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Wm. Lodge *July to the 1st*
THE *Review*

NOVA-SCOTIA MAGAZINE

Nathaniel Skinner

AND

Edw. C. White

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

Elizabeth White - 1858

OF

LITERATURE, POLITICS, AND NEWS.

VOLUME I.

For July, August, September, October,
November and December,

1789.

ORIENTIA TEMPORA NOTIS
INSTRUIT EXEMPLIS.

HOR.

SCRIBENTEM JUVAT IPSE FAVOR, MINUITQUE LABOREM. OVID.

HALIFAX:

PRINTED FOR THE EDITOR, BY JOHN HOWE.

M. DCC. LXXXIX.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JUNE AND JULY, 1789

1789	Fahrenheit's Thermometer	1789	Fahrenheit's Thermometer	Rain. Inches.
June		July		
1	62½	1	79½	
2	61	2	75	
3	52½	3	73	
4	54	4	63	.04
5	60	5	59	.18
6	56	6	60	.19
7	66	7	71½	
8	57	8	72	
9	57½	9	71	
10	56	10	61½	.60
11	49	11	70	
12	50	12	69	
13	57½	13	64	.30
14	55½	14	69	.12
15	54½	15	66	
16	54	16	65	.34
17	54	17	63	
18	57	18	70	.48
19	59	19	66	.10
20	64	20	68½	.08
21	65	21	74	
22	90	22	72	
23	57	23	79	
24	66	24	74	
25	65	25	68	
26	65	26	64	.17
27	69	27	64	
28	72½	28	66	
29	75	29	68	
30	76½	30	68	
		31	66	
			Total	2.66

The Thermometer, with which the above Observations were made, hung in a large room far removed from any fire. The windows have an easterly exposure and admit the sun nearly until eleven o'clock. But the Thermometer was kept in the shady part of it. The windows were general kept open, and the temperature, by several trials, was found to differ little from that of the open air. The height was marked when greatest, about three or four o'clock in the afternoon.

The Rain-gage was kept upon the ground, but was probably somewhat affected by the shelter of adjacent houses.

Katherine Johnston

Katherine Johnston

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NOTIFICATION TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE *Rebus* by Z.Z.X. is received. It is with the greatest reluctance we decline the publication of this in your favour, for which, however, the author has our sincere thanks. *Rebus* are a species of composition for which we have but little esteem; and which we have resolved to exclude, at least, except where they are recommended by extraordinary acuteness in the thought, or elegance in the versus.—Besides, we submit it to Z.Z.X. whether the Lady, who is the subject of his performance, would be gratified by seeing her name so tortured before the public.

W's 'Plan of Education suited to Nova-Scotia' shall appear in our next.

* The mode of expression adopted here, and in various other places, does not proceed from affectation, but merely from a desire to avoid the unpleasant repetition of the word *is*.

P R E F A C E.

THE Editor has already laid before the public the outlines of his plan. He now submits, with all possible respect, the first specimen of its execution. He cannot, however, suffer it to go abroad, without expressing his gratitude for the universal approbation, with which his proposals have been received, and the very respectable subscription under the patronage of which the work commences.

HE is aware how small the credit is which a mere compiler can claim; but he has found that the labour which he is obliged to undergo, is by no means proportionably small. He will not regret his trouble if after all his readers be put pleased with his earnest and, he hopes, not unsuccessful endeavours to contribute to their improvement or amusement. He cannot suppose that the present selection is just as every individual would wish it to be. Such a thing would be impossible. But he trusts the candid will always recollect how different the descriptions for whom the compilation was made; and consequently, how various the tastes with which the Editor must hold himself obliged to comply. He might plead also the difficulties attending an infant undertaking, in extenuation of the defects which may be found in it; but, without availing himself of this reasonable apology, he will trust the Nova-Scotia Magazine in comparison with any that is now published in America or Great-Britain itself, either for quantity, variety and importance of the matter, or correctness and beauty of the press-work.

EVERY thing that is connected with the history of this Province must be interesting to the people who inhabit it. The compilation begins, it is presumed, not improperly, with the life of the first proprietor, written with very great ability. And it shall be followed by such other Historical Memoirs, as shall occur in the Editor's reading, or the kindness of his friends shall communicate. It is not to be supposed that these will come in regular succession, according to the series of time. A connected history of the Province is yet wanting, and much to be desired. If common sense deceive us not, we have reason to expect it from a hand which is capable of doing ample justice to such an undertaking.

AS the first volume of this work commences in the middle of the year 1739, to make it more complete and intelligible, the political part has been extended backwards, as far as to comprehend the important transactions, which followed the late illness of the King. The chronicle in like manner, contains the most interesting articles that have appeared in the English prints, from the beginning of the year; and still farther, a chronological summary of the principal events in 1788. In the Account of new books, also a catalogue is given of the most distinguished publications which have appeared last year; so that the present number may, in some sort, be considered as introductory to those which are to follow. For want of sufficient materials, as well as room, the affairs of Ireland have been left unnoticed; but they will be brought up from the month of January in the succeeding numbers of this work.

THE Editor conceives, that the Nova-Scotia Magazine might be made highly conducive to the improvement of this and the sister Provinces

vinces, if gentlemen acquainted with their local circumstances and interests, would make it the vehicle of their observations. He will therefore take the liberty of suggesting a few particulars upon which he craves communications

IT is remarkable that the Province of Nova-Scotia, with a soil confessedly more favourable to agriculture, is nevertheless sed by the industry of her neighbours. This seems a strong indication that the husbandry of the place must be faulty. It will probably continue long unimproved, unless gentlemen of education and leisure, who reside in the country, will condescend to instruct the peasantry, by communicating the result of their own experience. Perhaps there is not any way in which they could do greater service to the community. The following might be proper heads for their notice.---What are the defects in the common instruments of husbandry? What the errors in the usual method of clearing lands? What the defects in plowing; and what experiments have been made to prove that a more plentiful crop would follow a more careful tillage? What experiments have been made in sowing wheat in the fall; and what was the produce, compared with that of spring-wheat from lands of equal quality? What is the succession of crops usually adopted; and how might it be amended? What natural manures have been found in the Province; and which of the artificial ones is best suited to the nature of the soil? What artificial grasses succeed best; and what improvement made he may in the culture of them? What faults are committed in the common method of foddering cattle; and how may it be done with smaller waste? What is the comparative expence of feeding with carrots, turnips, potatoes, cabbages and hay? With various other topics, which will easily occur to the intelligent farmer. There may be many persons whose skill and experience in agriculture are considerable, and who yet may be little accustomed to express themselves in writing, at least for the public eye. The communications, therefore, of such as desire it, will be corrected before they are sent to the press.

THE Natural History of the Province offers a wide and untrodden field to those who are fond of such studies, and the fruits of their labours will be gratefully received.

THE topographical description of particular districts; the accurate determination of the longitude and latitude of noted places; in short, every thing that can promote a more perfect knowledge of his Majesty's dominions in America, will be readily and thankfully admitted into this collection.

Nova-Scotia Magazine;

For July, 1789.

The Life of WILLIAM ALEXANDER, afterwards Earl STIRLING, the first Proprietor of this Province, including an account of the Knights Barons of Nova-Scotia.

[From the first volume of the BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA.]

ALEXANDER (WILLIAM) an eminent nobleman, statesman, and poet of Scotland, in the reigns of King James, and King Charles I. His surname is said by the historians of his own country to have been taken from the proper name of his predecessor, Alexander Macdonald; who holding, under the family of Argyle, the lands of Menstrie, this became the place of his residence. Andrew Alexander, in the reign of James V. is observed to be the first who is mentioned in the records of Scotland. He, by Catharine Graham his wife, had Alexander his son and heir; who obtained a grant from Archibald, master of Argyle, of the said lands of Menstrie, to himself and Elizabeth Douglas his wife, in life-rent, and to Andrew Alexander his son, in fee; which was ratified under the great seal in 1529; whose heir and successor, was this William Alexander. — He was born in 1580, as we compute from an inscription quoted towards the end of of this narrative. He soon appeared such a promising youth, that the beams of these bright endowments of nature, which shone out and gilded his dawning years, made his friends desirous of improving them to the height of excellence, by a liberal education; and so much was he distinguished for both, that they recommended him, in the quality of a tutor, or rather companion to the Earl of Argyll in his travels. After some time spent in foreign parts, he re-

turned to Scotland, and betook himself a-while, it seems, to rural retirement. There he finished his poetical complaint, of the unsuccessful address he had made to his first mistress; which he entitled *Aurora*. For he had, before he went abroad, and three lustres were expired, as he expresses it himself, ^b or was fifteen years of age, seen some rare beauty, who had smitten him so deeply, that neither the diversion of travel, nor the sight of so many fair foreigners, as he calls the river of wit-ness he had there met with, could remove his affection. Wherefore now, after his return, this courtship was revived, and he wrote above an hundred sonnets, &c. upon it; till matrimony disposing of her to another person, he also had recourse to the same, as a remedy to wean his passion for the former object. For he tells us, that the lady so unrelenting to him, had matched her morning to one in the evening of his age: That himself should now change the myrtle-branch for the laurel, and the bird of Venus for that of Juno: That he should at last bound to one, whereby he thought escape bondage from all others: That the torch of Hyacinth had burned out the darts of Cupid; and that he had thus spent the spring of his age, which now his summer must redeem. Now, therefore, it was that he removed to the court of King James VI. and lived there in the capacity only of a

^a *The peerage of Scotland, by Geo. C. Crawford, Esq; fol. 1716; p. 462.*

^b *Aurora: containing the first fancies of the author's youth; by W. Alexander, of Menstrie, — Lond. 4to. 1604. Sonnet 2.*

Life of Earl Stirling,

private gentleman, but with the character of a learned and accomplished one. He still found occasion to exercise his poetical talents, from the recommendation they made of him even to the King, who might be the readier to encourage these studies in another, which he had so publicly professed himself. Further notice of, and perhaps acquaintance with him, might be promoted by the situation of his abode, being so commodious for these sports, wherewith his Majesty was wont, in his Journeys of pleasure, there to divert himself. But the poetry to which Mr. Alexander now turned his pen, was that solid and sublime species of it, which would hold up the clearest mirror to princes and potentates; which would best animate the lifeless precepts of philosophy, and render its gravest lessons most agreeably affecting; for the better government, not only of a people in general, but the passions and appetites of the governors themselves; by the most sovereign precedents, and harmonious precautions, of the uncertainty of life, and the insufficiency of its felicities, the vanity of grandeur, the corruption of power, and the burden of riches. To this purpose he formed himself somewhat after the plan of the antient Greek and Roman tragedies, at least in their choruses between the acts; not so much to have his dramatic compositions personated in mimicry upon the narrow stage of a play-house, as to be really and more extensively acted in human life, by those who bore the parts of the greatest actors in the common theatre of mankind. And to this effect we find a tragedy of Mr. Alexander's published upon the story of Darius, at Edinburgh, in the year 1603. The choice of his measure in this (as in his other plays) is alternate rhyme, which I leave the critics to defend and decry; and as to his style, if it is not always pure, our author has modestly pleaded his country, and allowed the preference to our dialect, in the preface thereof. It was the year after, published again at London, with some verses before it in praise of the author, by J. Murray, and Walter Quin, who has here also an anagram, upon the name of William Alexander, which has been reprinted elsewhere. But that preface is not here revived; and there are two poems of our author's at the end of this edition, which were never afterwards printed again; the one, congratulating his Majesty on his entry into England, the other, written shortly after, upon the inundation of Dover, a water near our author's house, upon which his Ma-

esty was wont to recreate himself with the pastime of hawking. The same year this play was re-printed in England, was published here his *Aurora*, also in quarto, 1604; which as it was the fruit of, he made an oblation to Leauty, by dedicating it to Agnes Douglas, Countess of Argyll. But these poems were never after re-printed, tho' bound up with the succeeding augmentation of his plays. In the same year last mentioned, his *Paraphrase*, to Prince Henry, was here also published; therefore how truly its publication was deferred till after the death of that Prince, lies upon Mr. Langhain to reconcile; in which, among other noble instructions, he shews, how the happiness of a Prince depends on his choice of a council; such, as can throw off private grudges, regard public concerns, and will not, to betray their seats, become pensioners. Further shews, the use of histories, and how the lives of great men are to be read with greatest profit: Lays open the characters of vicious Kings; those abandoned to avarice, to flattery, and, the most contemptible of all, to effeminacy and lust: Displays the glory of martial accomplishments; and hopes, if the Prince should ever make an expedition to Spain, that he might attend him, and be his Homer to sing his acts there. Whether the author was yet arrived in England, does not appear, by any of these writings; and whether he published any more, seperately, till the year 1607, we have not yet directly learnt. But in this year came out his three other plays, which with that before-mentioned, are intitled, *The Monarchie Tragedie: Of Cæsar, Darius, The Alexandrian, Julius Cæsar; newly enlarged, By William Alexander, Gentleman of the Prince's privy chamber: and with them are bound the poems aforesaid.* These plays are dedicated to King James, in a poem of thirteene stanzas, and have a copy by Sir Robert Ayton before them, expressing, that the King himself had graced our author's labours with his glorious name; so that, patron, subject, style and all, make him the *Monarchie Tragedian* of our island. And though indeed these plays, for the reasons before given, must, to all royal readers of them, administer a kind of terrible pleasure; yet his Majesty is said, not only to have been delighted with our author's conversation, but his works; and to have called him his *Philosophical Poet*. Inasmuch, that no stream appears to have so visibly waited him to those honours wherewith he was a few years afterwards graced, than what thus flowed through his own hand from the fountain of the Muses.

^c *Ger. Langhain's account of the English dram. poets*, 8^o. 1691. p. 5.

^d *Ibid.* p. 4.

We might be endless in giving instances of his fine sense out of these plays; but, to those who have not read him, a few may be here acceptable, and enough to shew his pretence of merit to dignity, and who may be accounted the greatest Conqueror, may be seen below: and we shall refer to other topics gathered out of him, in a collection of our old poets lately published. Besides those authors before mentioned, others have celebrated these performances; as John Davis, of Hereford, who in a book of epigrams, published about the year 1611, has one to Mr. Alexander, of Menstrie, in praise of these tragedies, & wherein, though a stranger to his person, he thinks himself obliged to applaud his writings; as having made himself thereby, a Sovereign even over Monarchs; and thinks Alexander the Great had not gained more glory with his sword, than this Alexander has acquired by his pen. Michael Drayton calls him *my Alexander*, whose name he would ever have known to stand by his; yet attempts but to shew the friendship that was between them, not the merit of

What comfort's this, to have the highest Jeat,
And all the blifs that Majesty imparts;
If those, whom only we excel in state,
Be our superiors in far better parts?
More than a crown, true worth should be
Besteem'd:
One, fortune gives, the other is our own;
By which the mind from anguish is redeem'd;
When fortune's goods are by herself o'erthrown.
 Cræsus, Act 3.

O! wul at a great indignity is this?
To see a Conq'ror to his lust a slave!
Who would the title of true worth were hit,
Must vanquish vice, and no base thoughts
conceiv:
The bravest trophy ever man obtained,
Is that, which o'er himself, himself hath gain'd.
 Darius, Act 3.

Then let us live, since all things change below,
When raised most high, as those who once may
fall;
And hold, when by disasters brought more low,
The mind still free, whatsoever else be brall:
Those, Lords of fortune, sweeten every state,
Who can command themselves, though not their
fate.
 Jul. Cæsar.

Mr. T. Hayward's British Muse. 120
 1738.
Davis's scourge of folly. 80.

his numbers, which were brave and lofty, so like his mind was his muse.^h

We are informed, that not long after, was first published, the supplement he wrote to complete the third part of Sir Philip Sydney's celebrated romance; and that it is to be found in the true fourth, as well as the subsequent editions thereof, with the initial letters of his name; tho' Anthony Wood only mentions it in the eighth, as perhaps having only that at hand, when he made this remark: ^k an exercise for his Muse, still in a kind of poetry, though not in verse. In the month of July, 1613, the same year that supplement was printed, we find Mr. Alexander mentioned, to have been sworn one of the Gentlemen Ushers of the Presence to Prince Charles. But now his Muse laboured with a more solemn birth than any of her tragic productions, and brought forth a fruit unusual to the soil of courts, which gave him the title of a *Divine Poet*; being a sacred poem, as large as all his others, called *Doom's Day; or the Great Day of the Lord's Judgment*. It was printed at Edinburgh, in quarto, 1614, and afterwards in the folio edition of his works; also again by itself, in a quarto edition at London.^l It is divided into twelve hours, as the author calls them, or books; and the first book was, a few years since, re-printed in octavo, with intention to give us the remainder of his poetical works in a correct edition. The editor, A. Johnstoun, tells us, that having communicated the author's whole works to Mr. Addison, for his perusal; he said, in approbation of them, *That he had read them over with the greatest satisfaction*; and gave it as his judgment, "That the beauties of our ancient English poets, are too slightly passed over by the modern writers; who out of a peculiar singularity, had rather take pains to find fault, than endeavour to excel."^m In the year above-mentioned, the King, looking upon him as a wise man, made him Master of the Requests, and conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. And now begins the other part of his character, the man of business, title, and great undertaking; for little more of the Poet appears, except that two years after, came forth a new edition of his plays, in a pocket volume. Thus, as it is hard to reside long

^h See *M. Drayton's elegies, fol. 1627, p. 207.*

ⁱ *Arcadia, fol. 1613.*

^k *Arben. Oxon. col. 228.*

^l 1641.

^m *Doom's Day, or the last Judgment, &c. in 4to. by W. Earl of Stirling, 80. 1720, in Præf.*

Life of Earl Stirling,

in courts, without imbibing some of the sin-
scure which prevails there, our *Pbilos-*
ophical, our *Divine* Poet, seems, upon
 these promotions, to have turned Politician!
 and instead of enlarging his flowery
 acquisitions on the banks of Parnassus,
 grew ambitious of spacious dominions in
 Terra Firma; having projected the settle-
 ment of a large colony, and making great
 plantations at Nova-Scotia, in America,
 at his own expence, and that of such ad-
 venturers as should be engaged in the un-
 dertaking.

His Majesty gave him a grant of that
 country by his royal deed, on the twenty-
 first of September, 1621,ⁿ and did intend
 to erect an order of Baronets, for encourag-
 ing and supporting so grand a work; but,
 to the jealousies which began to disturb the
 two or three last years of his reign, the
 suspension thereof is ascribed, till a more
 favourable conjuncture of affairs should
 offer; which that King did not live to
 see. But his son, King Charles I. on his
 coming to the crown, was very forward
 to countenance and prosecute the same;
 which, as it was schemed or painted out,
 especially in the pamphlet which Sir Wil-
 liam himself published, to encourage ad-
 venturers, promised mighty advantages to
 the nation. This pamphlet he now set
 forth, is intitled, *An Encouragement to Co-*
lonies; quarto, London, 1625, and the same
 was published again, with an additional
 title, or another on the same subject, five
 years after.^o The King was so won by
 these representations, that he made Sir
 William Alexander Lieutenant of New
 Scotland, and founded, in the said first
 year of his reign, the order of Knights
 Baronet in Scotland, whose aid was ap-
 propriated to the said plantation and set-
 tlement, upon the consideration of each
 having a liberal portion of land allotted
 him there. The number of these Baronets
 were not to exceed one hundred and fifty;
 and they were endowed with ample privi-
 leges, pre-eminence, &c. as that, the title
 should be heritable, and they take place
 before all Knights, called *Equites Aurati*;
 all lesser Barons, commonly called *Lairds*;
 and before all other gentlemen, except Sir
 William Alexander, his Majesty's Lieute-
 nant of Nova-Scotia; who (with his heirs,
 their wives and children) is not only ex-
 cepted, in each of their letters patent,
 granted to the Knights his companions,
 but likewise the charter granted to himself
 by the King, in the year aforesaid, did ex-

presaly bear this exception and provision.
 Further, that they should have place in
 all his Majesty's and his successors armies,
 near and about the royal standard, for the
 defence thereof; with other honourable
 distinctions of title and precedency, to them
 their wives, and heirs. But none of them
 to be created Baronets, either of Scotland
 or Nova-Scotia, till he had first fulfilled
 the conditions designed by his Majesty, for
 the good and increase of that plantation;
 and till he had confirmed the same to the
 King, by his Majesty's Lieutenant there.
 These patents were ratified in parliament,
 and registered in the books of Lyon, King
 of Arms, and the Heralds: But after Sir
 William sold Nova Scotia to the French,
 they were drawn up shorter, and granted
 in general terms, with all the privileges
 &c. of former Baronets; and it is now be-
 come an honourable title in Scotland con-
 ferred at the King's pleasure, without li-
 mitation of numbers. For a fuller view of
 the first term of these patents, with the
 armorial ensigns granted to the order, and
 the badge thereof, which they wore about
 their necks in an orange coloured ribbon;
 as also of the arms, supporters, and motto
 of Sir William Alexander himself, we re-
 fer to the volumes containing the same.
 He had now further given him, a peculiar
 privilege of coining a small copper money;
 a grant which was inveighed against, even
 at that time, with great bitterness; and in-
 deed the whole enterprise, at least as to
 Sir William's aims and ends, has had but
 an ill-favoured representation made of it,
 by some of his own countrymen, and es-
 pecially in a work, otherwise designed to
 honour both them and him: but such

^p *The British Compendium or Rudiments of Honour, &c.* vol. 2. 160. 1725. and vol. 3. intituled *English Baronets* 160. 1727, p. 326. &c.

^q For, not to mention here, the private schemes and proposals of the author, Sir Thomas Urquhart, being a prisoner of war; for restoring him to his liberty and estate at Cromarty; nor other strange singularities in the said work; it contains chiefly, the praises of such Sect-men who had been famous in arms and arts since the year 1600: Therefore a kind of continuation of Demostter, how little soever thereof appears in the title. [The Discovery of a most exquisite jewel, &c. found in the kennel of Worcester streets, the day after the fight, &c. 80. 1652.] Herein, having mentioned Sir William Alexander (afterwards created Earl of Stirling) with applause; as the first, who of late, had been famous for English poetry, and named some of his works; he yet goes on thus: "The purity of this gentleman's vein was quite spoiled by the corrupt-
 like

ⁿ *Crawford*, p. 463.

^o Intituled, *The Map and Description of New-England; together with a discourse of plantations and colonies*, Lond. 4to. 1630.

like reflections are the usual attendant upon great attempts, when they are not brought to successful conclusions. The King, however, continued his encouragements to Sir William; and being fully satisfied of his abilities and fidelity, was pleased in the year 1626, to make him Secretary of State for Scotland, in the

ness of his courtiership, and so much the greater pity; for, by all appearance, had he been contented with that mediocrity of fortune he was born to, and not aspired to those grandours of the court which could not without pride be prosecuted, nor maintained without courtierships; he might have made a far better account of himself. It did not satisfy his ambition to have a laurel from the Muses, and be esteemed a King among Poets, but he must be King of some new-found-land; and, like another Alexander indeed, searching after new worlds, have the sovereignty of Nova-Scotia! He was born a Poet, and aimed to be a King; therefore would he have his royal title from King James, who was born a King, and aimed to be a Poet. Had he stopped there it had been well; but the flame of his honour must have some oil wherewith to nourish it: Like King Arthur, he must have his knights, though nothing limited to so small a number! For how many soever, who could have looked out but for one day, like gentlemen, and given him but one hundred and fifty pounds sterling, (without any need of a key for opening the gate to enter through the temple of virtue, which, in former times, was the only way to honour) they had a scale from him, wherewith to ascend unto the platforms of virtue; which they, treading under feet, did slight the ordinary passages; and, to take the more sudden possession of the temple of honour, went upon obscure by-paths of their own, towards some secret anapists and dark postern doors, which were so narrow, that few of them could get in, until they had left all their gallantry behind them: Yet, such being their resolution, that in they would, and be worshipful upon any terms; they misregarded all formerly used steps of promotion, accounting them but unnecessary; and most rudely rushing in unto the very january, they immediately hung out the orange colours, to testify their conquest of the honour of Knight Baronet. Their King notwithstanding, not to stain his royal dignity or to seem to merit the imputation of selling honour to his subjects, did, for their money, give them land, and that in so ample a measure, that every one of his Knight Baronets had, for his hundred and fifty pounds sterling, heritably disposed unto him, six thousand good and sufficient acres of Nova-Scotia ground; which, being but at the rate of six-pence an acre, could not be thought very dear; considering how prettily, in the respective parchments of disposition, they were bounded and designed; fruit-

place of the Earl of Haddington; and afterwards, in September 1630, a Peer of that Kingdom, by the title of Viscount Stirling; and in this quality, he had the compliments paid him of his countryman, Dr. Arthur Johnston, the King's physician, a noted Latin poet, in an epigram, turning much upon the sense of that before mentioned; and also in a panegyric epistle,

ful corn lands, watered with pleasant rivers, running along most delicious spacious meadows; nor did there want abundance of oaken groves, in the midst of very fertile plains, (so if they want a any thing, it was the soil, not the air, that was their fault; for he gave orders, as soon as he had received the three thousand Scots marks, that there should be no defect of quantity, or quality, in measure, or goodness of land), and here and there most delicious gardens and orchards; with whatever else, could in matter of delightful ground, best content their fancies; as if they had made a purchase among them of the Elysian-fields, or Mahummed's paradise.— After this manner, my Lord Stirling, for a while, was very noble; and according to the rate of sterling money, was as twelve other Lords, in the matter of that frankness of disposition, which not permitting him to dodge it upon inches and eils, better and worse, made him not stand to give each of his champions, territories of the best, and the most; and although there should have happened a thousand acres more to be put in the charter, or writing of disposition, than was agreed upon at first, he cared not; half a piece to the clerk, was able to make him dispense with that. But at last, when he had enrolled some two or three hundred knights; who, for their hundred and fifty pieces each, had purchased among them, several millions of Neocalcedonian acres, confirmed to them and theirs forever, under the great seal; the affixing whereof, was to cost each of them but thirty pieces more; finding that the society was not likely to become any more numerous, and that the ancient gentry of Scotland esteemed of such a whimsical dignity, as of a disparagement, rather than addition to their former honour; he thought himself of a course more profitable for himself, and the future establishment of his own state; in prosecuting wherewith, without the advice of his knights, (who represented both his houses of parliament, clergy and all) like an absolute King indeed, disposed heritably to the French, for a matter of five or six thousand pounds English money, both the dominion and propriety of the whole continent of that kingdom of Nova-Scotia, leaving the new Baronets to search for land among the Selenites in the Moon, or turn Knights of the Sun; so dearly have they bought their Orange Ribbon, which (all circumstances considered) is, and will be no more honourable to them, or their posterity, than it is, or hath been profitable to either.

too long to be here recited.^r In less than three years after this, the King advanced him to the honour of Earl of Stirling, by his letters patent, bearing date the fourteenth of June, 1633, at the Solemnity of his Majesty's coronation, in the palace of Holyrood house. His lordship discharged that office of Secretary of State, with universal reputation for near fifteen years, even to the time of his death; which happened on the 12th of February 1640; having, three years before, permitted a new edition of his poetical works, or the greatest part of them, to be published: that is to say, 1. *The four Monarchic Tragedies*; 2. *Doom's Day*; before which are some verses by William Drummond; as in Drummond's book of poems, there are also others, to and by our author.^s 3. *The Parænesis*, to Pinnoe Henry. 4. and lastly, *J-matban; an Heroick poem intended, the first book*: which was now, I think, first published. These three poems are written in the *Ottavo Rima* of Tasso; or, as his friend Drayton describes it, A stanza of eight lines; six interwoven, and a couplet in base.^t The author's style and versification are much polished in this edition, especially of the plays; and the plans, with the subject matter, improved in some of them. The whole is fronted with a new title, w and the dedication aforesaid, to King James, prefixed; which if Langbain had observed more than he did the date of the book, he had not said it was addressed to King Charles.^x Before the copy of this edition, a good effigies of the author has been found, though missing in many. It was engraved by W. Marshall, and is one of his best performances. It represents his Lordship in a close-bodied coat; a full ruff about his neck, and the badge of his new created order hanging at his breast. Liveliness and gravity are well tempered in his countenance: his hair is short, and well curled; and his beard tapering gradually to a point, according to the fashion of the times. The oval frame is encompassed with two olive branches; and the inscription in it, is, *Vera Effigies Gulielmi Comitis de Stirling. Ætatis suæ 57*. So that, he was threescore years of age at the time of his death, three years after the

said publication of his plays, and this prints as is above-mentioned. Here the issue of his brain, gives us an easy transition to that of his body. He left by his wife, Janet, the daughter of Sir W. Erskine, 1. William Lord Alexander, his eldest son; who dying his Majesty's Resident in Nova-Scotia, during the life-time of his father, his son William succeeded his grandfather in the earldom, but died about a month after him. 2. Henry Alexander, Esq; afterwards Earl of Stirling. This is the son, who, according to two authorities here followed,^y married a daughter of Sir Peter Vanlore, Alderman of London; and had a son, from whom the present Earl is descended. 3. Sir Anthony; but this is the son, who, according to the order of descent, married, if we adhere to another, not the daughter, but the granddaughter of that Vanlore, and not Vanlove, as his name, in the said account, is erroneously spelt; which account is underneath transcribed.^z 4. John; and two daughters; the Lady Margaret, and Lady Mary; both married, and the latter had issue.

^y Crævusford, and Brit. Compend. vol. 2^o and vol. 3. 1741. p. 274.

^z From a letter written to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, afterwards Earl of Strafford, by G. Garrard, afterwards Master of the Charter-house, and dated December 16, 1637, wherein these are his words: "A grandschild of Vanlove's, rich Vanlove, was to be married to a son of Sir Thomas Read's; he would lay some years in the Fleet and spent but eighteen pence a week; he lives now at Bracket-Hall, near Hatfield. Read hath estated upon this second son of his, 1500l. a year, and the match was intended with Mrs. Vanlove, who had a portion of 4000l. and 400l. a year, after the death of her father, young Peter. The day before, in the afternoon, she sends to speak with one Mr. Alexander, a third son of the Earl of Sterling, Secretary of Scotland here; he comes, finds her at cards, Mr. Read sitting by her; she whispers him in the ear, asking him if he had a coach (he was of her acquaintance before), he said yes: she desired Mr. Read to play her game, and went to let Chamber, Mr. Alexander going along with her. Being there, she told him, that to satisfy her friend, she had given way to marry the gentleman he saw, but her affection was more to him; if his was so to her, she would instantly go away with him in his coach, and be married. So he carried her to Greenwich, where they were married by six that evening."—Earl of Strafford's Letters and Dispatches, fol. vol. 2, 1739. p. 141.

^r Vide Epigrammata Acturi Janssonii, Scoti, Med. Regii. 80. Adretoniæ 1632. p. 30. Et Parergo, ejusd. auth. 1. 59.

^s See the most elegant and elaborate poems of that great court-wit, Mr. W. Drummond, &c. 80. 1659.

^t Epist. to the Barons wars.

^w Intituled, Recreation with the Muses, fol. 1637, and again in 120. about 1727.

^x Account of the dramatick poets, p. 5.

OBSERVATIONS on the MANNERS of the ITALIANS.

[Translated from the French of the Abbé Dupaty's Travels.]

Rome---Description of the road from Leghorn to Florence, and from Florence to Rome.

HOW different is the Road from Florence to Rome, from that of Leghorn to Florence!

After you leave Leghorn, whence Tuscany once embraced the whole world with the outstretched arms of commerce, you proceed along a magnificent road, through fields, woods, and vallies, and arrive at Pisa and the Arno.

You then follow the Arno through a vast plain, amid the richest cultivation, under a moderate temperature, which knows neither the rigour of winter, nor the heats of summer.

I was extremely delighted to meet, at every step, with fields enamelled with flowers, and women blooming with health, happiness, and innocence, scattered over the fields. They seem ed rather to be celebrating games and festivals, than occupied in rustic labours: they reminded me of those charming nymphs with which fable and the poets have peopled the rural shades.

But let us leave in their beauteous fields, these beauteous females, whom every painter should come in search of, and whom every traveller should fly. Let us enter with the Arno into Florence.

What a situation is that of Florence! The plain, in the middle of which it is seated, is covered with trees of every kind, and above all, with fruit trees. In the spring, Florence stands in the midst of a garden of flowers, and merits the name it bears.

But, in proportion as you remove from it, the ground becomes unequal, the culture unvaried, the land sterile, the men few, the women ugly, the stocks meagre; all nature, in short, degenerates.

Advancing into Tuscany, I came to Siena, which has nothing remarkable but the groupe of the *Three Graces*, placed in the middle of the sacristy of the cathedral, between a *dying Christ* and a *Resurrection*.

At their feet the priest prepares himself for mass; and they are quite naked!

On leaving Siena, the country assumes a totally different aspect. We find no more cultivation, no flocks, no habitations, no men. The reign of Nature and Leopold seems here to terminate.

Gaining, after a journey of three hours march, from hill to hill, from rock to rock, the rugged summit of Redico-Fani,

I found myself in the midst of chaos, all around was a silent desert; it was then night; but the next day, on descending to Ronciglione, I found the dawn, the song of the nightingale, the first shoot of the hawthorn, vallies clothed with verdure, and the celebrated lake of Trasimene, and the city of Viterbo all in flower: and in an instant, by a new contrast, as if traversing the enchanted abodes of Armida, under the finest sky, all motion seems to cease, and you meet with neither life nor vegetation. At a distance, you have a view of Rome; the moment after every thing disappears.

On these roads, which in ancient times were thronged by kings and nations from every corner of the universe, over which rolled triumphal cars, in which the Roman armies raised clouds of dust, and where the traveller met Cæsar, Cicero, and Augustus; I met only with pilgrims and with beggars.

At length, by continually proceeding through this desert, through solitude and silence, I found myself amongst some houses. I could not refrain from dropping a tear: I was in Rome.

What! Is this Rome, Rome, that once spread her terrors to the extremities of Asia; and is it now this desert, announced only by the tomb of Nero!

No, this is not Rome; it is merely the dead body of that illustrious city, the country round is her tomb; and the wretched populace, that swarm within her walls, the worms that devour the carcass.

The Author's arrival at Rome.

I arrived yesterday evening very late. I could not close my eyes all night. The whole night the reflection continually occurred to my mind, *thou art at Rome*. Ages, emperors, nations, every thing great, interesting, and awful, which the great name of Rome must forever suggest, occupied my whole soul.

I was impatient till the first dawn of day should exhibit to my eyes the ancient capital of the world.

At length I behold Rome.

I behold that theatre where human nature has been all that ever it can be, has performed every thing that it ever can perform, has displayed all the virtues, exhibited all the vices, brought forth the sublimest heroes, and the most execrable monsters, has been elevated to a Brutus, degraded to a Nero, and re-ascended to a Marcus Aurelius.

The air in which I am now breathing, is that in which Cicero enchanted all ears with his eloquence; the Cæsars uttered so

Observations on the Manners of the Italians.

many terrible commands, and the Popes pronounced their mysterious and superstitious enchantments.

What rivers of blood have moistened this earth! How many tears have flowed within these walls! Horace and Virgil here recited their immortal verses!

Let us go: but whither? I am in the midst of Rome, as in the middle of the ocean. Three Romes, like three quarters of the world, present themselves to me at the same time; the Rome of Augustus, the Rome of Leo X. and the Rome of the signing ope.

