston.

And on Friday divine service was performed and a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Doty, minister of William Henry; after which, the Bishop held a confirmation, at which upwards of 130 persons were confirmed.

On Saturday divine service was again performed, and a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Tunstall.

On the Sunday following the sacrament was administered by the Bishop himself to a great number of communicants, several of whom had been previously confirmed; and in the afternoon some persons expressing a desire of participating in this ancient and salutary rite of the Christian church, the Bishop indulged them with a private confirmation.

On Tuesday the following Address was presented to the Bishop by his Clergy;

*Right Reverend Sir,*

THE scene is now closing upon us, which at once will deprive us of your affectionate care, and spiritual assistance; nor can we without deep regret look upon the season, which though the termination of your labours, gives us the first sensations of the greatness of our loss, and who are they that do not sympathize with us? When we look around us we see every one impatient to testify their kindest sentiments of esteem and affection. They reflect with pleasure upon your great affability to all the inhabitants of this country— whilst we cannot but call to mind your condescension and tenderness of regard to your Clergy in particular— They seem already actuated with a portion of your spirit, which inspires universal benevolence and zeal for your God— Churches already begin to rise— Learning and science promise their dawn upon this frozen climate.— We hope still to share in the directions which can procure these public benefits, and so far promise ourselves success in the ministry, as we follow our intended pattern for imitation.— But what reward shall we give for what has been done for us? We commit you to the approbation of your conscience, and join in recommendation of your welfare to that God whose zealous servant you are; wishing you a happy return to those who are now stretching out their arms to receive you.

We are, Right Reverend Sir,

With the greatest respect and esteem,

Your most dutiful

Sons and Servants,

*David Francis de Montmollin,*

*Philip Toosey,*

*Do. Chas. Delisle;*

*John Doty,  
Jno. Stuart,  
James Tunstall,  
John Langborn,  
L. J. B. N. Veyssiere.*

*Quebec, Aug. 10th, }  
1789.*

To which Address the Bishop was pleased to return the following answer:

*My Reverend Brethren,*

THIS affectionate address, at our parting, claims my warmest thanks—be pleased to accept of them—they flow from a heart deeply interested in your welfare, reputation and happiness. My thanks are also due for your kind attention, for your advice and assistance at this visitation.

The approbation which you are pleased to bestow on my endeavours in behalf of Religion and Literature, is very flattering; and I thank God for any degree of success that those well-meant endeavours may have met with. We are all embarked in the cause of God and His Truth—a consciousness of this should animate our exertions, and support us under every obstruction and trial. The Divine Master we serve, has set the example of meekness, purity and love, which we should follow; and whilst we steadfastly copy that pattern, in the discharge of our several duties, we may safely trust the issue to Him, and rest assured of His favour and protection.

I fervently pray the Almighty to direct your conduct, and to prosper your labours: May He dispose the hearts of your respective flocks to profit by those labours, and earnestly to concur with you in what involves their own dearest interests; thereby alleviating the difficulties of your station, strengthening your hands, and brightening your prospects; so that you may be mutual blessings, and a crown of rejoicing to each other, on that awful day, when the present scene, with all its delusive objects, shall wholly vanish, and the fate of mankind, according to their conduct here, will be determined for ever.

CHARLES-NOVA-SCOTIA.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

*Halifax, Aug. 6.*

Arrived the brig Port-Roseway, Captain Wishart, in ten weeks from London. In her came passengers, Captain Brown and Lieutenant Baillie, of the 57th regiment; Mr. George Grant, merchant of this place, and Mrs. Patterson, of Shelburne.

On the 18th ult. being then in lat. 42. 47. long. 47. Capt. Wishart discovered a ship apparently in distress, which he immediately bore down to and boarded. She was water-logged, and entirely deserted; on her stern was wrote 'Elizabeth of London,' and in the stern of a small boat which they found on board, was written 'James Spence.' She was a very stout ship, laden with tobacco, and appeared to be from Virginia, by the news-papers found on board; one of which Capt. Wishart took with him, printed at Richmond on the 24th of June last.

26. Arrived the *Weazle*, Sloop of war, Capt. Browel, from Quebec.

In this vessel came passenger, the Right Reverend Father in God CHARLES, Bishop of Nova-Scotia. This pious and indefatigable Prelate has been absent near four months, on a visitation to those parts of his Diocese which lie in the Island of St. John's and in Canada. It is with the utmost pleasure we learn, that wherever he came in his progress, a zeal for religion and learning seemed to revive; and that the Protestant interest is likely to derive the most permanent advantages from the regulations he has made.

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS which have been received since our last.

His Excellency WILLIAM M'CAHICK, Esq; Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief over the Island of Cape-Breton.

Sir RICHARD HUGHES, Bart. Rear-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships on the Halifax station.

The Hon. INGRAM BALL, Esq; Member of his Majesty's Council, and Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court, Sydney.

JOHN LOVELL, Esq; Major of the 21st regt. ditto.

W. FARQUHAR, Esq; Major of the 20th regt.

EDWARD BULLER, Esq; Captain of his Majesty's Sloop of War the *Brisk*.

CAMPBELL, Esq; Lieutenant of the same.

JOHN DAY, Esq; Member of Assembly for Newport.

CHARLES MUNDIN, Esq; Lieutenant of the 4th (or King's own) regt.

Mr. B. M. HOLMES, Merchant.

Mr. JOHN M'NAMARA, Annapolis.

Mr. THOMAS AIKENI.

Mr. ROBERT PAGAN, Picou.

Mr. WM. THOMPSON.

Mr. NORRIS.

Mr. HUGH KIRKHAM.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY,

For August 1789.

August	Farenheit's Thermometer	Rain, roots inch.
1	66	
2	66	.41
3	63	.12
4	64	.13
5	74	
6	70	
7	76	
8	80	
9	83	
10	73	.13
11	73	
12	80	
13	80	
14	74	
15	72	.13
16	71	
17	73	.61
18	72	
19	70	.57
20	72	
21	68	
22	72	
23	73	
24	74	
25	76	
26	74	.51
27	76	.31
28	75	.41
29	72	.54
30	72	
31	66	
		Total
		3.47

The height of the Thermometer marked in this Diary, was taken at noon.

## NOTIFICATION TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Z.Z.X. the Second, is received. If we should gratify him in what he urges so strongly, his Predecessor might justly accuse us of partiality. Suffice it to tell the Public in prose, that he exclaims against Rebus, in one made upon the word *Rebus* itself.

C. W. T. is by much too incorrect for insertion.