Which shall I visit first? They all at once invite me. Where is the Capitol? Where the Museum of Clement XIV? Lead me to the arch of Titus. Let me view the Pantheon. Shew me St. Mary Major. I would see the transfiguration of Raphael. Where is the Apollo of Belvidere? How is it possible to fix the attention, or give a preference to any object at Rome.

I must begin by straying; without choice amid these venerable ruins, to wear off that first impatience of seeing, which would always prevent me from seeing well.

I am at Rome then! I am in that city which excites the attention of the whole world!

There is not a stone here, but conceals valuable knowledge---which might not serve to complete the history of Rome and of the Arts: let us learn to interrogate them, for they speak.

On the beauty of the Roman women, and their voice.

Why should I not say something of the state of female beauty at Rome; beauty, which is so highly estimated in every country in the world, before which the heart of youth begins to palpitate, the imagination of the mature man is still inflamed when nothing else can warm him, and the memory of which still melts, or makes the old man smile.

Beauty is rare here, as it is every where else. Nature here, in the composition of women, is often deficient in that charming combination of colours and form which the eye of man demands, when it contemplates the softer sex.

Nature seldom attains beauty here, except in the outline of the countenance and the hand. She gives a rough sketch of the shape, but seldom finishes: the bosom and foot especially escape her. Nor indeed does she form with equal beauty every species of flower, in every country in the world.

She is said, however, to compensate this negligence, or want of industry with respect to the Roman women, by the per-

fection of their shoulders; but I am in reality of opinion, that if the shoulders of the Roman women appear more beautiful it is because they are more seen; possibly too the *em* point that begins to take place very early, does, in fact, contribute to embellish them.

Be this as it may, Nature could not place more happily, nor accord with more effect, the forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, ears and neck, than in the Roman women; she could not possibly employ purer, softer, or more correct forms; all the distinct parts are finished, and the whole is complete. How charming a complexion! It is impregnated with roses and with lillies. What carnation! You would think the fair one perpetually blushing.

A fine Roman head never fails to astonish, and, taken altogether affects the heart; its beauties are perceived at the first glance, and the slightest recollection, brings it full into the memory.

But as every excellence in this world is counterbalanced by its defects; if a Roman woman receives from Nature that beauty which astonishes and excites admiration, she does not obtain from her that grace which charms and inspires love. If she possesses those never failing attractions which form, of a fine woman, but one beauty, she is wanting in those fugitive graces, which, of one amiable person, form twenty. You may contemplate that countenance a whole day in vain, those fine eyes will have only one look, that pretty mouth only one smile; never will you discover either pain or pleasure passing over that unvaried brow; nor those accomplished features gently undulating, like water, by the insensible motion of a tender sentiment, or a delicate idea.

It may be observed, indeed, that it is difficult for a woman of much sensibility to be perfectly handsome. Sensibility necessarily deranges, by its delicate motions, the proportions of the face, but then it substitutes features expressive of mind for beauty.

Nothing is more rare here than to meet with a face that moves or interests; that bespeaks a soul.

But what lovely hands! and beautiful hands are indeed a beauty, they are so rare.

Beauty, among the Roman women, fades very rapidly, and at once. Here it is a rose without a bud. A Roman girl of fifteen is in full beauty; and as she does not cultivate it by any exercise, as she overwhelms it with sleep, and takes no method to preserve it, her features are soon surcharged with too great plumpness, and her whole form becomes disproportionate; but it is

to this very indolence, which in so short a time will disfigure all the delicacy of her face, that she is indebted for those handsome shoulders, which she displays to view with so much pride.

There is another reason why the beauty of the Roman women decays so rapidly: it is always shut up; it is always in the shade. The bud of beauty, like other flowers, requires the rays of the sun.

I must say a word or two of the voice of the Roman women, for the voice is an essential part of the sex. That of the Roman women, like their faces, is fine, but it has no soul: it expresses, at times, the bursts of passion, but hardly ever its true accents. Let a Roman woman, in short, sing before you, her voice will not originate from her heart, nor will it expire in yours.

There are exceptions, however, among the Roman ladies, to all I have been saying. I am myself acquainted with at least three: *Theresa, Rosalinda, and Palmira*.

It is true, that by passing their lives with foreigners, in their father's house, the coquetry natural to their sex and to themselves is continually kept in action.

Theresa is Armida in miniature, Palmira would have resembled Erminia, in the days of Erminia. Rosalinda has something of whatever is pleasing in woman in every country in the world. Each motion of her eye-lid, and of her lip is grace. These three sisters possess accomplishments. They dance—with delicacy—with expression!

But I have said sufficient on the subject of Roman beauty; the delicate bloom of a flower must be carefully touched, and its perfumes sparingly inhaled.

The Roman Women—Love and Gallantry.

What is love among the Roman women? Such as it inevitably must be in a climate and amid manners where it seldom or ever meets with obstacles to fortify it; prejudices to enhance its value; moral ideas to embellish it; restraints to keep it alive; or any of the various circumstances, in short, which consistently with our manners, often render it a happiness, a triumph and a virtue.

Love, with the Roman women, is an amusement, a matter of business, or caprice, and but of short duration as a want; for they soon wear it out; their heart loves, the instant it arrives at maturity.

To talk of love should constitute one of its mysteries; but love here forms a com-

mon-place topic of conversation, together with those of rain and fine weather, the arrival of a stranger, the promotions of the morning, and the processions of the evening.

You talk of it to daughters before their mothers; and mothers even talk of it before their daughters.

A mother says, without any ceremony, my daughter does not eat, she does not sleep, *she has a fit of love*; as if she was telling you she had got a fever.

I have seen priests dancing with young ladies; and it was not thought either scandalous or ridiculous; for here sexes, dignities, and ages, are not discriminated and separated by any distinctive marks of dress, pre-eminence, or decorum.

An old man, an officer, and a cardinal, will talk of love with a girl in a dark corner.

The language is as dissolute as the climate: the moment you are allowed to say some things to a woman, you may say every thing.

The girls in general, however, are tolerably prudent: all of them carry their virginity with them to the altar, not indeed the virginity of the heart, but of the body, which the Italians hold in high estimation.

The girls employ their early youth in practising, under the eyes of their mothers, what they have received from them, on the art of catching a husband; but, as the men are on their guard, they spread their nets twenty times before they prove successful once. They neglect nothing; however, to succeed, except it be to neglect nothing.

The most notorious gallantry does not affect their reputation: a woman here is as prudent as she is ugly; and as gallant as she is beautiful. What then? She is in love.

The women never renounce love here, that is to say, the men, but when they can no longer pay them.

Look not here, among the women, for that tenderness of heart which penetrates, satisfies, and enchants; that intimate and secret life, the mutual bliss of two lovers; that tenderness which forms a pleasure of pain, which delights in sacrifices, and increases by enjoyment; that moral love, in short, which, if it does not enchain or govern the physical passion, at least decorates and veils it.

Nor will you find here those two delightful kinds of friendship between the sexes, the one of which succeeds to love, the other imitates, and which both of them so nearly resemble love, as to be often mistaken for it.

ON THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE.

[From President Gouget's *Origin of Laws*, vol. 1. p. 86. &c.]

HUSBANDRY, or the culture of grain, is an art so toilsome, tedious and complicated, and requires such great attention and such various knowledge, that it is no wonder it was so long unknown to the greatest part of mankind. It is difficult to conceive how men attained at first the knowledge of corn and other grains which are cultivated. We do not see at present any wheat, rye, barley, oats, or rice, growing spontaneously on our commons. Are we to suppose then, that certain kinds of herbage, which grow in all countries, include in them the essence and principles of all the kinds of grain which make our principal food at present? Shall we say, that culture makes them unfold their latent qualities, brings them to perfection, and at last, by reiterated efforts, raises them to wheat, rye, barley, oats? &c. Experience indeed has taught us, that culture renders some fruits much more beautiful and excellent than they naturally grow; nay brings them to so great perfection that they will hardly be taken for the same species. But it is ingrafting makes this great change in the nature of fruits; and this is an operation cannot be performed on grasses. As to simple cultivation, it is a great mistake to imagine, that it can ever change the fundamental essence and species of grains. Some authors, it is true, have formerly advanced this;^a but the contrary is at present universally known and acknowledged.^b Grains were created such as they are at present. The ancients even tell us of some countries where corn grew spontaneously.^c And that we know not any climate at present it that produces wild wheat, rye, barley, or of oats itself, is probably owing to want of diligent inquiry. Nay, if we may believe some modern relations, these grains grow naturally in some places at this day.^d

Agriculture is one of those arts which the deluge did not destroy entirely. The scriptures tell us that Noah understood

and practised it; and it is highly probable he would instruct his posterity in the knowledge of it. The knowledge of husbandry among the Babylonians was ancient as their history.^e We cannot doubt the great antiquity of this art in these countries. Moses tells us that Nimrod and Assur built several cities: It is impossible to imagine how they could do this, without the assistance of agriculture. The Phœnician traditions, supported by scripture, represented husbandry as known among them in the remotest ages. It is said that Isaac, when he dwelt in Palestine, sowed and reaped an hundred-fold.^f The Egyptians gave the honour of this discovery to Isis, and her husband Osiris.^g Husbandry must have been very early known in that country. We see that Abraham in a time of famine retired into Egypt.^h Jacob sent his sons thither to buy corn in the like circumstances. The Chinese may dispute with any of these nations, the antiquity of their acquaintance with this art, for they pretend to have learned it from Chin-nong, the successor of Fo-hi.ⁱ However this may be, it was from these countries, no doubt, and some others, that the art of cultivating grain was brought in process of time into other climates. The Greeks, for example, said they learned agriculture from the Egyptians.^j The Romans believed this art had been brought into Italy from Africa and Greece.^k

The first husbandmen tilled the ground by mere strength of arm; their tools were extremely clumsy and imperfect.^l Such was the state of the Peruvians at the discovery of that country. They had no ploughs, nor beasts of burden. They turned the soil with a kind of shovel; and when it was properly prepared, drop the seed into little holes made with the end of a stick.^m There are a great many nations even at this day who know no better method.ⁿ The savages of New France till their ground with a wooden instrument, not unlike the hoe of our vine dressers.^o

^c Gen. c. 9. v. 20.

^f Herod. *essud Synceel*. p. 28. 29.

^g Sanchon. ap. Euseb.

^h Gen. c. 26. v. 12.

ⁱ Diad. l. 1.

^j Gen. c. 12. v. 10.

^k Martini, *bist. de la Cibiza*, l. 1.

^l Diad. l. 1.

^m Festus, voce *Lybleut campus*.

ⁿ Diad. l. 3.

^o *Conquête de Pérou*, t. 1. p. 47. *Histoire des Incas*, t. 2. p. 83.

^p *L'hist. gen. des voyag.* t. 3. p. 117.

^q *L'escarbot, bist. de la Nouv. France*, p. 778. Some

^a *Theophrast. bist. plant.* l. 2. c. 3. *Plin.* l. 18. sect. 20.

^b *Dubamel traité de la culture des terres*, p. 145.

^c *Plato, in Menex. Arist. de mirab. animal.* *Theophr. bist. plant.* l. 4. c. 5. *Diad.* l. 1. *Strabo* l. 15. *Plin.* l. 18.

^d *L'escarbot, bist. de la N. France*, p. 251, 255, 261. *Lettr. édif.* t. 25. p. 61.

Some do it with shovels,¹ and others even with wooden hooks.² The common instrument used by the negroes of Gambia for turning the earth, is a kind of wooden shovel, like their oars:³ Others have nothing but a sort of trowels.⁴ The negroes of Senegal go five or six of them into a field and turn the soil over with their swords.⁵ The original inhabitants of the Canaries performed this work with the horns of oxen.⁶

The people who used these bungling methods must have lost all traces of this art. Several nations in the very first ages after the dispersion were acquainted with machines, which, by turning up the earth in an expeditious and effectual method, saved them much toil, and procured them far more abundant harvests. It appears from scripture that the practice of ploughing was established in Egypt in the time of Joseph.⁷ It was as ancient in Palestine. The Phœnicians, the first inhabitants of that country, ascribed the invention of the plough to Dagon, said to be the son of heaven.⁸ We have just now mentioned, that when Isaac was in Palestine, he sowed and reaped an hundred-fold; a fact which necessarily supposes that the art of tillage was well known in that country. We see too, that in the days of Job, they ploughed with oxen in Arabia.⁹ In a word, the Chinese pretend that they received the plough from Chin-nong, the successor of Fo-hi.¹⁰

The structure of the first ploughs was very simple. That machine originally consisted only of one beam of wood, so bent that one end of it sunk into the ground, and they yoked the oxen to the other: They had only added one handle, by which the ploughman directed and turned it as he pleased. Such was the ancient plough of the Greeks.¹¹ Such at this day is that of the inhabitants of La Concepcion in Chili; their plough consists only of a crooked branch of a tree, and is drawn by two oxen.¹²

The manner of reaping is a matter of great importance. It would not be very

difficult to invent some instrument fit for cutting several ears at once. The sickle, or something like it, is extremely ancient. All old traditions speak of the sickle of Saturn.¹³ It is true, this supposes the art of working metals, which in these ages was known to very few nations. The others would supply this want by different contrivances. We may judge of this by what modern authors tell us of several nations. The people of Paraguay cut down their corn with a cow's ribs instead of sickles.¹⁴

It must have cost mankind much thought and many trials, to contrive an easy method of separating the grain from the ear. The most common practice of antiquity was to prepare a place in the open air, by making it very hard and smooth; on this they spread their sheaves, and then turned in oxen or other animals, and drove them backwards and forwards upon it for a long time. Others made use of heavy planks, stuck full of sharp pegs or pointed flints, which they dragged over the sheaves: This is practised by the Turks. Lastly, some bruited the ears by means of heavy carriages, such as carts, sledges, &c. In Gascoigne and Italy they use carts and sledges for this purpose at present. In China they perform this work with a heavy roller of unpolished marble. All these methods are still in practice in most hot countries. They make no use of the flail in the east,¹⁵ where agriculture first began.

¹ *Macrob. Sat. l. 1.*

² *Lettr. Edif. t. 11. p. 420.*

³ *Cabinet, t. 4. part. 2.*

ON THE NOURISHMENT OF VEGETABLES.

[From Hunter's *Georgical Essays*.]

THE art of Husbandry boasts an origin coeval with the human race. Its age, however, seems to have contributed but little towards its advancement, being at present extended but a few degrees beyond its primitive institution.

Until the Philosopher condescends to direct the plow, Husbandry must remain in a torpid state. It is the peculiar happiness of this age, that men of a liberal education begin to cultivate this art with attention. We cannot say too much in praise of the respective societies lately established in this island, and in France, for the improvement of Agriculture. They have raised a noble spirit of emulation among

¹ *Lettr. Edif. t. 12. p. 10.*

² *Lejcarbet, p. 934.*

³ *Hist. gen. des voyag. t. 3. p. 188.*

⁴ *Ibid. t. 5. p. 67.*

⁵ *Ibid. t. 5. p. 67.*

⁶ *Ibid. p. 229, 252.*

⁷ *Gen. c. 45. v. 6.*

⁸ *Sanchon. ap. Euseb.*

⁹ *C. 1. v. 14.*

¹⁰ *Martini hist. de la Chine, l. 1. p. 32.*

¹¹ *Hesiod. ep. v. 443.*

¹² *Voyag. de Frezier, p. 70.*

mong the country gentlemen and sensible farmers. Each seems envious of contributing something towards the general stock of knowledge.

As I intend the nourishment of plants to be the subject of this essay, it will be proper to observe, that I have been directed in my researches by a strict attention to the analogy that subsists between animals and vegetables. We know that neither of them can subsist long without air and nourishment.

I lay it down as a fundamental maxim, that all plants receive their principal nourishment from oily particles incorporated with water, by means of an alkaline salt or absorbent earth. Till oil is made miscible, it is unable to enter the radical vessels of vegetables; and, on that account, providence has bountifully supplied all natural soils with chalky or other absorbent particles. I say natural soils, for those which have been assisted by art are full of materials for that purpose; such as lime, marl, soap, ashes, and the volatile alkaline salt of putrid dunghills.

It may be asked, whence do natural soils receive their oily particles? I answer the air supplies them. During the summer months the atmosphere is full of putrid exhalations arising from the steam of dunghills, the perspiration of animals, and smoke. Every shower brings down these oleaginous particles for the nourishment of plants. When they happen to fall upon a very sandy soil, the solar heat exhales the most of them. Hence an additional reason for covering our light soils with herbage during the summer months. On the contrary, when these particles fall upon stiff land, or such as has been marled or limed, an intimate union is produced, too strong for the natural heat to resolve. It is observed that lime mechanically binds a hot sandy soil. We now see that it also fertilises it; but the farmer must not presume too much upon that quality.

The ingenious Mr. Tull, and others have contended for earth's being the food of plants. If so, all soils equally tilled would prove equally prolific. The increased fertility of a well pulverised soil, induced him to imagine that the plow could so minutely divide the particles of earth, as to fit them for entering the roots of plants.

Water is thought, by some, to be the food of vegetables, when in reality it is only the vehicle of nourishment.—Water is an heterogeneous fluid, and is no where to be found pure. It always contains a solution of animal or vegetable substances.

All rich soils, in a state of nature, contain oil; and in those lands which have

been under the plow for some years, it is found in proportion to the quantity of putrid dung that has been laid upon them, making allowance for the crops they have sustained.

To set this matter in a clearer light, let us attend to the effects of manures of an oily nature, and we shall soon be satisfied that oil, however modified, is one of the chief things concerned in vegetation.—Rape-dust, when laid on land, is a speedy and certain manure, though an expensive one, and will generally answer well on a limestone land, or where the soil has been moderately limed. Farmers that live in the neighbourhood of large towns use a abundance of foot. It is an oily manure, but different from the former, containing alkaline salt in its own nature, calculated as well for opening the soil, as for rendering the oily parts miscible with water.

It is observed that pigeons dung is a rich and hasty manure. These animals feed chiefly on grains and oily seeds. Swine dung is of a saponaceous and oily nature, and perhaps is the richest of the animal manures. The dung of ruminant animals, as cows and sheep, is preferable to that of horses at grass, owing to the quantity of animal juices mixed with their food in chewing. And here I beg leave to remark in general, that the fatter the animal, *certis paribus*, the richer the dung.

In order to strengthen my argument in favour of oil being the principal food of plants, I must beg leave to observe, that all vegetables, whose seeds are of an oily nature, are found to be remarkable impoverishers of the soil, as hemp, rape, and flax.

It is usual to talk of the salts of the earth; but Chymistry has not been able to discover any salts in land which has not been manured, tho' oil may be obtained from every soil, the very sandy ones excepted. Marl, though a rich manure, has no salts. It is thought to contain a small portion of oleaginous matter, and an absorbent earth, of a nature similar to limestone, with a large quantity of clay intermixed.

It is a received opinion, that lime enriches the land it is laid upon, by means of supplying a salt fit for the nourishment of plants; but by all the experiments that have been made upon lime, it is found to contain no kind of salt. It is the nature of lime to attract oils and dissolve vegetable bodies. Upon these principles we may account for the wonderful effects of lime in the improvement of black-moor-land. Moor-earth consists of dissolved, and half-dissolved, vegetable substances. It is full

of oil — Lime assimilates the one and dissolves the other.

To the universal principle, oil, we must add another of great efficacy, though very little understood; I mean the nitrous acid of the air. That the air does contain the rudiments of nitre, is demonstrable from the manner of making salt-petre in the different parts of the world. The air contains no such salt as perfect nitre; it is a factitious salt, and is made by the nitrous acid falling upon a proper matrix. The makers of nitre form that matrix of the rubbish of old houses, fat earth, and any fixed alkaline salt. The universal acid, as it is called, is attracted by these materials, and forms true nitre, which is rendered pure by means of chrytallization, and in that form it is brought to us. In very hot countries the natural earth forms a matrix for nitre, which makes the operation very short.

Hitherto I have considered plants as nourished by their roots. I shall now take a view of them as nourished by their leaves. Vegetables that have a succulent leaf, such as vetches, peas, beans, and buck-wheat, draw a great part of their nourishment from the air, and on that account impoverish the soil less than wheat, oats, barley or rye, the leaves of which are of a firmer texture.

Rape and hemp are oil-bearing plants, and, consequently impoverishers of the soil; but the former less so than the latter, owing to the greater succulency of its leaf. The leaves of all kinds of grain are succulent for a time; during which period the plants take little from the earth; but as soon as the ear begins to be formed, they lose their softness and diminish in their attractive power. The radical fibres are then more vigorously employed in extracting the oily particles of the earth, for the nourishment of the seed. Such, I apprehend, is the course of nature.

ANECDOTE.

(From the Political Magazine.)

WHEN Lee was Manager at Edinburgh, he was determined to improve upon thunder, and so having procured a parcel of nine pound shot, they were put into a wheel-barrow, to which he affixed an octagon wheel. This done, ridges were placed at the back of the stage, and one of the carpenters was ordered to trundle this wheel-barrow so filled, backwards and forwards over these ridges. — The play was Lear; and really in the two

first efforts the thunder had a good effect. At length, as the King was braving the "pelting of the pitiless storm," the thunderer's foot slipped; and down he came wheel barrow and all. The stage being on a declivity, the balls made their way towards the orchestra, and meeting with but a feeble resistance from the scene, laid it flat upon its face. This storm was more difficult for Lear to stem than the one he had before complained of. The balls taking every direction, he was obliged to skip about to avoid them like the man who dances the egg horn-pipe. The fiddlers, in alarm for their catgut, hurried out of the orchestra, and to crown this scene of glorious confusion, the sprawling thunderer lay prostrate in the sight of the audience, like another Salmonéus.

NEW ACCOUNT OF THE PATAGONIANS,

From the relation of Father Falkener, a Jesuit, who had resided among them thirty-eight years.

Printed by the friendship of George Allan, Esq; at his private press at Darlington, 1788.

[From the Analytical Review.]

THIS little piece is a letter addressed to the Hon. Daines Farrington, by Mr. Pennant, and dated from Downing, November 28, 1771. It appears to have been written in consequence of a promise some time before, occasioned by a conversation on the subject of the Patagonians, where several opinions arose, some favoring of scepticism. A preface dated March 1, 1788, gives a short account of father Falkener, to whom the author paid a visit, expressly for the purpose of obtaining information on this subject.

Father Falkener was, at the time of this visit, about seventy years of age, active in mind and body, brusque in his manners, and very communicative. He was born at Manchester, about 1731 was a surgeon in the *Affiento* ship, in that year was made a convert to Popery at *Buenos Ayres*, was in due time admitted of the society of *Jesuits*, and was sent on the mission of *Paraguay*. He passed thirty eight years of his life in the southern part of South America, between the river *La Plata* and the straits of *Magellan*. By his long intercourse with the inhabitants of Patagonia, says our author, he seems to have lost all European guile, and to have acquired all the simplicity and honest impetuosity of the people he has so long been conversant with.

Mr.

Mr. Pennant begins with observing, that he will only give as much of Mr. Falkener's narrative as that gentleman could vouch for the authenticity of, as having been an eye witness to. He then proceeds to notice all who have mentioned these extraordinary people.

Magellan first saw one of them in 1519: he was afterwards visited by numbers of them. Their height was about seven feet (French,) but the first he saw was taller. In 1525 Garcia de Loaysa saw some men of great stature, but does not mention their height. In 1536 Sir Thomas Cavendish measured one of their foot-steps, which was eighteen inches long. Anthony Knevet, who sailed with Sir Thomas in his second voyage, saw some of these men fifteen or sixteen spans high, and measured the bodies of two recently buried, which were fourteen spans long; and after this three Dutchmen, at different times, saw some men of a gigantic stature; one of whom thought they were ten or eleven feet high. Le Maire and Schouten found some skeletons ten or eleven feet long. In 1610 Gracia de Nodal, a Spaniard, trafficked with men taller by the head than Europeans, on the south side of the Straits of Magellan; and in 1642 Henry Bruever, a Dutchman, observed in the Straits La Maire foot-steps of men which measured eighteen inches. These are the only two instances of their being found on this side of the Straits. Sir Francis Drake, however, and two other voyagers, in the 16th, and four more in the 17th century, saw none of these people.

In the present century there are only two evidences of their existence. In 1704 the crew of a ship, belonging to St. Maloes, saw some of them. In the philosophical transactions for 1767, p. 75, is an account given by Mr. Clarke; an officer in Mr. Byron's ship, who had an opportunity of standing for two hours within two yards of this race, and seeing them examined, and one measured by Mr. Byron, who though six feet high, could scarce when on tip-toe reach the top of the Patagonian's head. He assures us, that none of the men were lower than eight feet, some even exceeded nine, and the women were from seven and half to eight feet. Neither Mr. Wallis nor Mr. Bougainville met with any people approaching to such a height.

Let us now hear Mr. Falkener. About the year 1742 he was sent on a mission to the vast plains of Pampas: there he first met with some tribes of these people. The tallest which he measured, in the same manner that Mr. Byron did, was seven feet eight inches high; the common height was six feet, and there were numbers short-

er. The tallest women did not exceed six feet. They are supposed to be a race derived from the *Ciltiva* Indians, the *Puelches*, who defeated and destroyed the Spaniard *Baldovis*. They dwell in large tents, covered with the hides of mares, and divided within into apartments for the different ranks of the family, by a fire or blanket. They are a most migratory people: the women, like the females of all savage countries, undergo all the laborious work. Their food is (almost entirely) animal. Their drink is water, except when certain species of fruit are ripe, of which they make a fermenting liquor called *tsuka*, common to many parts of South America, with which they intoxicate themselves. There are two fruits of this kind, one called *algarrons*, which they eat as bread, the other *mila*. Their clothing is either a mantle of skins, or of woollen cloth, manufactured by themselves. They have naturally beards, but they generally pluck up the hairs though some leave mustaches.

The slings which they use in the chase of horses, cattle, or ostriches, have a stone fixed to each end; and sometimes another thong, with a third stone, is fastened to the middle of the other: these, with amazing dexterity, they sling round the objects of the chase, be they beasts or ostriches, which entangles them so that they cannot stir. The Indians leave them, I may say, thus tied neck and heels, and go on in pursuit of fresh game; and having finished their sport return to pick up the animals they left secured in the slings.

Their commerce with the Europeans has corrupted them greatly, taught them the vice of dram-drinking, and been a dreadful obstacle to their moral improvement.—The venereal distemper is common among them. They do not speak of it as an exotic disorder, so probably it is aboriginal.

In respect to religion they allow two principles, a good and a bad. The good they call the *Creator of all things*; but consider him as one that after that never solicits himself about them. He is styled by some *Sevela*; or chief in the land of *steep dead*; by others *Cayara-Cunne*, or Lord of the dead. The evil principle is called *Hurricia*, or the wanderer without. Sometimes these (or there are several) are supposed to reside over particular persons, protect their own people, or injure others. These are likewise called *Kaliku*, or dwellers in the air.

They have priests and priestesses, just such jugglers as those of all other barbarous nations.

The *Puelches* have a notion of a future state, and imagine that after death they are to be transported to a country, where

the fruits of inebriation are eternal; there to live in immortal drunkenness, and the perpetual chase of the ostrich.

The skeletons of their dead, after the flesh and entrails have been burnt, if persons of eminence, are transported to the tombs of their ancestors, which are always within a small space of the sea. They are decked in their best robes, adorned with plumes and beads, and placed sitting in a deep square pit, parallel with those buried before, with different weapons placed by them, and the skins of their favourite horses stuffed and supported by stakes. A woman is appointed to attend them, keep the skeletons clean, and new cloath them annually. Widows black their faces for a year after their husband's decease.

They allow polygamy; but whoever takes more than three wives is reckoned a libertine. Their caziques, or chiefs, are hereditary: they have power of life and death, but every individual is at liberty to choose a new cazique whenever he pleases; but no man is allowed to live out of the protection of some chief. Eloquence is in high esteem with them. If a cazique wants that talent, he keeps an orator.

This closes the history Mr. Falkener favoured me with; but I must not quit that gentleman without informing you, that he returned to Europe with a suit of Patagonian cloth, a cup of horn, and a little pot made of *Cbilian* copper, the whole fruits the Spaniards left him after the labours of a thirty eight years mission.

Mr. Pennant divides the men inhabiting the country of Patagonia into three different classes, and observes a fourth may be added, which is a mixture of the former. The first is a race of men of the common size. The second exceeds them by a few inches, or perhaps the head. The third is composed of those whose height is so extraordinary as to have occasioned great controversies; yet they are indisputably an *exigent* people. The fourth are a mongrel breed of every size, except that of the original standard; debased by intermixing with the puny tribes of the country, and by their intercourse with Europeans.

At the end is a short paper sent to Mr. Pennant from Admiral Byron, after he had perused the manuscript of the above. M. Bougainville having considered it as a proof that the people whom he saw were the same met with by Mr. Byron; that he found *English knives* in their possession, and which people measured only from five feet ten inches to six feet three; the latter asserts, in this paper, that he never gave a knife

to any of the Patagonians, nor even carried one a shore with him when he saw them. We must observe, he says nothing of having measured them, only that he at this instant believes there is not a man that landed with him, though they were at some distance from them, but would swear they took them to be nine feet high; and adds, 'I do suppose many of them were between seven and eight, and strong in proportion.'

Since we extracted this account we have been informed, that the ingenious M. Odman has published a paper, in the Stockholm Gazette, on the same subject, in which his ideas agree almost exactly with those of Father Falkener and Mr. Pennant. After collecting the various opinions on the Patagonian, he concludes in favour of the reality of the existence of this gigantic people; and says, the reason many travellers have missed seeing them is, that they only came to the sea-coast at one period of the year, and live the rest of their time in the inland country.

Observations on the

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE CUCKOO

By Mr. Edward Jenner.

[From the Philosophical Transactions, vol. 78. for the year 1788.]

To JOHN HUNTER, Esquire.

DEAR SIR,

HAVING, at your request, employed some of my leisure hours in attending to the natural history of the cuckoo, I beg leave to lay before you the result of my observations, with a hope that they may tend to illustrate a subject hitherto not sufficiently investigated; and should what is here offered prove, in your opinion, deserving the attention of the Royal Society, you will do me the honour of presenting it to that learned body.

The first appearance of cuckoos in Gloucestershire (the part of England where these observations were made) is about the 17th of April. The song of the male, which is well known, soon proclaims its arrival. The song of the female (if the peculiar notes of which it is composed may be so called) is widely different, and has been so little attended to, that I believe few are acquainted with it. I know not how to convey to you a proper idea of it by a comparison with the notes of any other bird; but the cry of the dab-chick bears the nearest resemblance to it.

Unlike the generality of birds, cuckoos do not pair. When a female appears on the wing, she is often attended by two or three

* What effect would such a regulation have in Britain.

three males, who seem earnestly contending for her favours. From the time of her appearance, till after the middle of summer, the nests of the birds selected to receive her egg are to be found in great abundance; but, like other migrating birds, she does not begin to lay till some weeks after her arrival. I never could procure an egg till after the middle of May, tho' probably an early coming cuckoo may produce one sooner.^a

The cuckoo makes choice of the nests of a variety of small birds. I have known its egg intrusted to the care of the hedge-sparrow, the water-wagtail, the tit lark, the yellow-hammer, the green-linnet, and the winchat. Among these it generally selects the three former; but shews a much greater partiality to the hedge-sparrow than to any of the rest: therefore, for the purpose of avoiding confusion, this bird only, in the following account, will be considered as the foster-parent of the cuckoo, except in instances which are particularly specified.

The hedge-sparrow commonly takes up four or five days in laying her eggs. During this time (generally after she has laid one or two) the cuckoo contrives to deposit her egg among the rest, leaving the future care of it entirely to the hedge-sparrow. This intrusion often occasions some discomposure; for the old hedge-sparrow at intervals, whilst she is sitting, not unfrequently throws out some of her own eggs; and sometimes injures them in such a way that they become addle; so that it more frequently happens, that only two or three hedge-sparrow's eggs are hatched with the cuckoo's than otherwise; but whether this be the case or not, she sits the same length of time as if no foreign egg had been introduced, the cuckoo's egg requiring no longer incubation than her own. However, I have never seen an instance where the hedge-sparrow has either thrown out or injured the egg of the cuckoo.

When the hedge-sparrow has sat her usual time, and disengaged the young cuckoo and some of her own offspring from the shell,^b her own young ones, and any

^a What is meant by an early-coming cuckoo, I shall more fully explain in a paper I intend to lay before you on the Migration of birds; but it may be necessary to mention here, that Migrating birds of the same species arrive in succession. Cuckoos, for example, appear in greater numbers on the second than on the first week of their arrival, and they disappear in the same gradual manner.

^b The young cuckoo is commonly hatched first,

of her eggs that remain unhatched, are soon turned out, the young cuckoo remaining possessor of the nest, and sole object of her future care. The young birds are not previously killed, nor are the eggs demolished; but all are left to perish together, either entangled about the bush which contains the nest, or lying on the ground under it.

The early fate of the young hedge sparrows is a circumstance that has been noticed by others, but attributed to wrong causes. A variety of conjectures have been formed upon it. Some have supposed the parent cuckoo to be the author of their destruction; while others, as circumcussily, have pronounced them smothered by the disproportionate size of their fellow nestling. Now the cuckoo's egg being not much larger than the hedge-sparrow's (as I shall more fully point out hereafter) it necessarily follows, that at first there can be no great difference in the size of the birds just burst from the shell. Of the fallacy of the former assertion also I was some years ago convinced, by having found that many cuckoo's eggs were hatched in the nests of other birds after the old cuckoo had disappeared; and by seeing the same fate attend the nestling sparrows as during the appearance of the old cuckoo in this country. But, before I proceed to the facts relating to the death of the young sparrows, it will be proper to lay before you some examples of the incubation of the egg, and the rearing of the young cuckoo; since even the well known fact, that this business is intrusted to the care of other birds, has been controverted by an author who has lately written on this subject; and since, as it is a fact so much out of the common course of nature, it may still probably be disbelieved by others.

Example I.

The Titlark is frequently selected by the cuckoo to take charge of its young one; but as it is a bird less familiar than many that I have mentioned, its nest is not so often discovered. I have, nevertheless, had several cuckoo's eggs brought to me that were found in titlarks nests; and had one opportunity of seeing a young cuckoo in the nest of this bird: I saw the old birds feed it repeatedly, and, to satisfy myself that they were really titlarks, shot them both; and found them to be so.

Example II.

A cuckoo laid her egg in a water-wagtail's nest in the thatch of an old cottage. The wagtail sat her usual time; and then

^c The Hen, Daines Barrington.

hatched all the eggs but one; which, with all the young ones, except the cuckoo, was turned out of the nest. The young birds, consisting of five, were found upon a raster that projected from under the thatch, and with them was the egg, not in the least injured. On examining the egg I found the young wagtail it contained quite perfect, and just in such a state as birds are when ready to be disengaged from the shell. The cuckoo was reared by the wagtails till it was nearly capable of flying, when it was killed by an accident.

Example III.

A hedge sparrow built her nest in a hawthorn bush in a timber yard; after she had laid two eggs, a cuckoo dropped in a third. The sparrow continued laying as if nothing had happened, till she had laid five, her usual number, and then sat.

June 20, 1786. On inspecting the nest I found, that the bird had hatched this morning, and that every thing but the young cuckoo's was thrown out. Under the nest I found one of the hedge sparrows dead, and one egg by the side of the nest entangled with the coarse woody materials that formed its outside covering. On examining the egg, I found one end of the shell a little cracked, and could see that the sparrow it contained was yet alive. It was then restored to the nest, but in a few minutes was thrown out. The egg being again suspended by the outside of the nest, was saved a second time from breaking. To see what would happen if the cuckoo was removed, I took out the cuckoo, and placed the egg containing the hedge sparrow in the nest in its stead. The old birds, during this time, flew about the spot, shewing signs of great anxiety, but when I withdrew, they quickly came to the nest again. On looking into it in a quarter of an hour afterward, I found the young one completely hatched, warm and lively. The hedge sparrows were suffered to remain undisturbed with their new charge for three hours (during which time they paid every attention to it) when the cuckoo was again put into the nest. The old sparrows had been so much disturbed by these intrusions, that for some time they shewed an unwillingness to come to it: however, at length they came; and on examining the nest again in a few minutes, I found the young sparrow was tumbled out. It was a second time restored, but experienced the same fate.

From these experiments, and supposing, from the feeble appearance of the young cuckoo just disengaged from the shell, that it was utterly incapable either of removing the egg or the young sparrows, I was indu-

ced to believe, that the old sparrows were the only agents in this seeming unnatural business; but afterwards clearly perceived the cause of this strange phenomenon, by discovering the young cuckoo in the act of displacing its fellow nestlings, as the following relation will evince.

June 18, 1787, I examined the nest of a hedge sparrow, which then contained a cuckoo's and three hedge sparrow's eggs. On inspecting it the day following, I found the bird had hatched, but that the nest now contained only a young cuckoo and one young hedge sparrow. The nest was placed so near the extremity of a hedge, that I could distinctly see what was going forward in it; and, to my astonishment, saw the young cuckoo, though so newly hatched, in the act of turning out the young hedge sparrow.

The mode of accomplishing this was very curious. The little animal, with the assistance of its rump and wings, contrived to get the bird up on its back, and making a lodgment for the burden by elevating its elbows, clambered backward with it up the side of the nest till it reached the top, where resting for a moment, it threw off its load with a jerk, and quite disengaged it from the nest. It remained in this situation a short time, feeling about with the extremities of its wings, as if to be convinced whether the business was properly executed, and then dropped it to the nest again. With these (the extremities of its wings) I have often seen it examine as it were, an egg and nestling before it began its operation; and the nice sensibility which these parts appeared to possess seemed sufficiently to compensate the want of sight, which as yet it was destitute of. I afterwards put in an egg, and this, by a similar process, was conveyed to the edge of the nest, and thrown out. These experiments I have since repeated several times in different nests, and have always found the young cuckoo disposed to act in the same manner. In climbing up the nest, it sometimes drops its burden, and thus is foiled in its endeavours; but, after a little respite, the work is resumed, and goes on almost incessantly till it is effected. It is wonderful to see the extraordinary exertions of the young cuckoo, when it is two or three days old, if a bird be put into the nest with it that is too weighty for it to lift out. In this state it seems ever restless and uneasy. But this disposition for turning out its companions begins to decline from the time it is two or three till it is about twelve days old, when, as far as I have hitherto seen, it ceases. Indeed, the disposition for throwing out the egg appears to cease a few days sooner; for I

have frequently seen the young cuckoo, after it had been hatched nine or ten days, remove a nestling that had been placed in the nest with it, when it suffered an egg, put there at the same time, to remain unmolested. The singularity of its shape is well adapted to these purposes; for, different from other newly hatched birds, its back from the *scapula* downwards is very broad, with a considerable depression in the middle. This depression seems formed by nature for the design of giving a more secure lodgement to the egg of the hedge sparrow, or its young one, when the young cuckoo is employed in removing either of them from the nest. When it is above twelve days old this cavity is quite filled up, and then the back assumes the shape of nestling birds in general.

(To be continued.)

CHARACTER OF MAHOMET.

[From the 7th vol. of the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, by Mr. Gibbon, lately published.]

ACCORDING to the tradition of his companions, Mahomet was distinguished by the beauty of his person, an outward gift which is seldom despised, except by those to whom it has been refused. Before he spoke, the orator engaged on his side the affections of a public or private audience. They applauded his commanding presence, his majestic aspect, his piercing eye, his gracious smile, his flowing beard, his countenance that painted every sensation of the soul, and his gestures that enforced each expression of the tongue. In the familiar offices of life he scrupulously adhered to the grave and ceremonious politeness of his country: his respectful attention to the rich and powerful was dignified by his condescension and affability to the poorest citizens of Mecca: the frankness of his manner concealed the artifice of his views; and the habits of courtesy were imputed to personal friendship or universal benevolence. His memory was capacious and retentive, his wit easy and social, his imagination sublime, his judgment clear, rapid, and decisive. He possessed the courage both of thought and action; and, although his designs might gradually expand with his success, the first idea which he entertained of his divine mission bears the stamp of an original and superior genius. The son of Abdallah was educated in the bosom of the noblest race, in the use of the purest dialect of Arabia; and the fluency of his

speech was corrected and enhanced by the practice of discreet and seasonable silence. With these powers of eloquence, Mahomet was an illiterate Barbarian: his youth had never been instructed in the arts of reading and writing; the common ignorance exempted him from shame or reproach, but he was reduced to a narrow circle of existence; and deprived of those faithful mirrors, which reflect to our mind, the minds of sages and heroes. Yet the book of nature and of man was open to his view; and some fancy has been indulged in the political and philosophical observations which are ascribed to the Arabian traveller. He compares the nations and the religions of the earth; discovers the weakness of the Persian and Roman monarchies; beholds, with pity and indignation, the degeneracy of the times; and resolves to unite, under one God and one king, the invincible spirit and primitive virtues of the Arabs. Our more accurate enquiry will suggest, that instead of visiting the courts, the camps, the temples of the East, the two journeys of Mahomet into Syria were confined to the fairs of Hozra and Damascus: that he was only thirteen years of age when he accompanied the caravan of his uncle, and that his duty compelled him to return as soon as he had disposed of the merchandize of his uncle Cadijah. In these hasty and superficial excursions, the eye of genius might discern some objects invisible to his greater companions; some seeds of knowledge might be cast upon a fruitful soil; but his ignorance of the Syriac language must have checked his curiosity; and I cannot perceive, in the life or writings of Mahomet, that his prospect was ever extended beyond the limits of the Arabian world. From every region of that solitary world, the pilgrims of Mecca were annually assembled, by the call of devotion and commerce: in the free concourse of multitude, a simple citizen, in his native tongue, might study the political state and character of the tribes, the theory and practice of the Jews and Christians. Some useful strangers might be tempted, or forced, to implore the rights of hospitality; and the enemies of Mahomet have named the Jew, the Persian, and the Syrian monk, whom they accuse of lending their secret aid to the composition of the Koran. Conversation enriches the understanding, but solitude is the school of genius; and the uniformity of a work denotes the hand of a single artist. From his earliest youth, Mahomet was addicted to religious contemplation: each year, during the month of Ramadan, he withdrew from the world, and from the arms of Cadijah: in the cave of Hera, three miles from Mecca, he consulted

Called the spirit of fraud or enthusiasm, whose abode is not in the heavens, but in the mind of the prophet. The faith which, under the name of *Islam*, he preached to his family and nation is compounded of an eternal truth, and a necessary fiction, THAT THERE IS ONLY ONE GOD, AND THAT MAHOMET IS THE APOSTLE OF GOD.

At the conclusion of the life of Mahomet, it may perhaps be expected, that I should balance his faults and virtues, that I should decide whether the title of enthusiast or impostor more properly belongs to that extraordinary man. Had I been intimately conversant with the son of Abdallah, the task would still be difficult, and the success uncertain: at the distance of twelve centuries, I darkly contemplate his shade through a cloud of religious incense; and could I truly delineate the portrait of an hour, the fleeting resemblance would not equally apply to the solitary of mount Hera, to the preacher of Mecca, and to the conqueror of Arabia. The author of a mighty revolution appears to have been endued with a pious and contemplative disposition: so soon as marriage had raised him above the pressure of war, he avoided the paths of ambition and avarice; and till the age of forty, he lived with innocence, and would have died without a name. The unity of God is an idea most congenial to nature and reason; and a slight conversation with the Jews and Christians, would teach him to despise and detest the idolatry of Mecca. It was the duty of a man and a citizen to impart the doctrine of salvation, to rescue his country from the dominion of sin and error. The energy of a mind incessantly bent on the same object, would convert a general obligation into a particular call; the warm suggestions of the understanding or the fancy, would be felt as the inspirations of heaven; the labour of thought would expire in rapture and vision; and the inward sensation, the invisible monitor, would be described with the form and attributes of an angel of God. From enthusiasm to imposture, the step is perilous and slippery: the dæmon of Socrates affords a memorable instance, how a wise man may deceive himself, how a good man may deceive others, how the conscience may slumber in a mixed and middle state between self-illusion and voluntary fraud. Charity may believe that the original motives of Mahomet were those of pure and genuine benevolence; but a human missionary is incapable of cherishing the obstinate unbelievers who reject his claims, despise his arguments, and persecute his life; he might forgive his personal adver-

saries, he may lawfully hate the enemies of God; the stern passions of pride and revenge were kindled in the bosom of Mahomet, and he sighed, like the prophet of Nineveh, for the destruction of the rebels whom he had condemned. The injustice of Mecca, and the choice of Medina, transformed the citizen into a prince; the humble preacher into the leader of armies; but his sword was consecrated by the example of the saints; and the same God who afflicts a sinful world with pestilence and earthquakes, might inspire, for their conversion or chastisement, the valour of his servants. In the exercise of political government, he was compelled to abate of the stern rigour of fanaticism, to comply in some measure with the prejudices and passions of his followers, and to employ even the vices of mankind as the instruments of their salvation. The use of fraud and perfidy, of cruelty and injustice, were often subservient to the propagation of the faith; and Mahomet commanded or approved the assassination of the Jews and idolaters who had escaped from the field of battle. By the repetition of such acts, the character of Mahomet must have been gradually stained; and the influence of such pernicious habits would be poorly compensated by the practice of the personal and social virtues which are necessary to maintain the reputation of a prophet among his sectaries and friends. Of his last years, ambition was the ruling passion; and a politician will suspect, that he secretly smiled (the victorious impostor!) at the enthusiasm of his youth and the credulity of his proselytes. A philosopher will observe, that their credulity and his success, would tend more strongly to fortify the assurance of his divine mission, that his interest and religion were inseparably connected, and that his conscience would be soothed by the persuasion, that he alone was absolved by the Deity from the obligation of positive and moral laws. If he retained any vestige of his native innocence, the sins of Mahomet may be allowed as an evidence of his sincerity. In the support of truth, the arts of fraud and fiction may be deemed less criminal; and he would have started at the foulness of the means, had he not been satisfied of the importance and justice of the end. Even in a conqueror or a priest, I can surprise a word or action of unaffected humanity; and the decree of Mahomet, that, in the sale of captives, the mothers should never be separated from their children, may suspend or moderate the censure of the historian.

CHARACTER OF CHARLEMAGNE.

[From the same.]

OF his moral virtues, chastity is not the most conspicuous; but the public happiness could not be materially injured by his nine wives or concubines, the various indulgence of meaner or more transient amours, the multitude of his bastards whom he bestowed on the church, and the long celibacy and licentious manners of his daughters, whom the father was suspected of loving with too fond a passion. I shall be scarcely permitted to accuse the ambition of a conqueror; but in a day of equal retribution, the sons of his brother Carloman, the Merovingian princes of Aquitain, and the four thousand five hundred Saxons who were beheaded on the same spot, would have have something to alledge against the justice and humanity of Charlemagne. His treatment of the vanquished Saxons was an abuse of the right of conquest; his laws were not less sanguinary than his arms; and in the discussion of his motives, whatever is substracted from bigotry must be imputed to temper. The sedentary reader is amazed by his incessant activity of mind and body; and his subjects and enemies were not less astonished at his sudden presence, at the moment when they believed him at the most distant extremity of the empire; neither peace nor war, nor summer nor winter were a season of repose; and our fancy cannot easily reconcile the annals of his reign with the geography of his expeditions. But this activity was a national rather than a personal virtue; the vagrant life of a Frank was spent in the chase, in pilgrimage, in military adventures; and the journaies of Charlemagne were distinguished only by a more numerous train and a more important purpose. His military renown must be tried by the scrutiny of his troops, his enemies, and his actions. Alexander conquered with the arms Philip, but the two heroes who preceded Charlemagne, bequeathed him their name, their examples, and the companions of their victories. At the head of his veteran and superior armies, he oppressed the savage or degenerate nations, who were incapable of confederating for their common safety; nor did he ever encounter an equal antagonist in numbers, in discipline, or in arms. The science of war has been lost and revived with the arts of peace; but his campaigns are not illustrated by any siege or battle, of singular difficulty and success; and he might behold, with envy, the Saracen trophies of his grandfather. I touch with reverence the laws of Charlemagne, so highly applauded by a respecta-

ble judge. They compose not a system, but a series, of occasional and minute edicts, for the correction of abuses, the reformation of manners, the economy of his farms, the care of his posterity, and even the sale of his eggs. He wished to improve the laws and the character of the Franks; and his attempts, however feeble and imperfect, are deserving of praise: the inveterate evils of the times were suspended or mollified by his government; but in his institutions, can seldom discover the general views and the immortal spirit of a legislator, who survives himself for the benefit of posterity. The union and stability of his empire depended on the life of a single man: he imitated the dangerous practice of dividing his kingdoms among his sons; and, after his numerous edicts, the whole constitution was left to fluctuate between the disorders of anarchy and despotism. His esteem for the piety and knowledge of the clergy tempted him to entrust that aspiring order with temporal dominion and civil jurisdiction. The literary merits of Charlemagne are attested by the foundation of schools, the introduction of arts, the works which were published in his name, and his familiar connection with the subjects and strangers whom he invited to his court to educate both the prince and the people. His own studies were tardy, laborious, and imperfect; if he spoke Latin, and understood Greek, he derived the rudiments of knowledge from conversation, rather than from books; and, in his mature age, the emperor strove to acquire the practice of writing, which every peasant now learns in his infancy. The grammar and logic, the music and astronomy, of the times, were only cultivated as handmaids of superstition; but the curiosity of the human mind must ultimately tend to its improvement, and the encouragement of learning reflects the purest and most pleasing lustre on the character of Charlemagne.

ON THE LEARNING OF THE ARABIANS.

[From the same.]

UNDER the reign of the Omniades, the studies of the Moslems were confined to the interpretation of the Koran, and the eloquence and poetry of their native tongue. A people continually exposed to the dangers of the field, must esteem the healing powers of medicine or rather of surgery; but the starving physicians of Arabia murmured a complaint, that exercise and temperance deprived them of the greatest part

part of their practice. After their civil and domestic war, the subjects of the Abbassides, awakening from this mental lethargy, found leisure and test curiosity for the acquisition of profane science. This spirit was first encouraged by the caliph Almansor, who, besides his knowledge of the Mahometan Law, had applied himself with success to the study of astronomy. But when the sceptre devolved to Almamun, the seventh of the Abbassides, he completed the designs of his grandfather, and invited the muses from their ancient seats. His aim all doors at Constantinople, his agents in Armenia, Syria, and Egypt, collected the volumes of Grecian science: at his command they were translated by the most skillful interpreters into the Arabic language: his subjects were exhorted assiduously to peruse those instructive writings; and the successor of Mahomet assisted with pleasure and modesty at the assemblies and disputations of the learned.

The zeal and curiosity of Almamun were imitated by succeeding princes of the line of Abbas: their rivals, the Fatimites of Africa, and the Omniades of Spain, were the patrons of the learned, as well as the commanders of the faithful: the same royal prerogative was claimed by their independent emirs of the provinces; and their emulation diffused the taste and the rewards of science from Samarcand and Bochara to Fez and Cordova. The vizir of a sultan consecrated a sum of two hundred thousand pieces of gold to the foundation of a college at Bagdad, which he endowed with an annual revenue of fifteen thousand dinars. The fruits of instruction were communicated, perhaps at different times, to six thousand disciples of every degree, from the son of the noble to that of the mechanic: a sufficient allowance was provided for the indigent scholars; and the merit or industry of the professors was repaid with adequate stipends. In every city the productions of Arabic literature were copied and collected by the curiosity of the studious and the vanity of the rich. A private doctor refused the invitation of the sultan of Bochara, because the carriage of his books would have required four hundred camels. The royal library of the Fatimites consisted of one hundred thousand manuscripts, elegantly transcribed and splendidly bound, which were lent, without jealousy or avarice, to the students of Cairo. Yet this collection must appear moderate, if we can believe that the Omniades of Spain had formed a library of six hundred thousand volumes, forty four of which were employed in the mere catalogue. Their capital, Cordova,

with the adjacent towns of Malaga, Almeria and Murcia, had given birth to more than three hundred writers, and above seventy public libraries were opened in the cities of the Andalusian kingdom. The age of Arabian learning continued about five hundred years, till the great eruption of the Moguls, and was coeval with the darkest and most gloomy period of European annals; but since the sun of science has arisen in the West, it should seem that the Oriental Studies have languished and declined.

CHARACTER OF MAHMUD.

[From the same.]

FROM the paths of blood, and such is the history of nations, I cannot refuse to turn aside to gather some flowers of science or virtue. The name of Mahmud the Gaznevide is still venerable in the East: his subjects enjoyed the blessings of prosperity and peace; his vices were concealed by the veil of religion; and two familiar examples will testify his justice and magnanimity. I. As he sat in the Divan, an unhappy subject bowed before the throne to accuse the insolence of a Turkish soldier who had driven him from his house and bed. "Suspend your clamours," said Mahmud; "inform me of his next visit, and yourself in person will judge and punish the offender." The sultan followed his guide, invested the house with his guards, and extinguishing the torches, pronounced the death of the criminal, who had been seized in the act of rapine and adultery. After the execution of his sentence, the lights were rekindled, Mahmud fell prostrate in prayer, and rising from the ground, demanded some homely fare, which he devoured with the voraciousness of hunger. The poor man, whose injury he had avenged, was unable to suppress his astonishment and curiosity; and the courteous monarch condescended to explain the motives of this singular behaviour. "I had reason to suspect that none, except one of my sons, could dare to perpetrate such an outrage; and I extinguished the lights that my justice might be blind and inexorable. My prayer was a thanksgiving on the discovery of the offender; and so painful was my anxiety, that I have passed three days without food since the first moment of your complaint. II. The sultan of Gazna had declared war against the dynasty of the Bowides, the sovereigns of the western Persia: he was disarmed by an epistle of the sultana mother, and de-

layed his invasion till the manhood of her son. "During the life of my husband," said the arful agent, "I was ever apprehensive of your ambition: he was a prince and a soldier worthy of your arms. He is now no more; his sceptre has passed to a woman and a child, and you dare not attack their infancy and weakness. How inglorious would be your conquest, how shameful your defeat! and yet the event of war is in the hand of the Almighty." Avarice was the only defect that tarnished the illustrious character of Mahmud; and never has that passion been more richly satisfied. The Orientals exceed the measure of credibility in the account of millions of gold and silver, such as the avidity of man has never accumulated; in the magnitude of pearls, diamonds, and rubies, such as have never been produced by the workmanship of nature. Yet the soil of Hindostan is impregnated with precious minerals; her trade, in every age, has attracted the gold and silver of the world; and her virgin spoils were rifled by the first of the Mahometan conquerors. His behaviour, in the last days of his life, evinces the vanity of these possessions, so laboriously won, so dangerously held, and so inevitably lost. He surveyed the vast and various chambers of the treasury of GAZNA; burst into tears; and again closed the doors, without bestowing any portion of the wealth which he could no longer hope to preserve. The following day he reviewed the state of his military force; one hundred thousand foot, fifty-five thousand horse, and thirteen hundred elephants of battle. He again wept the inability of human greatness; and his grief was embittered by the hostile progress of the Turksmans, whom he had introduced into the heart of his Persian kingdom.

CHARACTER of Madam. CHARLOTTE-ELIZABETH, widow of Monsieur, only brother of LEUIS XIV. By herself.

[From the Analytical Review.]

I WAS born at Heidelberg; my mother bore me only seven months. I seldom breakfast; when I do it is on bread and butter; my constitution and taste are equally averse to all foreign drugs. I take neither chocolate, coffee, nor tea; and am, as to my table, still a true German of the old rock: I love what is simple and wholesome.

In my infancy I preferred handling arms, such as guns, swords, pistols, to playing

with dolls and nicknacks. My great desire was to be a boy, and it had nearly cost me my life for having been told that *Mary Germain* was of a girl become a boy by dint of jumping; I began to jump in such a manner, that I must consider it as a miracle to have escaped without a fractured skull or broken limbs.

In all the world, I believe, there are no hands to be found viler than mine. The late king often told it me, laughing, and made me laugh at it too; for as I am totally free from all pretence to personal beauty, I am always the first to laugh at my own homeliness; and if laughing adds to the sum of happiness, I have my share of it.

I never eat soup, unless it be milk soup, or beer soup, or wine soup. Broth I cannot bear; it gives me the cholick and makes me vomit. Ham and sausages settle my stomach best.

At great festivals, *masquerade*, my late husband, obliged me to put on rouge. I hate it. I love no artifice, no finery; nothing that incommodes me.

ANECDOTE of Cardinal RICHELIEU.

By the same.

CARDINAL RICHELIEU, notwithstanding his wit, was subject to violent fits of insanity, during which he sometimes imagined himself a horse, and pranced along round a billiard table, striking his heels against his domestics, and neighing, and making a dreadful noise for the space of an hour. When his fit had subsided, his servants put him to bed; where he was well covered with cloaths, and slept, and perspired heartily; on awaking he never remembered one circumstance which had passed.

OF MAD. GORDON.

By the same.

THE great aunt of Lord Huntley, Mad. Gordon, was for many years one of the ladies attendant upon me; she was remarkable for perpetual absence of mind. Sealing a letter one day in her bed, she let the melted wax drop on her thigh, and pressed it with her seal, and not till then felt the pain of the burn, which made her cry out in agony.

OBSERVATIONS ON CANINE MADNESS.

BY M. PORTAL.

[From the Analytical Review.]

M. PORTAL begins his *Observations on the Nature and Treatment of Canine Madness*, with relating the signs of this disease as it appears in the canine species: but these, at least in its early stages, are very uncertain. All dogs which are mad do not bite: at least M. Portal saw a small spaniel which died of the disease, but never attempted to bite any of the other dogs of the house. Two, however, of these dogs licked his mouth, and were seized with the malady eight days after. But M. Portal does not inform us how the spaniel contracted the disease. It should seem, from his having been allowed to mix with the other dogs, that he was concluded to have been mad from the two dogs being taken ill after having licked his mouth. But that these dogs were seized with canine madness is not clear, as they appear to have been immediately killed.

After describing the appearances of the wound, and the pains in the neighbourhood of the part bitten, which precede the still more alarming symptoms of the disease, he says their extremities grow cold, and the sense of cold is sometimes so intense that the sufferers often describe it as seated in the very marrow of their bones. The pulse is small, the urine very clear, the skin rough and dry, and the perspiration considerably diminished. Some have had shiverings, and an intermittent pulse for a month previous to the commencement of the hydrophobia. These symptoms, accompanied by an affection of the respiration, and spasmodic contractions of the muscles of the lower jaw, and of those employed in speaking, form what he calls the first stage of the disease. In the second stage the cold is succeeded by heat, which diffuses itself through all the limbs, increasing with more or less quickness and violence, till at length it becomes, in the internal parts, most intense, especially in the head, the throat, and above all in the part bitten. The pulse rises generally in proportion as the heat increases, and the thirst becomes excessive. The urine ceases to be secreted, or becomes as red as blood, and the cheeks of fiery redness.

There are few diseases, in which we have received so little information from opening the bodies of those who have died of it, as in hydrophobia. Our author, after relating the observations of preceding dissectors, gives us the history of two cases which he had the opportunity of exa-

mining himself. But we may remark, that there are few, if any circumstances, which have been constantly observed in all the dissections. The larynx and pharynx have been frequently found more or less inflamed; but in other instances such appearances have been scarcely perceptible. The pericardium has been generally found without any water in it; but in one of Morgagni's dissections there were three ounces of a yellowish fluid. The brain has often been found very dry, but in two or three of Morgagni's, and in one of M. Portal's, there was found in it a quantity of reddish serum. The blood is often fluid, but it is sometimes coagulated. Some of the bodies putrified rapidly, while others seemed as little prone to putrefaction. Hence dissection seems, in this disease, to prove to us rather what are not its causes, than to demonstrate what they are.

M. Portal, in treating on the symptoms of the disease, shews, that the dread of swallowing liquids is the effect of the excessive irritation which they experience in the organs of deglutition, and explains why they swallow solids so much more readily. The pain they sometimes experience from a light, he attributes to the increased sensibility of the nerves, which he observes enables them to distinguish small objects in a degree of light in which they would be quite invisible to others. He once remarked, he says, the same in a young physician labouring under a malignant fever. The affections of the organs of generation in both sexes he attributes to the same cause; and the whole of the symptoms he very justly considers as arising from an excessive sensibility of the nerves, and irritability of the muscular fibres, occasioned by the action of a peculiar virus.

With regard to the communication of the disease, M. Portal is of opinion, that the saliva of a mad animal is the only source of infection. The disease is not communicable by the sweat, the seminal liquors, the blood, or the milk. Men as well as animals, have drank the milk, and eaten the flesh of mad animals, without any ill consequences; and the ancients directed the persons bitten to eat the liver, the spleen, or dried blood of the mad animal. M. Portal goes on to observe, that it is introduced either by wounds or by the mouth. He calls in question the observations of the ancients which seemed to prove, that the saliva of a mad animal applied to the skin of an animal in health, was capable of producing the disease, remarking, that we no longer hear of any instances of persons being attacked with it, in consequence of attending upon persons afflicted with that malady, though it is well

well known, that in their strugglings their saliva is often thrown upon their hands and faces. And yet notwithstanding this, he is of opinion that the disease may be communicated, by a diseased subject *breathing into the mouth of a healthy person*, or by the saliva applied to the mouth or lips, either immediately or by the intervention of food or other matters infected with the virus. These opinions he supports by instances related by some of the older medical writers; but the arguments he has above employed against the opinion, that the saliva simply applied to the skin of a healthy animal, is capable of producing the disease, should seem to hold equally good against these. But it is still probable that the lips and internal surface of the mouth, being what may be styled *intermediate surfaces*, to distinguish them from what Mr. Hunter has called *secreting and non-secreting surfaces*, may be susceptible of the action of the virus.

When the poison is communicated in this latter way, the disease is believed to appear generally within six or seven days, and sometimes earlier. M. Portal mentions an instance from Morgagni, of a child that was bitten in the mouth, and in whom the disease did not break out till forty days after; but in this case the disease appears to have been received by a wound.

When the poison is taken up from a wound, the effects are much later in making their appearance, often forty days and upwards; and if we put confidence in authors, this period must be extended to five months, to a year, to six years, to ten, to eighteen, to twenty! But M. Portal is inclined to suspect some of these have been cases of spontaneous hydrophobia, or that the patients had contracted the disease at a subsequent period in some other way.

The violence of the disease, and the time of its appearance, depend, according to M. Portal, rather on the state of the patient, than the number or largeness of the wounds; or the kind of animal. In the irritable and melancholic it shews itself soonest, and affections of the mind are frequently the occasional cause of its appearance.

In treating of the seat of the disease, our author adopts the opinion of Democritus, that the nerves are the parts principally affected. The shiverings, the smallness and inequality of the pulse, the continual recurrence of the mind to one object, and the cramps which precede its attack, are symptoms, he observes, common to nervous diseases. The heats which succeed the shiverings in different parts of the body

are observable in nervous fevers, and the sensations of light and of sounds which they seem to perceive in silence and in darkness, arise, he thinks, from excessive irritations of the optic and auditory nerves.

After explaining, in a very satisfactory manner, the different symptoms, our author proceeds to the mode of treatment. He recommends the application of butter of antimony (antimonium muriatum of our new dispensatory) to the wound, as preferable to any other caustic; and the application of five or six leeches around the wound, which is to be afterwards covered by a blistering plaster, and the discharge kept up for forty days. A dram of mercurial ointment is to be rubbed in round the wound, and two drams every day in some other part, till marks of a salivation appear, when the quantity of ointment is to be diminished, and only so much rubbed in, as is just sufficient to keep up a slight spitting. In case the poison has been introduced by the mouth, the ointment is to be rubbed in successively on different parts of the body. The patient is to go into a warm bath, every morning, and to stay in an hour, and on coming out the frictions are to be administered. Previous to this course of bathing, the patient is to take an emetic, on the day after the application of the leeches. M. Portal recommends also the use of antispasmodics. R. camph. & nitr. \bar{a} gr. viij. mosch. gr. ij. mel. q. s. ut f. massa in ij bolus dividenda. One of these is to be taken on going into the bath, another on coming out, and the third in the evening. But what are we to expect from antispasmodics in such doses? By the use of these means, says M. Portal, the result of observation will justify us in the persuasion, that an attack of the disease may be prevented, and that we ought not to despair of their being attended with success, even if the first symptoms should have already made their appearance. In this latter case he advises the patient to be bled in the foot, to have clysters of infusions of antispasmodic substances, with twenty drops of eau-de-luce, to rub in daily half an ounce of mercurial ointment, to bathe several hours every day, and to take, if possible, antispasmodic bolusses, and draughts; but in what doses we are not told. If these means should fail, the patient is to be bound to his bed*, and to re-

* A practice somewhat less inhuman than that of smothering them between feather beds, which still prevails, M. Portal informs us, in some of the provinces of France, and was not long ago practised in Paris. We trust, for the honour of this country, that it is not frequent with us.

ceive all the aid that religion and humanity demand. But little, alas, must be the aid that he can receive, the mercurial frictions excepted, from a practice in other respects so truly inert.

M. Portal, after a critical review of the different remedies recommended proceeds to relate such cases as have fallen under his care, and which he treated in the method above recommended. A shoemaker, one of his apprentices, and a little girl six years old, were bitten by a mad cat. The wounds were immediately washed with salt and water, and the next day M. Portal visited them, and directed leeches to be applied to the parts bitten, which were then covered with strong blistering plaster, and kept open for more than a month. The matter and his apprentice underwent a salivation, took a bolus of two grains of camphor and four of nitre, six times a day, and did well; but the little girl having been only scratched, no application was made to the part affected. Two drams of mercurial ointment were rubbed in for a few days, and one of the above bolusses given once a day. Ten days after she had left them off, and on the seventeenth day from the time she was bitten, she became silent and melancholy, her face was red and pale by turns, her eyes fixed a long time on a single object, the lower jaw in continual motion, and sometimes she lolled her tongue out of her mouth, from which there flowed at intervals a thick saliva. It was with much difficulty she was made to put her feet in water, and they were obliged to be kept in by force. She was agitated by convulsions till she had lost some blood. Mercurial ointment was rubbed in. She drank with great reluctance, and for one while absolutely refused liquids. On the third day after the renewal of the frictions, she began to drink without difficulty, and on the fifth, having a very considerable thirst, she took liquids with avidity. If these symptoms are admitted to be those of incipient hydrophobia, the case is a valuable proof, not only of the efficacy of a proper exhibition of mercury, but of the importance of keeping the wound open.

The cat which bit these persons was killed; but M. Portal ordered a piece of bread to be rubbed with the saliva from its mouth, and offered to another cat, but the cat refused it. He then ordered a piece of sheep's liver to be treated in the same manner. This was eaten, as also two or three other pieces well rubbed with the saliva. The cat was shut up in a chamber in which a pail of water was placed, and through a hole in the door meat was occasionally thrown to her. During the

two first days she touched no food, and made every effort to escape. On the 3d she became more quiet, and on the 4th she was seen to eat and drink, which she continued to do till the 11th, when her cries became constant. She ran round the chamber, ate no more, would continue at rest for a few moments, and then make the most piercing cries, as if experiencing excruciating pain. On the 13th these were increased, and on the 14th, in the morning, she was found dead. M. Portal expresses his doubts whether the animal did not die in consequence of confinement.

A taylor was bitten in the leg. A considerable quantity of blood flowed from the wound, which was stopped by the application of vinegar and water. At the end of three weeks he experienced a sense of numbness in his leg, and shooting pains extending to the part bitten. In a little time after, the lips of the wound, which had apparently united, became inflamed and separated, had a livid appearance, and discharged a black and very offensive ichor. M. Portal ordered six leeches to be applied near the part bitten; the wound to be covered with an ointment containing mustard, euphorbium, cantharides, and turpentine, mercurial ointment to be rubbed in to produce and keep up a salivation, and the bolusses of camphor and nitre to be taken four times a day. During the first days of this course, he continued to feel the lancinating pains, which were extended to different parts of his body; he had convulsive motions; was unable to bear a bright light; complained of continual noises; had a considerable aversion to drink. On the commencement of a flow of saliva, these symptoms abated, and at length disappeared. The wound was kept open for upwards of forty days.

M. Portal concludes this part of his work with a view of the different books which have appeared on this disease, disposed in the order of time. Of many only the title is given, M. Portal probably not having seen them, but in general we have a pretty full account of the ideas the respective authors entertained of the nature of the disease, and the mode of treatment they pursued or recommended. We have to regret that the catalogue reaches no lower than 1780, and that it does not contain accounts of all the articles relating to it which are to be found in the different journals and collections of academics.

REMARKS ON THE BENEVOLENCE
OF MR. FOX.

[From a new publication, by Miss Hannah Moore, intitled, "Thoughts on the Importance of the Manners of the Great."]

MAY I venture to be a little paradoxical; and while so many grave persons are descanting on the mischiefs of vice, may I be permitted to say a word on the mischiefs of virtue; or, rather, of that shining counterfeit, which, while it wants the specific gravity, has much of the brightness of sterling worth? Never, perhaps, did any age produce more beautiful declamations in favour of virtue than the present; never were more polished periods rounded in honour of humanity. An ancient Pagan would imagine that Astrea had returned to take up her abode in our metropolis; a primitive Christian would conclude, that 'righteousness and peace had there met together.' But how would they be surpris'd to find that the obligation to these duties was not always thought binding on their eloquent encomiasts! that universal benevolence may subsist with partial injustice, and boundless liberality with sordid selfishness! that one may seem eager in redressing the injuries of half the globe, without descending to the petty detail of private virtues; and burn with zeal for the good of millions one never saw, and yet spread vice and ruin through the little circle of one's own personal influence!

When the general texture of an irregular life is spangled over with some constitutional pleasing qualities; when gaiety, good humour, and a thoughtless profusion of expence, throw a lustre round the faultiest characters, it is no wonder that common observers are blinded into admiration; a profuse generosity dazzles them more than all the duties of the decalogue. But though it may be a very useful quality towards securing the election of a borough, it will contribute but little towards making sure the calling and election to the kingdom of heaven. It is somewhat strange that extravagance should be the great criterion of goodness with those very people who are themselves the victims to this idol; for the prodigal pays no debts if he can help it: and it is notorious, that in one of the wittiest and most popular comedies* which this country has ever

* It is with pleasure we give a place to these very sensible remarks upon 'The School for Scandal,' which we have always considered as an audacious attempt to sacrifice the interests of virtue to a partiality for an abandoned character.

produced, those very passages which exalt liberality at the expence of justice, were nightly applauded with enthusiastic rapture by those deluded tradesmen, who, perhaps, that very sentiment helped to keep out of their money.

HISTORY OF NED DROWSY.

[From the fourth Volume of 'The Observers' by R. Cumberland, Esq; author of 'The West-Indian, &c.']

*A life from cares and business free,
Is of all lives the life for me.*

NED DROWSY came into possession of a good estate at a time of life, when the humours and habits contracted by education, or more properly by the want of it, become too much a part of the constitution to be conquered but by some extraordinary effort or event. Ned's father had too tender a concern for his health and morals to admit him of a public school, and the same objections held against a university: Not that Ned was without his pretensions to scholarship, for it is well known that he has been sometimes found asleep upon his couch with a book open in his hand, which warrants a presumption that he could read, though I have not met any body yet, who has detected him in the act itself. The literature of the nursery he held in general contempt, and had no more passion for the feats of *Jack the giant-killer*, when he was a child, than he had for the labours of Hercules in his more adult years: I can witness to the detestation, in which he held the popular allegory of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, and when he had been told of the many editions that book has gone through, he has never failed to reply, that there is no accounting for the bad taste of the vulgar. At the same time, I speak it to his honour, I have frequently known him express a tender fellow-feeling for the *Sleeping Beauty in the Wood*, and betray more partiality, than he was apt to be guilty of, to the edifying story of the *Seven Dreamers*, whom I verily believe he held in more respect than the Seven Wonders of the World. Rural sports were too boisterous for Ned's spirits; neither hares nor partridges could lay their deaths at his doors, so that all the country neighbours gave him their good word, and poached his manors without mercy: There was a canal in front of his house, where he would sometimes take up with the placid amusement of angling from an alcove by

the side of it, with a servant in attendance for the purpose of biting his hook, or calling upon him to pull, if by chance he was surprized with a bite; happily for his repose this very rarely was the case, though a tradition runs in the family of his having once snapped an officious perch of extraordinary size.

There was a learned practitioner in the law, one *Mr. Driver*, who had a house in his parish, and him Ned appointed manager of his estate; this worthy gentleman was so considerate as seldom or ever to give him any trouble about his account, well knowing his aversion from items and particulars and the little turn he had to the drudgery of arithmetic and calculations. By the kind offices of *Mr. Driver*, Ned was relieved from an infinite deal of disagreeable business, and *Mr. Driver* himself suddenly became a man of considerable property, and began to take a lead in the county. Ned, together with his estate, had succeeded to a Chancery suit, which was pending at the death of the late possessor. This suit was for a time carried on so prosperously by *Mr. Driver*, that nothing more seemed necessary to bring it to a favourable issue, than for Ned to make his appearance in court. For some purposes I am not able to explain, this was an undertaking so inurmountable, that he could never be prevailed upon to set about it, and the suit was deserted accordingly. This suit and the circumstance of a copper-mine on his estate, which his agent never could engage him to work, were the only things that ever disturbed his tranquillity, and upon these topics he was rather sore, till *Mr. Driver* found it convenient to give up both points, and Ned heard no more of his Chancery suit or his copper-mine.

These few traits of my friend's character will suffice to make my readers acquainted with him before I relate the particulars of a visit I paid him about three months ago. It was in compliance with the following letter, which I was favoured with from *Mr. Driver*.

"SIR,

"These are to inform you that *Mr. Drowsy* desires the favour of your company at *Poppy-Hall*, which he has ordered me to notify to you, not doubting but you will take it in good part, as you well know how his humour stands towards writing. He bids me say that he has something of consequence to consult you upon, of which more when we meet: Wishing you health and a safe journey, I remain in all reasonable service, yours to command,

"DANIEL DRIVER."

In consequence of this summons I set off for *Poppy-Hall*, and arrived there early in the evening of the second day. I found my friend *Drowsy* in company with my correspondent the attorney, the *Rev. Mr. Beetle*, curate of the parish, and two gentlemen; strangers to me, who, as I understood from *Mr. Driver*, were *Mr. Sparkle*, senior, an eminent auctioneer in London, and *Billy Sparkle* his son, a city beau. My friend was in his easy-chair turned towards the fire; the rest were sitting round the table at some distance, and engaged, as I soon discovered, in a very interesting conversation upon beauty, which my entrance for a while put a stop to. This intermission, however, lasted no longer than whilst *Mr. Drowsy* paid his compliments to me, which he performed in a few words, asking me however if I came on horseback, which having answered in the affirmative; he sententially observed, that he never rode. And now the elder *Mr. Sparkle* resumed the conversation in the following manner:—What I was going to observe to you, when this gentleman came in, upon the article of beauty, is peremptorily and precisely this: Beauty, gentlemen, is in the eye, I aver it to be in the eye of the beholder and not in the object itself; my beauty, for instance, is not your beauty, your's is not mine; it depends upon fancy and taste, fancy and taste are nothing but caprice: A collection of fine women is like a collection of fine pictures; put them up to auction and bidders will be found for every lot.—But all bidders, cries the attorney, are not *bona fide* buyers; I believe you find many an article in your sales sent back upon the owner's hands, and so it is with beauty; all that is bidden for, is not bought in.—Here the curate interposed, and turning to his lay-brother of the pulpit, reminded him that beauty was like a flower of the field; here to-day, and gone to-morrow; whereas virtue was a hardy plant and defied the scythe of time; virtue was an evergreen and would bloom in the winter of life; virtue would flourish, when beauty was no more.—I believe it seldom makes any shoots till that is the case, cried *Billy Sparkle*, and followed up his repartee with a laugh, in which he was himself the only performer. It is high time now, says the attorney, directing his discourse to me, to make you acquainted with the business we are upon, and how we came to fall upon this topic of beauty. Your friend, *Mr. Drowsy*, does not like the trouble of talking, and therefore with his leave I shall open the case to you, as I know he wishes to take your opinion upon it.

Here the attorney seemed to pause for

his cue, Drowzy nodded his head and bade him go on. We are in consultation, rejoined he, upon a matter of no less moment than the choice of a wife for the gentleman in that easy chair.—and if he is easy in it, demanded I, what need he wish for more.—Lackaday! he has no hear, and till that event takes place, he is only tenant for life, subject to impeachment of waste; he cannot be called master of his own estate; only think of that, sir. That was for him to do, I replied; how does Mr. Drowzy himself think of it? I don't think much about it, answered Ned. And how stands your mind towards matrimony?—No answer.—There's trouble in it, added I. There is so, replied he with a sigh; but Driver says I want an heir. There's trouble in that too, quoth I; have you any particular lady in your eye? That is the very point we are now upon, cried Mr. Sparkle senior; there are three lots up for Mr. Drowzy or his friends to chuse from, and I only want his signal for knocking down the lot, he likes best. This I could not perfectly understand in the terms of art, which Mr. Sparkle made use of, and therefore desired he would express himself in plain language. My father means to say, cries Billy, there are three girls want husbands, and but one man that wishes to be married. Hold your tongue, puppy, cried old Sparkle, and proceeded. You shall know, sir, that to accommodate Mr. Drowzy in the article of a wife and save him the trouble of looking out for himself, we some time ago put an advertisement in the papers, I believe I have a copy of it about me: Aye, here it is!

WANTED,

A young, healthy, unmarried woman, of a discreet character, as wife to a gentleman of fortune, who loves his ease and does not care to take upon himself the trouble of courtship: She must be of a placid domestic turn, and not one that likes to hear herself talk. Any qual fied person, whom this may suit, by applying to Mr. Sparkle, auctioneer, may be informed of particulars. A short trial will be expected.

N. B. Maids of Honour need not apply, as none such will be treated with.

I told Mr. Sparkle I thought his advertisement a very good one and properly guarded, and I wished to know the result of it: He said that very many applicants had presented themselves, but for want of full credentials, he had dismissed all but three; whom I will again describe, added he, not only for your information, but in hopes Mr. Drowzy will give some atten-

tion to the catalogue, which I am sorry to say has not yet been the case.

He then drew a paper of minutes from his pocket-book and read as follows:—

“ Catherine Cumming, spinster, aged twenty five, letter at Graveland in the house of Mr. Dumer, a reputable shop-feller of that place, can have an undeniable character from two gentlemen of credit, now absent, but soon to, dated in the next arrival from China: Her fortune, which she brings usually down, is not capital, is for the present invested in certain country edities, which she has put into the hands of the gentlemen above-named, and for which she expects profitable returns on their arrival. This young lady appeared with a florid blooming complexion, fine long ringlets of dark hair in the fashionable dishevel, eyes uncommonly sparkling, is tall of stature, straight, and well set out. She wore a lock of oil-plaited hair slung in a gold chain round her neck, and was remarkably neat and elegant about the feet and ankles: As impatient for a speedy answer, as she has thoughts of going out in the next ships to India.”

Let her go! cried Ned, I'll have nothing to say to Kitty Cumming.—I'll bet a wager she is one of us, she aimed the city beau, for which his father gave him a look of rebuke and proceeded to the next.

“ Agnes de Crapau, daughter of a French protestant clergyman in the Isle of Jersey, a comely young woman, but of a pensive air and downcast look; lived as a dependant upon a certain rich trader's wife, with whom her situation was very unpleasant; flattered herself she was well practised in submission and obedience, should conform to any humours which the advertiser might have, and should he do her the honour to accept her as his wife, she would co-operate to please him with all humble duty, gratitude and devotion.”

Ned Drowzy now turned himself in his chair, and with a sigh whispered me in the ear, Poor thing! I pity her, but she won't do: Go to the last.

The lady I am next to describe, said Sparkle, is one of whom I can only speak by report, for as yet I have not set eyes on her person, nor is she acquainted with a syllable of these proceedings, being represented to me as a young woman, whose delicacy would not submit to be the candidate of an advertisement. The account I have of her is from a friend, who, though a man of particular way of thinking, is a very honest honourable person, and one whose word will pass for thousands: He called

called, at my office one day when this advertisement was lying on my desk, and casting his eye on the paper asked me, if that silly j. it was of my inventing; I assured him it was no jest, but a serious advertisement; that the party was a man of property and honour, a gentleman by birth and principle, and one every way qualified to make the married state happy. Hath he lost his understanding, said my friend, that he takes this method of conveying all the prostitutes about the town, or doth he consult his case so much, as not to trouble himself whether his wife be a modest woman or not? *Humph!* cried Ned, what signifies what he said? go on with your story. To make short of it then, resumed Sparkle, my friend grew serious upon the matter, and after a considering time addressed himself to me as follows: If I were satisfied your principal is a man, as you describe him, qualified by temper and disposition to make an amiable and virtuous woman happy, I would say something to you on the subject; but as he chuses to be concealed, and as I cannot think of blindly sacrificing my fair charge to any man, whom she does not know and approve, there is an end of the matter. And why so? exclaimed Ned, with more energy than I had ever observed in him; I should be glad to see the gentleman and lady both; I should be glad to see them.

At this instant a servant entered the room and announced the arrival of a stranger, who wished to speak with the elder Mr. Sparkle.

(To be continued.)

A Letter from the Commander in Chief of the Third Division of the Russian Army, MICHAEL KAMENSKOW, to the TARTAR CHAN.

May it please your Highness,

IT is not a Russian General who writes you this letter (for he would not make bold to enter into a correspondence with you without the leave of his Sovereign) but a father who is affected with the misfortune of another father.

I have received intelligence from Murfa Asham Mahmet, and Diariaftar Buluh Cerau Temur Allage, that at the battle

which happened near Gangura they were made prisoners, because they wished to defend the Son of your Highness Mahmoud, whom they at that time looked upon as dead.

His corps was sought for here in the snow, and was found, as also a part of his cloaths, in which I ordered him to be dressed by the above-mentioned prisoners. So I send him to your Highness (though not with the ingoitence becoming his high birth) by the Clergymen of the village of Gangura, whose families I retain in prison in the mean time, that he may more safely be delivered.

Attribute this accident alone to the will of the Most High; it is he who determines the fate of whole kingdoms and of single persons. We, as subjects, can only beseech him for the restoration of peace, to prevent similar cases. Should it be a mistake of the prisoners, and that the corpse (as I sincerely wish) is not your son, I shall not repent of my proceeding; for when I procure a Mussulman a burial according to his laws, which he could not have here, I fulfil the rights of mankind.

MICHAEL KAMENSKOW,

Commander in Chief of the Third Division of the Ukrainish army.

Gangura, Jan. 2, 1789.

THE CHAN'S ANSWER.

Venerable, illustrious, great General!

My son Mahmoud Gheary Sultan, was killed at the battle fought by your and my troops. Therein comitted the will of God, and this is the fate of those who serve their religion and their monarch. You would not believe assurances of the serennamed prisoners, but have sent the body with a guard, accompanied by the clergy of Gangura, with this request, that I should let you know whether it is really my son: it is indeed my son! and the good will you have shown me by sending the same, is particularly affecting to me. I send back herewith the two clergymen, and return you thanks with the tenderest emotions, and with many tears, for the great favour you have shown me.

STATE

STATE PAPERS and POLITICS.

POLAND.

Copy of a Declaration delivered to the confederate States of Poland by the Prussian Minister at Warsaw, dated October 12, 1788, on the subject of an intended alliance between Russia and Poland.

DECLARATION.

IF the projected alliance between Russia and Poland has for its first object the conservation of the States of Poland, the King does not see the necessity or utility of it, because the safety of Poland is sufficiently guaranteed by the last treaties. It cannot be supposed that her Majesty the Empress of Russia, or her ally the Emperor of Germany, would infringe theirs. It must then be supposed the King has such a design; and in consequence, this alliance is directed against him.

Thus the King cannot but object and protest solemnly against the said alliance, as tending to break the good harmony established between Prussia and Poland by the most solemn treaties.

If, in the second place, this alliance is directed against the common enemy, and if under this qualification is included the Ottoman Porte; the King, out of friendship for the republic of Poland, cannot but represent that the Porte having always religiously observed the peace of Carlowitz, and that during the whole course of the present war they have carefully avoided the States of the republic, there will infallibly result the most dangerous consequences, as well for the States of the republic, as for those of his Prussian Majesty, which are neighbouring, if Poland contracts alliances which authorize the Porte to see an enemy in Poland. Every loyal and enlightened citizen of Poland will be at once how difficult and impossible it will be to defend his country against an enemy so near, so formidable, and so unruly.

The King cannot then be indifferent to the project of an alliance, which involves not only the greatest danger towards the republic, but to his own States, and which will infallibly extend farthor the flames of war, already too general.

The King finds nothing to object against the republic of Poland's augmenting its army, and putting its forces in a respectable state. But he leaves to the consideration of the good citizens of Poland, if, in each augmentation of the army of Poland, a power is not given to engage the republic in a war which is absolutely foreign to it, and consequently leading to grievous consequences. The King is flattered, that his

Majesty the King of Poland, and the States of the serene republic assembled in the present diet, will take into mature deliberation all that his Majesty now represents in the way and through motives of the most sincere friendship, and for the true welfare and common interest of the two States so closely united by the indissoluble ties of a perpetual alliance.

His Majesty also hopes, that her Majesty the Empress of Russia will not refuse her approbation to a project so just, and so conformable to the welfare of the Polish nation; and he expects, with confidence from her Majesty and the other, that they will abstain from the project of an alliance so little necessary, but always so dangerous for Poland. It is in this hope, that his Majesty invokes all the true patriots and good citizens of Poland to unite with him, to prevent, by their wise measures, the imminent danger with which their country is menaced. And they may depend, that his Majesty will grant them the necessary assistance, and the most powerful succours, for maintaining the independence, liberty, and security of Poland.

Given at Warsaw, the 12th of October, 1788.

LOUIS DE BUCKHOLZ.

Answer of the Diet at Warsaw to the King's Prussian Declaration.

The undersigned, by the express orders of the King and the confederate States of the diet, has the honour to transmit to M. de Buckholz the following answer:

The reading of the said declaration of his Prussian Majesty, in a full Council on the 13th, has impeded the States assembled with a lively sense of the generous manner in which the King has acted as a friend and neighbour, in assisting to Poland the safety of its possessions.

The project of an alliance between Russia and Poland, not having been projected either to the permanent Council, or to the diet when first, and afterwards constituted, is not therefore an object of the act of Union, which bears the sanction of the diet conformable to the general will of the nation; and the propositions coming from the throne respecting the augmentation of troops, and the military of the republic, are not in the system of an offensive alliance, but only for defending its possessions and its free Government.

If in the already determined proceeding, the States assembled receive a proposition and a project of an alliance, the republic, being held by the same nature of a diet, in

As public a step will never veil its proceedings, but act conformably to the independence of its sovereignty, to the rules of prudence, to the sacred principles of public faith, and to the deference due to the friendly sentiments of his Majesty the King of Prussia.

The general will, ever right and ever public, forming the spirit of the deliberations of the present diet, the States assembled unanimously seek to fix in the opinion of his Prussian Majesty, an advantageous idea of their understandings, and their patriotism.

(Signed)

STANISLAUS NALZEL MALACHOWSKY.

Resendary of the Crown, Marshal of the diet, and of the consideration of the Crown.

(Signed) CASIMIR PRINCE SAPHLEHA.

General of Artillery of Lithuania, Marshal of the confederation of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

Warsaw, Oct. 20th, 1788.

FRANCE.

Paris, March 16.

THE Duke of Orleans has published a small pamphlet in 8vo. with the title of "Instructions to his representatives in his respective Bailiwicks, &c." His Highness recommends to them to have the following articles inserted in the Register-book of the said Bailiwicks:

Art. I. That the Deputies to the States General shall co-operate to have the liberty of individuals secured to every French subject. This consists, in the first place, in being at liberty to live where one likes, to go, return and dwell wherever one pleases, without any obstacle or difficulty, either in or out of the kingdom, and without any necessity to obtain permissions, passports, certificates, or other formalities, tending to obstruct the liberty of the citizens.

2dly, That none should be in danger of being arrested or sent to prison, but in virtue of a warrant issued by the ordinary Judges.

3dly, That in case the States General should think proper to adjudge imprisonments necessary, all persons thus arrested shall be delivered within twenty-four hours into the hands of his natural Judges.

4thly, That no officer, soldier, or other persons in office, shall ever attempt to deprive any of the citizens of their liberty, except those appointed by the laws, under

pain of death, or, at least, of corporal punishment, as shall be decided by the Grand General Assembly.

5thly, That whoever shall issue such unlawful orders, or countenance the execution of them, shall be amenable to justice, and not only be sued for damages, &c. but liable to suffer corporal punishments, as the States shall think proper.

Art. II. The freedom of publishing one's thoughts and opinions, being part of the liberty of individuals (since man cannot be free when his thoughts are confined) shall be insisted upon, without any reserve whatever, except those restrictions the States General shall think proper to appoint and decree.

Art. III. The strictest regard and the most sacred respect shall be paid to every letter entrusted to the Post-office, and proper care shall be taken to prevent the iniquitous practice of opening letters.

Art. IV. All rights of property shall be sacred and inviolate, and no individual be deprived of them, not even for the public good, except on a requital at the highest price, and without the least delay.

Art. V. No imposts, or tax, shall pass for legal, or be collected, but what shall have obtained the consent and sanction of the nation, in the Assembly of the States General; and they shall agree to them for a limited time only, viz. till the next meeting of the States; so that if the States should not meet, all imposts and taxes shall cease.

Art. VI. The periodical return of the States shall be fixed at a short epoch, and in case of a change on the Throne, or of a Regency, they shall have an extraordinary meeting within six weeks or two months.

Art. VII. Ministers shall be accountable to the State General for the management of the funds and sums that shall be entrusted to them, and responsible to the said States for their conduct in whatever regards the laws of this kingdom.

Art. VIII. The national debt to be consolidated.

Art. IX. No tax or impost to be laid, but after the full extent of the national debt shall be known, and the expences of the State verified and regulated.

Art. X. When once the tax or impost shall be agreed upon, it shall be equally and generally levied.

Art. XI. The reform of our civil and criminal legislation shall be the subject of serious consideration at the approaching meeting of the States.

Art. XII. A motion to be made for introducing divorce, as the only means to avoid the mischief and scandal proceeding from

ill-matched couples, and separate maintenances.

Art. XIII. The best methods possible shall be adopted for the execution of the laws, so that some persons may be always answerable, whenever the least of them shall be infringed.

Art. XIV. The Deputies to the States General not to deliberate on the affairs of the kingdom before the liberty of individuals be established, and not to consent to any imposts or taxes, but after the full establishment of the fundamental laws of the State.

Art. XV. My intention is (it is the Duke of Orleans who speaks) that my representatives shall throw in no objections concerning my rights to all the demands of the third class (*Tiers Etat*) that shall appear just and reasonable, whether they shall be in writings delivered by each order separately, or by the three orders or classes united.

Art. XVI. My representatives shall loudly declare, that I renounce all rights and privileges belonging to rangers, places, &c. and that I heartily join with the third class for an entire suppression of them, without the least prejudice, however, to the customs already established for the preservation of game.

AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS.

The

EMPEROR'S DECLARATION.

Bruxelles, March 8, 1789.

THE States of this Province having been convoked on the 2d inst. the Minister Plenipotentiary notified to them a dispatch signed by the Emperor's own hand writing, and principally in answer to the address of the first orders of the state on the 28th of January last.

This declaration strikes the final blow at our Constitution, in denying us the right of raising subsidies, the right of being tried by our own Judges, and according to our ancient law of the land, and denying the right of the Council of Brabant to participate in the legislation of the country.

We shall give a pretty full extract of this important event; it runs thus.

"Without having any farther controversy in respect to raising the supplies, I bid you to proceed without delay to the granting of them, in virtue of my full and sovereign power.

"To this object I have empowered my Government General to afford you any

military assistance in enforcing the supplies, should it be found necessary.

"I promise myself that you will pay implicit respect, as you ought to do, to my sovereign commands, as they are founded on a thorough knowledge of the case, nor suffer yourselves to be led away by objects foreign to your duty; and farther, that you will not give countenance to those indiscreet persons, who by an obstinate resistance and a criminal conduct, have incurred my disgrace; nor embarrass the exercise of my rights, and the prerogatives of my crown.

"I have moreover, ordered my Government General to carry into full force the laws I have ordained, and to spare no methods to put them into the speediest execution, *with a sparing* (in regard to any of my subjects who may dispute them) *the common forms of law which are only made for ordinary cases;—* At the same time I acquaint you that I have broken and annulled those clauses and conditions by which some of the Courts have made exceptions; and now modified my orders.

"Not doubting but you will think with me, that if my dignity and my rights require, that I should take some effectual measures to destroy for ever that odious disgrace, which for the honour of the nation I would wish to forget the remembrance of, it is even for its own interest, as well as mine, that I should purify the Constitution, in many instances obscure and inexcusable, and to fix it upon a proper basis.

"I cannot give you a stronger proof of my clemency, nor of my affection, than in communicating my intentions, which, after what has happened, I was fully authorized to do by my sovereign power alone.

"I must likewise acquaint you, that the mitigation of the rigorous parts of my dispatch of the 7th January last only holds good so long as every order of my citizens observes the implicit respect it owes me; and that if there should still be found refractory persons, who should be guilty of the least seditious step injurious to my authority. I have given implicit orders to my Government General to act against those culprits without observing the usual forms of law, which in all such cases are to be made subservient to the necessity of the case.

(Signed) JOSEPH.

And under it,
DE LEDERER.

Vienna, Feb. 1789.

AMERICAN

AMERICAN STATES.

SPEECH of his Excellency the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, at the opening of the New Congress.

New-York, April 30, 1789.

Fellow-Citizen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

AMONG the vicissitudes incident to life; no event could have filled me with greater anxieties, than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order, and received on the 14th day of the present month: on the one hand, I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predilection, and in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, as the asylum of my declining years: a retreat which was rendered every day more necessary, as well as more dear to me, by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health, to the gradual waste committed on it by time. On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust, to which the voice of my country called me, being sufficient to awaken, in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens, a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications could not but overwhelm with despondence, one, who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpracticed in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emotions, all I dare aver is, that it hath been my faithful study to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumstance by which it might be affected. All I dare hope is, that, in executing this task, I have been too much swayed by a grateful remembrance of former instances, or by an affectionate sensibility to this transcendent proof of the confidence of my fellow-citizens; and have thence too little consulted my incapacity as well as disinclination for the weighty and untried cares before me; my error will be palliated by the motives which misled me, and its consequences be judged by my country, with some share of the partiality in which they originated.

Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station; it would be peculiarly improper to omit, in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe—who presides in the

councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes: And may enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the Great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself, that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own, nor those of my fellow citizens at large, less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand, which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step, by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency—And in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established, without some return of pious gratitude along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seem to presage. These reflections, arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking, that there are none under the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free government can more conspicuously commence.

By the article establishing the executive department, it is made the duty of the President "to recommend to your consideration, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." The circumstance under which I now meet you, will acquit me from entering into that subject, farther than to refer to the great constitutional charter under which you are assembled; and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more consistent with those circumstances, and far more congenial with the feelings which aduate me, to substitute, in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotism which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In these honorable qualifications, I behold the surest pledges, that as on one side, no local prejudices, or attachments, no separate views nor party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage

assemblage of communities and interests; so, on another, that the foundation of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the pre-eminence of free government, be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the respect of the world. I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inspire; since there is no truth more thoroughly established, than that there exists in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity; since we ought to be no less persuaded, that the propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itself has ordered: And since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked, on the experiment intrusted to the hands of the American people.

Besides the ordinary objects submitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide how far an exercise of the occasional power, delegated by the fifth article of the constitution, is rendered expedient at the present juncture, by the nature of objections which have been urged against the system, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them. Instead of undertaking particular recommendations on this subject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment and pursuit of the public good: For I assure myself, that whilst you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of an united and effective government, of which ought to await the future lessons of experience; a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony, will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question, how far the former can be more impregably fortified, or the latter be safely and advantageously promoted.

To the preceding observations I have one to add, which will be most properly addressed to the house of representatives. It concerns myself, and will therefore be as brief as possible.—When I was first honored with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which

I contemplated my duty, required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed. And being still under the impressions which produced it, I must decline, as inapplicable to myself, any share in the personal emoluments, which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the executive department; and must accordingly pray, that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

Having thus imparted to you my sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave; but not without retorting once more to the benign Parent of the human race, in humble supplication, that since he has been pleased to favour the American people, with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquility, and dispositions for deciding with unparalleled unanimity on a form of government, for the security of their union, and the advancement of their happiness; so his divine blessing may be equally copious in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures, on which the success of this government must depend.

G. WASHINGTON.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

Mr. PITT's Letter to the PRINCE OF WALES,

On the subject of the Restrictions on the REIGNT.

[From the Political Magazine.]

To His ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE of WALES.

THE proceedings in Parliament being now brought to a point, which will render it necessary to propose to the House of Commons the particular measures to be taken for supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the Royal Authority during the present interval, and your Royal Highness having some time since signified your pleasure, that any communication on this subject should be in writing, I take the liberty of respectfully entreating your Royal Highness's permission to submit to your consideration the outlines of the plan which his Majesty's confidential servants humbly conceive, (according to the best judgment which they are able to form) to be

be proper to be proposed in the present circumstances.

It is their humble opinion, that your Royal Highness should be empowered to exercise the Royal Authority in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty; during his Majesty's illness, and to do all acts which might legally be done by his Majesty; with provisions, nevertheless, that the care of his Majesty's Royal Person, and the management of his Majesty's household, and the direction and appointment of the officers and servants therein, should be in the Queen, under such regulations as may be thought necessary. That the power to be exercised by your Royal Highness should not extend to the granting the real or personal property of the King, (except as far as relates to the renewal of leases) to the granting any office in reversion, or to the granting, for any other term than during his Majesty's pleasure, any pension, or any office whatever; except such as must by law be granted for life, or during good behaviour, nor to the granting any rank or dignity of the Peerage of this realm, to any person, except his Majesty's issue who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years. These are the principal points which have occurred to his Majesty's Ministers.

I beg leave to add, that their ideas are formed on the supposition that his Majesty's illness is only temporary, and may be of no long duration. It may be difficult to fix beforehand, the precise period for which these provisions ought to last; but if unfortunately his Majesty's recovery should be protracted to a more distant period, than there is reason at present to imagine, it will be open hereafter to the wisdom of Parliament to re-consider these provisions, whenever the circumstances appear to call for it.

If your Royal Highness should be pleased to require any further explanation on the subject, and should condescend to signify your orders, that I should have the honor of attending your Royal Highness for that purpose, or to intimate any other mode in which your Royal Highness may wish to receive such explanation, I shall respectfully wait your Royal Highness's commands.

I have the honour to be,
With the utmost
Devotion and submission,
SIR,
Your Royal Highness's
Most dutiful
And devoted servant,

W. PITT:

Downing-Street,
Tuesday Night, Dec. 30, 1788.

THE ANSWER OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
the PRINCE OF WALES.

Carlton-House, Jan. 2, 1789.

THE Prince of Wales learns from Mr. Pitt, that the proceedings in Parliament are now in a train which enables Mr. Pitt, according to the intimation in his former letter, to communicate to the Prince, the outlines of the plan which his Majesty's confidential servants conceive proper to be proposed in the present circumstances.

Concerning the steps already taken by Mr. Pitt, the Prince is silent.—Nothing done by the two Houses of Parliament can be a proper subject of his animadversion; but when previously to any discussion in Parliament, the outlines of a scheme of government are sent for his consideration, in which it is proposed that he shall be personally and principally concerned, and by which the Royal Authority, and the public welfare, may be deeply affected, the Prince would be unjustifiable were he to withhold an explicit declaration of his sentiments. This silence might be construed into a previous approbation of a plan, the accomplishment of which, every motive of duty to his father and Sovereign, as well as of regard for the public interest, obliges him to consider as injurious to both. In the state of deep distress, in which the Prince, and the whole Royal Family were involved, by the heavy calamity which has fallen upon the King, and at a moment when government, deprived of its chief energy and support, seemed peculiarly to need the cordial and united aid of all descriptions of good subjects, it was not expected by the Prince, that a plan should be offered to his consideration, by which government was to be rendered difficult, if not impracticable, in the hands of any person, intended to represent the King's authority—much less the hands of his eldest son; the Heir Apparent of his kingdoms, and the person most bound to the maintenance of his Majesty's just prerogatives and authority, as well as most interested in the happiness, the prosperity, and the glory of the people!

The Prince forbears to remark on the several parts of the sketch of the plan laid before him; he apprehends it must have been formed with sufficient deliberation to preclude the probability of any argument of his producing an alteration of sentiment in the projectors of it. But he trusts, with confidence, to the wisdom and justice of Parliament, when the whole of the subject, and the circumstances connected with it, shall come under their deliberation.

He observes therefore only, generally, on

F. the

the heads communicated by Mr. Pitt, and it is with deep regret the Prince makes the observation, that he sees, in the contents of that paper, a project for producing weakness, disorder, and insecurity in every branch of the Administration of affairs. — A project for dividing the Royal Family from each other; for separating the Court from the State, and thereby disjoining Government from its natural and accustomed support. A scheme disconnecting the authority to command service from the power of animating it by reward; and for allotting to the Prince all the invidious duties of Government, without the means of softening them to the public, by any one act of grace, favour or benignity.

The Prince's feelings on contemplating this plan, are also rendered still more painful to him, by observing that it is not founded on any general principle, but it is calculated to infuse jealousies and distrust (wholly groundless he trusts) in that quarter, whose confidence it will ever be the first pride of his life to merit and obtain. With regard to the motive and object of the limitations and restrictions proposed, the Prince can have but little to observe. No light or information is afforded him by his Majesty's Ministers on those points. They have informed him what the powers are which they mean to refuse him, not why they are withheld.

The Prince, however, holding as he does, that it is an undoubted and fundamental principle of this constitution, that the powers and prerogatives of the Crown are vested there, as a trust for the benefit of the people, and that they are sacred only as they are necessary to the preservation of that power, and balance of the constitution, which experience has proved to be the true security of the liberty of the subject, must be allowed to observe, that the plea of public utility ought to be strong, manifest and urgent, which calls for the extinction or suspension of any one of those essential rights in the supreme power or its representative; or which can justify the Prince in consenting, that in his person, an experiment shall be made to ascertain with how small a portion of the Kingly power, the executive government of this country may be carried on.

The Prince has only to add, that if security for his Majesty's re-possessing his rightful government, whenever it shall please Providence in bounty to this country, to remove the calamity with which he is afflicted, be any part of the object of this plan, the Prince has only to be convinced, that any measure is necessary, or even conducive to that end, to be the first to urge it as the preliminary and prima-

ry consideration of any settlement in which he could consent to share.

If attention to what it is presumed must be his Majesty's feelings and wishes on the happy day of his recovery, be the object, the Prince expresses his firm conviction, that no event would be more repugnant to the feelings of his Royal Father, than the knowledge that the government of his Son and representative had exhibited the Sovereign power of the realm in a state of degradation, of curtailed authority and diminished energy—a state, hurtful in practice to the prosperity and good government of his people, and injurious in its precedent to the society of the monarch, and the rights of his family.

Upon that part of the plan which regards the King's real and personal property, the Prince feels himself compelled to remark, that it was not necessary for Mr. Pitt, nor yet proper, to suggest to the Prince the restraint he proposes against the Prince's granting away the King's real or personal property.

The Prince does not conceive, that, during the King's life, he is, by law, entitled to make any such grant; and he is sure that he has never shown the smallest inclination to possess any such power. But it remains with Mr. Pitt to consider the eventual interests of the Royal Family, and to provide a proper and natural security against the mismanagement of them in others.

The Prince has discharged an indispensable duty in thus giving his free opinion on the plan submitted to his consideration.

This conviction of the evils which may arise to the King's interests, to the peace and happiness of the Royal Family, and to the safety and welfare of the nation, from the government of the country remaining longer in its present maimed and debilitated state, outweighs, in the Prince's mind, every other consideration, and will determine him to undertake the painful trust imposed upon him by the present melancholy necessity (which of all the King's subjects he deprecates the most) in full confidence, that the affection and loyalty to the King, the experienced attachment to the House of Brunswick, and the generosity which has always distinguished this nation, will carry him through the many difficulties, inseparable from this most critical situation, with comfort to himself, with honour to the King, and with advantage to the public.

THE LORDS PROTEST ON THE REGENCY.

THE order of the day being read for taking into consideration the report from the Committee of the whole House appointed to take into consideration the state of the nation, and the resolutions of the Commons relative to His Majesty's indisposition, and the means of supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the Royal Authority arising therefrom, delivered at a conference on the 23d December instant, which were referred thereto. And the report of the said resolutions being read by the clerk:

Moved to agree with the Commons on the said resolutions,

The question was put thereupon.
Resolved in the affirmative.

Dissentient.

1st. Because we adhere to the ancient principle recognized and declared by the act of the 13th of Charles the Second, that no act or ordinance with the force and virtue of a law can be made by either or both Houses of Parliament, without the King's assent, a principle standing as a bulwark to the people against the two Houses, as the two Houses are their security against the Crown.

2dly. Because this principle is tacitly admitted by the third resolution, while it overthrows the practice by the simulate appearance of the Royal Assent under a commission to pass bills, a commission which would be inconsistent with the provisions of an act of the 33d Henry the Eighth, requiring that every commission shall be signed by His Majesty's hand.— In our present unhappy situation that essential requisite being unattainable, we cannot condescend to give a sanction to a counterfeit representation of the Royal signature, and we dare not assume a power to dispense with the law which makes that signature essential to the validity of a commission to pass bills.

3dly. Because we conceive that the unquestionable rights of the people so fallaciously represented as being upheld by these resolutions, are violently infringed by an unnecessary assumption on the part of the two Houses, of powers beyond those which the nation has assigned them. Invariable practices in all good times, and positive laws established by complete Parliaments, truly and constitutionally representing the nation, have defined those powers. And we cannot but regard with the utmost apprehension any proposal to overstep those boundaries, when the conse-

quence of such usurpation is so fatally marked in the history of our country.

4thly. Because it was confessed in the debate, that the powers of this commission were not to be confined solely to the act of appointing a Regent; to what other purposes they may extend was not explained. State necessity, the avowed ground of the measure, may serve as the pretext to any diminution of the just prerogative of the Crown, and of the liberties of the people, that best suits the designs of ambition. Fatal experience had shewn to our ancestors the boundless mischief of power thus usurped under plausible appearances: And it is particularly the duty of the House of Peers to check the renewal of a practice to assume the name, without the substance of the Royal Authority, by which this House was once annihilated, the monarchy overthrown, and the liberties of the people subdued.

5thly. Because these dangerous and alarming consequences of the measure adopted would have been obviated by the amendment rejected. It proposed to substitute a measure conformable to the practice of our ancestors at the glorious era of the revolution. They seized not upon public necessity as a convenience for the usurpation of new powers, but proceeded in a plain and explicit form to the revival of the Royal Authority with full efficacy, before they entered upon the exercise of their Legislative functions. Pursuing a similar course, the amendment proposed the immediate nomination of the natural representative of the King, the Heir Apparent of the Crown, to whom alone it was universally admitted the eyes and hearts of all men during the present unhappy conjuncture, were turned: That with a perfect and efficient legislature, such future provisions might be enacted, as the preservation of the full and undiminished authority of the Crown and the liberties of the people may require.

FREDERICK	HENRY
Northumberland	Ponsonby
Suffolk and Berks	Spencer
Maynard	Norfolk, E. M.
Rawdon	Breadalbane
Audley	Malmesbury
Clifton	Rodney
Chedworth	Selkirk
Went. Fitzwilliam	Portland
Walpole	Hereford
Derby	Cholmondeley
Scarborough	Foley
Portchester	Boyle
Southampton	Lovel and Holland
Hertford	Abergavenny
Falmouth	Teynham
	Bedford

Bedford	Pelham
Cadogan	Devonshire
Carlisle	Chr. Bristol
Caillis	Craven
Cardiff	Huntingdon
Hay	Lothian
Kinnaird	Townshend.
Loughborough	

LIMITATIONS of the POWER of the
REGENT,

As brought forward by the Minister in the House of Commons, on Friday the 16th of January last.

RESOLUTION I.

THAT the Supreme authority should be granted to the Prince of Wales, as Regent, under certain limitations.

II. That the Prince Regent should not confer Peerages but on persons of the Royal issue, and those at full age.

III. That he should not grant offices, pensions, nor salaries for life, or in reversion.

IV. That the real and personal property of his Majesty should be secured, and not be considered as appertaining to, or under the controul of the Prince Regent.

V. That the persons attendant on his Majesty, and the officers of the household in general, should be under the exclusive controul of her Majesty.

When the Resolutions to this effect were read, an additional clause appeared to the fifth Resolution, by the appointment of a permanent Council, to assist her Majesty with their advice. This Mr. Pitt, after a trifling apology, explained to be a Council, not of controul, but *merely* of advice; whose duty it would also be to examine the physicians, and receive reports from time to time respecting the health of his Majesty.

PETITION of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq;
late Governor of Bengal.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

The humble PETITION of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq; late Governor General of Fort William, in Bengal,

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioner was permitted by the honourable House of Commons to appear before their bar on the

24th of April, 1786, to answer to certain charges which had been preferred against him in that honourable House. That your petitioner, on the 14th of May, 1787, was impeached by the honourable House of Commons of Great Britain, at the bar of your Lordships' house, of high crimes and misdemeanors. That your Lordships were pleased to grant your petitioner a copy of the Articles of Impeachment, with leave to answer the same. That on the 25th of November, 1787, in the following session of Parliament, your petitioner, according to your Lordships' order, did deliver in his answer to the said articles, and the 13th of February, 1788, was appointed for the commencement of his trial, and it was accordingly commenced and continued by various adjournments to the 13th of June of the same year. That your petitioner conceived an abundant consolation when he saw himself brought before a Court, which was held in universal estimation the most just, as it was the most respectable from the high titles and dignities, and the noble characters of the members composing it: And impressed at this time in an equal degree with the same sentiments, and assuring himself that your Lordships will favourably receive any representation which he may conceive himself under the necessity of making to your Lordships, of the hardships which he has sustained, and may yet have cause to apprehend, from the peculiar circumstances of the present trial, he humbly presumes in this stage of it to state the same to your Lordships, and to pray for such redress and relief in the future process of it, as your Lordships' wisdom may be able to devise, and your justice prescribe.

And your petitioner humbly begs leave to observe, that one year has elapsed since the commencement of his trial; and in that interval seven noble Lords, his judges, have yielded to the course of nature; some of the persons whose evidence was required for his defence, have returned to their duty in India, and many of those who remain are detained to the injury of their fortunes and prospects, and to some loss of the service to which they belong. That your petitioner possesses no means of indemnifying them for their detention, nor does he presume to estimate his own rights at so high a price, as to exact from any man, that he should devote the prime season of his life to inaction. That of such of the witnesses, whose conveniences may permit him, or whose inclinations may prompt them to remain, many must, by death, or the variable accidents of life, be taken from him; more the time of his defence. That his health, which a long re-

vidence in an ungenial climate had impaired, has been precluded from receiving the only remedy which a foreign air could afford for its restoration, and the only palliative which a state of ease could afford it at home: His fortune wasted in the expenses unavoidably incident to so heavy a prosecution, and his person thrust out from its place in common society; with other sufferings which, though most sensibly felt by him, may not be specified in an address to your Lordships.

And your petitioner begs leave humbly to observe to your Lordships, that although the prosecution has yet been closed upon two articles only of his impeachment, twenty articles were preferred against him by the honourable House of Commons; that these comprised, in effect, all the material transactions, civil, political, military, revenue, and financial, of a government of thirteen years; that a considerable portion of this time was a period of great difficulty, danger, and embarrassment, to every dependency of the British empire, and now particularly to the extensive territories which were under the actual government of your petitioner, or which depended upon its exertions for subsistence and relief; that your petitioner was therefore under the necessity, through his counsel and solicitors, of collecting and collating from the voluminous records of the East India Company the whole history of his public life, in order to form a complete defence to every allegation which the honourable House of Commons has preferred against him; for your petitioner had not, when your Lordships were pleased to grant him a copy of the articles, neither has he now, any means of knowing whether any or what articles, if any, were meant to be abandoned by the honourable House of Commons; that it was not possible for your petitioner to be prepared with the necessary materials for such a defence, without incurring a very heavy and intolerable expence, the sums which have been actually paid, and for which your petitioner stands indebted, amounting, according to the most accurate estimate which he could procure from the best authority, to upwards of thirty thousand pounds. That this is a subject of great and serious alarm to your petitioner, who, in the indefinite prospect before him, sees himself in danger of wanting the means of defence; and even of subsistence, should his life, which is not probable, be continued to the close of the trial, in which so small a progress has yet been made, unless your Lordships' wisdom should enable you to afford your petitioner that relief which he humbly solicits, and confidently hopes

to receive. That your petitioner, with all sincerity of heart, craves leave to assure your Lordships, that he does not presume to state his sense of the hardships to which he has been, and is subjected by the past events of the trial, as matters of complaint, being fully persuaded that they are unavoidably incident to the peculiar nature of such a trial, and to the peculiar character and circumstance of the charge which was the subject of it. That he has stated them with no other motive or view than to obtain from your Lordships' a deliverance from the dreadful chance of his character being transmitted on the records of your Lordships' high and august Court, blasted with unreserved criminations, and an acceleration of the time in which he may be enabled to make his innocence, his integrity, and (may he be permitted in all humility to add) his deserts, apparent to your Lordships.

Your petitioner therefore most humbly prays, that your Lordships will be pleased to order that the trial may proceed according to your Lordships' order upon the last adjournment, and that it may be continued to its close, (if it be possible) without any interruption.

WARREN HASTINGS.

London, Feb. 9, 1789.

SECOND PROTEST OF THE LORDS ON THE REGENCY.

Die Veneris 23 Januarii, 1789.

THE House took into consideration the Report from the Committee, appointed to consider the resolutions of the Commons delivered at a conference on Tuesday last.

And the said report being read by the clerk, it was moved to agree with the Committee in the said report; and the same was, (upon the question) ordered accordingly.

DISSENTIENT,

1st. Because we firmly adhere to the principles and arguments on which we disapproved the resolutions formerly passed by this House, especially when the legislative power of the two Houses of Parliament, unconstitutionally assumed by those resolutions, is meant to be employed to restrict or suspend many important and essential branches of the Royal power, at the moment of the declared incapacity of the King.

2dly. Because we think the power of conferring the rank and privileges of the Peerage, as a reward to merit, is necessary to the Royal authority, in order to afford an incitement to vigorous exertions in the service of the State, and is more peculiarly necessary (like other parts of the prerogative) when the regal power is to be exercised by a substitute, with an authority uncertain and precarious in its duration: but especially on the present occasion, as it is the only branch of the prerogative sufficiently powerful to a remedy against such a combination in this House, as other parts of this system of restriction and mutilation have a natural and obvious tendency to produce.

And because we conceive that this restriction may create an interest in the Members of this House, to withhold their assent to restore the ancient power of the Crown in this respect.

3dly. Because we conceive, that by the subsisting law of the land his Majesty's property is sufficiently secured from any undue disposition and alienation; and the resolution on that subject can have no other effect but to convey to the public an injurious suspicion and unjust imputation on the character and intentions of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

4thly. Because we are of opinion, that, in order to maintain the proper dignity of the Crown, and preserve the due influence and respect which arises from the great officers of State, it is necessary that the person exercising the Royal authority in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, should be attended by those distinguished servants whose functions have been established for the purpose of adding weight and splendour to the the Regal Office. We cannot agree to the division of the Royal power; to the creation of a fourth Estate, unknown to the constitution of the country.

FREDERICK,
Lothian,
Devonshire,
Audley,
Craven,
Bedford,
Carlisle,
Portchester,
Felham,
Breadalbane,
Cassilis,
Abergavenny,
Loughborough,
Scarborough,
Foley,
Douglas,
Rawdon,

HENRY,
Shaftesbury,
Chelworth,
Portland,
Huntingdon,
Egremont,
Pontonby,
Malmibury,
Sondes,
Montfort,
Derby,
Dersford,
Cadogan,
Boyle,
Maynard,
Eglingtonne,
Sandwich,

St. John,
R. Landaff,
Cholmondeley,
Hereford,
Peterborough,
Stawell,
Cardiff,
Southampton,

Kinnaird,
Aberdeen,
Chr. Britto,
Hay,
Rothney,
Northumberland,
W. Fitzwilliam,
Buckingham.

Dissentient.—For the 2d, 3d, and 4th Reasons.

St. Albans.

Dissentient.—For the 1st, 2d, and 4th Reasons only.

Clifton, Suffolk, Berks,
Spencer, Hawke.

Dissentient.—For all the Reasons given in this protest, except those in the latter parts of the 2d Reason, viz. beginning at the words, "but especially on, &c." from thence to the end of that 2d Reason.

Selkirk.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Dec. 10, 1788.

THIS day the Chancellor of the Exchequer, acting as Chairman of the Committee appointed to examine the physicians who have attended his Majesty during his illness, brought up the report of that Committee. The clerk, by order of the Committee, read it at length at the table. The substance of it was as follows:

The first question proposed to Dr. Warren, and all the other physicians, was—Whether his Majesty was at present capable of coming down to Parliament, or of transacting public business?—The answer was uniformly in the negative.

The next enquiry was respecting the probability of cure. To this the reply was, that there were hopes—that these hopes were founded on their general experience of the disorder, a majority of those afflicted with it, having recovered.—His Majesty at present discovered no signs of convalescence—but as his habit of body and general health improved, there was the more hope that the disorder would abate. To the question, whether it was possible to assign any time when his recovery would be more probable than at another? The answer was, it was utterly impossible to fix any time; nor were there grounds to form a conjecture respecting the continuance of the malady.

These

These were the unanimous opinions of Doctors Warren, Sir George Baker, Willis, Gibborn, Addington, Reynolds, and Sir Lucas Pepys.

Dr. Willis said, that he had particularly applied himself to this species of disorder for 28 years, during which time he superintended annually about thirty patients. In the present case, he said, his hopes were founded on the irritation which accompanies the disorder, and which must totally disappear before the cure can be effected, having begun to subside. Being asked respecting the cause of the disorder, he referred it to the weight of business—severe abstemiousness—strong exercise—and too little rest—which combined, he had often known to produce this effect; and he was the more persuaded of this, as the medicines which he had given, were directed to counteract the effects of such living, and they had operated with success; for the irritation had begun to subside within six hours after they were administered.—Patients so afflicted had sometimes recovered in six weeks—others required a year and a half—on the average, about five or six months.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to make his promised motion. The House, he said, was now, as well through the report of the Privy Council, as of its own committee, in the full possession of the account of the melancholy and distressing state of his Majesty's health. It was now fully ascertained that, unfortunately for these kingdoms, His Majesty was not able to discharge the duties of his high office. The House, however, was not left to despond; for from the same report which established that melancholy truth, it might draw well-founded hopes of comfort and support, in the consoling prospect held out by the physicians of the happy restoration of his Majesty's health. But as it could not be ascertained what interval of time would occur, before the nation should be blessed with so desirable and so generally desired an event, it became the duty of the remaining branches of the Legislature to consider what measures should be adopted for guarding against the ill effects that might flow from the incapacity of the King to manage the public affairs. It was their duty to make such provision for the administration of the executive Government, during the continuance of such a calamity, that when his Majesty should once more be blessed with health sufficient to resume the functions of his high office, he might have to rejoice, that through the wisdom of his Parliament, his people, whom he had always loved and protected, had not suffered as much in their national conse-

quence and interests, as might have been dreaded, when they were deprived of his paternal rule and protection.

In the discharge of the important duty, which through the indisposition of the King, had devolved upon both Houses of Parliament, it would become them to proceed with great deliberation, to avoid rashness in decision on the one hand, and unnecessary delay on the other. They could not take a better guide, than the wisdom of their ancestors; and therefore it would highly become them to enquire what had been the practice of former times; in cases in any degree similar to the present. When they should have attained all the information, which either the journals of Parliament, or other records could afford them, then they should take such steps for the settlement of the Government, as their wisdom, enlightened by such information, should suggest.—In this view it was, that he framed the motion which he was about to submit to the House, and which, without entering farther into the business at present, he would now make.—Here he read the following motion:—

“ That a Committee be appointed to search for precedents of cases in which the personal exercise of Sovereign power by the King, has been suspended, or interrupted by infancy, sickness, personal incapacity, or otherwise; and to enquire what measures have been adopted to remedy such suspension or interruption.”

Mr. Fox said, he did not intend to oppose the motion, but he must say that he thought a more unnecessary one could not have been made. He did not mean to say that the right honourable gentleman had made it for the purpose of delay; but he was fully satisfied in his own mind that it could answer no other purpose. For to what did it go? It directed a search for precedents, not merely in the journals of Parliament, for they were more modern than some of the precedents, and silent upon others, but in the records of the country: In other words, the Committee must go through the *History of England*; and as he thought every gentleman, at least in that House, had a competent knowledge of the history of his country, so he might venture to say, that every one of them could decide as well at this moment upon the great business that was to come before them, as they could after the Committee should have reported all the precedents it could collect.—He was sure that every Member in that House was qualified, at the instant he was speaking, to maintain in argument, and support with proof, this negative proposition, “ That there is not

“ in the whole History of England, a single precedent applicable to the present case,” — or in other words — “ That there is not to be found a single instance in our history, when, whilst the reigning Prince was incapable of governing, there was in the kingdom an Heir Apparent of full age, and qualified to govern.” This being his opinion, he must necessarily say, that the Committee for which the honourable gentleman had moved, could not answer any good purpose, and would be productive of unnecessary delay.—it might be thought premature in him to anticipate what might be the determination of the House, respecting the future government of the country: he would however, venture to say what it ought to be, and what he trusted it would be. He was of opinion, then, he said, that when a King of England was by infirmity rendered incapable of governing the country, and had at the time an Heir Apparent of full age, labouring under no natural or legal disqualification, and being on the spot, the Administration of affairs, in the name of his father, belonged of right to such Heir Apparent.—That he derived this right not from the appointment, nomination, or authority of both Houses of Parliament, but from the law of the land.

This proposition thus broadly laid down, he was ready to maintain; and he trusted that a great majority of that House, and of the nation, would concur with him in defending it.—If this proposition was to be combated, it was unnecessary to search for precedents; the law, and not precedents, should determine whether it was well or ill founded. The House was at that moment possessed of all the information to form the *substratum* of its proceedings. It had learnt from the testimony of the King’s physicians, three things, which were now in evidence on the table.

1st. That his Majesty is incapable of discharging the duties of his high office.

2d. That there was a great probability he would recover his health, and be once more able to resume his kingly functions.

3d. That it was very uncertain at what period, or in what length of time so desirable an event might be expected.

These three points being once established, it remained only for the House to inquire, by whom the public affairs of the kingdom should be administered, during the continuance of His Majesty’s disorder. For his part, without resorting to precedents, from which nothing could be learnt, because, as he said before, there was not one applicable to the present case, he was ready to maintain that no person but the Prince of Wales was by law entitled to the

administration of the government; and that his Royal Highness has a right to it, which he derived from the law, and of which the two Houses of Parliament could not deprive him. When the House knew that such a claim and such a right existed, it were better to discuss that claim and that right, than to go in search of precedents, which in no degree were applicable to the present case. Such a claim was entitled to serious consideration, and the House ought to decide upon it without delay.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that though the right honourable gentleman had risen for the purpose of shewing, that the motion then before the House was unnecessary, the whole drift and tenor of his speech had, in fact, proved most forcibly the necessity of the inquiry directed by the motion. The doctrine which the right honourable gentleman had just laid down, was to the last degree alarming; the language he had held out was little short of treason to the Constitution. He had always given that right honourable gentleman credit for a clear and perfect knowledge of the theory of the Constitution, however he might have differed from him with respect to the practical part of it; but he had heard him this day lay down principles which the constant practice of our ancestors, ever since the constitution of the country had received any thing like a shape or a name, most unequivocally condemned. The claim of right of the Prince of Wales to the Administration of the Government, under the present melancholy circumstances was, no doubt, entitled to serious consideration: and even intimated as it had been, though not directly from the Prince, it ought to be respectfully discussed. But there were rights which were not to be overlooked—the rights of the Parliament—and the rights of the people. It was the duty of Parliament to watch over the interests of the nation; it was the duty of the House of Commons to be mindful of the interests of its constituents; and to see that those interests were not destroyed by claims of right which would destroy the constitution.

With respect to the right of the Prince of Wales to the Government, the right honourable gentleman had very explicitly given his opinion.—In return, he (Mr. Pitt) would as explicitly give his. It was, that when the Monarch on the throne was disqualified, by infirmity, for the discharge of the duties of his high office, and no provision appeared to be previously made for the administration of the Government during the continuance of such disqualification, the Prince of Wales, in such a case,

was no more entitled, as of right, to the Administration, than any other subject in the kingdom. In such a case, the task of providing for the Government of the country fell upon the Parliament, whose duty and whose right it was to take care that powers were vested somewhere, for administering public affairs, and so to act as to shew that such powers were derived from Parliament, and bestowed upon those in whom they were vested.

Having stated this to be his opinion respecting the question of right, he said he would next observe that he wished to keep separate two things, in their nature perfectly distinct. The right of Parliament to settle the Government, and the discretion of Parliament exercising that right. It might in its discretion, consider the Prince of Wales as the most proper person to represent his Royal Father in the Government of the country; and it might, without recognizing any right in his Royal Highness, commit to his care the administration of public affairs, with such limitations or restrictions, as it might think necessary for the preservation of its allegiance to its Sovereign, and of the interests of the people; that when his Majesty should, to the joy of all his subjects, whose idol he so justly is, be restored to his health, he should find that their happiness, which he had always had so near his heart, had been interrupted only by their concern for his situation.

That the right of settling the government belonged to Parliament, he said, would indisputably appear from the result of the enquiry which he wished to set on foot; and he ventured before-hand to assure the House, that the precedents which would be reported by the Committee, would be found to form an uninterrupted chain of evidence in support of this assertion.

Mr. Fox begged the House would permit him to rise again to explain. The right honourable gentleman had, though he believed unintentionally, misrepresented what he had said; at least, an expression which the right honourable gentleman had used, might, if not explained, have the effect of a misrepresentation, on account of its equivocal meaning. The right honourable gentleman had charged him with something like treason to the constitution, for having asserted that the Prince of Wales had a right, from law, to the Government, which the two Houses could not take away from him: the right honourable gentleman, however, in stating the position, instead of the words "the two Houses," substituted the equivocal word "Parliament;" it was this word which

required explanation. If by Parliament the right honourable gentleman meant the three branches of the Legislature, consisting King, Lords and Commons, he would agree with him that such a position would be treasonable; for no doubt the Parliament, in that sense, could alter or limit the succession, or place such restrictions as it pleased upon the exercise of the sovereign power. But if by Parliament he meant the two Houses without the King, then he would be bold to say such a Parliament, if such could be entitled to that name, could not legally deprive the Prince of Wales of the Regency during the incapacity of his father, and during that period only, or place any restrictions upon him in the exercise of the sovereign power in the name of his father. So far would it be from being treason in him to assert, "that the two Houses could not alter the succession, or restrain the exercise of the sovereign power," that if he should be daring enough to support such a proposition, the King's Attorney General would prosecute him for uttering such a doctrine, and would shew that he was open to the penalties of a præmunire for maintaining it.

Every one knew, he said, that he was no advocate for the antiquated and exploded doctrine of indefeasible hereditary right; but it had been declared that the Crown of England was not elective. Now if for the purpose of guarding against the discussion and anarchy of an elective government, the Crown was by law declared to be hereditary, why should it not be inferred from analogy, that the exercise of the sovereign power was also hereditary? Such an inference was necessary to give life and spirit to the letter of the law, declaring the hereditary descent of the crown; and consequently the claim of the Prince of Wales to the right of assuming the Government during his father's illness ought to be admitted. Indeed, he was astonished to find any one bold enough to dispute it. Some time ago, the Speaker had from the Chair, expressed his doubts, whether in the present state of affairs, the House had legally the power of ordering writs, even for the purpose of rendering its own representation complete; and yet the right honourable gentleman would contend, that it had a right to exercise the highest power; that of vesting, though for a time, sovereign authority in the person of a Regent. In truth, it was matter of serious doubt whether, under the present circumstances, the House to which he was then speaking, was really a House of Parliament. Those meetings from which the country had derived the blessings of a free consti-

tution, as settled at the revolution, knew too well what they were, to call themselves a Parliament; they called themselves by their true name, a Convention, for they were no more, until a third estate was created. And perhaps the two Houses at present might be more truly stiled a Convention than a Parliament, until the third estate was restored by the recognition of their Heir Apparent's right, the declaration of the two Houses, or even an appointment of the Regency under their authority.

He had said before, that the Prince's right to the Regency was indisputable: he would now go farther, and assert that it so belonged of right, during what he would call the civil death of the King, that it could not be more completely or legally his by the ordinary and natural demise of the Crown. The Prince, therefore, who maintained that right, and yet forbore to assume it, was entitled to the thanks of his country. He was adulated by a respectful regard to the principles that had placed his illustrious family upon the throne; he waited to be informed of the sense of the people, before he would assume what no man had a right to take from him, what the law and the constitution had given him a right to take, without waiting for a declaration of either House of Parliament. It was not decent, therefore, to trifle with a Prince, whose conduct was marked with such meritorious forbearance, by instituting an inquiry into precedents, that had nothing to do with the case.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that he certainly did not mean to misrepresent the right honourable gentleman, or to shelter himself under the equivocal meaning of a word: it was his wish to speak plainly, unequivocally, and explicitly. He therefore declared now, that he was ready to join issue with the right honourable gentleman, and to maintain, that when the King was by infirmity rendered incapable of governing, and no previous provision had been made for the exercise of the sovereign power, the right of supplying the deficiency devolved upon the Parliament, or to remove the right honourable gentleman's complaint about an equivocal expression, upon the other two branches of the Legislature; and that the Prince of Wales, in such a case, had no more right to the Government than any other subject in the country. And yet he was ready to agree, notwithstanding this declaration, that the Crown was not elective but hereditary. The law had provided for the demise of the Crown, and vested immediately after such demise, in the next heir: but the law was silent in such a case

as the present, where though the King was not dead, yet he was incapable of governing; and as the law had not provided for such a case, no one could prove a right to the Government; but the people had a right to consult their own interests, and grant a right to one who had it not before. All he contended for, and he wished that every man in the kingdom whom any account of the proceedings of this day should reach, should be thoroughly acquainted with the fact, was, that though Parliament should, in its discretion, vest in the Prince of Wales the power of governing in his Majesty's name, yet it was not as a right, but as a gift, which he received not from any existing law, but from the authority of the two Houses of Parliament. This position, he pledged himself in due time to prove. For the present he would only add, that hitherto nothing had appeared in the conduct of the servants of the Crown, which in the smallest degree betrayed an intention to create unnecessary delay. It had been thought advisable to adjourn the House for a fortnight, after the first day of its meeting, for the purpose of procuring a numerous attendance of Members, suited to the solemnity and importance of the business which was to come before them. Since the expiration of that adjournment, no time had been lost; the Privy Council first, and lastly a Committee of the House, had examined the King's physicians, and procured that evidence which would form the basis of their future proceedings. In this there was nothing disrespectful to the Prince, and no neglect of the interests of the public; and, consequently, it was unjust to charge the servants of the Crown with having been wanting either to the Prince or to the people, by unnecessary delay.

Mr. Burke lamented, that at a time when a moderation was most necessary, the right honourable gentleman should exhibit a total want of it, by charging a Member with no less a crime than that of high treason, merely for having differed from him in opinion. The right honourable gentleman, who set himself up as the Prince's competitor, (here there was a cry from the Treasury bench of *Ns, Ns*.) *Mr. Burke* replied, that when the right honourable gentleman had said that the Prince had no more right to the Government of the country, under the present circumstances, than any other subject, he by implication said, that he (*Mr. Pitt*) had as good a right to it as the Prince, and thus declared himself his competitor.—*Mr. Burke* then continued, the Prince's competitor should look into the statute of the 24th of Edward III. for the description or specification of what

what was treason, before he charged a member with treason for having merely urged the claim of a branch of the Royal Family, which claim was still undetermined, and which, for aught any one could tell, would ultimately be recognized by the two Houses. He said such language in the mouth of the right honourable gentleman could be calculated only for the purpose of intimidating the members, and frightening them from their intention of maintaining the Prince's claim. We have not time to give the remainder of Mr. Burke's speech, we therefore shall only add, for the purpose of rendering the beginning of Mr. Pitt's short reply the more intelligible to our readers, that Mr. Burke grew warm, and for some time spoke with a considerable degree of vehemence.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, that the House must have remarked the striking contrast between the sentiments and conduct of the right honourable gentleman, who had at once exhibited himself as an advocate and a specimen of moderation. (This observation raised a laugh.) Mr. Pitt then denied that he had shewn himself the Prince's competitor; an insinuation which he thought did not deserve a serious answer; he would therefore content himself with saying, that when Mr. (afterwards Lord) Somers, declared at the time of the revolution, that no man in the kingdom had a right to assume the Administration of the Government, he might, in the language of the right honourable gentleman, be said to hold himself out as the competitor of William III.

Here ended this important conversation; the question was put, and the motion was carried without a division.

Tuesday, Dec. 16.

As soon as the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* had taken his seat, he moved, that the order of the day for "the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the consideration of the state of the nation" be read, which being done accordingly, together with the order for referring the report of the Committee appointed to take and report the examinations of the King's physicians, and the report of the Committee appointed to search for, examine and report precedents, &c. to the said Committee, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, "that the Speaker do now leave the Chair," which having been, on the question put, agreed to, Mr. Brook Watson took his seat at the table.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* began his

speech with declaring, that the House were then in a committee to take into consideration the state of the nation under circumstances the most calamitous and important that had ever befallen the country at almost any period. It was then a century ago since any thing of equal importance had engaged the attention of that House. The circumstance that had then occurred was the revolution; between which, however, and the present circumstance, there was a great and essential difference. At that time the two Houses had to provide for the filling up of a Throne that was vacated by the abdication of James the second; at present they had to provide for the exercise of the Royal Authority, when His Majesty's political capacity was whole and entire, and the throne consequently full, although in fact all the functions of the executive were suspended, but which suspension they had every reason to expect would be but temporary. There could not, he said, be but one sentiment upon that head, which was, that the most languine of His Majesty's physicians could not effect a cure more speedily, than it was the anxious wish of every man in that House, and every description of His Majesty's subjects, that his cure might be effected, and that he might thence be enabled to resume the exercise of his own authority. During the temporary continuance, however, of His Majesty's malady, it was their indispensable duty to provide for the deficiency in the Legislature, in order that a due regard might be had to the safety of the Crown, and the interest of the people. The first report before the Committee established the melancholy fact, that had rendered their deliberations necessary; the second contained a collection of such precedents, selected from the history of former times, as were in any degree analogous to the present unfortunate situation of the country; although he would not undertake to say that still more precedents might not have been found, yet such as the report contained, would serve to throw a considerable degree of light on the subject, and point out to the House the mode of proceeding most proper to be adopted. Notwithstanding the magnitude of the question, what provision ought to be made for supplying the deficiency, there was a question of a greater and still more important nature, which must be discussed and decided first, as a preliminary to their future transactions, with a view to the present exigency. The question to which he alluded, was, Whether any person had a right, either to assume or claim the exercise of the Royal Authority, during the incapacity and infirmity

firmity of the Sovereign; or, whether it was the right of the Lords and Commons of England to provide for the deficiency in the Legislature resulting from such incapacity? On a former day, he had stated, that in consequence of an assertion having been made in that House, that a right attached to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as Heir Apparent, to exercise the Sovereign Authority, as soon as the two Houses of Parliament, declared his Majesty, from illness and indisposition, incapable of exercising his royal functions; it appeared to him to be absolutely and indispensibly necessary that the question of right ought to be first decided by the Committee, before they took a single step to provide for the deficiency of the third estate of the realm. By the assertion of the existence of such a right, no matter whether a right that could be assumed in the first instance, or as a right which attached after the declaration of both Houses of Parliament, that His Majesty was incapable, a doubt had been thrown upon the existence of what he had ever considered as the most sacred and important rights of the two Houses, and it became absolutely necessary for them to decide that doubt, and by such decision ascertain whether they had a right to deliberate, or whether their proceedings must be exceedingly short, and they should have only to adjudge, that such a right as had been mentioned was legally vested in his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. He mentioned the difficulty and embarrassment that had been thrown upon their proceedings by the assertion, that such a claim existed, and although he was free to confess, that the assertion had not been made from any authority, and that they had since heard, though not in that House, that it was not intended that the claim should be made, yet having been once stated, by a very respectable Member of that House as his opinion, it was an opinion of too much importance to be passed by; he desired it to be remembered, however, that he had not stirred the question of right originally; if therefore any serious danger were actually to be dreaded by its being discussed and decided, that danger and its consequences were solely imputable to the first stirrer of the question, and not to him. Had the doubt never been raised, an express declaration on the subject had not been necessary; but as the matter stood, such a declaration, must be made one way or the other. He begged however, that it might not be imputed to him, that he was desirous of wasting time in bringing forward an abstract, or speculative, or theoretical question. An abstract question, in

his conception of it, was a question wholly unnecessary, the discussion of which could answer no end, nor could its decision afford any light to guide and assist them in their proceedings. If a very different nature was the question of right, it was a question that stood in the way of all subsequent proceeding, the resolving of which must necessarily decide upon the whole of their conduct with regard to the present important business; they were not free to deliberate and determine while the doubt of an existing right or claim hung over their heads, they could not speak intelligibly or to any purpose until they knew their proper characters, and whether they were exercising their own rights for the safety of the Crown and the interests of the people, or whether they were usurping that which had never belonged to them. On that ground it was, that he had declared the question of right not to be an abstract question, a speculative question, or a theoretical question. The first information the papers that had been referred to the Committee afforded, was that which he should make the first resolution, viz. a resolution of fact, as the ground of those that were designed by him to follow it; a resolution stating, that which the language of all His Majesty's physicians afforded sufficient proof of, that His Majesty was incapable from illness of coming to his Parliament, or attending to any public business, whence arose the interruption of the exercise of the Royal Authority. To that resolution of fact, he conceived there could not be any objection. His next resolution would be the resolution of right, couched in part in the words of the bill of rights, and stating, "That it was the right and duty of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the House of Commons, as the rightful representatives of all the estates of the people of England, to provide for the deficiency in the Legislature, by the interruption of the exercise of the Royal Authority in consequence of His Majesty's incapacity through indisposition." He renewed his arguments in support of the claim of the two Houses of Parliament, declaring that under the present circumstances of the country, it was his firm and unalterable opinion, that it was the absolute and undeniable right of the two Houses on the part of the people to provide for the revival of the third estate. He declared he would state the point at issue between him and the right honourable gentleman opposite to him fairly. He wished not to take advantage of any shades of difference between them, but to argue upon the solid and substantial difference of their opinions. If he had conceived

ceived the right honourable gentleman properly, he had asserted: "that in his opinion, the Prince of Wales, as Heir Apparent, upon the incapacity of the Sovereign to exercise the Sovereign Authority being declared, had as clear, as perfect, and an indisputable a right to take upon himself the full exercise of all the authorities and prerogatives of his father, as if His Majesty had undergone an actual demise." If it could be proved to exist by any precedents, drawn from history, or founded in law, or by the analogy of the constitution, he wished to have been told what those precedents were, because in that case the ground would be narrowed, and the proceedings of the Committee rendered short and simple, as they would have no power nor occasion to deliberate; the only step they could take would be to recognize the claim of right. That claim of right, however, he flatly denied to have any existence capable of being sustained by such proof as he had mentioned: the right of providing for the deficiency of the Royal Authority, he contended, rested with the two remaining branches of the Legislature. He professed himself exceedingly happy to hear that a declaration had been made in another place from high authority, that the right stated by the right honourable gentleman in that House, to have existence, was not meant to be urged by a great personage. He said, he came that day confirmed in every opinion, that he had before stated, confirmed in that opinion, that no such right or claim vested in the Prince of Wales, as Heir Apparent to exercise the Royal Authority during the incapacity of the Sovereign could be proved neither from precedents drawn from history, nor from the law, nor from the spirit of the constitution. He reminded the Committee that when the right honourable gentleman first mentioned the right of the Prince of Wales in this particular, the right honourable gentleman had declared that he was willing to waive the motion for a Committee to search for precedents, because that he was persuaded and the House must allow, that no precedent could be found that bore upon the particular case of a Prince of Wales, the Heir Apparent to the Crown, being of full age, and capable of taking on himself the exercise of the Royal Authority under such circumstances as the present. There certainly was no case precisely in point; but though their Committee above stairs could not find a case precisely in point they had furnished the House with many precedents from which analogies might be drawn. He called upon the right honourable gentleman opposite to him to point out a single case analogous

to the infancy, infirmity, or illness of a sovereign, in which the full powers of sovereignty were exercised by any one person whatever. If the right attached to his Royal Highness under the present circumstances, in the same manner as on the demise of his father, an heir presumptive would succeed as perfectly as an Heir Apparent, and agreeable to that doctrine, those precedents that would attach in the one case, would attach in the other. For precedents that were analogous, he would refer the Committee to the report on the table, the precedents in which, though they might not throw all the light on the subject that could be wished, certainly tended to elucidate it considerably. He said, he would refer to some of these precedents, and convince gentlemen that their result formed clear, undeniable proof, that no such right existed as had been pretended. The first precedent was taken from the reign of Edward the Third, when no Heir Apparent had claimed the exercise of the Royal Authority. The Parliament of those days (whether wisely or not was no question before the Committee) provided a Council about the King's person to act for him; a clear proof that they conceived the power existed with them to provide for the exercise of the Royal Authority. The next precedent was in the reign of Richard the Second, when Counsellors were also appointed to exercise the regal power. The third precedent occurred in the infancy of Henry the Sixth; at that time the Parliament were called together by the young King's second uncle, the first being still living, but out of the kingdom, and that act was ratified by Parliament, they not considering it sufficient that it was done by the authority of the Duke. In that instance, again it was clear that the Regency was carried on by the Parliament. These three instances were the principal of those stated in the report of their Committee; subsequent precedents would prove that no one instance could be found of any person's having exercised the Royal Authority, during the infancy of a King, but by the grant of the two Houses of Parliament, excepting only where a previous provision had been made. Having thus far mentioned the power of Parliament during the infancy of a King, he said, he would next state their power during the King's absence, and if in that case it should be asserted, that the Heir Apparent had a right to exercise the Royal Authority, let the Committee consider how that assertion would stand. It had been said, that in the majority of such cases, the power had been given to the Prince of Wales. If such cases could be adduced

adduced, they would be owned, be cases in point; but then to prove what? To prove, that such Heir Apparent possessed no inherent right. If a right existed to represent the King, it must be a perfect, and an entire right, a right admitting of no modification whatever, because if any thing short of the whole power were given, it would be less than by right could be claimed, and consequently an acknowledgment that no such right existed. But could any such cases be pointed out? By a reference to the Ancient records, it would be found, that the *Custos Regni*, or *Lieutenant for the King*, had never been invested with the whole & plus of the King himself. The power given to the *Custodes Regni* had been different, under different circumstances; a plain and manifest inference thence arose that the *Custodes Regni* did not hold their situation as a right, but by appointment. The powers of bestowing benefices, and doing other acts of Sovereignty, had been occasionally given to the *Custodes Regni*, which shewed that their powers had been always subject to some limitation or other. After dwelling upon these proofs, that no right to represent the Sovereign in his life time had ever existed as far as our records could testify, he observed that in modern times, Lords Justices had been frequently appointed to the exercise of sovereign authority, during the absence of a Prince of age in the country. Another instance that occurred to him was, where the exercise of Royalty had been interrupted by severe illness, and which appeared to him to be more a case in point than any other, to the present melancholy moment; this was the precedent of the reign of Henry the Sixth; where the Heir Apparent was not of full age; it would then, to supply the defect of that precedent, be necessary to have recourse to the principles of the constitution, and to the laws of the land; it would be found, that though the Parliament of that day provided for the moment, that they were not content with such provision, but that they looked forward to the time when the Heir Apparent should attain full age, granting him a reversionary Patent, the same precisely with the Regent's, to take place when he should come of age; thus, though they provided for allowing him at that period more considerable powers than they had suffered him before to possess, they had still not granted him the full powers of sovereignty, but had made such limitations, that proved their most positive denial of any right existing; that instance, though a single one, and where the Heir Apparent was not of full age, was sufficient to shew the sense of Parliament in

those days, as much as if the Heir Apparent had been of full age. If no precedent contrary to that he had stated, the Committee could be advanced, he should presume, that it would be evident to the Committee that no right existed with an Heir Apparent, or an Heir Presumptive, to assume the functions of royalty on the temporary incapacity of the Sovereign, nor any rights but those delegated by the two remaining branches of the Legislature. He scrupled not therefore to declare, that no positive law, nor no analogy from any law, could be adduced to support the doctrine of right. A record had indeed been quoted elsewhere (alluding to the House of Lords) to prove that the King and the Heir Apparent was one and the same person, and that it followed of course, on the incapacity of the King, that the Heir Apparent had a legal and clear right immediately to exercise the same powers the King had possessed, but there was a different opinion held of that record by persons of great eminence and authority in the law, and by their opinion a far different conclusion was evidently drawn from the same record, the metaphorical expression of which was not to be taken literally. Another opinion which had been started was, that if Parliament had not been sitting, that then the Prince would have had a right to assume the Royal Authority, and summon Parliament; that he also explicitly denied.—Those, he said, who were like him standing up for the rights of Parliament, and through Parliament for the rights of the people, were peculiarly fortunate in one particular; they were as fortunate as most of those, who had truth and justice on their side, generally were; for little was left them to do, but to controvert and overcome their antagonists by stating to them, and comparing their own arguments and assertions, made at different times, and at the occasion suited. It had been said elsewhere by a learned magistrate, (who had chosen to surce his own construction on their silence) that our ancestors, if they had entertained any doubt of the right of an Heir Apparent, would, in their wisdom, have provided for so possible a case as the present; so far from leaving it to that learned lord's wisdom to interject, it must, he said, be believed by the Committee, that they would have provided for it in plain, distinct, clear, and express words, and would not have left it liable to be differently understood, as different men chose for different reasons to say, it ought to be understood; the wisdom of our ancestors, however, he conceived, was better proved by their having

said nothing upon it, but left such a question to be decided where it ought to be decided, whenever the occasion required it, by the two Houses of Parliament. That the Committee might assert the same, he meant in the resolution he should offer, to quote that doctrine from the Bill of Rights, and assert that it rested with the Lords and Commons as the rightful representatives of the people. If the contrary doctrine was so evident that it must be true, if the Heir Apparent, or Heir Presumptive, had a clear right to assume the Royal Prerogatives, on the interruption of those powers, he said, he desired to ask every gentleman in the Committee, whether they would wish to adopt such a doctrine as a doctrine applicable to the safety of the Crown, which had been long gloriously worn by His Majesty, and which it was the ardent, the sincere wish of his people, he might long continue to wear, until it should in due time, and in a natural manner, descend to his legal and illustrious successor. He deprecated the idea of avoiding the discussion of what limitations might be necessary for ensuring the safety of the Crown on the head of its present possessor, on account of the many virtuous qualifications of the Prince, or out of respect to any other motive whatever. It would not have been wisdom in our ancestors had they said, that the care of the person of the Sovereign ought to be vested in the Heir Apparent. He hoped in this declaration not to be misunderstood, for he was ready to acknowledge the greatest and best qualities in the present Heir Apparent; but he would rather prefer what he said to be misrepresented in any manner, and any where, than sacrifice the duty he owed to the safety of his Sovereign, and to the interests of the people. The right honourable gentleman opposite him had said on a former day, that His Royal Highness had a clear right to the exercise of Sovereign Authority, as he would have had in case of the natural demise of the Sovereign, and that he conceived the present to be a *civil death*. Could the Committee consider His Majesty's indisposition, which was not an uncommon case, and generally but temporary, could they conceive that His Majesty had undergone a *civil death*? he was sure they would not. If such a thing existed at the present moment as a *civil death*, his Royal Highness would immediately ascend the throne, with the full exercise of Royal Prerogatives, and not as a Regent; for a *civil death*, like a natural death, was permanent. He stated from Mr. Justice Blackstone, that there were but two cases in which a man could undergo a *civil death*; the

first of which was his being banished from the realm by process of common law, or by his having entered into a religious veil and become a monk professed, thereby taking himself for ever away from all secular concerns. The first was an act which cut off a criminal from all society within the realm, and the other was the voluntary act of retirement from the world. Would any man pretend, that either of those cases was analogous to the present unfortunate incapacity of His Majesty? Would any person say, that His Majesty had, by process of law been disabled, or by his own voluntary act rendered incapable of wearing the Crown. Would they assert that acts of perpetual disability were analogous to the visitation of God, a stroke inflicted by the hand of Providence, which might, and probably would be but temporary? Could it be pretended, that they ought to be adduced as acts to prevent His Majesty from in future exercising those powers which he had never forfeited, which he had never renounced. After having advanced so much in contradiction to the claim of right, he believed no one would think of asserting it. The only question then was, and to which what had passed before was but preliminary, where did the right exist? If no provision in precedent, in history, or in law, was to be found for the exercise of such authority on the disability of the Sovereign, where was it to be found? It was to be found in the voice, in the sense of the people: with them it rested, and though in extraordinary cases, in most countries such an event, as the calamity they all deplored, would have gone near to dissolve the Constitution itself, yet in this more happily tempered form of Government, equally participating the advantages, and at the same time avoiding the evils of a Democracy, an Oligarchy, or an Aristocracy, it would have no such effect; for though the third estate of the Legislature might be deficient, yet the organs of speech for the people, remained entire in their representatives, by the House of Lords and the Commons, through which the sense of the people might be taken. The Lords and Commons represented the whole estates of the people, and with them it rested as a right, a constitutional and legal right, to provide for the deficiency of the third branch of the Legislature whenever a deficiency arose: they were the legal organs of speech for the people, and such he conceived to be the true doctrine of the constitution. He said, he would not merely state these as his own opinions, but he would state them to be the opinions of those who had framed the revolution, who had not, like

the Committee, to provide for the interruption of regal powers while the throne was full, but to supply the deficiency of the third branch of the Legislature, which was wholly vacant. Whenever the third branch, however, of the Legislature was wholly gone, or but suffered a suspension, it was equally necessary to refer to the organs of the people's speech. Agreeable to the laws of the land, to the records of Parliament, to precedent, and to the constitution, the political capacity of the King, except in cases of absolute forfeiture of the Crown, was always considered as legally entire; and during that political capacity, according to the spirit of the constitution, if any natural incapacity should cause a suspension of the Royal Authority, it then rested with the remaining branches of the Legislature to supply such defects. In every proceeding of the Parliament in the reign of Henry the Sixth, they acted upon such power, and declared who, and in what manner the Royal Authority was to be exercised for and in the name of the King. In that reign the Duke of Gloucester claimed the Regency, and applied to Parliament for the same as his right; but the answer of Parliament to such claim was, that he neither had by birth, nor by the will of his brother, any right whatever to the exercise of the Royal Authority. They, however, appointed him Regent, and intrusted him with the care of the young King. Here was an instance of the claim of right having been actually made, and an instance likewise that it had been fully decided upon by the then Parliament, that neither from the law of the land, nor from precedent, any such right existed. The rights of Parliament were, he said, congeries with the constitution. He referred the Committee to every analogy that could be drawn from the principles of the constitution, and the only right, he said, it was clear, would be found to exist in Parliament, a right capable of so effectually providing for the deficiency of the third branch of the Legislature, as to enable them to appoint a power to give sanction to their proceedings, in the same manner as if the King was present. As the power of filling the throne rested with the people at the revolution, to at the present moment, on the same principles of liberty, on the same rights of Parliament, did the providing for the deficiency rest with the people? He declared, he felt himself inadequate to the great task of stating the rights and privileges of the constitution and of Parliament; but he had made it appear as plainly as he could, that no right existed any where to exercise the whole or

any part of the Royal Prerogatives during the indisposition of the Sovereign. He had shewn, pro et contra, that from the necessity of the case, it rested with that and the other House of Parliament, to provide for the deficiency in the Legislature. He supposed that doubts might be started, as to the propriety of coming to any decision on the question, and that he might be charged with having stirred notions dangerous to the State, but such questions he begged it to be remembered, he had not stirred; when questions concerning the rights of the people, the rights of the Parliament, and the interest of the nation were started, it was necessary if the House had a right on the subject, to exercise that right, it was their duty, it was a matter that could by no means be lightly given up. If it was their duty in the present calamitous state of the nation to grant power, they ought to know how they granted such power. They must decide either in the manner of a throne, or as acting judicially, to recognize a claim of right, are it they recognized such a claim, it would be an acknowledgment that they had no power to deliberate on the subject. If they did not come to some decision, they would condemn their own proceedings, and it would be highly dangerous to posterity in point of precedent, they were not therefore to consult their own convenience. He remarked that originally the claim of right had been asserted by the right hon. gentleman, in strong and lofty terms, but that the sense had been since somewhat altered. He noticed a declaration that had been made elsewhere, of no intention of asserting a right, but it had been made in words, and there was no Parliamentary ground to go upon, that a right would not be at some future period of our history, attempted to be either assumed, or asserted. He declared he could see no possibility of the Committee proceeding a single step further, without knowing on what kind of ground they proceeded, and therefore it became indispensably necessary to have the question of right decided: the danger of the question originated in its having been stirred, not in its being decided; the danger of the stirring would be done away by the decision, but the leaving it undecided and equivocal, would be highly dangerous; the decision of both Houses could be attended with no difficulties; but if the rights of Parliament was not confirmed, the measures of both Houses would be impugned, he feared, rather to motives of personal interest and convenience than to a due regard for the interest of the country. The measures he meant to propose were dictated from no other motives than to

anxious desire, in conformity to his duty, to provide for the safety of the King, the rights of Parliament, and the interests of the people.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* here read his two resolutions, as follow; and after he had read the two, he moved the first, which was agreed to *non. con.*

1. That it is the opinion of this Committee,

“ That His Majesty is prevented, by his present indisposition, from coming to his Parliament, and from attending to public business; and that the personal exercise of the Royal Authority is thereby for the present interrupted.”

2. That it is the opinion of this Committee,

“ That it is the right and duty of the Lords Spiritual and temporal and Commons of Great Britain now assembled, and lawfully, fully, and freely representing all the estates of the people of this realm to provide the means of supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the Royal Authority, arising from His Majesty's said indisposition, in such a manner as the exigency of the case may appear to require.”

RESOLVED,

“ That for this purpose and for maintaining entire the constitutional authority of the King, it is necessary that the said Lords Spiritual and temporal and Commons of Great Britain should determine on the means whereby the Royal Assent may be given in Parliament to such bills as may be passed by the two Houses of Parliament respecting the exercise of the powers and authorities of the Crown in the name, and on the behalf of the King during the continuance of His Majesty's present indisposition.”

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* in the course of his speech took notice of the opinions stated by a noble Lord in another place, in contradiction to his assertion, that the Prince of Wales had no more right to assume the Regency than any other individual subject. He said, he understood that in arguing that matter, some very extraordinary modes of reasoning had been resorted to. Among other proofs, that the rights of the Prince of Wales were different from those of other subjects, it had been said, that the Prince of Wales was, in an old record quoted, by Lord Coke, pronounced *one and the same with the King*. The fact certainly was so; but to draw from such a circumstance, an argument, that the Prince had a right to exercise the Sovereign Authority under the present

circumstances of His Majesty's unfortunate incapacity, was an inference so monstrous, that he should think he deserved censure for sporting with the gravity of the House, if he suffered himself to treat it with any thing like seriousness. In truth, a very different conclusion might be drawn from the whole of that record, the metaphorical language of which was not to be taken in a literal sense, in that or any other point of so much importance. Another position laid down at the same time and in the same place was, that the Prince of Wales, as Heir Apparent, and being of full age, could assume the exercise of Sovereign Authority, if His Majesty's infirmity had occurred when Parliament was sitting, but that doctrine had been so expressly contradicted in that House by the right honourable gentleman opposite to him, when the subject was last agitated, that it was needless for him to lay a syllable more upon it. A third argument urged in support of the Prince's rights was, that a Prince of Wales, when he came to the Crown, could sue out an execution as King in a cause in which he had obtained a judgment as Prince of Wales. But what was there in that? The reason why the Prince of Wales had this advantage over other subjects was obvious. If the son of a Peer, who had maintained a suit in the Courts in Westminster Hall, and obtained a judgment, succeeded to his father's honour before he had sued out an execution, he could not sue out an execution without previously identifying himself, and convincing the Court that he was the same person, who had prosecuted the suit, and obtained the judgment. And why was not the Prince of Wales obliged to do the same? For this plain reason, the Courts of Westminster Hall are held in the name of the King, and therefore in his own Courts it must be a matter of notoriety, that on the demise of the Crown, the Prince of Wales had succeeded to it, and become King. But were these arguments multiplied ten times over, what did they prove? Merely that the Prince had rights, of some sort or other, peculiar to himself; but did they prove, that he had a right to exercise Sovereign Authority on his father's incapacity, without the consent and declared approbation of the two remaining branches of the Legislature? No more a proof than that a man having an estate in Middlesex, was a proof that he had another in Cornwall, and a third in Yorkshire. In fact, all these arguments put together, regarded and considered with a reference to the point in dispute, viz.—Whether the Prince of Wales, as Heir Apparent, had a right to exercise the Sovereign

reign Authority, during the incapacity of His Majesty, were so irrelevant, so foreign to the question, and so positively absurd, that they were not to be relied on as law, even if they came from the mouth of a judge. In a subsequent part of his speech, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, talking of the strong and lofty assertion that had been made of the right of the Prince of Wales, as Heir Apparent, to assume the exercise of the sovereignty said, that doctrine had been retracted,—he begged to retract the word, not retracted, but disavowed. This reminded him of the Precedent in the reign of Henry the Sixth, during which the Duke of Gloucester quarrelled with the Bishop of Winchester, which disagreement rose so high, and was carried so far, that at length the Duke brought a criminal charge against the Bishop, accusing him of having in a former reign advised the Prince of Wales (afterwards Henry the Fifth) to assume the Sovereign Authority in the life time of his father, Henry the Fourth. Though this charge, if proved, would have been high treason, the Bishop desired that it might go to the judges, and the validity of it be enquired into. The quarrel, however, was compromised on grounds of personal convenience, and the charge never came to a legal decision. Towards the conclusion of his speech, after having by many elaborate arguments established the right of the two Houses of Parliament to provide the means for supplying the defect in the case of the King's incapacity to exercise the Sovereign Authority, the Chancellor of the Exchequer took care to impress the House with a conviction that if they had a right they had also a duty, and that a duty, which neither their allegiance nor their affection to their Sovereign would allow them to dispense with. It was their duty at this time not only unequivocally to declare their right, so that it might remain ascertained and beyond the possibility of all question hereafter, and be secured to posterity, but to proceed without delay to exercise their right, and provide the means of supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the Royal Authority, arising from His Majesty's indisposition. He reasoned against the probability of their decision either causing a dissension between the two Houses of Parliament, or producing any mischievous consequences of any kind. On the contrary, if the right were not declared as well as decided, it would appear that the Houses had made a compromise unbecoming themselves, and had acted upon personal motives rather than a due regard to the true interests of the coun-

try. Lord North begged leave to rise that evening in the evening, because he thought the discussion would keep the Committee sitting late, and he was afraid that his infirm state of health would not permit him to stay much longer. He rose not, however, to answer the question of the honourable gentleman (Mr. Lallard), who had asked what possible advantage could be expected from pressing the question on the Committee? For one his Lordship said, he knew not what answer could be given to the honourable gentleman's question, because he saw no possible advantage that could result from it. On the contrary, he agreed with the honourable gentleman, that deciding the question, might lead to consequences, which it ought to be their duty to avoid; and if it appeared to be a dangerous and contentious question. Having desired to have the question read, his Lordship said he felt most objection to the second part of this question, though he likewise felt much objection to the first part as well as to the second. The right honourable gentleman had said, he was afraid, unless the Committee decided on this question, and that in the way that he thought right, that the country would conceive they had been actuated by personal, or those of impartial motives. It did not strike him, that by agreeing with the honourable gentleman, and voting that question, they would appear to have acted with greater impartiality, or that the public would be convinced that they had been actuated by motives less personal than if they did not vote it. His Lordship said, their much beloved Sovereign was at present in a melancholy state of health, and they all hoped, by the blessing of God, that he would recover; but after the fact was established of the incapacity of their Sovereign to exercise his Royal Authority, they ought immediately to proceed to restore the third branch of the Legislature, and the sooner they did that necessary act of duty, the less, his Lordship said, would their proceedings be liable to the imputation of their having acted from personal motives. He argued with the right honourable gentleman, that the two Houses of Parliament were the true and lawful representatives of all the estates of the people. But he begged the Committee to consider, that in consequence of that melancholy misfortune which they all deplored and which every man of feeling must deplore, they were sitting, not indeed in the form of a convention (because it happened that the two Houses of Parliament had been regularly called together,) but with not a whit more authority than a convention possessed, to

do that duty which the calamity of the moment called upon them to perform. Under such circumstances, sitting there as a named and imperfect Legislature, they ought to confine themselves strictly to the necessity of the case, since every step that they proceeded beyond the necessity of the case, was a step in error, and a step which they ought not to take. Every step they had hitherto taken had been strictly justified by the necessity of the case. With out the third branch of the Legislature they had no power; they ought therefore immediately to proceed to fill the vacancy that unfortunately existed, and not enter into a discussion of abstract and speculative questions, which tended only to dissension and mischief. What good could arise from deciding the present question? And if no good was likely to result from it, he hoped the Committee would go along with him in preventing the mischief, and proceed immediately to the business, the only business before them, the filling up the third branch of the Legislature. He said, he would give his vote for filling up the deficiency without saying what the rights of the two Houses were, or what they were not. An express declaration had been made elsewhere, that it never was the intention to urge the claim: where then existed the danger to the rights of Parliament when no plea was offered in bar; he supposed, however, the question was only introduced to be over-ruled, and that, as they agreed in the two great essential points, the right honourable gentleman was determined they should not proceed from the first to that which ought truly to be the second, without some altercation by the way. If there had been any question, as to who ought to be entrusted with the Regency, the question of right might have been with some plausibility brought forward. Being unanimous upon the principle, why should they fall out about the forms? They ought to go straight to their object, about which they were all agreed. Another objection his Lordship made, was this, the motion, he observed, called upon him to declare the rights and duty of the Lords spiritual and temporal. What right had that House to interfere with the rights and duties of the other House? In the second part of the question he saw a project for passing a bill, a project directly violating the fundamental principles of the constitution, and which for that reason he would not agree to. What right had that House to make laws? To pass a bill, was to do an act of Legislation, and to assume into the hands of the two Houses, powers that did not belong to them: powers that the constitution had

placed in the hands of King, Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, and in their hands only. The plain road of proceeding was easy and short; proceed directly to nominate a Regent, and then when the third branch was restored, and the Legislature was complete, they would become a Parliament perfect in all its constitutional forms, and they might legally pass any laws either of limitation, restriction, or of any other kind. But to attempt to proceed otherwise, was to trench on the prerogatives of the Crown, while they lay at their mercy. His Lordship said, however respectable his right honourable friend's opinions were, it was making him of more importance than he would wish to have annexed to him, to ground a public proceeding of that House on any opinion of his.

Lord North urged the Committee to follow the example of their ancestors at the revolution, and proceed, without discussing speculative and abstract questions, to declare a Regent; he said, no right that belonged to that House had been claimed, and therefore the best mode of establishing their right, would be by resorting to its immediate exercise. How had these great men thought it their duty to proceed, who settled the revolution?—to declare a vacancy and to fill it. Had not old Maynard said “the throne is vacant, but the law and the constitution remain. It is our duty to restore the regal power, and render the Legislature complete.” That hint had been followed; they had not lost time in discussing theoretical questions, on which some might adopt one mode of reasoning, and some another; but they had at once declared the Prince of Orange King. In like manner now, instead of aitating the question of right, where no question had been formally made, and where such a discussion could only lead to error, and to dissension of opinion, they ought to declare a Regent, and thus restore the third estate. They had established the present temporary defect in the constitution by the resolution they had just voted. The next duty they had to perform was, without the loss of a moment, to supply the deficiency. The second part of the proposition, that which they were told was necessarily connected with the first, contained a project of a very extraordinary nature, by which means were to be devised, a pretty new device he would take the liberty of saying—(His Lordship was here informed, that the words were *to determine on the means*)—To determine on the means, whether that was the phrase, or that means were to be devised, it was much the same thing; but if they deter-
mined

mined on any other means than that of immediately declaring the Regent, they would go beyond the necessity of the case, and subvert the fundamental principles of the constitution. The project was to pass a bill. To pass a bill was to do an act of Legislation, and to make a Law. Could that House, which had not the power, in their present character and capacity, to receive a petition for a turnpike bill, proceed to legislate? did they forget that the two Houses were, by statute, declared incapable of making laws without the King? Did they mean then, to take into their own hands the dormant and suspended prerogatives of the Crown? Would they assume the Sovereign Authority, abandon all the principles established in 1688, and recast the constitution? While they were unnecessarily jealous of their own rights, would they thus trample on the rights of the Crown, and without either preferring a claim, or asserting a right, the existence of which the plain language of the Constitution expressly denied, arrogate to themselves the regal powers? His Lordship pressed this line of argument very forcibly on the Committee, and after recapitulating the heads of his speech, returned the Committee thanks for their indulgence, and moved "that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again," declaring that he made that motion with a hope that when the Committee sat again, they would meet under the impression of more constitutional sentiments, and with a better regard for the principles established at the revolution, than they appeared to be at present impressed with.

Mr. Poyts seconded the motion of amendment.

Mr. Fox said after what had passed, it was impossible for him to sit silent, although it had not been his intention to have troubled the Committee with much that day, and indeed if he had thought it necessary, after what the House had before heard from him on the subject, to enter into any further justification of his opinion, which he did not, he was not, from personal malapertness, capable of doing that justice to his defence, which he was sure it deserved. Not thinking it necessary to make such a defence, he should treat the question only in a collateral way, and therefore should not have occasion to detain the Committee very long, nor was there any danger of his injuring that cause which he had engaged in, by any deficiency of reasoning resulting from his present state of bad health.

On the present occasion there had been he observed, two assertions of positive

right on both sides the House. On his side, the assertion of the right of the Prince of Wales, being Heir Apparent, and of full age and capacity, to exercise the Sovereign Authority during His Majesty's infirmity. On that of the right honourable gentleman, the assertion that the Prince had no more right to exercise the Sovereign Authority under such circumstances, than any other individual subject. He did not underitend the invincible dignity he had been exalted to on this occasion, nor could he admit what the honourable and learned gentleman (the Attorney General) had been pleased to lay so much stress upon, that any opinion delivered in that House by so humble and insignificant an individual as himself, or by any Member of what rank and degree soever, ought to be made the ground of a proceeding of the House. But since the right honourable gentleman was determined to make a personal question between them, since he condescended to consider himself his rival, and chose to have recourse to his majority, why would he not try his opinion, and let the question be, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, being Heir Apparent and of full age and capacity, has no more right to exercise the Royal Authority, during His Majesty's incapacity, than any other individual subject." The right honourable gentleman well knew, he dared not subject such a question to debate. He well knew, that with all his majorities, he could not risk it; he well knew, that if he could have so far lost sight of prudence as to have hazarded such a question, notwithstanding his high character, and his known influence within those walls, there would not have been twenty Members, who would have supported him in it. In fact, he well knew, that the moment he let such an opinion escape his lips, it was execrated by all who heard it, and that it had been since execrated by all who had heard of it, out of doors. What had been the consequence of this? conscious of his error, and conscious that so monstrous a doctrine as he had suffered himself in an evil hour, to deliver, had revolted the public mind, the right honourable gentleman had seized on the first moment that offered, to qualify what he had said, by unnecessarily coming forward with a declaration that, though he would not admit the Prince of Wales's right to exercise the Sovereign Authority, during the incapacity of his father, yet he consented that on grounds of expediency, and as a matter of discretion, the person to hold the Regency ought to be the Prince of Wales, and

2nd no other. This sort of argument, Mr. Fox said, reminded him of what had passed in that House about thirteen years ago, between an eminent Crown Lawyer, now the first law character in the kingdom (the Lord Chancellor) and himself. At the time to which he referred the argument had been the right of this country to tax America, when he had contended, "that Great Britain had an undoubted right to tax her American colonies, but that the exercise of that right would be in the highest degree unjustifiable on the part of Great Britain." In answer to this the great lawyer, with a quaintness peculiar to himself had said, "I should be glad to know what the right is, which, when attempted to be exercised, becomes a wrong." In the present case the right honourable gentleman had acted upon the converse of the great lawyer's maxim; he had pronounced the right a wrong, and having done so, he had immediately proceeded to exercise it in the most effectual manner. In one point of view, and, in one point of view only, could he imagine the existence of a right, which when exercised might become a wrong, and that was this: The three branches of the Legislature, consisting of King, Lords and Commons, had a right to authorise and act a moral evil. They might set aside the succession, and deprive the Prince of Wales of his hereditary right to succeed his present Majesty, but this enormity could not of right be practised of the two Houses of Parliament, independent of the consent of the sovereign, any more than the Minister could set himself up in competition with the Prince of Wales, and contest with him as a claimant for the Regency. He repeated his opinion that a right attached to the Prince of Wales, as Heir Apparent, to exercise the Sovereign Authority, upon the King's incapacity being declared by the two Houses of Parliament; the Prince's right, however, being all along considered as subject to the adjudication of the two Houses of Lords and Commons. This opinion he had not changed, nor did he feel the smallest disposition to change it; and indeed the honourable and learned gentleman who spoke last, seemed to be so much of his opinion, that he had, if he understood him rightly, expressly declared, that in case of the demise of the Crown, nothing short of an act of exclusion could prevent the Prince from succeeding to the Throne, and that even nothing short of such conduct as would deservedly warrant an act of exclusion, ought to set a Prince of Wales, of full age, and full capacity, aside from the Regency. The counter opinion to his was fraught with

so many, and such enormous evils, that he was persuaded, no moderate man, who considered the subject with the degree of attention, that it most undoubtedly merited, would for a moment maintain it, either on the ground of right, of discretion, or of expediency. Whatever his opinion was, why should that right be discussed, which had been neither claimed, nor was intended to be claimed? That this was the precise state of the fact, was not to be doubted, since the declaration had been so graciously communicated from the highest authority in another place. Of the manner in which that communication had been made, and the commendation that was due to the exalted personage who made it, he would not say one word, because he would not run the risk of having what was due to merit, mistaken for fulsome adulation, and servile flattery. But the claim thus disavowed, how must the preamble of a bill run, truly to describe the case as it stood at present. "Whereas his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, never having claimed a right to the Regency, it becomes necessary for the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and for the Commons of England, to declare, that his Royal Highness has no right, and we therefore do hereby declare, his Royal Highness sole Regent of these Kingdoms." Mr. Fox reasoned on the absurdity of a bill so worded, and contended, that it must be so worded, unless they alighted the fact, and made a course of law a ground work of the bill. He observed, that all this difficulty and embarrassment was created, when there was not the smallest occasion for it, since it was the concurrent opinion of all mankind, that the Prince of Wales should be the Regent; why then would the right honourable gentleman thus agitate the matter unless it were for the little purpose of personal triumph? He condemned the hoisting language that had been held on this occasion of gratitude to the Sovereign, and the strong assertions that had been made, that such gratitude should be exemplified by the conduct of those, who confessed themselves under personal obligations to the Sovereign. Personal attachment, he contended, was not fit ground for public conduct, and those who had declared they would take care of the rights of the sovereign, because they had received favours at his hands, betrayed a little mind, and warranted a conclusion, that if they had not received those favours, they would have been less mindful of their duty, and have acted with less zeal for his interest. He owned himself indebted to the Heir Apparent for having been for several

veral years favoured with his confidence, but neither had that flattering mark of distinction been made the subject of his speeches in that House, nor had he ever considered it as a proper motive for his public conduct. Neither on the present occasion, nor at any time, if he thought the objects of his Royal Highness incompatible with the public interests, should he think he paid a compliment to the Prince, any more than he acted consistently with what was due to his own character, in suffering the consideration of the terms on which he lived with his Royal Highness to bias him in the smallest degree, or induce him to act contrary to what he, in his conscience, thought most likely to promote the welfare of the public. Whereas the right honourable gentleman appeared to act upon a very opposite principle, and repeatedly introduced the name of the Sovereign, though seldom for any other purpose, than an ostentatious display of the confidence reposed in himself. To the House of Brunswick this country stood in an eminent degree indebted; indeed, few Princes ever deserved the love of their subjects more than the Princes of that House. Since their accession to the Throne, their Government had been such as to render it highly improbable, that there should ever be ground for an act of exclusion to set aside one of their Heirs from the succession, or that such a circumstance should ever become a necessary subject of contemplation. If the Princes of the House of Brunswick had at any time differed with their subjects, it had been only on collateral points, which had been easily adjusted in Parliament. No one of the Princes of that House had ever made any attempt against the constitution of the country, although had such a mischievous design been meditated, there had at most times been a party existing that would have been ready to abet them in any scheme, the blackest and most fatal that ever tyrant devised against the liberties or the happiness of his subjects. The love, therefore, of the people was due to the illustrious family on the throne, in so peculiar and eminent a degree, that every thing that looked as if it could at any distance endanger the hereditary right of the House of Brunswick to the succession, ought to be guarded against with peculiar jealousy and caution. To make a law for the appointment of a Regent, he considered, so far as it went, as a conversion of the succession of the Monarchy from hereditary to elective; and what sort of a constitution that was, which had an elective Monarchy, Poland, and the miserable condition of its subjects, sufficiently evinced.

The right to make laws rested only in the Legislature complete, and not in the concurrence of any two branches of it. Upon that very principle was our constitution built, and on the preservation of it did its existence depend.

Mr. Fox proceeded to notice that part of the argument advanced against him, that he had deserted the cause which he had heretofore been supposed to claim the peculiar merit of standing forth on all occasions to defend; viz. the privileges of the House of Commons against the encroachments of the Prerogatives of the Crown. He said, his own resistance of the latter, when it had been thought encroaching unconstitutionally was well known; the influence of the Crown had been more than once checked in that House, and he really believed to the advantage of the people. Whenever the executive authority was urged beyond its reasonable extent, it ought to be resisted, and he carried his ideas on that head so far, that he had not scrupled to declare, that the supplies ought to be stopped, if the Royal assent were refused to a constitutional curtailment of any obnoxious and dangerous prerogative. Moderate men, he was aware, thought this a violent doctrine; but he had unshrinkingly maintained it, and the public had derived advantage from it, having been carried into effect. He desired to ask, however, if this were an occasion for exercising the constitutional power of resisting the prerogative or the influence of the Crown in that House? He had ever made it his pride to combat with the Crown in the plenitude of its power, and the fullness of its authority; he wished not to trample on its rights, while it lay extended at their feet, deprived of its functions and incapable of resistance. Let the right honourable gentleman pride himself on a victory against a defenceless foe, let him boast of a triumph where no battle had been fought, where no glory could be obtained! Let him take advantage of the calamities of human nature, let him, like an unfeeling Lord of the Manor, riot in the riches to be acquired by plundering shipwrecks, by rigorously asserting a right to the waifs, strays, deadfalls, and all the accumulated produce of the various accidents that misfortune could throw into his power. Let it not be his boast to have gained such victories, obtained such triumphs, or advantaged himself of wealth so acquired.

He once more questioned the necessity for the present proceeding, and urged the fallacy of pretending, that the opinion he, a private Member of that House, had delivered, and the opinion a noble and learned

friend of his had delivered elsewhere, made it necessary. He reprobated the indecency of selecting the arguments of his noble and learned friend, and falsely applying them, merely for the purpose of placing them in a ridiculous point of view. The right honourable gentleman must have known, that the arguments of his noble and learned friend were arguments merely advanced to prove, that the Prince of Wales, as Prince of Wales and Heir Apparent, had rights peculiar and distinct from those of ordinary subjects, and not with a view to prove his right to exercise the Sovereign Authority. The manner, therefore, in which the right honourable gentleman had answered those arguments, betrayed a narrowness of mind, that he had not imagined the right honourable gentleman would have condescended to have acknowledged. Mr Fox declared, he was ready to admit that the right honourable gentleman's administration had been in some respects entitled to praise; he was ready to say what were the parts that most deserved commendation, and as willing to give them his applause as any man could be. What he alluded to, were the measures adopted to detach Holland from its connection with France. The whole conduct of that transaction, as well as its issue, was wise and vigorous, laudable and effectual, and he was happy to take that opportunity of delivering his sentiments upon it. Of other measures of the present administration, he certainly entertained a very different opinion. The right honourable gentleman, however, appeared to have been so long in the possession of power, that he could not endure to part with it; he had experienced the full favour of the crown, and had the advantage of exerting all its prerogatives, and finding the operation of the whole, not too much for the successful carrying on of the Government, he had determined to cripple his successors, and deprive them of the same advantages that he had enjoyed, and thus circumscribe their power to serve their country, as if he dreaded that they would shade his fame. Let the right honourable gentleman for a moment suppose, that the business of detaching Holland from France, or any contingency of equal importance, remained to be executed; he must know there would be no power in the country to seize the advantage, if the right honourable gentleman's principles were right. Mr Fox forcibly called upon every honest Member of that House, not to vote without perfectly understanding what the question went to, as well as the other resolutions. With regard to the honourable gentleman's motives, he knew not what they were; but if there was an

ambitious man in that House, who designed to drive the empire into confusion, his conduct, he conceived, would have been exactly that which the right honourable gentleman had pursued.

In the course of his speech Mr. Fox aimed many personal sarcasms at Mr. Pitt; and considered the resolutions moved, as insidiously calculated to convey a censure on the opinion that he had delivered, while they served as an instrument of evasion of an assertion, highly revolting to the public mind, made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This he reprobated as a pitiful shift, totally irreconcilable with the confidence which the right honourable gentleman placed in the expectation of a majority. In majorities he declared he had no great trust; he had, for many years, had the mortification to find himself in a minority in that House, and yet upon a change of situation he had generally found, that the majority who had before divided against him, divided with him. For more than eighteen years of his political life, had he been obliged to stem the torrent of power, and sometimes he had enjoyed the satisfaction of finding himself in a majority of the same Parliament, of which, in the prosecution of the same principles, and the declaration of the same designs, he had only been supported by a minority before.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, in reply to Mr. Fox's speech, that the right honourable gentleman had thought proper, particularly in the latter part of his speech, to digress from the question before the House, the question of right, in order to enter into the question of expediency, and that not so much for the purpose even of discussing that expediency, as to take an opportunity of introducing an attack of a personal nature on him. The House would recollect, whether the manner in which he (Mr. Pitt) had opened the debate, either provoked or justified this animosity. The attack which the right honourable gentleman had just now made, he declared to be unfounded, arrogant, and presumptuous. The honourable gentleman had charged him as acting from a mischievous spirit of ambition, unable to bear the idea of parting with power, which he had so long retained; but not expecting the favour of the Prince, which he was conscious he had not deserved, and therefore disposed to envy and obstruct the credit of those who were to be his successors. Whether to him belonged that character of mischievous ambition, which would sacrifice the principles of the constitution to a desire of power, he must leave to the House and the country to determine.

termine. They would also judge, whether in the whole of his conduct, during this unfortunate crisis, any consideration which affected his own personal situation, or any management for the sake of preserving power, appeared to have had the chief share in deciding the measures he had proposed. As to his being conscious that he did not deserve the favour of the Prince, he could only say, that he knew but one way in which he or any man could deserve it; by having uniformly endeavoured, in a public situation to do his duty to the King his father, and to the country at large. That if in thus endeavouring to deserve the confidence of the Prince, it should appear that he in fact had lost it, however painful and mortifying that circumstance might be to him, and from whatever cause it might proceed, he might indeed regret it, but he would boldly say, that it was impossible he should ever repent of it. Mr. Pitt then proceeded to remark on the right honourable gentleman having announced himself and his friends to be the successors of the present administration. He did not know on what authority the honourable gentleman made this declaration; but he thought with a view to those questions of expediency, which the honourable gentleman had introduced, both the House and the country were obliged to him for this seasonable warning of what they would have to expect. The nation already had experience of that right honourable gentleman and his principles. Without meaning to use terms of reproach, or to enter into any imputation on his motives, it could not be denied that they had openly and professedly acted on the ground of availing themselves of the strength of a party to nominate the Ministers of the Crown. That they maintained it as a fundamental principle, that a Minister ought at all times to be nominated. He would therefore speak plainly. If persons who professed these principles, were in reality likely to be the advisers of the Prince in the exercise of those powers which were necessary to be given during the present unfortunate interval, it was the strongest additional reason, if any were wanting for being careful to consider what the extent of those powers ought to be. That it was impossible not to suppose that by such advisers those powers would be perverted to a purpose which it was indeed impossible to imagine, that the Prince of Wales could, if he was aware of it, ever endure for a moment, but to which by artifice and misrepresentation he would unintentionally be made accessory, for the purpose of creating a permanent weight and influence in the hands of a party,

which would be dangerous to the just rights of the Crown, when the moment should arrive (so much wished, and perhaps so soon to be expected) of His Majesty being able to resume the exercise of his authority. The notice, therefore, which the right honourable gentleman in his triumph had condescended to give to the House, furnished the most irresistible reason for them deliberately to consider, lest in providing for the means of carrying on the administration during a short and temporary interval, they might sacrifice the permanent interest of the country in future by laying the foundation of such measures as might for ever afterwards during the continuance of His Majesty's reign, obstruct the just and salutary exercise of the constitutional powers of Government, in the hands of its rightful possessor, the Sovereign whom they all revered and loved. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then proceeded to state what appeared to be the result of the debate: the noble Lord in the blue ribband, he said, as most gentlemen who had spoken on that side of the house, had argued not against the truth of the resolutions but the propriety of coming to them and had waved any dispute on the question of right. The right honourable gentleman, though he affected also to object to the propriety of coming to this resolution, had denied his whole argument (as it went) to combat the truth of the proposition, and to maintain his former assertion in favour of the existing right of the Prince of Wales. That this line of argument supported by such authority, was itself an answer to those who doubted the propriety of any resolution. With regard to the particulars of Mr. Fox's argument, he observed on the manner in which he (Mr. Fox) supposed him to have declined maintaining his former assertion, "that the Prince of Wales had no more right to the Regency than any other subject in the country," and had added, that he did so from believing that not twenty persons would join in supporting that proposition. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he did not retract one word of that assertion. Gentlemen might quarrel with the phrase, if they thought proper, and might misrepresent it as the right hon. gentl man had done, in order to cover the arguments used by a noble Lord in another place.

At length the strangers were desired to withdraw, and the Committee divided.

Ayes, (for the previous question) 204
Noes. ————— 208

Majority 64

The main question, or second resolution, was then put and carried.—Adjourned.

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[From the Transactions of the Royal Society of
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H—, ^a thou return'st from Thames,
whose Naiads long
Have seen thee ling'ring with a fond delay,
Mid those fond friends, whose hearts, some
future-day,
Shall melt, perhaps, to hear thy tragic
song.

Go, not unmindful of that cordial youth,^b
Whom, long endeared, thou leav'st by
Layont's side;

Together let us with him lasting truth,
And joy untainted with his demand bride.
Go! nor regardless, while these numbers
boast

My short-lived bliss, forget my social
name;

But think far off how, on the southern
coast,

I met thy friendship with an equal flame:
Fresh to that soil thou turn'st, whose every
vale

Shall prompt the poet, and his song
demand;

To thee thy copious subjects ne'er shall
fail;

Thou need'st but take the pencil to thy
hand,

And paint what all believe who own thy
genial land.

II.

There must thou wake perforce thy Doric
quill,

'Tis fancy's land to which thou sett'st
thy feet;

Where still, 'tis said, the fairy people meet
Beneath each birken shade on mead or
hill.

There each trim lass that skims the milky
store

To the swart tribes their creamy bowl
allots;

By night they sip it round the cottage dorr,
While airy minstrels warble jocund notes.

There every herd, by sad experience, knows
How, wing'd with fate, their elf-shot
arrows fly;

When the sick ewe her fawn'er foed forta
goes,

Or, stretched on earth the heart-smit
heifer lies.

Such airy beings awe the untutored swain:
Nor thou, though learn'd, his homelier
thoughts neglect;

Let thy sweet muse the rural faith sustain:
These are the themes of simple, sure
effect,

That add new conquests to her boundless
reign.

And fill, with double force, her heart com-
manding strain.

III.

Ev'n yet preserv'd how often may'st thou
hear,

Where to the pole the Eborac mountains
run,

Taught by the father to his list'ning son
strange lays whose power had charm'd
a Spenner's ear.

At every pause, before thy mind possess,
Old Rembar's shall seem to rise around,
With uncouth lyrics, in many-colour'd vest,
Their matted hair with baugh's fantastic
crown'd;

Whether thou bid'st the well-taught hind
repeat

The choral dirge that mourns some
chieftain's grave,

When every shrinking maid her bosom bears,
And strew'd with choicest herbs his
scathed grave;

Or whether, sitting in the shepherd's mid,^d
Thou hear'st some sounding tale of
war's alarms;

When at the bugle's call with fire and
steel,

The sturey clans pour'd forth their bonny
swarms,

And hostile brother's met to prove each
other's arms.

IV.

'Tis thine to sing, how framing hideous
spells

In Sly's lone isle the pitted wizard 'fits';
'Waiting in' wintry cave his way-
ward fits;

Or on the depth of Uff's dark forests
dwell:

How they, whose sight such dreary dreams
enroll,

'With their own visions oft' astonish'd
dross,

^a Mr. John Home, author of Douglas, &c.

^b Sir John Burrows, who was Paymaster
in America, in the war that commenced in
1755, and died in that country.

^c A kind of Lullaby for a summer habit
taken for the herdsmen, when the cattle are sent
to graze in distant pastures.

When o'er the wat'ry strath or quaggy
 moss,
 They see the gliding ghosts unbodied
 troop.
 Or if in sports, or on the festive green,
 Their 'piercing' glance some fated youth
 defery,
 Who, now perhaps in lusty vigour seen,
 And rosy health, shall soon lamented die.
 For them the viewless forms of air obey
 Their bidding heed, and at their beck
 repair.
 They know what spirit brews the storm-
 ful day,
 And heartless, oft' like moody madness
 stare,
 To see the phantom train their secret work
 prepare.

V.

Or on some bellying rock that shades
 the deep,
 They view the lurid signs that cross the
 sky,
 Where, in the west, the brooding tempests
 lie,
 And hear their first, faint, rustling pen-
 non sweep.
 Or in the arched cave, where deep and dark
 The broad unbroken billows heave and
 swell,
 In horrid musings rapt, they sit to mark
 The labouring moon; or list the nightly
 yell
 Of that dread spirit, whose gigantic form
 The seer's entranced eye can well survey,
 Through the dim air who guides the dri-
 ving storm,
 And points the wretched bark its destin'd
 prey.
 Or him who hovers, on his flagging wing,
 O'er the dire whirlpool, that, in ocean's
 waste,
 Draws instant down whate'er devoted
 thing.
 The sailing breeze within its reach hath
 plac'd—
 The distant seaman hears, and flies with
 trembling haste.

VI.

Or, if on land the fiend exerts his sway,
 Silent he broods o'er quicksand, bog,
 or fen,
 Far from the sheltering roof, and haunts of
 men,
 When [witched darkness] shuts the eye of
 day]

*d A leaf of the manuscript, containing the
 fifth stanza, and one half of the sixth, is here
 lost. The charm is supplied by Mr. Macken-
 zie.*

And shrouds each star that wont to cheer
 the night;
 Or, if the drifted snow snow perplex
 the way,
 With treach'rous gleam he lures the fated
 wight,
 And leads him sound'ring on, and quite
 astray.
 What though far off, from some dark dell
 espied
 His glimm'ring mazes cheer th' excu-
 sive sight,
 Yet turn, ye wand'ers, turn your steps
 aside,
 Nor trust the guidance of that faithless
 light;
 For watchful, lurking mid th' unrustling
 reed,
 At those mirk hours the wily monster
 lies,
 And listens oft' to hear the passing steed,
 And frequent round him rolls his sulcen
 eyes,
 If chance his savage wrath may some
 weak wretch surprife.

VII.

Ah, luckless swain, o'er all unblest indeed!
 Whom late bewilder'd in the dank, dark
 fen,
 Far from his flocks and smoking hamlet
 then!
 To that sad spot his wayward fate shall
 lead:
 On him enrag'd, the fiend, in angry mood,
 Shall never look with pity's kind con-
 cern,
 But instant, furious, raise the whelming
 flood
 O'er its drown'd bank, forbidding all re-
 turn.
 Or if he meditate his wish'd escape
 To some dim hill that seems uprising
 near,
 To his faint eye the grim and grisly shape
 In all its terrors clad, shall wild appear.
 Meantime the wat'ry surge shall round
 him rise,
 Pour'd sudden forth from ev'ry swelling
 source.
 What now remains but tears and hopeless
 sighs?
 His scar-hook limbs have lost their
 youthful force,
 And down the waves he floats, a pale
 and breathless corse.

VIII.

For him, in vain, his anxious wife shall
 wait,
 Or wander forth to meet him on his way;
 For him, in vain, at to-fall of the day,
 His babes shall linger at th' unclosing
 gate.

Ah, ne'er shall he return! Alone, if night
Her travell'd limbs in broken slumbers
 sleep,
With drooping willows dress'd, his mournful
 sprite
Shall visit sad perchance, her silent sleep:
Then he, perhaps, with moist and wat'ry
 hand
Shall fondly seem to press her shudd'ring
 cheek
And with his blue swoln face before her
 stand,
And, shiv'ring cold, these piteous accents
 speak:
Pursue, dear wife, thy daily toils pursue
At dawn or dusk, industrious as before;
Nor e'er of me one hapless thought renew,
While I lie wett'ring on the ocean's shore,
Drown'd by the *Kelpie's* wrath, nor
e'er shall aid thee more!

IX.

Unbounded is thy range; with varied stile
Thy muse may, like those seath'ry tribes
 which spring
From their rude rocks, extend her sacred
 wing
Round the moist marge of each cold
 Hebrid isle,
To that hoar pile which still its ruin
 shows:
In whose small vaults a pigmy folk is
 found,
Whose bones the delver with his spade up-
 throws,
And culls them, wond'ring from the
 hallow'd ground!
Or thither where beneath the show'ry west
The mighty kings of three fair realms
 are laid:^c
Once foes, perhaps, together now they rest.
No slaves revere them, and no wars in-
 vade:
Yet frequent now, at midnight's solemn
 hour,
The rised mounds their yawning cells
 unfold,
And forth the monarchs stalk with sov-
 reign power
In pageant robes, and wreath'd with
 sherry gold,
And on their twilight tombs aerial coun-
 cil hold.

^c A name given in Scotland to a supposed spirit of the waters.

^d The island of Jura or Icolmhill. See Mar-
tin's description of the Western Islands of Scot-
land. That author informs us, that forty-eight
kings of Scotland, four kings of Iceland, and
five of Norway, were interred in the church of
St. Ounan in that island.

X.

But O! o'er all, forget not *Killa's* race,
On whose bleak rocks, which brave the
 wasting tides,
Fair nature's daughter, virtue, yet abides.
Go, just, as they; their blameless manners
 trace!
Then to my ear transmit some gentle song
Of those whose lives are yet sincere and
 plain,
Their bounded walks the rugged cliffs
 along,
And all their prospect but the wintry
 main.
With sparing temperance, at the needful
 time,
They drain the tainted spring, or, hun-
 ger press,
Along th' Atlantic rock undreading climb,
And of its eggs despoil the Solan's nest.
Thus blest in primal innocence they live,
Suffic'd and happy with that frugal fare
Which tasteful toil and hourly danger give,
Hard is their snow-foot, and bleak and
 bare,
Nor ever vernal bee was heard to mur-
 mur there!

XI.

Nor need'st thou blush, that such false
 themes engage
Thy gentle mind, of better stores possess;
For not alone they touch the village
 breast,
But fill'd in elder time th' historic page.
There *St. Magnus's* self, with every garland
 crown'd,^e
In musing hour, his wayward sisters found,
And with their terrors did th' magic
 scene.
From them he sung, when mid his bold
 desire,
Fetere the Scot afflicted and aghast,
The thron'd kings of *Burgess's* tated line,
Through the dark cave in gleamy pa-
 geant past.
Proceed, nor quit the tales which, simply
 told,
Could once so well my ensw'ring bosom
 pierce:
Proceed, in forceful sounds and colours
 bold
The native legends of thy land rehearse;
To such adapt thy lyre and suit thy
 powerful verse.

^e This stanza is more interesting in its struc-
ture than any of the foregoing. There is ap-
parently a line wanting between this and the
subsequent one—In musing hour, &c. The
deficient line ought to have rhymed with Scene.

XII.

No scenes like these, which, daring to depart
From sober truth, are ill to nature true,
And call forth necth delight to fancy's
view,

Th' heroic muse employ'd her *T. J.*'s art!
How have I trembled, when at *Tancred's*
stroke,

Its gushing blood the gaping cypress
pour'd;

When each live plant with mortal accents
spoke,

And the will blast up heav'd the va-
nished sword!

How have I sat, when pip'd the pensive
wind,

To hear his harp, by *British Fairfax*
strung.

Prevailing poet, whose undoubting mind
Believ'd the magic wonders which he
sung!

Hence at each sound imagination glows;
Hence his warm lay with softest sweetness
flows;

Melting it flows, pure, num'rous, strong
and clear,

And fills the impassion'd heart, and wins
th' harmonious ear.

XIII.

All hail, ye scenes that o'er my soul pre-
vail,

Ye 'spacious' friths and lakes, which
far away,

Are by smooth *Annan* filled, or past'ral *Tay*,
Or *Don's* romantic springs, at distance,
hail!

The time shall come when I, perhaps, may
tread

Your lowly glens, o'erhung with spread-
ing broom,

Or o'er your stretching heaths by fancy led:
Then will I dress once more the faded
bow'r,

Where *Johnson* sat in *Deummond'sh* 'social'
shade,

Or crop from *Tiviot's* dale each 'classic
flower,

And mourn on *Yarrow's* banks 'the wi-
dow'd maid.'

Meantime, ye *Pow'rs*, that on the plains
which bore

The cordial youth, on *Lesbian's* plains
attend,

Where'er he dwell, on hill, or lowly muir,

^b Ben Johnson undertook a journey to Scot-
land on foot, in 1619, to visit the poet Drum-
mond, at his seat of *Harvetborraden*, near *Edin-
burgh*. Drummond has preserved in his
works, some very curious beads of their conver-
sation.

To him I lose, your kind protection
lend,
And, touch'd with love like mine, pre-
serve my absent friend.

* * * This is the poem supposed by Dr.
Johnson (see his life of Collins) to be irre-
trievably lost. The original, in the au-
thor's hand writing, fell into the hands of
the Rev. Dr. *Carlyle*, but mutilated in se-
veral places. The defects have been sup-
plied chiefly by Mr. *Mackenzie*. What has
been added by him or Dr. *Carlyle*, to com-
plete the sense, is distinguished from the
rest by inverted commas.

TO AN UNFORTUNATE BEAUTY,

By Peter Pindar.

SAY lovely Ma'd with downcast eye,
And cheek with blent sorrow pale;
What gives thy heart the lengthned sigh,
That heaving tells a mournful tale?

Thy tears which thus each other chace,
Bespeak a breath o'erwhelm'd with woe:
Thy sighs a storm that wrecks thy peace,
Which souls like thine should never
know.

Oh! tell me, doth some favour'd Youth
Too often blest, thy beauties slight?
And leave those thrones of love and truth,
That lip and bosom of delight?

What thought to other nymphs he flies,
And feigns the fond impassion'd tear;
Breathes all the eloquence of sighs,
That treach'rous won thy artless ear;

Let not those Nymphs thy anguish move,
For whom his heart may seem to pine—
That heart shall ne'er be blest by love,
Whose guilt can force a pang from thine.

For CYNTHIA.

By the same.

AH! tell me no more, my dear girl,
with a sigh,
That a coldness will creep o'er my heart;
That a sullen indiff'rence will swell on
my eye
When thy beauty begins to depart.

Shall thy graces, O Cynthia, that gladden
my day,
And brighten the gloom of the night,
Till life be extinguished, from memory
fly,
Which it ought to review with delight?

Upbraiding, shall GRATITUDE say with
a tear,

' That no longer I think of those charms
' Which gave to my belov'd such rapture
sincere,
' And faded at length in my arms ?'

Why yes! it may happen, thou Damsel
divine:—

To be honest—I freely declare,
That e'en now to thy converse so much I
incline,

I've *already* forget thou art fair.

To L A U R A.

By the same.

HOW happy was my morn of love
When first thy beauty won my heart!
How guiltless of a wish to rove!

I deem'd it more than death to part!

When'er from *thee* I chanc'd to stray,
How fancy dwelt up on thy mein,
That spread with flow'rs my distant way,
And thou'rd delight on every scene!

But FORTUNE, envious of my joys,
Hath robb'd a lover of thy charms—
From me thy sweetest smile decays,
And gives thee to another's arms!

Yet, though my tears are doom'd to flow,
May tears be never LAURA's lot!
Let Love protect thy heart from woe;
His wound to mine shall be forgot.

D O R I N D A:

A POEM.

By Mr. Cumberland.

[From the second volume of the Oe-
SERVER.]

DORINDA and her spouse were join'd,
As modern men and women are,
In matrimony not in mind,
A fashionable pair.

Fine cloaths, fine diamonds and fine face,
The smartest *visa-d-vis* in town,
With title, pin-money, and place
Made wedlock's pill go down.

In decent time by Hutter's art
The wish'd for heir Dorinda bore;
A girl came next; she'd done her part,
Dorinda bred no more.

Now education's care employs
Dorinda's brain—but ah! the curse,
Dorinda's brain can't bear the noise—
' Go, take 'em to the nurse!'

The lovely babes improve apace
By dear Ma'amfelle's prodigious care;
Miss gabbles French with peevish grimace,
And Master learns to swear.

' Sweet innocents!' the servants cry,
' So natural he and the to widd:
' Land, curse, do humour 'em—for why?
' 'Twere sin to snub a child.'

Time runs—"My God!"—Dorinda cries,
' How mentionably the girl is grown!
' She has more meaning in her eyes
' Than half the girls in town.'

Now teachers throng; Miss dances,
sings,
I earns every art beneath the sun,
Scrawls, scribbles, does a thousand things
Without a tattle for 'em.

Lap-dogs and parrots, paints, Good Luck!
Enough to make Sir Joshua jealous,
Writes rebuses, and has her clack
Of small talk for the fellows:

Mobs to the milliners for fashions,
Ready every tawdry tale that's new,
Has fits, opinions, humours, passions,
And dictates in a *nu*.

Ma'amfelle to Miss's hand conveys,
A billet-doux; she's *très amoureuse*,
The Dancing-master's in the chair,
They scower the northern road.

Away to Scottish land they post,
Miss there becomes a lawful wife;
Her frolick's over, to her cost,
Miss is a wretch for life.

Master mean while advances fast
In modern manners and in vice,
And with a school-boy's heedless haste,
Rattles the desperate dice.

Travels, no doubt, by modern rules
To France, to Italy, and thence
Commences adept in the schools
Of Rousseau and Voltaire.

Returns in all the *deuxier* *gait*
Of Bruffels-points and Paris clothes,
Boys at tique flutes, vaup' an'ew,
And buits without a note.

Then hey! at dissipation's call
To ev'ry club that leads the ton,
Hazard's the word; he lies at ail,
He's pigeon'd and undone.

Now comes a wife, the *flair* pretence,
The old receipt to pay new debts;
He pockets City, Madam's pence,
And doubles all his bets.

He drains his stewards, racks his farms,
Annuitizes, fines, renews,
And every morn his levee swarms
With swindlers and with Jews.

The ruinea lost that was his last,
 Desperate at length the maniac cries—
 'This thro' my brain!—'tis done, tis
 past;
 He fires—he falls—he dies!

POPULARITY:

A POEM.

By the same.

O POPULARITY, thou giddy thing!
 What grace or profit dost thou
 bring?
 Thou art not honestly, thou art not fame;
 I cannot call thee by a worthy name;
 To say I hate thee were not true,
 Contempt is properly thy due;
 I cannot love thee and despise thee too.

Thou art no patriot, but the veriest cheat;
 That ever traffick'd in deceit;
 A state empiric, bellowing loud
 Freedom and phrenzy to the mobbing
 crowd;
 And what can'st thou, if thou can'st raise
 Illuminations and huzzas,
 Tho' half the city sunk in one bright blaze?

A patriot! no; for thou dost hold in
 hate.

The very peace and welfare of the state:
 When anarchy assaults the Sovereign's
 throne,

Then is the day, the night thine own;
 Then is thy triumph, when the foe
 Levels some dark insidious blow,
 Or strong rebellion lays thy country low.

Thou can'st affect humility to hide
 Some deep device of monstrous pride,
 Conscience and charity pretend
 For compassing some private end;
 And in a canting conventicle note
 Long scripture passages can quote,
 When persecution rankles in thy throat.

Thou hast no sense of nature at thy heart,
 No ear for science, and no eye for art,
 Yet confidently dost decide at once
 This man a wit, and that a dunce;
 And, (strange to tell!) howe'er unjust,
 We take thy dictates upon trust,
 For if the world will be deceiv'd, it must.

In truth and justice thou hast no delight,
 Virtue thou dost not know by sight;
 But, as the chymist by his skill
 From dross and dregs a spirit can di-
 still,

So from the prisons, or the stews,
 Bullies, blasphemers, cheats or Jews
 Shall turn to heroes, if they serve thy
 views.

Thou dost but make a ladder of the mob,
 Whereby to climb into some courtly job;
 There sise reposeing warm and snug,
 Thou answerest with a patient shrug,
 Miscreants, begone! who cares for you,
 Ye baseborn, brawling, clamorous crew?
 You've serv'd my turn, and, vagabonds,
 adieu!

AN ENIGMA.

By the late Earl of Chesterfield. ^a

BEFORE creating nature will'd
 That atoms into form thou'd jar,
 By me the boundless space was fill'd,
 On me was built the first made star.

Than wisdom's sacred self I'm wiser,
 And yet by every blockhead known;
 I'm freely given by the miser,
 Kept by the prodigal alone.

For me the saint will break his word;
 By the proud atheist I'm rever'd;
 For me the coward draws his sword,
 And by the hero I am fear'd.


Scorn'd by the meek and humble mind,
 Yet often by the vain possess'd;
 Ears to the deaf; eyes to the blind,
 And to the troubled conscience rest.

The King, ^b God bless him, ds 'tis said,
 With me is often in a passion;
 Yet even him I can persuade
 To act against his inclination.

As vice deform'd; as virtue fair;
 The courtier's loss, the patriot's gains;
 The poet's purse, the coxcomb's care;
 Guess and you'll have me for your pains.

^a The Editor has seen this riddle handed about in private companies, but believes it never has been printed in any edition of Lord Chesterfield's works.

^b The late King, George the Second.

 A Solution in Verse is request'd.

LINES

Written by the celebrated THOMSON to his
 AMANDA, with a copy of the SEASONS:
 From a London paper; there said never to have
 been before published.

ACCEPT, dear nymph! a tribute due
 To sacred friendship and to you;
 But with it take, what breath'd the whole,
 O! take to thine the poet's soul!
 If fancy here her pow'r displays,
 Or if a heart exalts these lays,
 You fairest in that fancy shine,
 And all that heart is fondly thine!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Constantinople, Oct. 3.

ON the 10th of last month, the Selicktar of the Grand Vizier, brought the news of an affair, in which the Grand Vizier had forced the passage of Mehadia, and taken that city. The resistance of the Austrian troops, and the fire of their artillery, placed in so advantageous a disposition, cost the Turks 10,000 men. The Grand Vizier had fixed his quarters at the Lazaretta of the Banat, and Hassan Pacha was advancing towards Temeswar with 25,000 men.

29. "A certain number of Christian heads and ears, mostly those of Austrians, are exposed at the gates of the Seraglio daily. The prisoners are treated rigorously, and most of them sent up the country into slavery. Amongst these prisoners they have distinguished Mess. Wallner and Jeleki, two Austrian Captains; the former is dead of his wounds, the second has been thrown as a spectacle to the people at Constantinople, and exposed to their insults. To judge of this treatment one need only read the following extract from a letter of Lieut. Geitz, who is prisoner with him at Constantinople, dated the 25th of June last.

"They transported me in ten days from the Covent of Sinai (near the Desfile of Temesch) to Constantinople. We went with incredible swiftness, and my horse fell twice; but I could not fall off myself, as we were placed on large pack-saddles, with our hands tied behind us, and our feet fastened under our horses' bellies. They likewise treated us every where we came in the most cruel manner, and we every moment found we were in the hands of barbarians. On the 12th of April we arrived at Constantinople. They tied twelve Christian heads round my neck, and in that manner made me pass through the city, amidst the shouting and insults of the populace, the women even spitting in our faces.

(Signed) GEITZ."

"All the prisoners who arrive are treated in the same manner, the prole thinking it a merit to exterminate the Christians. Those sent into the country by the masters who bought them, are put to the hardest and most dangerous tasks, and if they show the least sign of repugnance, are whipped in a most cruel manner; if a heavier crime their punishments are reserved for many days; and if a crime, which they must expiate by their lives, they are put to the

most painful death, such as being impaled, burnt alive, and mutilated."

Feb. 8. An amazing activity reigns at present in the Arsenal; the workmen employed there amount to above 2000, exclusive of the others who preside over them. The Captain Pachá, who has the sole direction of these affairs, passes one part of the day in encouraging the workmen by his presence, and exciting them to it by his severity. The least shadow of idleness is punished immediately, and those who seem refractory, are put to death. From what we can see, this Admiral enjoys the same favour with the Sultan, as he did before his departure for the Black Sea. He has within these few weeks augmented the number of those who are charged with the police of the capital during the night, and has given them strict orders to observe the proceedings of the inhabitants who are walking, or spending their time in ale-houses, and every person who is suspected is taken up, and without further examination thrown into the sea.

Vienna, Dec. 14. "An immense quantity of snow, such as the memory of man cannot parallel, at present distresses the inhabitants of this city and country interrupts our posts and trade, threatens us with a dreadful famine, and particularly a scarcity of water. We cannot sufficiently, under these circumstances, applaud the care of his Imperial Majesty, who gave immediate orders to the Police to clear the streets, at least so far as to render them passable.

Jan. 31. Besides the war, which employs the cabinets of Germany, all the private Courts are in an interior commotion, on account of two important affairs, namely, the nomination of a ninth elector, and the election of the King of the Romans. As to the first object, the houses of Wirtemberg and Hesse Cassel are competitors, the one supported by Austria and Russia, and the latter by England and Prussia; but there is a third candidate, who is the Duke of Mecklenburgh, of an ancient and illustrious family.

It is reported in Germany, that they have deliberated on the convocation of an electoral Diet, to discuss the election of the King of the Romans. The Princes of the Empire never thought, nor do they now think, of contesting the right of that election with the electoral college; but on the other hand, it is clear, that they have never renounced, either explicitly or implicitly, that of deciding the preliminary question, "Whether it is necessary to proceed

ceded to the election of a King of the Romans during the life of the Emperor."

Friesland, Dec. 21. "The weather in this part of Holland is the most severe and intense ever known: travellers have been frozen to death on horseback—cattle have died in great numbers, and those persons who have shut themselves up in their balconies have not escaped. Such a season has not been known in our memory."

The last letters from Holland, France and other parts on the continent, have brought many melancholy accounts, occasioned by the severity of the present weather; not only many of the poor have died in the roads and streets, but the want of water has put a stop to several corn-mills, which has raised the price of bread, and threatens a total deprivation of that very valuable article of life.

Berlin, Jan. 3. The following is an authentic copy of the account sent to Prince Gallitzin, Ambassador from Russia, at Vienna:

"Oczakow was carried by assault on the 17th of December. The number of the besiegers were 14,000 men, that of the garrison 12,000. There were 7400 killed on the field, without reckoning those sabred in the houses.

"There were found in the place 300 metal cannon and mortars. The grand magazine blew up, but a great quantity of ammunition of every species was taken.

"The number of inhabitants are 25,000, amongst whom are 4000 very fine women.

"The Russians have lost 1000 men, including 120 officers. The Pacha who commanded the fortress has been made a prisoner with the garrison; but the Aga who led the troops was cut to pieces, as he refused to surrender."

Stockholm, Jan. 20. The King held a meeting with the magistrates, and fifty youths of their citizens at their town hall in Stockholm; in which they mutually agreed to defend each other against the attack of the common enemy. It is sixteen years since the above parties met each other, being at the time of the revolution in that country.

Feb. 24. On the 20th his Majesty received a deputation from the orders of the clergy, burgesses and peasants, requesting him to take some steps for the Diet acting without further delay.

Soon after a guard was mounted at the castle and all the other guards were ordered to be ready. In a few minutes the following persons were arrested: The Counts Ferfen and Brake; General Count Horne; colonels Barons Maclean, von Garren, von Schwarzen, and Almsfeld; the Sieur Siljehle, formerly Chancellor of Justice.

The Chamberlains, Barons de Geer and Stienfield, the director Frichtky—the Secretaries von Engenstrom, and Bergewkröna, the Fiscal Jhre, and some others, all of the first rank, and belonging to the first order.

On the 21st, the King assembled the *Plenum Plenorum* of the four orders; he had given previous orders to the Noblesse to meet, not in their own hall, but in the upper apartments of the castle. They followed his Majesty into the room where the States were assembled, when his Majesty made the following propositions: "That his Majesty should have right to declare war or conclude peace, without consulting the States; previously; that the chief officers of the State and of the Court, should be conferred on such as were thought worthy, without any distinction of order or birth; and that certain other privileges pertaining to the lands of the Nobility shall be common to the other Orders, &c."

The clergy, burgesses, and the peasants immediately acceded to these propositions; but the Equestrian Order required time to deliberate on the propositions, the first of which tended to abolish, in a point the most essential and fundamental, that form of government which his Majesty agreed to in 1772.

The four Orders having separated, the Nobility went to their own hall, where they continued sitting till the afternoon.

On the 23d and 24th, a new election of members was held for the Secret Committee, and the other offices vacant by the Lords and Gentlemen who were imprisoned by his Majesty. The new members are; of the first class, the Count Duker, Colonel Baron Lantingshausen, and Baron de Hamstein; of the second class, Capt. Klingstorre; of the third, Le Lagman Dengitrow, all for the Secret Committee.

27. Some of the nobles arrested by order of the King, have already been restored to liberty, and among the number is Count Magnus Brahe. This nobleman is son to the unfortunate Colonel Compte Eric Brahe, who was beheaded in 1756, for having defended the royal prerogatives against the then prevailing aristocracy.

March 6. It is certain that the Equestrian order has not yet acceded to the act of union and surety, and that several of the members of that body have already quitted the capital.

Madrid, Jan. 20. The King of Spain was proclaimed in this capital on Saturday the 17th instant, with all customary ceremonies, The Conde de Alencira, as Alfercz-Major of Madrid, conducted the Royal Standard, and was accompanied in the procession by a great number of gran-

decs on horses very richly caparisoned, and also by the Corregidor, Alguat, Heralds, and others. The proclamation was repeated in different parts of the city, and silver and gold coins, prepared for the occasion, were thrown by the heralds among the people. The first proclamation was made in the great square in front of the palace. Their Catholic Majesties were present, seated in a balcony, and attended by the Ambassadors, and other foreign Ministers, and by the principal officers of State. The acclamations of the people were great, and expressive of much loyalty and affection to their Sovereign. The public mourning was suspended three days, a very large list of promotions was published, various entertainments and balls were given, and there was a general illumination on each of the three evenings.

Warsaw, Feb. 11. We learn from the Ukraine, that on the road to Oczakow, there has been found 377 people, 114 horses, and 36 oxen frozen to death. The number of carriages laden with merchandize, found without any owners, amounts to upwards of five hundred; and that two hundred people have been brought in with their faces, hands and feet, in part frozen away.

March 18. The Russian troops under Lieutenant General Kamenskoy are posted at the distance of three miles from Bender, and by their position they cut off all communication between them, that fortress, and Moldavia. Couriers frequently pass between Jassy and Romania. According to appearance the Russians and Austrians will open the campaign in those countries by the expulsion of the Turks from Focklaw.

Venice, Feb. 14. The most Serene Dolo Renier, Doge of Venice, died last night, aged 79 years. He was delected to that dignity on the 10th of February, 1779.

Hague, Feb. 18. We have accounts from Geneva, by the way of Paris, that the famous aristocracy, instituted for some years, is entirely put an end to, the people having found means to ret possession of the entire government; the arms which they used to oppose the troops were the fire engines of the city, from which they played upon the soldiers with boiling oil, mixed with salt-petre and vitriol, by which manoeuvre, out of 600 only 400 escaped. The citizens do military duty, and the aristocratic party have sent couriers to Versailles, Turin, and Ferne, to request the assistance of those three powers who are guarantees of the treaty of 1782; in the mean time the citizens are quiet, after having proved that no military art can oppose the

courage of a people struggling for their liberty.

Their High Mightinesses have demanded payment of arrears due from France, amounting to four millions and a half Dutch florins, being the remainder of a sum they stipulated to furnish, when the Emperor agreed by treaty in 1785 to receive money instead of other demands he made. France refuses payment, and urges, that Holland, in entering into the late treaty with Great Britain, and refusing to let France participate in the same, has thereby cancelled all obligation between them—since which France has formally recalled her Ambassador from Holland.

Paris, Feb. 23. John Felix, an Abbeé was broken on the wheel on Saturday last by the common executioner, for murdering a lawyer, who used to remit him an annual sum, sent him from his friends in the country. The Abbeé called a few days ago on him, and asked him for the yearly allowance, which was not yet due. The lawyer answered him, he could not advance the money, and that it seemed to him he rather lived too extravagantly, and unbecoming a clergyman. The wretch pulled a hammer he had bought in the morning out of his pocket, and with three or four strokes properly applied, knocked the man, rather advanced in years, down to the ground. He did not rob him, although they say it was his intention, nor did he kill him. The noise and struggle alarmed the porter of the house, and the murderer was overtaken, after running half the length of the street. It is rather astonishing, that, although the lawyer is not yet dead, the Abbeé has been executed with all the vigour of the law. He had his arms, legs, thighs, and bones broken on the wheel, with his face towards Heaven.

March 6. New tumults have arisen in Bretagne: the people of the third estate have formed themselves into regiments, determined to oppose any force that the nobles may bring against them. They have already driven away the Parliament, and raised a fund for the reimbursement of those members whom they mean to exclude for the future: for, it is to be understood, that the office of member in the Parliaments of France is acquired by purchase, and has been hitherto confined to persons who have the privilege of nobility. The Bretons propose that their new Parliament shall be composed, one half from among the nobles, and the other from the third estate.

Copenhagen, March 3. Last Wednesday was a day destined for a tragical event. Some traitors had resolved on that day to

fire to the Russian fleet, which is here at this time; they would at the same time have ruined our fleet, if the plot had not been previously discovered.

A stranger, who has resided in this capital for a considerable time, had bought of a scorch-man; for 12,000 rix dollars, a ship with a lit. cargo that was anchored near the citadel; he gave him for the price agreed on, a second bill of exchange, admitting that of the first date. The vessel was loaded with pitch, rosin, gunpowder and ruin. It had been settled, that the owner was to set fire to the above vessel, on the appointed day, and to steer it towards the Russian Squadron, with a promise that he should have 5000 rix dollars for every ship that he should destroy. The owner, suspecting some cheat in the bill of exchange, betrayed the plot. He was seized, and on Saturday night went through an interrogatory, which lasted till three o'clock. Notwithstanding all the search and the enquiries that have been made, the stranger is not yet discovered. In the mean while the vessel is detained.

Ruen, March 19. The Tiers-etat of the jurisdiction of Auvergne, being assembled in consequence of the King's letter of convocation, one of the members proposed, that every privileged person should renounce whatever pecuniary privileges he possessed, and should make it known before the election for deputies; the whole assembly unanimously came to the resolution. The members of the order of the Noblesse, being then introduced with the seneschal at their head, declared that their order had come to the resolution of renouncing, in like manner, the pecuniary privileges, with the exception of what is called the capon's flight, a distance of forty square toises of territory round their principal manor. This declaration was received with universal acclamation. The order of clergy being then introduced into the chamber of the Tiers-etat, declared their renunciation of every privilege of their order, and received the most lively acknowledgements.

The famous Abbé de Raynal is now living at Marseilles, in the 76th year of his age. He was requested by that city to be their representative at the States General, but excused himself on account of his age and infirmities.

Bologne, March 11. There has lately been committed in this city a most atrocious and cruel murder. There were in Bologne a beautiful young dancer and her husband—within these few days an Italian, who arrived there by the Florence coach, waited immediately on the beautiful dancer, and after a minute's conversation

plunged the stiletto in her breast. While she was expiring, he attempted to blow his own brains out, but his hand trembling, he fractured his skull in a most horrid manner, and after lingering for some hours, this suicide and murderer died in the most excruciating tortures.

BRITISH NEWS.

Chronological Arrangement of REMARKABLE EVENTS IN 1783.

[From the European Magazine.]

Jan. 1.

HOSTILITIES commenced by the Emperor against the Turks, and Belgrade invested by a large army.

4. New arrangements of the Horse and Horse Grenadier Guards finally settled.

8. Intelligence received of the demolition of the famous cones at Cherbourg.

— Died, the Right Rev. John Harley, Bishop of Hereford.

— Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Duke of York arrived at Plymouth, on a visit to Prince William Henry.

9. Accounts received of a most violent hurricane at Honduras, and other parts of the West-Indies, which had happened on the first of September, 1783.

12. An edict registered at Paris in favour of Protestants.

31. Died at Rome, Charles Edward Lewis Casimir Stuart, commonly called the Pretender.

Feb. 10. Formal declaration of war made at Vienna against the Turks.

13. The trial of Warren Hastings, Esq; for high-crimes and misdemeanors commenced before the High Court of Parliament in Westminster-hall.

28. Lord George Gordon received sentence from the Court of King's Bench to be imprisoned five years in Newgate, pay a fine of 500l. and find sureties for his good behaviour for fourteen years, under the penalty of 60,000l.

March 31. Died, the celebrated Lady Viscountess Vane.

April 14. Account received of the destruction of Coringa, in the East-Indies.

— Treaty of Alliance ratified between the King of Prussia and the States of Holland.

29. Treaty of Defensive Alliance ratified between his Britannic Majesty and the States-General.

31. Several capital houses in the cotton branch

branch stopped payment, to the amount of nearly one million.

May 12. Died, Duke Lewis of Brunswick, in the 70th year of his age.

15. The Emperor of Morocco's declaration of war announced.

18. Alarming storm of lightning, which did considerable damage in the Temple.

19. Grand installation of Knights of the Order of Bath.

29. The St. Eustatius cause of Lindo against Rodney confirmed in favour of Lindo.

31. Spang a hair-dresser got clandestinely into the Queen's Palace, with a design of making love to the Princess Elizabeth; for which he was confined in Bedlam.

June 3. Lord Mansfield resigned the Station of Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, after holding it 32 years.

5. Sir Lloyd Kenyon resigned the Mastership of the Rolls, and was made Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the room of Lord Mansfield.

11. The fleet of the Empress of Russia gained a complete victory over the Captain Pacha (the Turkish commander), whose fleet was either taken, burnt or fled; two of the line were taken, together with the Pacha's flag, and 4 or 5000 prisoners.

16. A smart rencounter near Belgrade; between the Imperialists and Turks, in which the former were successful.

17. Account of hostilities having been commenced between the Swedes and Russians.

28. A violent storm of thunder, rain, &c. by which part of the Tower-wall was destroyed, and much other damage sustained in various parts of the town.

— A dreadful fire at Bere Regis in Dorset, which burnt down 42 houses.

— Lukins, a notorious impostor, pretended to be possessed with seven devils.

July 2. Advice of a battle between the Austrians and Turks, near Bender, in which the latter lost near 12,000 men.

4. The citizens of Philadelphia celebrated the establishment of their new Constitution in a most splendid manner.

6. Thomas Craddock, a baker, threw himself from the top of the Monument.

12. At half past six in the morning, their Majesties, accompanied by the Princesses, set off on their journey to Cheltenham, where they arrived about five in the evening.

— Te Deum sung at Petersburg, on account of the victory obtained over the Turks.

14. Act of guarantee for preserving the Stadtholderian form of government in Holland, entered into by the States of Holland.

— Definitive Treaty concluded between Great-Britain and Prussia.

15. Robbery of Devonshire-house, of a considerable quantity of diamonds, medals, his Grace's George, &c.

17. Action between the armies in Transylvania, in which the Turks were defeated with much loss.

18. The Westminster election commenced.

22. The Imperial and Russian troops made a bold but unsuccessful attack upon Choczim.

28. The Baron de Breteuil resigned, and a general change took place in the French Ministry.

August 2. Died, Mr. Gainsborough, the painter.

4. Insurrection at Brabant, in consequence of the Emperor's severity.

— The election for Westminster ended, when Lord John Townshend was declared duly elected by a majority of 823.

5. Declaration of the Empress of Russia against the Swedes.

16. The Royal Family quitted Cheltenham, and arrived at Windsor the same evening.

18. The Turkish army marched into the Bannat of Temeswar.

21. An inhuman massacre committed by the Pacha of Scutari.

25. The fortress of Dubicza taken by the Austrians.

29. A change in the French Ministry; the Archbishop of Sens disgraced, and M. Neckar appointed Minister and Director General of the Finances.

September 1. Intelligence from Sweden of great dissention prevailing in the army.

— A large encampment formed at St. Omer's.

2. Died, his Grace the Duke of Manchester.

— Reformation in the Irish Ordnance.

16. A cessation of arms between Russia and Sweden.

19. The Turkish garrison of Choczim surrendered to the Imperial arms.

20. The Emperor retreated from Illova, but was pursued and severely harassed by the Turks.

23. Foundation-stone laid of a new bridge at Leith.

26. Died, Sir Robert Taylor, architect.

October 2. Definitive treaty of alliance between Great-Britain and Prussia ratified.

11. The Archbishop of Canterbury's palace robbed of a considerable quantity of plate.

24. Died, the Right Honourable Lord Dudley and Ward.

November 4. Being the centenary of King William's landing at Torbay, was celebrated.

celebrated through most parts of Great-Britain, and particularly by the **White Club** in London, with every demonstration of joy.

6. His Majesty, who had been indisposed for some time, was attacked by a change in his disorder, attended with the most unfavourable symptoms.

13. A Form of Prayer ordered for his Majesty's recovery.

20. The Court Martial on Capt. Dawson ended at Portsmouth;—sentenced to be dismissed his Majesty's service.

— A general scarcity of water throughout England, from the uncommon long drought.

December 2. The House of Lords met pursuant to adjournment, and a Committee was appointed to examine his Majesty's Physicians respecting his disorder.

5. &c. Strong debates in both Houses of Parliament on the subject of the Regency.

18. The first stone of St. James's church, Clerkenwell, laid.

26. The east terrace of Somerset-house fell in, with a considerable damage to the building.

L O N D O N.

Jan. 1.

THEY write from Ireland, that subscriptions are raised in every part of that kingdom for the use of the poor, whom the severe weather has reduced to the most pitiable and melancholy situation.

Letters from Limerick mention, that the river Shannon is frozen up beyond what has been remembered. The thermometer has been at 21 and half degrees below freezing point, which is the very extreme cold in Europe.

2. Died, Lord Grantley. He is succeeded by his eldest son, the hon. William Norton, knight of the shire for the county of Surry, now Lord Grantley; by which there is a vacancy in Parliament for that county.—The late Lord (just dead) was created a Peer in 1781. He was married in 1741, to Grace, eldest daughter of Sir William Chapple, one of the Judges of the King's Bench; and had by her—1. William, the present Lord, born in 1744—2. Chapple, a Major-general in the army, and Colonel in the second regiment of guards, and member for Guildford, born in 1746—3. Edward, at the bar, and member in the late Parliament for Halesmere, born in March, 1753—4. Thomas, died an infant 5. Grace, born in November, 1752.

In 1761, Lord Grantley, then Fletcher

Norton, Esq; was appointed Solicitor General, upon the resignation of the Hon. Charles Yorke, and was at the same time knighted. In 1763, he was made Attorney General.—In 1765, he was removed from the latter, and was succeeded by Mr. Yorke.—In 1769, he was made Chief Justice in Eyre, south of Trent, which place he held until his death, and which is now become vacant.

Some days before his death, he sent for Mr. Potts, a very old intimate acquaintance, to consult him respecting his situation; he labouring then under a cold and asthma; the answer was, that surgeon Pott was dead, which much affected his Lordship: he then sent for a physician, who likewise unfortunately was not in the way; his Lordship then declined sending for any other person, until Monday night last, when his son, the present Lord Grantley, perceiving the disorder was taking a very unfavourable turn, insisted on sending for a physician, who said his assistance was then too late.

Same day, at his house in Privy Garden, the Right Hon. Charles Wolfran Cornwall, many years Speaker of the House of Commons, and member of Parliament for Rye in Suffex.

Mr. Cornwall uniformly conducted himself with that affability, dignity, and rectitude of conduct, becoming his elevated situation; and departed this life universally lamented.

The death of the Speaker of the House of Commons, was occasioned by a gathering on his stomach and lungs.—On Thursday the 1st of January, he was thought to be something better, having been bled thrice, and a blister applied.—The same night, however, his disorder took an unfavourable turn, and about eight o'clock on Friday morning the assistance of Dr. Warren was called in.—The Doctor, when sent for was preparing to set off for Kew, but he previously went to the Speaker's house. The disorder had then made such rapid progress that the aid of medicine was too late.

Mr. Cornwall, the late Speaker was bred to the bar, and was for many years a member of Parliament.—He early distinguished himself as a man of business, and peculiarly displayed his assiduity and talents, in the capacity of a member of a Committee on India affairs, during the administration of Lord North. On the meeting of Parliament, newly summoned in 1780, and which assembled on the 31st of October, he was chosen Speaker of the House; Sir Fletcher Norton, afterwards Lord Grantley, having publicly declared that he no longer considered Lord North as his political

tical friend. Mr. Cornwall was appointed chief justice of his Majesty's forests, north of Trent, in September 1780, which place he held to his death. He was brother-in-law to Mr. Jenkinson, (now Lord Hawkesbury) and has left a widow, without offspring.

8. Died, the famous Mr. John Broughton, whose skill will ever be recorded in the annals of athletics, in the 85th year of his age, at his house in Walcot place, Lambeth.

It is generally acknowledged by the amateurs in this science, and even its most distinguished professors, that Broughton carried the theory and practice of it to the highest point of perfection.

Broughton's history is speedily related. He served an apprenticeship to a waterman, and when he was able to follow business on his own account generally plied at Hungerford fairs. Upon some accidental dispute with a brother of the oar, which was decided at once by a manly appeal to the fist, the superiority of Broughton was so manifest, that it was soon found he possessed a genius far beyond the grovelling province in which it was confined, and therefore leaving his boat to sink or swim, he assumed the dignified rank of a public bufter, and in this character was patronized by some of the first people in the kingdom.

Supported by this patronage, which his powerful abilities amply deserved, he instituted a pugilistical academy in Tottenham court road, where his pupils, and those who felt a laudable thirst after fame, had an opportunity of signifying their dexterity and prowess before the highest and most polite audience that the nation could supply.

In this situation, Broughton frequently astonished his scholars and the public, by a display of his own pre-eminent abilities, and was always triumphant, till in fatal contention with lack, in which, to adopt the language of his seminary, he came off second best.

After this lamentable failure, which, however, contributed more to the present mortification, than the consequent disgrace of Broughton, he retired into private life, subsisting very comfortably upon the produce of his hands, and his situation as good as the women of the guards.

It should have been mentioned before, that Broughton was highly in favour with the late Duke of Cumberland, and attended one of his military expeditions, on the Continent, where, on being shown a foreign regiment of a terrific appearance, the Duke asked him if he thought he could beat any of them that composed it—upon which

Broughton replied, 'Yes, please your Royal Highness, the whole corps, with a breakfast between every battle.'

Such is the brief story of our British Milo.

10. The scene on the Thames is very entertaining; from Putney bridge upwards, the river is completely frozen over, and people walk to and from the different villages on the face of the deep. Opposite to Windsor street, boats have been creiced since Friday last, and a fair is kept on the river. Multitudes of people are continually passing and repassing; puppet shows, roundabouts, and all the various amusements of Bartholomew fair are exhibited. In short, Putney and Fulham, from the morning dawn till the dusk of returning evening, is a scene of festivity and gaiety.

11. The following extraordinary circumstance happened to one of the Norwich coaches on Tuesday last. About two o'clock in the afternoon it came into Norwich with six horses and a postilion, and had got some way into town, before it was observed that there was no coachman on the box. The boy was accordingly called to, to know where the coachman was; he immediately stopped, and replied, "he had seen him two miles from Norwich, and took it for granted that he was on the box." Proper persons were immediately sent to look after him, and he was found about a mile from the city with a wound in his head and frozen quite stiff. He was taken to the Hospital, but it was a considerable time before he came to himself. His legs and thighs were so much lacerated, that his recovery is exceeding doubtful. He has a wife and seven children, and what makes the incident more remarkable is that though there were passengers in the coach, neither they nor the postilion should miss him, and that the horses should stop at the corners, which are rather indicated safe without him.

24. A singular circumstance happened in the Court of King's Bench. A genteel dressed woman entered the Court and immediately addressed herself to the judge. She represented herself to be a widow in distress, entitled as the executrix and legatee of her husband, to a considerable estate, the title deeds of which, she said she had entrusted to an attorney to get registered, but who instead of so doing had cancelled her deeds, and thereby precluded her from ascertaining her title, and receiving the rents that were due. She therefore besought the advice of the court.

Lord Kenyon recommended her to employ an attorney; upon which she informed his Lordship, that she had reposed a confidence in five attorneys, who had received

from

from her money, but all of them had done her injustice. His Lordship then, with great humanity, advised her to apply to some gentleman at the bar, to move the Court on her behalf, and, by her instructions, to state in evidence the whole circumstances of the case. She then withdrew, under an evident agitation of mind.

The House of Peers consists at present of the following numbers, which it may be interesting to know, from their not being likely to be increased by new creations, in consequence of the resolutions that have passed to restrain the Regency from the exercise of this part of the royal prerogative.

Royal Peers	- - - -	4
Dukes	- - - -	12
Marquisses	- - - -	4
Earls	- - - -	85
Viscounts	- - - -	15
Barons	- - - -	87
Bishops	- - - -	16
Scotch Peers	- - - -	16

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Of these ninety nine have voted with Administration and sixty nine with opposition. There are, consequently, ninety one who have remained neuter during the present contest; from these latter subtract twelve minors and six Roman Catholic Peers, and there will remain just seventy three.

Ireland is rapidly improving in those arts which are calculated to add to her commerce; at Waterford, an extensive crystal glass manufactory has been erected, which bids fair to rival this kingdom in that branch of trade with foreign powers. The Leitrim iron, manufactured at the work at New Holland, near Lucan, have recently produced large quantities of that article equal, if not superior, to the best imported from Gottenburgh.

25. Died at Colney, in Norfolk, the Rev. John Brooke, D. D. late rector of that parish, and of St. Augustine's, in the city of Norwich, and chaplain to the garrison of Quebec.

26. At Stamford, in Lincolnshire, Mrs. Brooke, relict of the above Dr. Brooke, and author of many justly-admired publications.

This lady, as remarkable for her virtues, for her gentleness, and purity of manners, as for her great literary accomplishments, expired very suddenly of a spasmodic complaint. She had lately retired to Lincolnshire to the house of her son, who has preferment in that county.

Her first performance, which introduced her to the notice and consequent esteem of

the public, was *Julla Mandeville*, a work concerning which there were various opinions, but which every body read with eagerness. It has been often wished that she had made the catastrophe less melancholy, and we believe that she afterwards was of the same opinion, but she thought it beneath her character to alter it.

She soon after went to Canada with her husband, who was chaplain to the garrison at Quebec, and here she saw and loved those romantic characters and scenes which gave birth to *Emily Montague*, a work most deservedly in universal esteem, which has passed through several editions, and which is now not easily met with. On her return to England accident introduced, and congenial sentiments attracted, her to Mrs. Yates; an intimacy was formed, which terminated only with the life of this lady. Mrs. Brooks, in consequence of this connection, formed an acquaintance with Mr. Garrick, and wrote some pieces for the stage. She had, however, great reason to be dissatisfied with his behaviour as Manager, and she made the *Excursion*, a novel, which she wrote at this time, the vehicle by which she exhibited to the public her complaints, and anger against the King of Drury. Her anger, we believe, was just, but the retribution was too severe—She herself afterwards thought so for she lamented and retracted it.

Her next literary effort was the *Siege of Sinope*, a tragedy, introduced by Mr. Harris, and written principally with a view of placing Mrs. Yates in a conspicuous character. This did not altogether fail, but the play did not become popular; it wanted energy; and it had not much originality: there was little to disapprove; but there was nothing to admire.

Her next and most popular production was *Rosina*, which she in a very liberal manner presented to Mr. Harris: few modern pieces have been more successful.—Last year also, a musical piece of hers was introduced, which is now occasionally exhibited, for which, we believe, Shield is principally to be thanked.

Mrs. Brooke was also the translator of various books from the French. She was esteemed by Johnson, valued by Miss Seward, and courted by all the first characters of her time.

Feb. 14. A French gentleman (coming, I suppose, of fashion), committed the desperate act of suicide in Greenwich Park.

The following are the particulars as we have collected them, that attended this melancholy transaction.

He had been at the Ship Tavern, in Greenwich, from Thursday the 12th, with a lady and servant. On Saturday morn-

ing, he sent the lady to town and discharged his servant, at the same time presenting him with his trunk, containing a great quantity of wearing apparel, and also added two valuable watches. He then called on Sir Hugh Palliser at Greenwich hospital, offering him a sum of money to be distributed among the seamen of the Hospital: this however the Governor thought proper to decline, alledging, that as they wanted for no comfort whatever, his donation in that form would be useless.

The unfortunate gentleman then retired, refusing to tell his name—the remainder of Saturday was spent in visiting different inhabitants of Greenwich, among whom he distributed several sums of money to the amount of 150*l.* or 200*l.*—Particularly, meeting the young gentlemen of Dr. Egan's academy, as they walked, he threw amongst them eight guineas and a half. This circumstance being reported to the doctor, he was struck with suspicion of the intended fact, and the gentleman being seen to enter the park, he dispatched one of his assistants, together with a young gentleman, after him. They accordingly crossed him as he walked, and entering into conversation invited him to take tea at the doctor's. He seemed happy to meet with those who could converse with him in his native language, and acknowledged the politeness of their invitation, pulled forth a watch he had still remaining, and forced it on the young gentleman, requesting him to wear it for his sake, observing he himself should have no farther occasion for it.

Having walked some distance in the Park, his natural politeness led him back part of the way with his companions—but taking his leave of them before they quitted the Park, they had not proceeded far when they were alarmed with the report of a pistol, and running back, found him stretched on the ground and lifeless.

It appeared he had applied a case of pistols to his forehead, by which the roof of his skull was nearly shattered to pieces, and rendered his dissolution instantaneous. The pistols bore the marks of the Gens d'Arms of France on them, by which it may be conjectured, he belonged to that corps.

In person he was tall, and remarkably handsome, and in manners, elegant and polite, so as to impress those who were witnesses of his behaviour and his fate with the most lively regret.

March 2. A singular cause will be tried the ensuing term, which promises great entertainment to the gentlemen of the long robe. The circumstances which gave rise to this curious action are nearly as follow: A soldier having obtained a furlough

to visit his friends in a distant country at the commencement of the late severe frost, having exceeded the limited time of his absence from his regiment, the agent advertised him as a deserter, with an additional reward for lodging his body in any of his Majesty's jails. A York waggoner, accidentally found the poor fellow, frozen to death, and having seen the reward offered, actually conveyed the deceased to a neighbouring prison, and demanded payment of the agent, who of course refused. Upon this ground the waggoner brings his action of recovery.

7. Died, Sir Charles Douglas, Bart. This very distinguished ornament to the British navy dropped down at a public meeting in Edinburgh and suddenly expired.

13. The workmen employed in repairing St. George's chapel, Windsor, observing the pavement in one part to be sunk, took up some of the stones, when a fracture in one arch appeared—On this they proceeded to dig, and soon after discovered a coffin, which from the carved trophies upon it, proved to contain the Royal remains of Edward IV.

Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Herschel, and Lord Mornington, the several Canons of Windsor, and other gentlemen, were present, when the lid of the coffin was lifted. The body of the Monarch appeared entire; the lineaments of his face very distinguished: and the dress, which consisted in part of very fine lace, not apparently decayed. That the Royal corpse appeared thus perfect, is to be attributed to a liquid preparation, in which it was immersed. Sir Joseph Banks brought away part of this liquor, in order to have it analyzed before the members of the Royal Society.

The historians of the time relate, that Edward died of an ague at Westminster, April 9, 1483; and was buried at Windsor.—But all enquiries after the Royal tomb, were ineffectual, till the present discovery.

14. Where shall we find an instance in the higher circles of life of such strong affection and attention as in the interview between the King and Queen at Kew on Wednesday morning last. Her Majesty, with the Princesses, supped at Lord Bathurst's on Tuesday evening, after having visited the west end of the town to see the illuminations. They did not return to Kew till between one and two o'clock on Wednesday morning, and who should be at the door of the palace to receive them, and make an affectionate enquiry after their amusements, but his Majesty, who himself opened the coach door, and handed his royal consort from her carriage.

Such

Such attention and politeness in a great Sovereign, lately risen from a bed of sickness, we believe, till the present time, is a novelty among the anecdotes of Princes.

We shall notice one more instance among a thousand others, which have lately occurred, of his Majesty's goodness of heart. It is indeed a triumph of benevolence.

The Marquis of Lothian, whose regiment of life guards has been taken from him and given to Lord Dover, has received another from the hands of his Majesty, we believe the second regiment of dragons, which belonged to the latter nobleman. By this exchange, Lord Lothian loses 500*l.* per annum. but the King, feeling for the occasion which forfeited his esteem to his Lordship, and unwilling that his family should suffer for the indelication of the father, has bestowed the 500*l.* a year between his two daughters, and ordered it to be paid out of his privy purse.

24. Died, Mrs. Anne Emelinda Forster, aged 42. She was grand daughter to Henry Masterman, Esq; of York, and legal heiress to his whole fortune, being his eldest son's only child. Her first husband was Mr. Skinn, an attorney; her second Nicholas Forster, Esq; son of an Irish Baronet, and an officer in the army. She was blessed by Nature with a beautiful person, and every shining talent; and had every advantage of education. She was the author of *The Old Maid*, a novel, and some other works. But such is the instability of all human attainments, that she so far enraged her grandfather, that he disinherited her of 3000*l.* a year. Her last husband forsook and left her in extreme poverty. She supported herself by her pen and needlework ten years past, and kept a day school: but ill health, owing in part to exquisite sensibility, and extreme poverty, lately reduced her to the greatest distress.

25. Died, at Paris, Madame de Zuckmandes, a woman, whose maternal love no instance in history can equal. She had a son whom she idolized, and who seemed worthy of her tenderest affection. Arrived at the age of twenty years, he contracted a dreadful malady. The mother, alarmed at the state of her son, attended him night and day. The medicines administered to him, being given in doses too strong for his habit of body, his blood vessels swelled and burst in such a manner, that in a few minutes he was drowned in his own blood. The caresses of the unhappy mother, the burning prayers which she put up to Heaven, could not recall to her darling child; he stretched out his arms, embraced her tenderly, and gave up the ghost. Madame Zuckmandes did not

weep, nor did she consume the time in vain lamentations; she sent instantly for an able painter, and made him draw the portrait of her son, in the state in which he then was, stretched upon the bed, his visage pale, his eyes extinguished, his body bathed in blood, and his arms extended towards his mother. When the painting was finished, she caused it to be placed in her bed-chamber, opposite to her bed and behind a curtain which concealed it. She then took the lincin that was tinged with her son's blood, and covered with it the sides of her chamber, where she passed every moment of her life, that was not employed in the care of her affairs. In this manner, this rare example of maternal tenderness lived for the space of 11 years. At last the wretched mother fell a victim to a grief that had preyed so long upon her heart. At that moment, in which she was ready to breathe her last, she collected all her strength, and said to those about her, "draw the curtain that is before me."—This was immediately performed, and the bleeding image of her son appeared in view, to whom, stretching out her arms, she cried, "O my son! O my beloved son! I follow thee! I shall rejoin thee again!" and, in uttering these words, the tender mother breathed her last sigh!

31. The Genevese who settled in Ireland, notwithstanding the encouragement they have experienced in that kingdom, intend returning to their native country, in consequence of the restoration of liberty, which has lately taken place.

Many advantages were augured from the proposed settlement of the Genevese in Ireland, but from some mismanagement the scheme failed in a great degree. A small town was built near Waterford for the settlers, but these were so much below the general expectation, that the greater part of the fifty thousand pounds, which was voted for this purpose, was put to the credit side of the national account.

May 16. Notwithstanding the favourable accounts lately received from Vienna of the Emperor's progress in recovery, are strictly true as far as they relate that he is out of immediate danger, we have the best information in saying, that his health is so miserably deranged as to make his recovery impossible. He has had a fresh vomiting of blood, and his physicians have declared, that little short of a miracle can prolong his life to the autumn of the year. His Majesty's disorder has so considerably reduced him, that he has the appearance of a man of 80 years old; his legs are fallen away, and his head so much swelled, as to make it necessary to have his hair shaved off.

MARRIAGES.

March 7. At Bolder, near Lymington, Harry Burrard, Esq; major of his Majesty's 24th regt. of foot, governor of Galloway Castle, late member for the borough of Lymington, and nephew to Sir H. Burrard, Bart. of Walhampton, to Miss Darley, daughter of — Datley, Esq; of London.

3b. At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Wraxall, Esq; member for Luggershall, to Miss Jane Lascelles, eldest daughter of the late Peter Lascelles, Esq; of Knights, in Hertfordshire.

At St. Mary-le bone church, Edward Coles, Esq. late governor of Benicoolen, of Upper Seymour Street, to Mrs. Sarah Pain, widow of the late captain William Pain, of Pool, Dorsetshire.

DEATHS.

Feb. 28. At his house in Lyme, William Walters, Esq; major of the 74th regiment of foot, aged 93 years. He served King George the First, King George the Second, and King George the Third.

March 6. At Stanmore, in Middlesex, George Drummond, Esq; banker, at Charing-cross.

23. At his house in St. James's Square, in the 76th year of his age, universally lamented, the most noble Thomas Osborn, Duke of Leeds, Marquis of Carmarthen, Earl of Danby, Viscount Latimer, (also Viscount Dumblaine in Scotland,) Baron Osborne of Kiveron, and Baronet.

Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Halifax, June 16.

THE Society for propagating the gospel have separated Wilmot from the Mission of Cornwallis. The Rev. Mr. Wilmot goes to Wilmot, and the Rev. Mr. Wm. Twining, who arrived this day in the Lord Middleton, is to take charge of Cornwallis.

29. Was opened the Halifax Grammar School. This seminary is erected in consequence of a law of this Province, intitled 'An Act for establishing a public school in the town of Halifax.' The Trustees appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to whom too much praise cannot be given for the readiness with which he promotes every literary, or other institution beneficial to the Province, are the Hon. Henry Newson, the Hon. Thomas

Cochran, John Newton, James Brehton, and Richard John Uniacke, Esqrs.

July 14. Arrived the Ship London Packet from London. In this vessel came passengers, Mr. Turner, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Tremain, Mr. Crave, Mr. Sewell, and Mrs. Slater. — Mr. Thomas William Lawler, son of Mr. Lawlor of this town, another of the passengers, died at sea. His remains were preserved on board till the arrival of the ship.

— This morning also arrived his Majesty's Ship Astenn, which sailed from Cork the 5th of June, with the 21st regiment, commanded by Major Lovewell, to relieve the 42d, at Sydney.

16. Arrived the Chichester which sailed in company with the above, having on board his Majesty's 20th regt. of foot, to relieve the 37th, now here.

27. A fire broke out in the soap-house of Messrs. Kerby, in this town, which, together with the court-house, notwithstanding every effort of the army, navy, and citizens in general, was speedily reduced to ashes.

31. Sir Richard Hughes, Rear-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships on this station, arrived in the Acamant, of 50 guns. He was saluted by all his Majesty's ships in the harbour.

MARRIAGES.

March 15. Edward Buller, Esq; a Captain in the Navy, to Miss Gertrude Van Cortland, daughter of Major Van Cortland.

— Lieut. Lewis T. Jones, of the 57th regt. to Miss Mary Gley, of Windsor.

April 12. Mr. George Monk, to Miss Mercy Milward.

23. Lieut. J. Coomes, of a late provincial corps, to Miss Anne Wyam.

May 2. Mr. J. Creighton, to Miss Eliz. Avery.

10. Mr. J. Mett, Merchant, to Miss Deborah Webb, of Melburne.

19. Mr. Benjamin Eust, Watchmaker, to Miss Mary Hiffonet.

July 20. Mr. Edward Irish, to Mrs. Mary Phillips.

DEATHS.

March 6. Doctor Boyd, late 84th regt. aged 40 years.

April 1. Mrs. Peak, aged 62.

9. Captain McDonald, late commander of the Government brig Maria, aged 40.

22. Mrs. Ross, aged 47.

23. Joseph Wheelwright, Esq. aged 43.

July 2. Mrs. Sarah Wooding, in child birth.

5. Suddenly, Mr. Peter Power.